

Appendix H – Desktop Archaeological Assessment



15 April 2021

Waimakariri District Council
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Ref: 6-DHLHH.01

Dear Liz,

Waimakariri District Council: Rangiora Eastern Road Connection

Technical Assessment - Desktop Archaeological

Project Description & Scope

The Waimakariri District Council (WDC) is preparing a Notice of Requirement (NOR) for a new road designation on the eastern side of Rangiora.

The designation connects Lineside Road and Northbrook Road. The area to which the NOR applies is referred to as 'Rangiora East Road Connection' and is shown in **Figure 1** on the following page.

The proposed designation will form part of a roading link that will ultimately connect Lineside Road through to Coldstream Road (referred to as the 'Rangiora Eastern Link'). Those parts of the Rangiora Eastern Link that do not form part of the proposed designation are:

- MacPhail Avenue, which is an existing road that connects Northbrook Road and Kippenberger Avenue; and
- The connection from Kippenberger Avenue through to Coldstream Road.

The Rangiora Eastern Link (as well as southern and western routes) were originally proposed in the Rangiora Transport Study, Beca, September 2001 and a subsequent Scheme Assessment Report, Opus, February 2005, developed alignment options for study and provided preliminary details for the selected alignment.

WSP have been commissioned to prepare technical assessments to inform and support the proposed NOR. This Archaeological Technical Assessment is one of those technical assessments.

These technical assessments and reports are at a high-level and are intended to provide:

- an awareness of the types of effects and their magnitude that may occur as a result of the designation; and
- identify potential measures that would avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects.

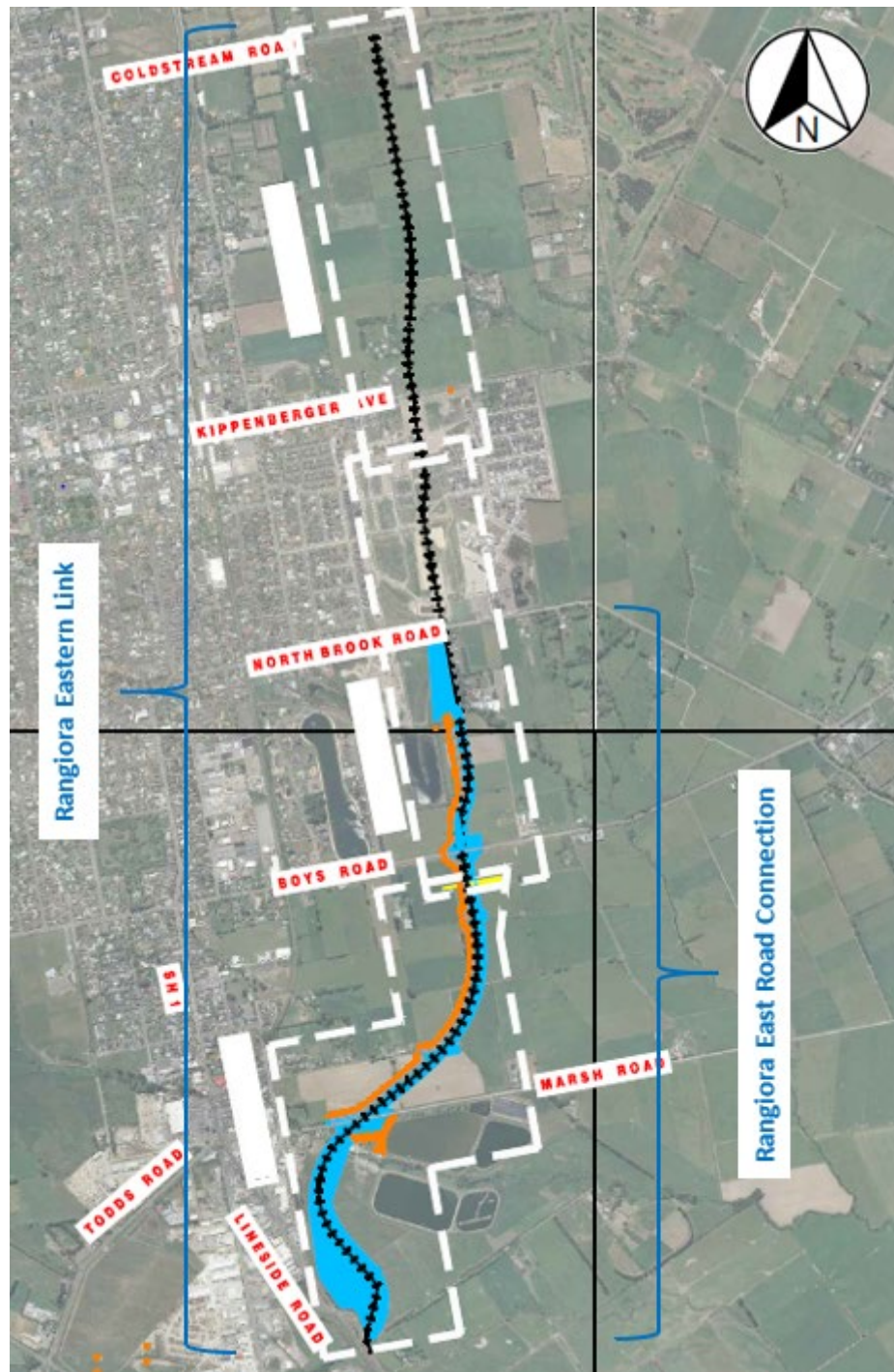


Figure 1. Layout Plan

Constraints and Limitations

This report does not present the views of Ngāi Tūāhuriri or Ngāi Tahu in regard to the cultural significance of the area. Such assessments can only be made by tangata whenua, as Māori concerns may encompass a wider range of values than those associated with archaeological sites.

This report is a desktop study only and no site visits nor fieldwork have been carried out to investigate archaeological risks. Such fieldwork is only considered appropriate if potential risks are identified at this scoping level.

Please note, the following information is provided for information purposes and does not constitute a full archaeological assessment for the purposes of applying for an archaeological authority.

The information contained in this report is based on a review of publicly available information and the accuracy of the determination for the potential of unrecognised archaeological sites cannot be guaranteed. The buried nature of archaeological sites means that they may often only be found once excavation commences, even if documentary research suggests that an area is low risk. WSP accepts no liability if unanticipated archaeological sites are found during construction works.

The report has been prepared for the benefit of the client and no other party. WSP assumes no responsibility and will not be liable to any other person or organisation for or in relation to any matter dealt with or conclusions expressed in the report, or for any loss or damage suffered by any other person or organisation arising from matters dealt with or conclusions expressed in the report (including without limitation matters arising from any negligent act or omission of WSP or for any loss or damage suffered by any other party relying upon the matters dealt with or conclusions expressed in the report). Other parties should not rely upon the report or the accuracy or completeness of any conclusions and should make their own enquiries and obtain independent advice in relation to such matters.

Statutory Requirements

There are two main pieces of legislation in New Zealand that control work affecting archaeological sites. These are the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA) and the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

The HNZPTA promotes the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of the historic and cultural heritage of New Zealand. It provides blanket protection to all archaeological sites whether they are recorded or not. The provisions of the HNZPT Act are administered by Heritage NZ. It is illegal to destroy, damage or modify archaeological sites, without first gaining an archaeological authority to do so from Heritage NZ.

The HNZPTA contains a consent (archaeological authority) process for any work affecting archaeological sites.

An *archaeological site* is defined in the HNZPTA (s6) as:

- (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 that 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).

Any person who intends carrying out work that may damage, modify or destroy an archaeological site, or to investigate an archaeological site using invasive archaeological techniques, must first obtain an Archaeological Authority from Heritage NZ. The process applies to sites on land of all tenures, including private, public and designated land. The HNZPTA contains penalties for unauthorised site damage.

The archaeological authority process applies to all archaeological sites that fit the HNZPTA definition, regardless of (a) whether the site is recorded in ArchSite or entered on the New Zealand Heritage List / Rārangī Kōrero (The List); (b) the site only becomes known about as a result of ground disturbance; (c) the activity is permitted under a district or regional plan, or a resource or building consent has been granted.

Heritage NZ also maintains The New Zealand Heritage List / Rārangī Kōrero of Historic Places, Historic Areas, Wāhi Tupuna/Tipuna, Wāhi Tapu and Wāhi Tapu Areas. The List / Rārangī Kōrero includes some significant archaeological sites. The purpose of The List / Rārangī Kōrero is to inform members of the public about such places and to assist with their protection under the Resource Management Act (1991).

Resource Management Act 1991

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) provides for the sustainable management and protection of the natural and cultural environment. The RMA requires City, District and Regional Councils to manage the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way that provides for the wellbeing of today's communities while safeguarding the options of future generations. Section 6 (f) of the RMA provides for *"the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development"* as a matter of national importance.

The definition of 'historic heritage' (RMA s2) refers to those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, and includes historic sites, structures, places and areas; archaeological sites; and sites of significance to Māori.

Methodology

The New Zealand Archaeological Association's (NZAA) Digital ArchSite Database was consulted for information on recorded archaeological sites within the study area. ArchSite is a digital database maintained by NZAA that contains details on all recorded archaeological sites throughout New Zealand. Individuals, professional archaeologists and iwi groups have contributed files in the database over the last fifty years, and the quality and detail on records varies. The database is a useful management tool for understanding the distribution of archaeological sites within an area and past land use patterns. Although some areas of New Zealand have been intensively surveyed and large numbers of archaeological sites recorded, there are still large areas where no archaeological surveying has been carried out and few sites, if any, have been recorded. A lack of recorded sites does not necessarily equate with an absence of sites.

The Heritage NZ Digital Archaeological Report Library was also consulted for information on any previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the study area.

In addition to these sources, documentary research was undertaken on primary and secondary sources relevant to the study area. Historic aerial photographs, soil maps and survey plans were reviewed in order to document the existing land conditions and survey for evidence of pre-European Māori and pre-1900 historic land disturbance.

Review of Archaeological Information

There are no archaeological sites recorded within the proposed designation corridor between Lineside Road and Northbrook Road. The nearest recorded archaeological sites (M35/833, M35/1365, M35/1927) are historic European sites around the Lineside Road and Southbrook Road intersections. These are not affected by the proposed designation corridor and are not discussed further in this report.

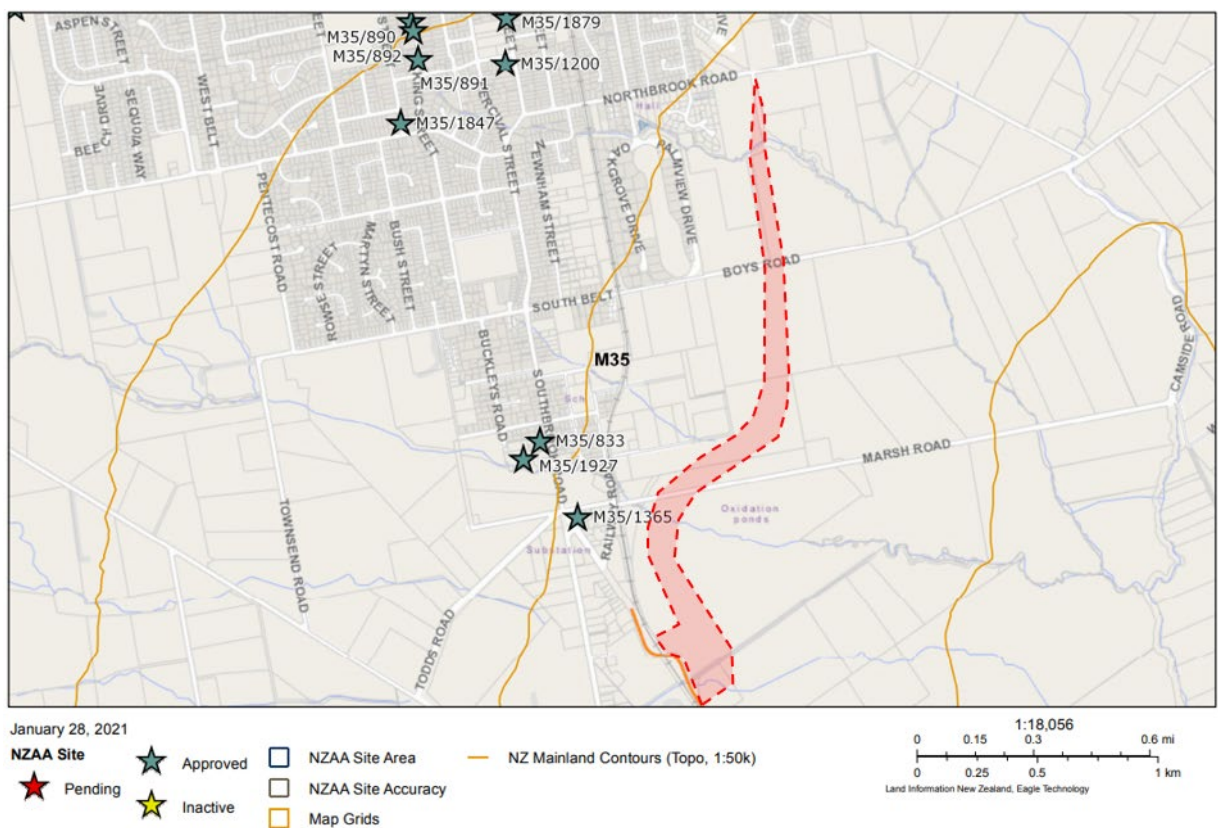


Figure 2. Snapshot from ArchSite showing recorded archaeological sites in relation to the proposed designation corridor (source: ArchSite 28/01/2021).

Review of Other Documentary Sources

Ka Huru Manu (Ngāi Tahu cultural atlas) and the digitised Black Maps in Canterbury Maps were consulted for information on the historic landscape at the time of initial European settlement in the 1850s, as well as the locations of Ngāi Tahu mahinga kai (food gathering areas), kainga nohoanga (food gathering settlements) and kainga (settlements). The Corridor passes through former raupo and flax swamp which fringed a forested area underlying the Rangiora township and covering the land between Boys Road and Marsh Road. Rangiora township was established as a sawmilling town in 1852 to take advantage of this forested area. No sites of interest were identified along the Corridor, but it was noted that a large silent file area centred around Tuahiwi Marae lies along its eastern boundary.



Figure 4. 1950s aerial showing dwellings and outbuildings on Lineside Road at the southern end of the proposed designation corridor (Source: Canterbury Maps).



Figure 5. 1940s aerial showing dwellings and farm building along the south side of Marsh Road (Source: Canterbury Maps).

Effect of Designation Corridor on Archaeological Sites

- There are no known archaeological sites recorded within the Corridor between Lineside Road and Northbrook Road.
- Documentary research identified two potential historic risk areas within the Corridor which may be unrecorded archaeological sites.
- A Ngai Tahu silent file area was identified in close proximity to the Corridor and iwi consultation may indicate other sites of potential archaeological interest within the corridor.
- The remainder of the Corridor outside of these risk areas is considered low risk. It is unlikely that archaeological sites will be found during any groundworks.
- The recommended management strategy for archaeological sites located along transportation designation corridors is to avoid sites deemed to have outstanding significance and mitigate the destruction of the remaining sites by way of archaeological investigation under an archaeological authority issued by Heritage NZ under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.
- The potential archaeological risks are unlikely to be of outstanding significance, as such qualifications are normally limited to nationally rare or unique sites, pā or burial grounds or substantially intact buildings associated with notable individuals.
- Further archaeological assessment is recommended in order to confirm whether the risk areas do in fact represent pre-1900 archaeological sites and to ensure that the impacts on these sites are minimised or avoided where possible.
- Iwi consultation is recommended to confirm whether there are any sites of cultural importance present that may also have archaeological values and therefore also need to be considered in the archaeological assessment.
- On the assumption that any archaeological sites present within the Corridor are not of outstanding significance, the effects of the designation on archaeological values will be minor.
- Minor effects can be mitigated through archaeological investigation and recording during construction under an archaeological authority issued under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. This authority will be sought prior to the start of ground investigations (i.e. geotechnical, contaminated land) and/or construction works within the nominated risk areas.
- An Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) will be prepared prior to the start of construction in order to specify a process for managing archaeological work within the risk areas during construction and to implement an accidental discovery protocol for construction works outside of the risk areas. This AMP will be developed in conjunction with Heritage NZ and local iwi.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made in this report:

- Undertake further assessment of the potential historic archaeological risk areas to confirm these as representing evidence of pre-1900 activity.
- Undertake iwi consultation to confirm whether there are any sites of cultural importance that might also need to be considered in the archaeological assessment.
- Apply for an Archaeological Authority from Heritage NZ prior to the start of any ground investigation works as part of the designation process or detailed design, and/ or prior to construction in the nominated risk areas (pending the results of the archaeological assessment).
- Prepare an Archaeological Management Plan prior to the start of construction to manage archaeological work within risk areas and accidental discovery protocols along the rest of the Corridor. This document should be prepared regardless of the result of the archaeological assessment.

Document History and Status

Revision	Date	Author	Reviewed by	Approved by	Status
1	10/12/2020	S. Conroy	N. Cable		Draft - Issued for review
2	28/01/2021	N. Cable	Z. Burkitt		Draft - Issued for release
3	02/03/2021	N. Cable	Z. Burkitt	G Larcombe	Final - Issued for release
4	15/04/2021	N. Cable	Z. Burkitt	G Larcombe	Final - Issued for release

Revision Details

Revision	Details
2	Revised to update format and include additional technical guidance notes from project manager.
3	Amended to accommodation design changes to designation
4	Amended to remove northern stub off Kippenberger Ave