Archaeological Site Management Plan

32-42 Victoria Street, Cambridge

Report prepared for: Grovic Property Ltd



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1.1 Purpose

This Archaeological Site Management Plan has been developed to manage, and guide works for a proposed commercial development by Grovic Property in Cambridge CBD: Lot 7 Deposited Plan 4011, Lot 8 Deposited Plan 4011 and Lot 3 Deposited Plan 364495, Lot 9 Deposited Plan 4011, Lot 1 Deposited Plan South Auckland 77837, Lot 1 and Lot 4 Deposited Plan South Auckland 13401 and Lot 2 Deposited Plan South Auckland 13401 at 32–42 Victoria Street, Cambridge (the Site). This document provides methods to mitigate the modification/destruction of recorded archaeological sites through archaeological monitoring/investigation.

As a requirement of the application process by Heritage New Zealand (HNZ) this document provides operational guidelines and procedures for day-to-day activities of which will modify/destroy archaeological sites during works within the Site. An integral part of this document includes working alongside tāngata whenua to produce meaningful outcomes. It also provides established protocols and procedures to guide works should anything unforeseen arise. This could include the identification of koiwi (human remains) or other significant archaeological deposits, artefacts or features. It also includes protocols if the archaeologist is not present and additional protocols relating to stand down, extra time and other unforeseen factors.

The anticipated audience of this plan is:

- Grovic Property Ltd
- B&A Urban & Environmental
- Construction contractors, workers and on-site crews
- Tāngata Whenua
- Archaeological personnel
- HNZPT

This plan has been written to accompany an archaeological authority application to HNZPT to modify/destroy archaeological sites and potential unrecorded archaeology located within the Site, as shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Proposed development and Site

Grovic Property Ltd are proposing to undertake a commercial development on Victoria Street (Site). Encapsulating the Site is a single recorded archaeological site, S15/320 – Redoubt/stockade/military camp site, which will be affected by the proposed works.



Figure 1. Proposed development plans (B&A Urban&Environmental).

1.3 Roles and Responsibilities

1.3.1 Authority Holder: Grovic Property Ltd

- Liaise with the archaeologist and tāngata whenua about start dates. This will be established at least two weeks before any monitoring/investigation is to begin. An estimated plan of works will also be established with both parties to produce a viable workflow.
- Will provide the archaeologist, through their contractors, appropriate plant and operators to conduct their archaeological monitoring/investigation.
- Ensure that the archaeologist is called in to conduct a pre-start briefing and that tāngata whenua can conduct a cultural briefing for contractors.
- Shall anticipate, allow and plan for (in consultation with the archaeologist) any archaeological work required for monitoring/investigation/recording as per communications between the authority holder and the archaeologist.
- Shall anticipate, allow and plan for any requirements for kaitiaki on site during works or archaeological investigation and/or monitoring.
- Cultural protocols are followed as per the briefing by tāngata whenua.
- Any variation to the approved plan/order of works must be communicated directly to the archaeologist and tāngata whenua.
- The authority holder must be aware of their responsibilities regarding notification (to HNZ), lodging copies of the final report, and meeting costs of the required archaeological work and reporting.
- A copy of the authority and ASMP must be available on-site during works.

Conditions, protocols, procedures and stated workflows within these documents shall be identified so that they are understood by all contractors.

- General earthworks may not begin until the archaeological monitoring/investigation is completed to the satisfaction of the archaeologist.

1.3.2 Contractors and subcontractors: TBC

- That any machinery or equipment required by the archaeologist to complete any monitoring/investigation is provided by the contractor to the specification of the archaeologist and that is manned with a competent operator for the purpose of archaeological investigation.
- The contractor will immediately stop work and contact the project archaeologist and tāngata whenua immediately, if an incidental find is identified (according to the protocol) if the archaeologist is not on site.

1.3.3 Project Archaeologist: Redox CHS

- Undertake archaeological monitoring/investigations utilising appropriate required personal and sub-contractors as needed.
- Provide for the contracting crew a 'contractor briefing' prior to works commencing which outlines the procedures and protocols as outlined in this document (this is a condition of the Authority granted by HNZ).
- Provide opportunity for tāngata whenua to be engaged.
- All archaeological monitoring, investigation, recording and undertaking of any archaeological works be undertaken in a timely and expedient manner. However, a restraining factor on this is that archaeological information must be recorded appropriately and accurately.
- Any cultural protocols are followed as per the briefing by tāngata whenua.

1.3.4 Tāngata whenua: Ngāti Koroki Kahukura / Ngāti Hauā

- Provide contractors and stakeholders with a briefing to the cultural landscape and any cultural protocols.
- Establish a safe working environment through karakia prior to the start of works.
- Provide kaitiaki for any works that may affect archaeology.

2 Archaeological recording

Archaeological recording shall be conducted using best practice and can constitute but not be limited to.

1. Archaeological monitoring or investigation/excavation of all sites/features that will be modified/destroyed;
2. All identified archaeological features will be detailed on a site plan;
3. Detailed notes/recording of each feature and deposit;
4. Stratigraphic drawings and photographs of features and deposits will be undertaken (as required);
5. A sample of artefacts (if found) and samples of relevant material will be retained for specialist analysis. Positions will be marked on the site plan.

2.1 Time and resources

1. Additional archaeologists may be brought to site as required to assist subsequent archaeological monitoring, investigation, recording and sampling, in consultation with the authority holder.
2. Tāngata whenua may be asked to assist the archaeologist in consultation with the developer.
3. Grovic Property Ltd will allow sufficient time and opportunity for the archaeologist to record and sample any archaeological features or deposits encountered. The archaeologist will record the archaeological features or deposits using archaeological best practice.

2.2 Protocols

1. The Authority holder shall notify HNZ at each stage of the process as per the Authority conditions.
2. HNZ and tāngata whenua will be advised by the project archaeologist if any significant archaeological features or deposits are exposed that were not anticipated. This may trigger the stand down procedure set out below.
3. If any archaeological remains are exposed when the archaeologist is not present, the authority holder will inform the project archaeologist, tāngata whenua representatives and Heritage NZ. This may trigger the stand down procedure set out below.
4. If koiwi tāngata (human remains) or taonga (Māori artefacts) are encountered, protocols set out in this document and cultural protocols will be followed.
5. If there is any cultural sensitivity around the use of photography both the archaeologist and iwi representative will engage in dialogue to ensure good cultural and archaeological outcomes.

3 If the archaeologist is not present

If the archaeologist is not present and suspected archaeological features, deposits, or artefacts (as described by the project archaeologist at the contractor briefing) are exposed by earthworks, the contractor will immediately halt works within 10 metres and will call tāngata whenua representatives and the project archaeologist. It will then be determined whether the remains are archaeological or culturally sensitive and if so record them.

3.1 Stand down

Stand down periods are unlikely to be required but may be enacted at various stages to allow for archaeological work to be carried out or for consultation with the appropriate parties to occur. Stand down will require work to cease only in the immediate vicinity of the feature or find, and work may proceed in other areas. Timeframes need to be flexible enough to ensure that archaeological works and cultural procedures are completed as necessary.

Stand down timeframes are dependent on the type of archaeological feature or remains that are identified, and to what degree it/they will be modified/destroyed. Smaller features, for example, a single fireplace or small grouping of postholes can be dealt with immediately and expediently as work progresses. Other larger archaeological features, or groups of features may require works to stop in the immediate area and will require approximately 2–3 days to investigate. If koiwi or taonga are identified then timeframes will be dependent on what is agreed through consultation between tāngata whenua, Grovic Property Ltd, HNZ and the archaeologist.

3.2 Dispute Resolution

In the event of a dispute relating to the HNZPT authority the following procedure for resolution is to be followed:

- If dispute related to archaeological or tikanga (cultural issues) issues arise, a meeting between the authority holder, contractor, the archaeologist and tāngata whenua representatives should be convened immediately to attempt to resolve the dispute.
- If the dispute cannot be resolved a further meeting of all parties with representative of HNZPT will be arranged within one working day to resolve the dispute. HNZPT has ultimate responsibility for resolving issues relating to the authority conditions.

3.3 Protocols and Procedures

It is not always possible to anticipate beforehand the presence or density of archaeological deposits, especially single artefacts, or burials (koiwi). Therefore, a set of protocols have been established to manage this. If koiwi are identified mana whenua shall be contacted immediately and an osteologist shall be employed if it is unclear whether the bone is human.

Protocols Relating to Koiwi Tangata (Human Remains)

If bone material is identified that could potentially be human, the following protocol will be adopted:

1. Earthworks should cease in the immediate vicinity while an archaeologist establishes whether the bone is human.
2. If it is not clear whether the bone is human, work shall cease in the immediate vicinity until the University's reference collection and/or a specialist can be consulted and a definite identification made.
3. If bone is confirmed as human (koiwi tangata), the Archaeologist will immediately contact Iwi representatives (if not present), Heritage NZ and the NZ Police.
4. The site will be secured in a way that protects the koiwi as far as possible from further damage.
5. Consultation will be undertaken with all Iwi representatives as outlined in the authority, the Heritage NZ Regional Archaeologist and the authority holder to determine and advise the most appropriate course of action. No further action will be taken until responses have been received from all parties, and the koiwi will not be removed until advised by Heritage NZ.
6. The Iwi representatives will advise on appropriate tikanga and be given the opportunity to conduct any cultural ceremonies that are appropriate.
7. If the Iwi representatives are in agreement and so request, the bones may be further analysed by a skilled bio-anthropological specialist prior to reburial, in line with the *Heritage NZ Guidelines Koiwi Tangata Human Remains* (2014).
8. Activity in that place can recommence as soon the bones have been reinterred or removed and authorisation has been obtained from Heritage NZ.

Protocols Relating to Taonga (Māori Artefacts)

Māori artefacts such as carvings, stone adzes, and greenstone objects are considered taonga (treasures). These are taonga tuturu within the meaning of the Protected Objects Act 1975. Taonga may be found in isolated contexts but are generally found within archaeological sites. If taonga are found the following protocols will be adopted. If these are encountered mana whenua will be consulted surrounding analysis end recording:

1. The area containing the taonga will be secured in a way that protects the taonga as far as possible from further damage, consistent with conditions of the Authority.
2. The Archaeologist will then inform Heritage NZ and the Iwi representatives so that the appropriate actions (from cultural and archaeological perspectives) can be determined.
3. These actions will be carried out within an agreed stand down period and work may resume at the end of this period or when otherwise advised by Heritage New Zealand.
4. The Archaeologist will notify the Ministry for Culture and Heritage of the find within 28 days as required under the Protected Objects Act 1975. This can be done through the Auckland War Memorial Museum.
5. The Ministry for Culture and Heritage, in consultation with the tangata whenua, will decide on custodianship of the taonga (which may be a museum or the iwi whose claim to the artefact has been confirmed by the Māori Land Court). If the taonga requires conservation treatment (stabilisation), this can be carried out by the Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland (09-373-7999) and would be paid for by the Ministry. It would then be returned to the custodian or museum.

4 Archaeological mitigation strategy

Grovic Property Ltd propose to undertake a mixed-use development in Cambridge's CBD. The proposed development will include proposed retail, offices, apartments including ancillary services and amenities at 32-42 Victoria Street, Cambridge (Figure 1). The Site is within an area identified in the NZAA Database ArchSite as S15/320 - Redoubt/stockade/military camp site; described as the military redoubt and associated encampment. There is also potential for unrecorded archaeology relating to Māori occupation and land use.

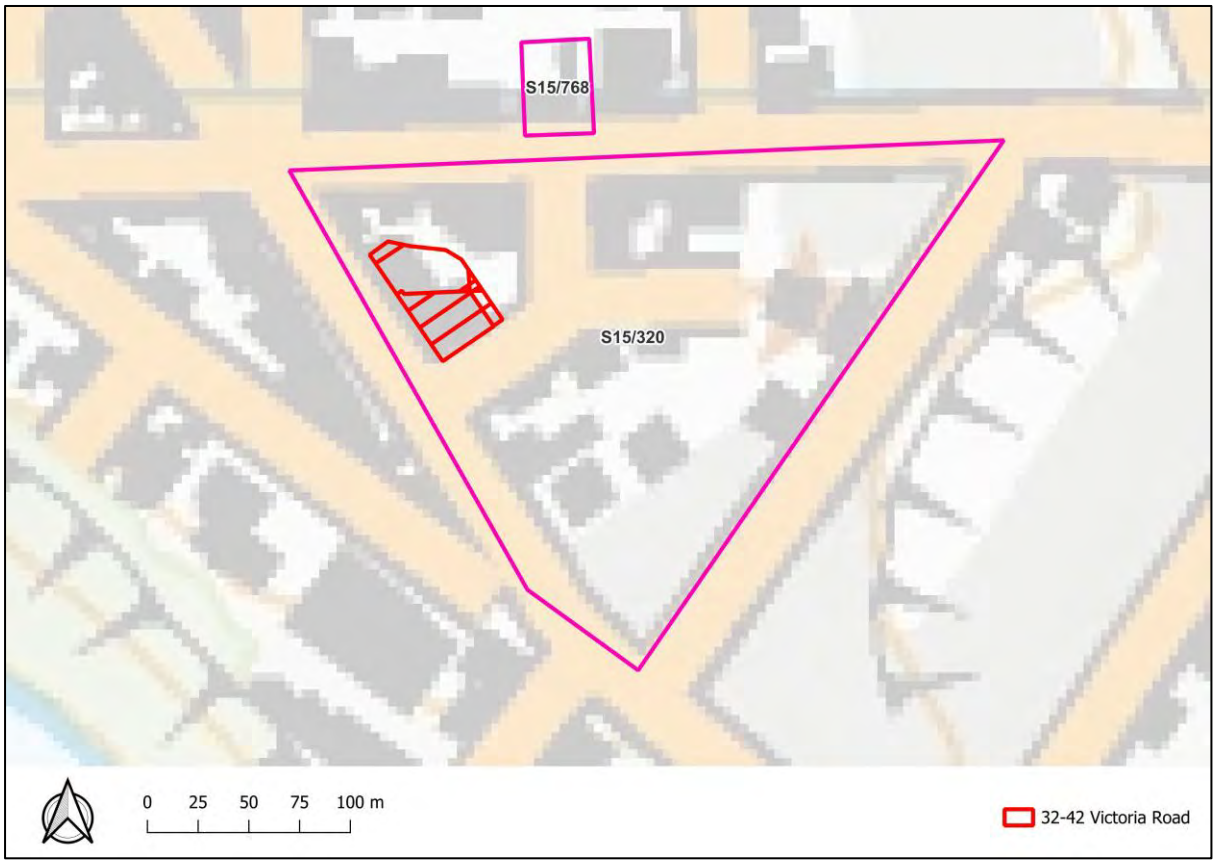


Figure 2. Location of the Site shown approximately by the red polygon. The identified area for S15/320 is shown by the Pink polygon (LINZ).

This research strategy has been compiled to build on understanding of archaeological sites, features or deposits within the wider area through archaeological monitoring, investigation and recording of the abovementioned sites. It also employs information gathered through similar investigations of the same archaeological site.

4.1 Background

The Waikato is unusual since it is a remarkably concentrated area of settlement within inland New Zealand; differing also from that in Polynesia. This is mostly due to the favourable conditions that can accommodate cultivation of large-scale tuber production. This large-scale intensive swidden agriculture is potentially one of the largest identified in Polynesia. Based on the scale and nature of this horticulture archaeology of the Waikato can provide an opportunity for large scale comparisons between sites, regionally, nationally and even internationally with Polynesia. The Site was also repurposed during the invasion of the British forces and the establishment of the redoubt and encampment during the Waikato Wars and

the years following its disestablishment with the Armed Constabulary, Courthouse and Telegraph reserve to name a few. It has successively been built upon through the 1900s and the Site is now covered with modern structures.

4.2 Research Questions

1. Is there any evidence for Māori agriculture or settlement within the Site?
    - Is there any evidence for food production, storage or settlement?
    - Can this land use be meaningfully dated using radiocarbon dating and can dates be fitted into the general chronological sequence for the settlement of the Waikato?
    - Can charcoal analysis provide any information surrounding the paleoenvironment during the use of the area by Māori?
2. Are there any remains of European land use within the Site that relates to pre-1900 activity?
    - Is there any evidence of the Telegraph reserve being used?
    - Is there any evidence for Military land use?
    - Are there any remains of any other structures or features?

4.3 Methodology

Investigation/monitoring shall be completed prior to any works beginning. It will include the monitoring/investigation of all areas affected by the works. The areas affected will be trenched with excavator to determine archaeological remains at the discretion of the archaeologist. Potential features/deposits will be cleaned by hand or machine dependant on size and safety. Any archaeological features and deposits will be investigated and recorded in sufficient detail using accepted archaeological methodology (for example: detailed notes, scale drawing and photography, aerial imagery, 3D imagery and accurate positional recording with RTK GPS and/or total station). Features/deposits may also be sampled according to archaeological best practice (for example: artefacts, paleoenvironmental, radiocarbon).

All archaeological features identified will be recorded appropriately and registered to better understand the site. Depending on feature size, methodology will vary. Smaller features will be excavated by hand. Larger features will be excavated using machine to remove most of their fill layers and remaining surfaces hand cleaned and recorded. If a feature is deemed too hazardous to enter during excavation it will be cross sectioned and recorded/sampled in profile.

Reporting requirements and timeframes will be based on the results of the investigation and Authority conditions.

Palaeo-environmental sample collection, selection and analysis

Bulk samples containing charcoal may be taken from a range of contexts to help recreate the paleoenvironment.

Reconstruction of the inter-relationship between horticulture/sites and the environment will require recovery of samples relating to the vegetation at the time when sites were in use.

Samples will be processed by flotation and sorting to collect relevant charcoal from the bulk samples.

Radiocarbon sample collection and selection

Only secure identified contexts will be sampled. Since there is a possibility for acquiring samples with 'in-build age' a strategy will be employed that minimises the risk of analysing samples with this inherent problem.

Only short-lived species or examples of younger growth on older species will be identified for radiocarbon dating. This will be guided in part by the analysis of charcoal samples during speciation.

Sample selection will also be guided by the paleo-environmental analysis whereby a specialist may mark samples that are appropriate.

Crop identification: Microfossil

Samples will be taken from contexts related to crop production to identify plant species that were grown. Samples may be sent for specialist analysis.

Geoarchaeology

Depending on the level of intact stratigraphy samples for geoarchaeological (particle size analysis) may be undertaken. Such sampling can help identify how the alluvium from the C-horizon has been used across a site. These will also be taken from areas of intact gardening soils and growing features. Samples may be sent for specialist analysis.

Artefact analysis

If any artefacts are uncovered, they will be recorded, analysed and photographed. If they are of Māori origin they will be registered with the Ministry for Culture and Heritage (MCH) and returned to Mana Whenua. Specific analyses may be undertaken depending on the material. Māori artefacts will be analysed in liaison with mana whenua using appropriate procedures and protocols.

Conservation

If artefacts or other significant material is identified, then recommendations to material conservation will be made through appropriate specialists and liaison with MCH.

5 Contacts

Organisation	Name	Contact Phone
B&A Urban & Environmental	Gareth Moran	021 0594957
RedOx CHS	Matthew Gainsford	021 689613
Ngāti Koroki Kahukura	TBC	
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