

# 73 TRIG ROAD, WHENUAPAI: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Prepared for The Neil Group Limited



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By

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## INTRODUCTION

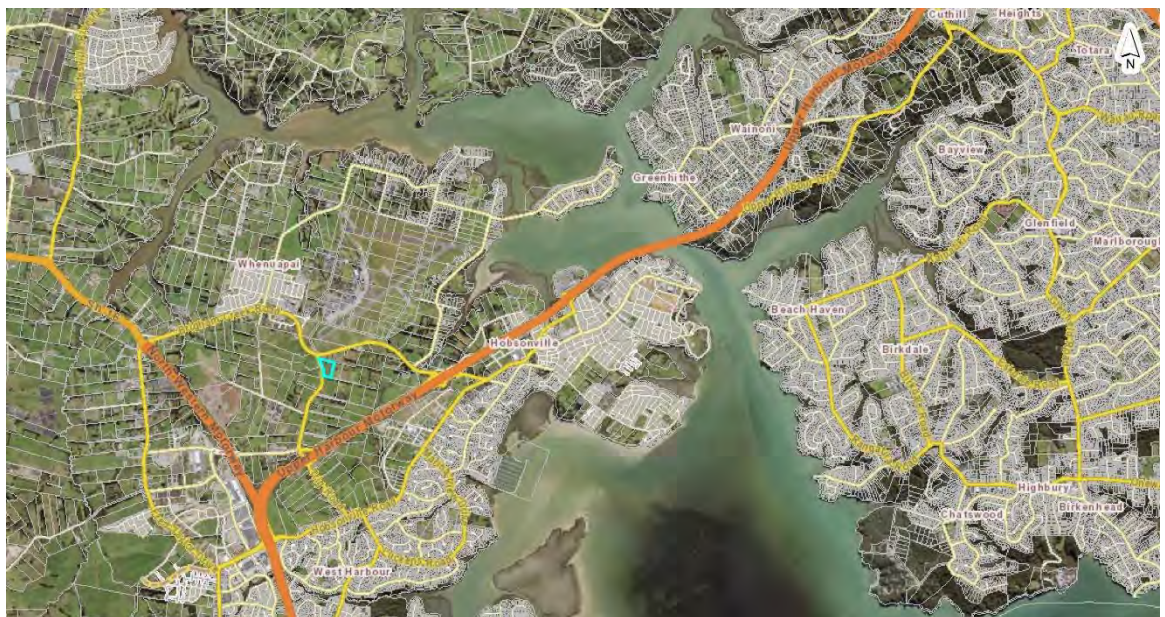
### Project Background

The Neil Group Ltd has recently signed a conditional agreement to purchase land situated at 73 Trig Road, Whenuapai, Auckland (Figure 1, Figure 2). The intention is to extend the adjacent business park currently under construction to the north and east. To the south is a rural residential property and to the west is Trig Road. The land area consists of approximately 2.6085ha formerly used for grazing and more recently the growing of flowers. The legal description of the property is Lot 1 DP 117365.

A preliminary archaeological assessment for due diligence purposes was requested by The Neil Group Ltd to establish whether there are any known archaeological constraints on future development of the property.

### Methodology

The New Zealand Archaeological Association's (NZAA) site record database (ArchSite), Auckland Council's Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI), Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part (AUP OP) schedules, and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage NZ) New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero were searched for information on archaeological or other historic heritage sites recorded on or in the immediate vicinity of the property. Literature and archaeological reports relevant to the area were consulted (see Bibliography). Early survey plans and aerial photography were checked for information relating to past use of the property. Limited archival research was also carried out to establish the history of the property. A field survey was undertaken on 9 April 2022 by Ben Jones and Jen Low.



**Figure 1. General location of 33 Trig Road, Whenuapai (bounded in blue). Source: Auckland Council Geomaps**





**Figure 2. 2017 aerial photograph of 73 Trig Road, Whenuapai (bounded in blue). Source: Auckland Council Geomaps**

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### Maori Settlement

Through time a number of iwi have had influence over the Upper Waitemata Harbour region. Of particular significance were Te Kawerau, Waiohua and Ngati Whatua and the many hapu related to these groups (Clough and Tanner 2004). However, other hapu from outside the region also maintained rights to fish in the waters of the Waitemata through the summer months, and archaeological sites in the area may relate to any of these groups.

The rohe of Te Kawerau a Maki once extended from the Waitakere Ranges north to Cape Rodney and Leigh. The ancestors of the people that would become Te Kawerau a Maki were on the coastline between northern Taranaki and Kawhia during the 13th and 14th centuries (Te Kawerau a Maki 2006). Around 1600 AD Maki and his followers migrated northwards settling initially near Waiuku, then at Rarotonga (Mt Smart), and set about conquering and intermarrying with the people of South Kaipara and Ngaoho of the Waitakere Ranges (Murdoch 1990: 13). By the late 1600s Maki's descendants occupied land from South Kaipara to Mahurangi and the Hauraki Gulf (Murdoch 1990:14).

By 1680 AD, however, Ngati Whatua of North Kaipara had advanced on the Waitakere area, initially intermarrying with Kawerau people and later, by conquest, taking all of the pa on the west coast (Murdoch 1990:14). By 1700 AD, many Kawerau had been killed while others sought refuge in the forests and caves of the Waitakere Ranges. Due to earlier intermarriages and relationships, Ngati Whatua left Te Kawerau in peace in the western (coastal) half of the Waitakere area (Murdoch 1990:14). There followed a period of relative peace until the arrival of the Europeans.

### European Settlement

When Europeans first began to settle the Upper Waitemata they would have encountered a landscape covered in kauri forest (North 2000). By 1840, after the arrival of numerous settlers, several timber mills were founded in the upper harbour at Lucas Creek, Paremoremo and Rangitopuni (North 2000; Morris 1995). The site known as Mill Flat in Riverhead was a site of one of the early saw mills (Morris 1995). In a little less than 20 years, practically all of the kauri was logged and gum diggers replaced the timber workers (North 2000; Morris 1995).

On 2 June 1853, 600 acres of land named the 'Waipareira Block' were sold by two chiefs of the Ngati Whatua, for £50. However, this sale proved to be controversial and later formed part of the 3000 acres of reserve land in West Auckland that was given back to Kawerau a Maki (Hahn 2007). In 1857, however, two European settlers named as Joseph Newman and Thomas Summerville managed to acquire the 600 acre Waipareira Block, reportedly for the sum of £250 (Hahn 2007).

The Sinton family is credited with the building of one of Whenuapai's first houses (Ingersoll n.d.). On 19 January 1860, William Sinton and his wife Janet had embarked at Southampton for New Zealand aboard the vessel *Red Jacket* and four months later disembarked in Auckland (Ingersoll n.d.). After declining the opportunity to purchase 40 acres of land in Kaukapakapa due to Maori unrest in that area, Sinton worked for a while before he was finally granted 70 acres of land in Hobsonville in 1864 (Ingersoll n.d.). There was much manuka and scrub on Sinton's new land, perhaps due to natural regeneration

following the clearing of the kauri forests. Much of the land at Whenuapai at the end of the 19th century appeared barren and devoid of large trees after the loggers and gum diggers had passed through (Hahn 2007).

Around Whenuapai, early gum diggers lived in shanty style dwellings, and would take the gum that they had excavated to one of the two stores owned by the Sinton family at either Brigham Creek or Hobsonville (Morris 1995; Ingersoll n.d.). Here, they would be either paid in cash for their gum or they could trade it for goods and supplies (Ingersoll n.d.).

Despite the presence of a few European settlers farming the land in the Whenuapai area, most chose to settle at nearby Hobsonville (Hahn 2007). It would appear that for the most part Whenuapai follows a classic pattern of rural land use in the greater West Auckland area. This is, that kauri forest was first logged and cleared, the ground was then excavated and worked by gum diggers, and then the ground improved by farmers to enable the development of good pasture for livestock or crop cultivation.

One crop that was cultivated successfully at Whenuapai was tobacco (Hahn 2007). The tobacco plant is known for its ability to grow in even the poorest soils and in a wide variety of climates, so the soil and conditions at Whenuapai posed no problems (Hahn 2007). So successful was tobacco cultivation at Whenuapai and Riverhead that by 1929, 120,000 pounds of tobacco was being produced annually (Hahn 2007). However, due to increased government taxation and pressure exerted from trade unions for improved working conditions and wages, tobacco production in Whenuapai steadily decreased. By 1940 tobacco cultivation had ceased and Motueka in the South Island had become the main centre of cultivation in New Zealand (Hahn 2007).

## Whenuapai Airbase

New Zealand's air force had its origins in June 1923, when the New Zealand Permanent Air Force (NZPAF) was officially established, and a small number of surplus British aircraft were acquired. The first training base was established in Canterbury at the Wigram Aerodrome, and in 1924 the Hobsonville Peninsula was chosen as a suitable location for an aircraft station for both seaplanes and land planes to defend the port of Auckland. Work began at Hobsonville in 1927 and it was operational soon after (Macready and Clough 2008).

In 1937 the Royal New Zealand Air Force (RNZAF) was created as a separate defence service, replacing the NZPAF (under the Air Force Act 1937). The first Chief of Air Staff, Wing Commander (RAF) Ralph Cochrane, had written a comprehensive report assessing the needs of the new Air Force in 1936 and recommended sweeping changes (Macready and Clough 2008). These included the separation of land and seaplane operations and other functions, and identified the need for airbases in New Zealand that could accommodate the new Wellington bomber (Ingersoll n.d.). By August 1938, some suitable and inexpensive land had been identified at Whenuapai, and a 600 acre purchase was made on 29 August (Ingersoll n.d.; Ministry of Defence Report 2004). After the land had been levelled, drained and topsoiled, four grass runways were constructed at Whenuapai (Ingersoll n.d.). However, to better cope with the increased numbers of heavy aircraft using the airbase for the Pacific arena of war by 1942, they were replaced with thick concrete (Ministry of Defence 2004; Ingersoll n.d.).

In 1945, Whenuapai also opened to civilian aircraft and by 1947 the then National Airways Corporation was operating a passenger and freight service (Ministry of Defence 2004).

Regular services commenced between Whenuapai, Paraparaumu, and Harewood and international services began in the late 1940s, and continued until 1965 when Auckland International Airport opened at Mangere (Ministry of Defence 2004). Since the war, Whenuapai has also retained military operations and today forms RNZAF Base Auckland (Ministry of Defence 2004). The Hobsonville Airbase was closed in 2002, surplus to defence requirements.

## Land Ownership History

The land located at 73 Trig Road was originally part of the 84 acre Lot 42, Parish of Waipareira retained by the Crown as an Education Reserve. The land was never utilised for the purposes of education and was likely to have been subjected to early leases for timber felling and gum digging before the land was converted to grazing land. The early records are held within a Provisional Register which is not available digitally and must be reviewed at Land Information New Zealand in Hamilton. In 1901 a Certificate of Title was issued to the landowner, noted as The School Commissioners for the Provincial District of Auckland (as an Endowment for primary education) (NA105/36, LINZ). At this time any active lease over the land was not recorded. A 21-year lease to Robert Samuel Nixon is noted as occurring from 18 March 1910 with the lease transferred to William Thomas Nixon (farmer) on 31 January 1921 (NA105/36, LINZ). The lease was subsequently renewed for a further 21-year period by William Nixon dating from 1931.

In 1940 a portion of the land to the north was taken for the purposes of defence and roading. William Nixon sublet the lease to Arthur John Nixon for a period of 5 years but subsequently transferred the lease to Arthur Nixon in 1949 (NA105/36, LINZ). Aerial photographs dating from 1940 (Figure 5, below) show no structures were erected on the property and it was likely utilised in its entirety for stock grazing since conversion to pastureland. In 1952 Certificate of Title NA1044/132 for the land was issued to Arthur Nixon (LINZ). By 1959 (Figure 6, below) there appears to be a small building on the property alongside a small flock of sheep.

Nixon subdivided the property in 1979 with the subject property described as Lot 2 DP88439 (NA45D/669, LINZ). On 1 July 1982 Nixon conveyed the property to Trevor Robert Boag, company director, Michael Parke Pittar and Peter Graham Pittar, both of Te Puke, growers and Trevor Alton Carr of Tauranga, accountant (NA45D/669, LINZ).

Boag, the Pittars and Carr further subdivided the land with the subject property identified as Lot 1 DP101583 and Lot 2 DP101583 (NA55D/1226 and NA55D/1227, LINZ).

Trevor Boag, Trevor Carr and Peter Pittar transferred their shares in Lot 1 to Michael Pittar on 6 December 1984 (NA55D/1226, LINZ). On 15 January 1985 Pittar transferred a half-share to Deryn Lorraine Pittar. On 5 September 1985 the property was transferred to Mary Bain Petley of Te Puke (NA55D/1226, LINZ) and a new Title NA66D/174 (LINZ) was issued in 1987.

The property, now designated Lot 1 DP 117365, measured 2.6085 hectares. The property was transferred to Robert Anthony Ming on 5 August 1987. A power of sale was exercised in 1989 with the property transferred to Joe Kee Tong retired, Verbena Tong retired and Brian Yinglan Tong, commercial gardener on 19 December. The Tong family later transferred the property to Grantley Peter Hall and Heather Charlotte Hall, share farmers on 23 January 1992 (NA66D/174, LINZ). On 3 May 1995 the property was transferred to Mikayla Gardens Limited. Subsequent transfers include to Jian Deng and Lei Shi on 22



April 2204 and to Jian Zhong (1/3 share), Lihua Chen (1/3 share) and Yanqing Tang (1/3 share) on 21 December 2005 (NA66D/174, LINZ).



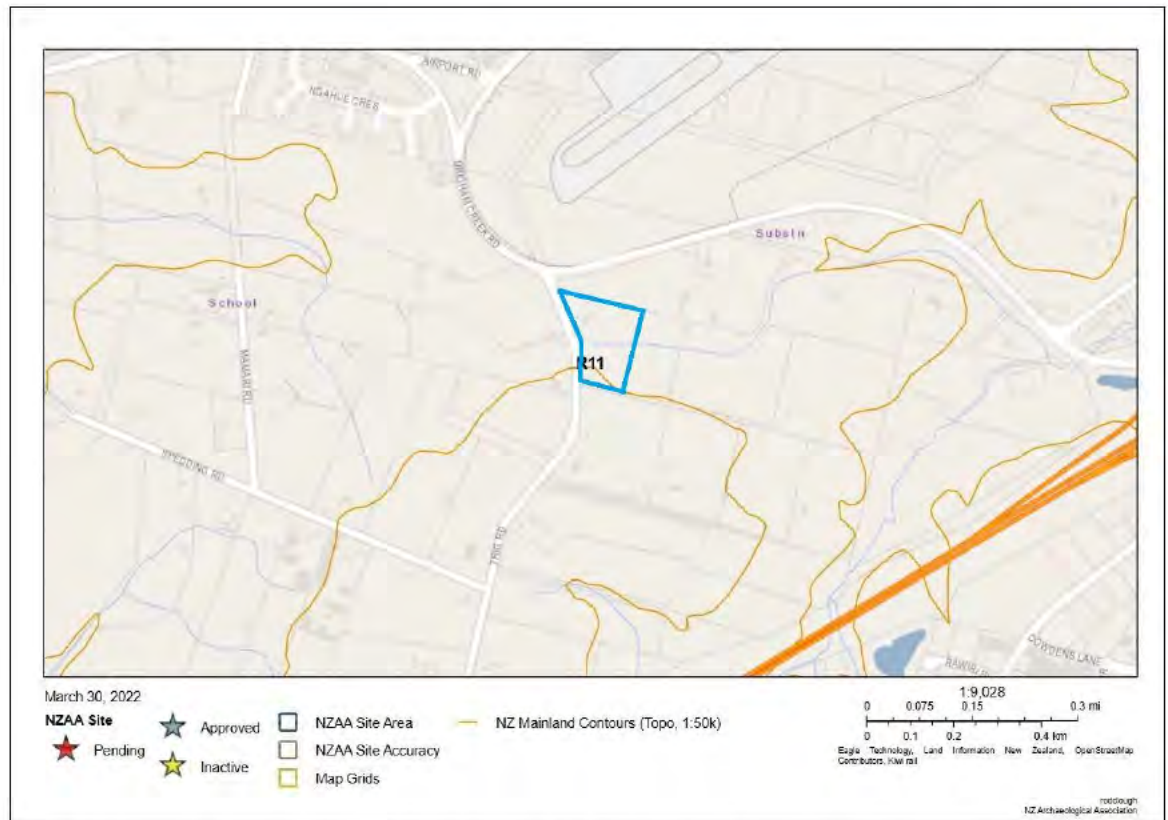
## ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Whenuapai area and other locations along the creeks and inlets of the inner reaches of the Upper Waitemata Harbour were occupied by Maori for generations before the arrival of Europeans, evidence of which survives in the form of recorded place names, oral traditions and archaeological sites (although many sites have been destroyed by 19th and 20th century development and natural processes). The name Whenuapai itself translates as ‘fertile land’ (Stewart 1997) or perhaps ‘good land’, although the original Maori name of the area was Waimarie which means ‘calm waters’ (Morris 1995; Simmons 1987). The harbour provided not only abundant marine resources, but also access to some significant communication and portage routes, such as the Rangitopuni River and Lucas Creek. The Waitemata harbour was part of an inland water route stretching from north of Dargaville through to the centre of the North Island (via the Kaipara, Waitemata and Manukau Harbours and the Waikato River).

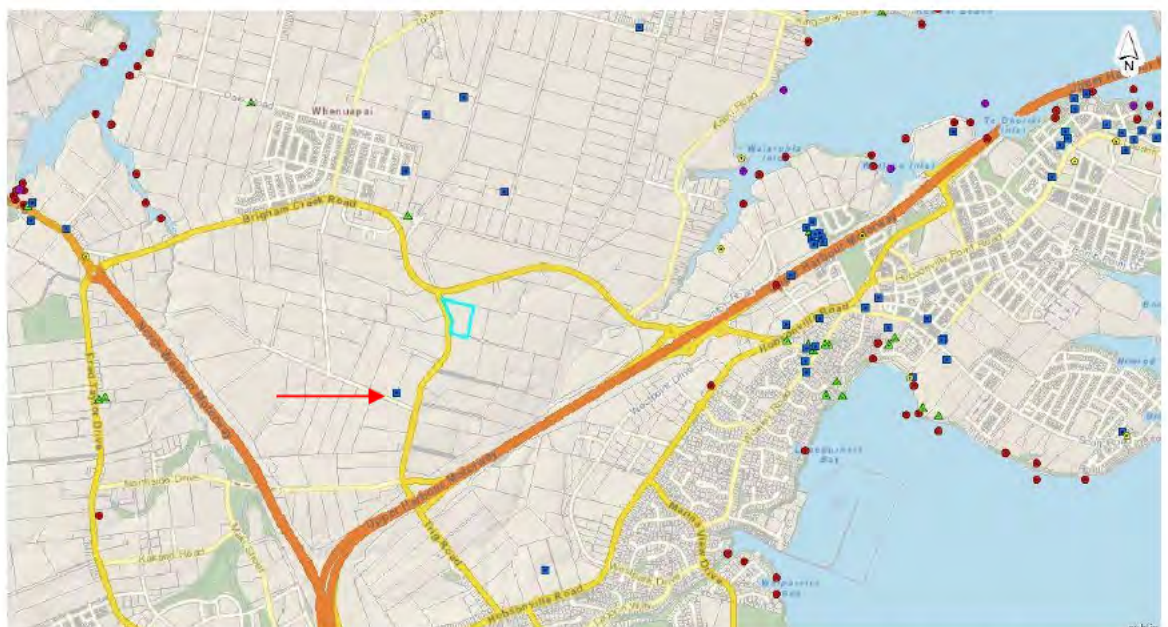
For the most part the archaeological sites in the vicinity of Whenuapai relating to Maori occupation are small and dispersed around the shoreline of the upper harbour, with the exception of Tauhinu Pa on the opposite side of the harbour from Hobsonville Landing. Subsistence strategies employed by Maori inland from the coast consisted of the hunting (by spear and snare) of kaka, kereru, kiwi, wood-hen, tui and other small birds, while rats were caught in pits or traps (Best 1903, cited in Hayward and Diamond 1978). Forest plants also provided a range of foods with fruits, bracts and tubers from a variety of plants all gathered and consumed, while those Maori who dwelt on the coastlines of the Waitemata Harbour would have had an abundance of fish and shellfish resources at their disposal.

There has been very little in the way of archaeological field survey or investigation in the Whenuapai area in the past. However, in 2010 the route of a proposed wastewater pipeline that crossed Brigham Creek to the northwest of the project area on its path to Trig Road near the Whenuapai Airbase was assessed, with field survey identifying three new shell midden sites (Phear and Clough 2010). Also in 2010, an archaeological assessment was undertaken of some 1400ha of land in the area of Whenuapai and Hobsonville for Waitakere City Council (Shakles et al. 2010). Field survey, including in the area to the south of Brigham Creek Road, did not identify any archaeological sites. Judge (2011) completed an assessment for a new pumping station on Brigham Creek Road and Shakles, Low and Clough (2014) assessed land at 34-42 Brigham Creek Road and 2-8 Dale Road, but no new archaeological or other heritage sites were identified. More recently, nearby land at 150-152 Brigham Creek Road and 2-18 Kauri Road was assessed (Low and Clough 2018), with no archaeological sites noted. The neighbouring properties at 69 Trig Road and 149-151 Trig Road were subjected to a preliminary archaeological assessment (Low and Clough, 2019a; Low and Clough, 2019b) with no archaeological constraints identified. Similarly 71 Trig Road (Low, Grant and Clough 2020) and 94 Trig Road (Low and Apfel 2021) were assessed with no archaeological features located.

A search of the NZAA ArchSite database (Figure 3) and Auckland Council CHI (Figure 4) showed no archaeological or other historic sites of heritage significance within 500m of the property. The closest historic heritage site is World War II gun emplacements at 92 Trig Road and 4 Spedding Road c.600m to the southwest, identified during an assessment for the Whenuapai Structure Plan (Clough & Associates and Mathews and Matthews Architects 2016), which has since been proposed for scheduling on the AUP OP.



**Figure 3. Recorded archaeological sites within the wider area with the subject property bounded in blue. Source: NZAA ArchSite**



**Figure 4. Showing sites of historic heritage significance within the wider area with the subject property bounded in blue (red dots = archaeological sites, blue squares = heritage structures). The blue square indicated with the red arrow is the location of the gun emplacements at 92 Trig Road and 4 Spedding Road). Source: Auckland Council Geomaps**



## HISTORICAL SURVEY

Early survey plans and aerial photographs were examined for information which might indicate the location of unrecorded archaeological sites, and information on past land use which may have affected the potential for site survival.

### Information from Early Maps and Plans

Survey Ordinance plans 12107, 30573 and 30575 were reviewed; however, no information relating to structures or land use was recorded on the plans.

### Information from Early Aerials

The earliest photograph located dated to 1940 (Figure 5) and shows the subject property in open grassland with no structures present. In 1988 the property had been not yet been developed (Figure 6). However, by 1996 (Figure 7) a residential structure and associated outbuildings along with commercial-sized garden beds had been established on the property. This is consistent with the property ownership history, which records the transfer of the property to commercial gardeners from 1989 (see above).



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**Figure 5. 1940 aerial showing the property (within red circle) in grass with no built structures.**  
Source: Retrolens, 23 April 1940 SN143-92-21



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**Figure 6. Aerial photograph dated 1988 showing the property bounded in red still in an undeveloped state. Source: Retrolens, SN8772-H-16**



**Figure 7. 1996 aerial showing cultivation in the southern area with residential structures and smaller areas of cultivation in the northern portion. Source: Auckland Council Geomaps**



## FIELD ASSESSMENT

### Field Survey Results

The field survey was undertaken on 9 April 2022 by Ben Jones and Jen Low under clear skies with no rainfall. The property was accessed via an unformed driveway (Figure 8, left) and gate located on Trig Road formerly used during the horticultural years and separate from the residential area. The residential portion of the property was still occupied by tenants and was excluded from the survey. There are no water courses on the property. The property elevation is highest at the southern end and slopes gently towards the north. The property to the north of the driveway is now largely overgrown.

The portion of land to the south of the driveway had been cleared of vegetation and is currently being utilised as a soil stockpile at the eastern side for neighbouring earthworks and a plant park for vegetation removal vehicles (Figure 8, bottom right); and a wood chip stockpile on the west side (Figure 8, top right). The land has been heavily ploughed in the past and is unlikely to contain any archaeological remains.

Land to the north of the driveway is now largely overgrown and there are areas where gravel and broken concrete is piled. Remnants of standing timber frames, presumably fencing for a mesh windbreak around the flowers beds, are primarily located on the western side of the property. Where the framing has been dismantled, it has generally been stacked into piles. The residential area (still tenanted and not surveyed) is associated with a large number of car bodies (Figure 9, top).

The easternmost side of the property is currently under long grass (Figure 9, bottom) and there is a remnant garden with a variety of palm-like trees surrounded by blackberry (Figure 9, bottom and Figure 10, top).

Figure 10 (bottom) shows the view along the northern boundary looking westwards. The taller shelterbelt trees in the neighbouring property shade approximately 10m of the subject property, resulting in a different variety of vegetative growth which is prone to low-growth weeds.

No archaeological features or deposits were noted. The land has been subjected to modification in the past, likely in the form of timber felling and possibly some gum digging prior to 1900, before being cleared of any remaining scrub and ploughed for conversion to pasture. Aerial photographs (Figure 6, Figure 7) show that a large part of the property was then further ploughed and modified in preparation for commercial gardening.



**Figure 8. View eastwards along unformed driveway (left), southern portion of land showing cleared vegetation and wood chip stockpile at western side (top right), and vegetation clearance plant and soil stockpile at east side (bottom right)**





**Figure 9. Top: looking north from driveway along mid-section of property showing remains of timber posts, debris, and large number of car bodies outside the residential area. Bottom: looking north along the eastern boundary showing earthworks in the neighbouring property, grassed area and garden area with variety of palms, and largely overgrown with blackberry**





**Figure 10. Remnant palms surrounded by blackberry (top) and looking westwards along northern boundary (bottom)**



## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### Summary of Results

No archaeological sites have previously been recorded on the property at 73 Trig Road, or within 500m of the property, and none were identified during the field survey. Almost all of the recorded archaeological sites in the wider area are located close to the coast and waterways. The likelihood of encountering intact archaeological deposits during future development of the property is considered to be low.

### Maori Cultural Values

This is an assessment of archaeological values and does not include an assessment an assessment of Maori cultural values. Such assessments should only be made by the tangata whenua. Maori cultural concerns may encompass a wider range of values than those associated with archaeological sites.

### Survey Limitations

It should be noted that archaeological survey techniques (based on visual inspection and minor sub-surface testing) cannot necessarily identify all sub-surface archaeological features, or detect wahi tapu and other sites of traditional significance to Maori, especially where these have no physical remains.

### Archaeological Value and Significance

While there is traditional historical evidence of Maori settlement and occupation around the wider upper Waitemata Harbour area in the past, no archaeological sites have been identified within 500m of the property. The Whenuapai area saw early European settlement from the 1860s, but there is no record of early use or occupation on the property itself, although tree felling, gum digging and stock grazing is likely. The property therefore has no known archaeological value or significance.

### Effects of Future Development

Future development of the property will have no effects on any known archaeological values as no archaeological sites have been identified within the property boundaries.

While in any area where archaeological sites have been recorded in the general vicinity it is possible that unrecorded subsurface remains may be exposed during development, in this case it is considered unlikely due to the distance of the property from the known locations of recorded sites and the results of the field survey. However, the possibility is provided for under the AUP OP Accidental Discovery Rule (E12.6.1).

Archaeological features and remains can take the form of burnt and fire cracked stones, charcoal, rubbish heaps including shell, bone and/or 19th century glass and crockery, ditches, banks, pits, old building foundations, artefacts of Maori and early European origin or human burials.

## Resource Management Act 1991 Requirements

Section 6 of the RMA recognises as matters of national importance: ‘the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga’ (S6(e)); and ‘the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development’ (S6(f)).

All persons exercising functions and powers under the RMA are required under Section 6 to recognise and provide for these matters of national importance when ‘managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources’. There is a duty to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effects on the environment arising from an activity (S17), including historic heritage.

Historic heritage is defined (S2) as ‘those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand’s history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities: (i) archaeological; (ii) architectural; (iii) cultural; (iv) historic; (v) scientific; (vi) technological’. Historic heritage includes: ‘(i) historic sites, structures, places, and areas; (ii) archaeological sites; (iii) sites of significance to Maori, including wahi tapu; (iv) surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources’.

Regional, district and local plans contain sections that help to identify, protect and manage archaeological and other heritage sites. The plans are prepared under the provisions of the RMA. The Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part 2016 (AUP OP) is relevant to the proposed activity.

There are no scheduled historic heritage places within or near the property in the AUP OP. This assessment has established that there are no previously recorded archaeological sites within the property and none were identified through field survey. The potential for unrecorded subsurface archaeological remains to be present on the site is low.

However, if suspected archaeological remains are exposed during future development works, the Accidental Discovery Rule (E12.6.1) set out in the AUP OP must be complied with. Under the Accidental Discovery Rule works must cease within 20m of the discovery and the Council, Heritage NZ, Mana Whenua and (in the case of human remains) NZ Police must be informed. The Rule would no longer apply in respect to archaeological sites if an Authority from Heritage NZ was in place.

## Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 Requirements

In addition to any requirements under the RMA, the HNZPTA protects all archaeological sites whether recorded or not, and they may not be damaged or destroyed unless an Authority to modify an archaeological site has been issued by Heritage NZ (Section 42).

An archaeological site is defined by the HNZPTA Section 6 as follows:

‘**archaeological site** means, subject to section 42(3), –

(a) any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure) that –

(i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and

(ii) provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and

(b) includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1)'

Authorities to modify archaeological sites can be applied for either in respect to archaeological sites within a specified area of land (Section 44(a)), or to modify a specific archaeological site where the effects will be no more than minor (Section 44(b)), or for the purpose of conducting a scientific investigation (Section 44(c)). Applications that relate to sites of Maori interest require consultation with (and in the case of scientific investigations the consent of) the appropriate iwi or hapu and are subject to the recommendations of the Maori Heritage Council of Heritage NZ. In addition, an application may be made to carry out an exploratory investigation of any site or locality under Section 56, to confirm the presence, extent and nature of a site or suspected site.

An archaeological authority will not be required for any future development at 73 Trig Road as no known sites will be affected, and it is unlikely that any undetected sites are present. However, should any sites be exposed during development the provisions of the HNZPTA must be complied with.

## Conclusions

Future development of the property at 73 Trig Road will have no known effects on archaeological values, as no archaeological sites have been identified within its boundaries and the potential for any unidentified subsurface remains to be exposed during development is very low. However, if previously unidentified archaeological remains are exposed by earthworks, they would have statutory protection under the HNZPTA and cannot be modified without authorisation from Heritage NZ.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- There should be no constraints on future development on archaeological grounds, since no archaeological sites are known to be present and it is considered unlikely that any will be exposed during development.
- If subsurface archaeological evidence should be unearthed during future development (e.g. intact shell midden, hangi, storage pits relating to Maori occupation, or cobbled floors, brick or stone foundation, and rubbish pits relating to 19th century European occupation), or if human remains should be discovered, the Accidental Discovery Rule (section E.12.6.1 of the AUP OP) must be followed. This requires that work ceases within 20m of the discovery and that the Auckland Council, Heritage NZ, Mana Whenua and (in the case of human remains) the NZ Police are notified. The relevant authorities will then determine the actions required.
- If modification of an archaeological site does become necessary, an Authority must be applied for under Section 44(a) of the HNZPTA and granted prior to any further work being carried out that will affect the site. (*Note that this is a legal requirement*).



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