

CULTURAL EFFECTS ASSESSMENT REPORT:

SK AOTEAROA TRUST – RUAKĀKĀ TRAVEL CENTRE PROPOSAL

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(September 2020)



This Cultural Effects Assessment Report (“the Report”) has been commissioned by SK Aotearoa Trust and undertaken by Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board (“PTB”) in relation to a proposal by SK Aotearoa Trust to develop a travel centre at Ruakākā. The Report has been prepared in contemplation of SK Aotearoa Trust making an application for resource consents necessary to enable its proposal, and is able to be relied upon for that purpose.

Table of Contents

CULTURAL EFFECTS ASSESSMENT REPORT:	1
1. PURPOSE OF THIS PAPER	3
2. INTRODUCTION	3
2.1 Engagement Process	3
2.2 Outline of the Proposal	4
3 TE TIRITI O WAITANGI/TREATY OF WAITANGI	5
4. EFFECTS ON PATUHARAKEKE CULTURE AND VALUES	6
4.1 Environmental Effects	6
4.2 Cultural Effects	10
4.3 Social and Economic Effects	13
4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	15
5. REFERENCES	17
APPENDIX A: GENERAL PROCEDURES FOLLOWING THE DISCOVERY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL, KOIWI OR TAONGA.	19

1. PURPOSE OF THIS PAPER

- a) To present a ‘**Patuharakeke Cultural Effects Assessment**’ (CEA) to PTB Board for their approval prior to presentation to SK Aotearoa Trust.
- b) To provide a set of recommendations from the hapū to SK Aotearoa Trust and the consent authorities arising from the PTB Effects Assessment and the review of the supporting documentation supplied.

2. INTRODUCTION

SK Aotearoa Trust are preparing resource consent applications to establish a travel centre, including service station, café and food outlets, campervan, coach and truck parking and playground area on the corner of SH1 and SH15 (Port Marsden Highway) at Ruakākā. The project involves landscaping, stormwater and wastewater management and design and other activities that could potentially impact Patuharakeke cultural values. SK Aotearoa Trust have been engaging with PTB since early 2019 through their investigation and design process and are now in a position to lodge consent applications. This report is informed by and should be read in conjunction with, the Cultural Values Assessment prepared in July 2019 in relation to this proposal.

2.1 Engagement Process

The diagram below depicts the engagement process agreed between the applicant and PTB. This Cultural Effects Assessment draws on the earlier CVA and is informed by PTB’s visits to the proposal site, meetings with the applicant and their technical advisors and review of the supporting documentation and Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE). The proposal has been discussed at PTB board meetings and a hui-a-hapū held on August 2nd 2020 to discuss the proposal and identify any potential effects and how any adverse effects might be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

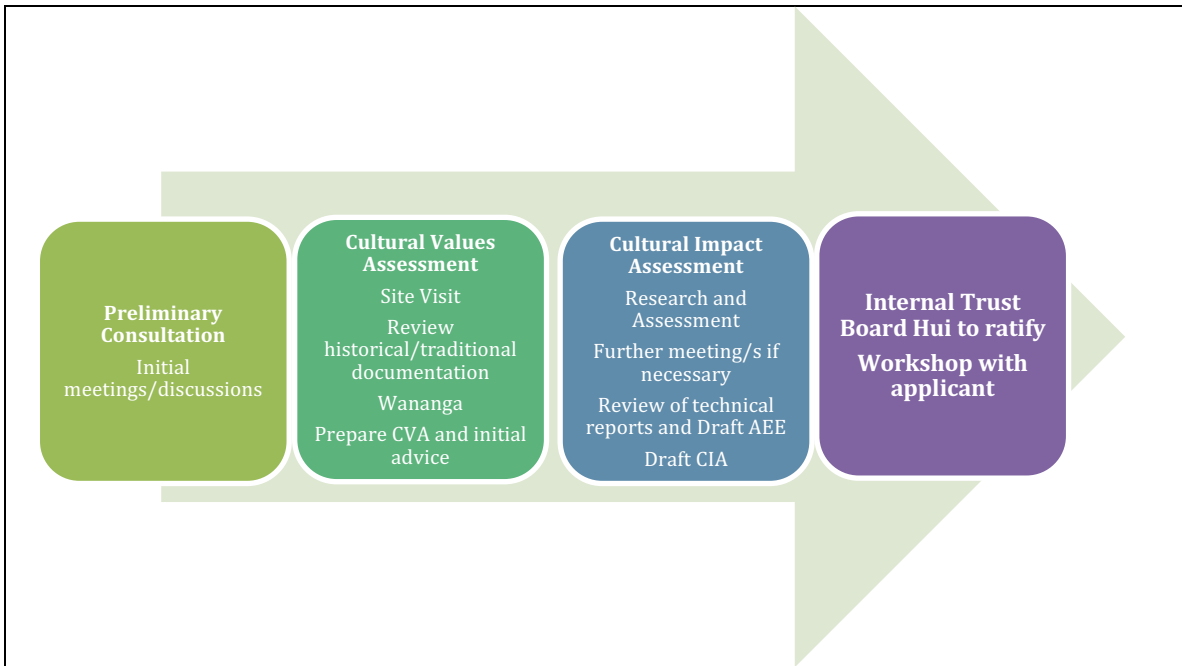


Figure 1: Engagement Process for Cultural Values and Effects Assessments

2.2 Outline of the Proposal

The proposed Ruakākā Traveller’s Centre is located at the intersection of State Highway 1 and State Highway 15A (Port Marsden Highway) The proposed service centre will provide rest and service facilities primarily for southbound travelling public and business traffic such as trucks heading into the port or further south. The Ruakākā Traveller’s Centre is proposed to include the following components:

- A full service petrol station with a separate dedicated truck stop facility
- A food and beverage facility for the travelling public including a fast food restaurant and a full service café;
- A dairy or small superette type operation;
- A retail shop
- Public amenities including public toilet facilities, a picnic area; dedicated facilities for freedom camping, namely parking facilities, water and dump station services; and
- Associated parking.



Figure 2: Layout Plan Source: Drawing A-RC-170321-03, Rev A “Plan Concept”, prepared by Buchan

3 TE TIRITI O WAITANGI/TREATY OF WAITANGI

The CVA essentially distilled the relationships and values of Patuharakeke to the site and commented on our role as kaitiaki and the implications of the proposal in regard to kaitiakitanga (ie. Covering RMA provisions sections 6(e) and 7(a)). The hapū view is that the subject land is ancestral Māori land. Some parcels of land in the area remain in the hands of the Crown and could conceivably be returned in future as redress properties. PTB watch developments in this area with great interest and fully intend to continue to explore methods (as well as progress our claim) to achieve greater participation in its future management. Therefore Section 8 of the RMA “taking into account the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti O Waitangi in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources” needs consideration.

Part of the CEA exercise is to consider how Patuharakeke’s role is reflected in planning and decision making related to SK Aotearoa Ltd’s proposal. Past experience with developments in Patuharakeke’s rohe has provided little confidence that the interests of the hapū are actively protected. There is no one defined set of treaty principles and there remain differences in opinion as to who is required to apply them in decision-making. However, PTB generally seek that relationships they enter into (particularly when

engaging under the RMA) are guided by Treaty Principles such as reasonable cooperation, rangātiratanga, equality, partnership and the principle of mutual benefit.

These principles are partially addressed through the engagement that has occurred to date with PTB in relation to the proposal. The fact that Patuharakeke have been the focus for addressing cultural issues recognises their rangatiratanga over their traditional lands and waters. Ongoing dialogue through a formal Relationship Agreement is also recommended to provide a mechanism to enable engagement involving regular kanohi ki te kanohi (face to face) discussions as well as joint identification of opportunities where collaboration and partnership can occur. This will be necessary going forward if principles of the Treaty are genuinely to be taken into account in this process and implemented appropriately.

4. EFFECTS ON PATUHARAKEKE CULTURE AND VALUES

4.1 Environmental Effects

The remaining ecological values of the property as highlighted in the CVA relate primarily to potential effects on waterways. The Ruakākā River and its tributaries the Waiwarawara, Tauroa and Waipapa Stream were historically important and continue to be significant in contemporary times. We aspire to restore mahinga kai values in the catchment through to the Ruakākā Estuary mātaītai. During a site visit it was noted that the modified farm drain retains mahinga kai species such as tuna/eel and watercress. Key potential effects on waterways would relate to discharges of contaminants and sediment. For this proposal, we therefore seek an outcome where wastewater and stormwater systems are designed to improve water quality and habitat for taonga species in this location, providing for an ecological gain rather than further loss and degradation.

The Infrastructure report prepared by Blue Barn Consulting Engineers describes the earthworks design indicating that the operation will achieve a full cut to fill balance proposed, with no importing or exporting of earthworks material from the site (the exception is a small amount of contaminated material to be removed from site – see discussion below). From a cultural perspective, the retention of soil on the whenua from whence it came is preferred. The earthworks are of a significant volume - approximately 28500m³ of cut and 29750m³ of fill to enable the following:

- Creation of an overland flow path for the site
- Provision of height to ensure the service centre area will not flood during a 100-year event storm and to provide adequate flood storage volume. Widening of the existing main watercourse on the site to accommodate the additional stormwater generated from the impervious areas of the development, as well as riparian planting of the stream banks; and fencing to exclude stock access

- Creation of an attenuation pond to cater for the additional required stormwater flood storage
- Creation of the entrance off SH1 southbound and SH15 (including culverts) for access and a batter along the boundary of SH1 and SH15A to minimise the amount of stormwater generated from the development site flowing into the roadside drains. widening the existing main watercourse to accommodate the additional storage generated from the impervious areas of the development;

We note that an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be produced to comply with Council guidelines. Sediment retention ponds, decanting earth bunds, earth diversion bunds and silt fences will be utilised and a stabilised gravel site entrance will be constructed with all land subject to earthworks to be stabilised as soon as practicable during works. The AEE mentions that the majority of proposed earthworks to be undertaken during the summer months. PTB seek clarification as to the extent of earthworks likely to take place outside of the earthworks season. We also seek an opportunity to review and comment on the final ESCP. In addition, we recommend that the applicant provide for kaitiaki monitoring of the farm drains on site pre commencement of works to determine whether any tuna/eels are present that may be affected by the works and address potential salvage/transfer.

The proposal is unable to connect to the reticulated wastewater network and an onsite treatment system has been designed consisting of primary treatment via specialised septic tanks and secondary treatment via drip lines discharging the treated wastewater into a denoted 1ha area of grass land. There will be no direct discharge to water. Further, this secondary treatment area will be contained by earth bunds to prevent entry of stormwater runoff.

The impervious areas of the development will be designed to direct stormwater to catchpits positioned at the low points and along the kerb and channel. Each catchpit will be connected to a stormwater treatment device prior to discharge to the pipe network. The piped stormwater from the service centre will be discharged into the landscaped wetland area which is proposed to have an outlet leading into the attenuation pond. Similarly, the outlet for the attenuation pond is a scruffy dome which will be set to allow a portion of the stormwater to soak into the ground and the remainder to connect to the watercourse running through the site. The attenuation pond has been sized based on the additional run off volume for the post development 100-year storm event.

The potential adverse environmental and health effects associated with the use, storage and sale of petroleum products is very high, however they are also of very low probability. The risks are well-known and storage and operation is subject to industry standards. The underground tanks will have a double casing, be equipped with automatic emergency shut off valves, and will be located away from the vehicle servicing areas and all necessary

emergency and safety equipment and systems will be installed as per industry standards and requirements.

The proposal site was identified as a potentially contaminated/HAIL site as per the National Environmental Standard (NES) for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health due to historic uses. Focus Environmental Services have carried out preliminary and detailed site investigations and developed a methodology for remediation of the approximately 1305.3m³ of affected soils prior to redevelopment of the site. This material will be excavated and hauled offsite to be disposed of at an approved disposal facility. The remediation plan also contains recommendations for containment during the removal process ie. by way of erosion and sediment control, dewatering and so forth, as well as health and safety and other matters and upon completion will be followed with a Site Validation Report. In our view consenting and mitigation requirements for contaminated soils have been dealt with appropriately for this proposal.

Bioresearches has also conducted an ecological survey of the waterways on the site. They assess ecological effects of the proposal in terms of construction effects and operational effects relating to sedimentation and habitat loss and the ongoing maintenance of aquatic habitat and water quality. It was considered that construction effects could be appropriately managed through sediment controls proposed in the ESCP. Although from an ecological perspective the aquatic ecological values of the stream were assessed as low, Bioresearches did recognise potential for adverse effects from sedimentation affecting downstream habitats. Widening the channel base can further reduce the length of time aquatic habitat is available, however mitigation through inclusion of a low flow channel with meanders and added rock/wood features in the base of the wider channel to improve aquatic habitat is recommended. Overall, Bioresearches consider that the potential adverse effects of storm water on water quality of the stream will be less than minor with the proposed treatment, retention and detention, and the additional capacity proposed in the channel.

Assessment:

Given the proposed landscaping (eg. pond creation, widening of the waterbody, fencing, planting etc) and appropriate controls and design as proposed and recommended the technical experts, we consider that the potential effects of earthworks, stormwater and wastewater on Patuharakeke cultural values will be no more than minor. The landscaping should enhance ecological and cultural values beyond those associated with the current situation of pasture and unfenced farm drains. This is on the proviso that our recommendations with regard to review of final management plans and monitoring are implemented. Adherence to these recommendations further contributes to our ability to exercise kaitiakitanga in our rohe and in a contemporary fashion through engaging and monitoring of new developments. This will ensure that the solutions for earthworks,

stormwater and wastewater on the site align to the relevant provisions of our HEMP – including:

Wai Maori

6.2 Objectives

- The mauri of water is enhanced in ways which enable Patuharakeke to provide for our physical, social, economic and cultural wellbeing.
- All mahinga kai sites in waterways in our rohe are managed, monitored and enhanced by Patuharakeke.
- Healthy riparian margins for all the waterbodies in the rohe.

6.3 Policies

- To discharge human effluent, treated or untreated, directly to water is culturally repugnant. All direct discharges of pollutants or contaminants should be put to land treatment processes and not discharged into waterways. A timetable should be set for the elimination of any existing discharges to natural waterbodies.
- Councils and other relevant agencies will recognize and support the use of cultural monitoring and assessment tools by Patuharakeke to compile base line data and assess the state of freshwater resources, including but not limited to:
 - Cultural Audits
 - GIS Mapping of waterways and mahinga kai
 - Cultural Health Index; and
 - the use of customary management tools for protecting freshwater values.

6.4 Methods

- PTB will take positive action to enhance waterbodies and will develop and implement a monitoring programme using cultural health indicators and other assessment tools as needed.
- PTB will advocate for the enhancement of all our waterbodies and will work with any party promoting or implementing positive actions to improve water quality. PTB request statutory authorities to:
 - promote and provide incentives for the rehabilitation, enhancement and protection of waterbodies and margins;
 - ensure that no liquid waste (e.g. stormwater, sewage and farm effluent) is discharged into a waterbody;
 - ensure that unrestricted stock access to waterbodies is prevented and nitrogen caps are imposed on farms;

- ensure that resource consents for works stipulate regular cultural health monitoring by resourced kaitiaki as part of compliance monitoring. Where data shows that there is an adverse effect on water quality then activities must cease;
- ensure that riparian margins are as wide as possible and planted in locally sourced indigenous plants

4.2 Cultural Effects

The CVA outlined relationships and associations of the site with regard to wāhi tapu and cultural landscapes. Potential effects on wāhi tapu relate to their disturbance, modification and destruction through earth/site works. With regard to the Patuharakeke cultural landscape, the modification of the landscape through placement of the Traveller’s centre in that location could impact cultural landscape values. Clough and Associates has prepared a preliminary archaeological report for the site. The report identifies one recorded archaeological site (part site Q07/334 -shell midden) on the subject property which is located within an area proposed for contouring for stormwater management. Clough and Associates recommend consideration be given to whether impacts on the site can be avoided, and that an Authority under Section 44(a) of the HNZPTA must be obtained prior to works if it cannot be avoided. We concur with this recommendation and that it is still reasonable to expect possible accidental discovery during site preparation works elsewhere on the property therefore an Authority should be sought as a precaution. In the absence of an Authority we recommend utilisation of our Accidental Discovery Protocol (ADP) (see Appendix A). PTB should be involved and accompany any future archaeological investigations on site and will be required by HNZPT to provide input into any Authority application. We also seek provision for cultural induction and regular kaitiaki monitoring to mitigate any potential effects on wāhi tapū.

PTB’s Site of Significance mapping (a broader collection of cultural heritage sites not necessarily linked to physical archaeological evidence) shown in Figure 3 below does not identify any key sites¹ mapped on or adjacent to the proposal site.

As outlined in the CVA, the proposed travel centre sits at a low point on the alluvial Ruakākā Plains and is encircled by important cultural markers such as maunga. It was formerly the site of wetland systems Waiwarawara and Puehaenga. Due to land use practices, little evidence of these wetland features remains, however they retain their

¹ the coastal mahinga mātaihai sites are mapped as “Sites of Significance to tangata whenua” in the Proposed Regional Plan and are not subject to appeal so deemed operative; and the landward sites are lodged with Whangarei District Council (in advance of the future Sites of Significance chapter/PC100 and with Heritage NZ/Pouhere Taonga

significance to Patuharakeke, and we consider the design of the travel centre needs to be cognisant of, and sympathetic to, these cultural landscape components.

In our view the Landscape Design Package by Boffa Miskell will support maintenance and enhancement of the cultural landscape through the fencing and riparian planting of waterways on the site. The planting strategy also aligns with this goal, with the exception of 3 species of exotic specimen trees (China Doll, Oak and Mexican Alder trees) that we would prefer be replaced by natives eg. Puriri, Kahikatea, Kauri to attract taonga species such as birds. It appears as though a comprehensive/final landscape plan is yet to be completed and we would recommend PTB have the opportunity to review and input into any such plan. With regard to the architectural design we understand the applicant is amenable to PTB providing advice on the incorporation of cultural design on materials such as pre-cast concrete and timber for the centre.

Assessment:

We consider that adherence to the advice provided in the Archaeological assessment and our recommendations, effects on heritage/wāhi tapu can be minimised. In terms of cultural landscapes, the facility's design in conjunction with the landscaping will be unobtrusive, relatively low impact and sympathetic to the location with added ecological benefits. It is unclear from the information to date (eg. Buchan report) whether any aspects such as solar panels and any other devices could be employed to reduce energy use and additional pressures on local infrastructure. This could further assist in supporting the aspirations of our HEMP (eg. S5.6). It is also considered that provision for freedom camping may alleviate some of the issues the community has experienced and observed since freedom camping has been permitted at Ruakākā Beach.

This practice is generally not supported by Patuharakeke, as there are sufficient (and low cost) options for campers at the Ruakākā Beach Holiday Park/Domain and the nearby DOC campsites that contain appropriate infrastructure and deliver more benefit to the local economy. Further, freedom camping at Ruakākā Beach has put pressure on the Ruakākā Wildlife Refuge, the public toilets and caused a discernable rise in litter and pollution in the area.

Provided PTB are able to contribute to refinement of the final detailed landscape and architectural plans incorporating elements of cultural design and storytelling, it is considered that the potential adverse effects on cultural landscapes will be minor. As mentioned previously, this further contributes to the exercise of our kaitiakitanga in our rohe and in a contemporary fashion through engaging and input into new developments. This will ensure consistency with the relevant provisions of our HEMP – including:



Figure 3: Patuharakeke Sites of Significance

Wāhi Tapū me Wāhi Taonga

8.3 Policies

- a) PTB, in conjunction with agencies and stakeholders, will encourage the use and representation of Maori culture (e.g. tikanga, markers, symbols, names, design) in public open space and the built environment when appropriate, including but not limited to:
 - o Markers and designs as deemed appropriate.
 - o Naming of features, roads, reserves, or buildings.

- b) To support the use of interpretation as a tool to recognise and provide for the relationship of Patuharakeke to particular places, and to incorporate Patuharakeke culture and values into landscape design.
- c) The interpretation of our values and history is best provided by Patuharakeke, and PTB RMU should be commissioned and resourced to provide this service.
- d) PTB will ensure any use of names, and other cultural interpretation in such instances will require internal discussion with the relevant whanau and the Patuharakeke taumata prior to any decision being made.

8.4 Methods

Waahi Tapu

- Where a proposal has the potential to affect a site identified in the SOSM overlay as a level 2 or 3 site² or has been assessed by PTB RMU as having the potential to affect waahi tapu, PTB RMU require that all relevant agencies ensure that one or more of the following directives occur:
 - Cultural Impact Assessment or Cultural Values Assessment (CIA/CVA);
 - Site visit;
 - Archaeological assessment, by a suitably qualified tangata whenua RMU representative and a qualified archaeologist, recognised by the NZHPT under s.17 of the Historic Places Act;
 - Cultural monitoring to oversee excavation activity, record sites or information that may be revealed, and direct tikanga for handling cultural materials;
 - Inductions for contractors undertaking earthworks;
 - Accidental discovery protocol agreements (ADP); and/or
 - Archaeological Authority from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

4.3 Social and Economic Effects

The Colliers report points out that 24% of the catchment's population are Māori but does not detail specific age classes of Māori within the catchment. We note that a 27% youth demographic is still a high number and the Māori population will record an even higher youthful population. While the document considers this centre will not deter from the existing Ruakākā shopping centre, we consider it is likely that it will become a destination in itself for locals, and particularly for our youth - especially if a fast food chain such as McDonald's establishes there. This is one of the outcomes we are less supportive of, because at a general level our people are disproportionately represented in poor health statistics, and fast food has a role to play in that. Similarly, while we recognise there may be some limited employment opportunities for employment, menial low paid positions

² There are three levels of significance in the Draft Patuharakeke SOSM framework, level 1 being the lowest and level 3 the highest. These levels have an associated protocol to determine how much information is shared (if any) with the public, councils etc.

do not necessarily align with our aspirations for our rangatahi. Another concern raised by some whanau members evokes past experience with some of the potentially undesirable aspects of truck stops and a rise of activities such as prostitution.

Assessment:

Whanau do see an opportunity presented by the retail shop which we understand will potentially provide for local artisans to display and sell their toi mahi/ art work and other products. This also would contribute to Patuharakeke visibility and narrative at the Traveller's centre. This opportunity, along with any other pathways for training and employment could be explored through the recommended Relationship Agreement (section 3 above).

Overall, in this "Covid-19 environment", we are unsure of the specific need for this facility. However, these concerns do not necessarily equate to more than minor adverse effects on Patuharakeke culture and values. It will be important to develop a genuine relationship korero as outlined above to address meaningful and mutually beneficial partnership opportunities across multiple levels with Patuharakeke as mana whenua of this area.

Traffic:

PTB have reviewed the assessment provided by Traffic Planning Consultants Ltd (TPC). TPC has advised that the proposed ingress and egress points can operate safely, and importantly have ensured that the SH1 access point has been designed for a full speed exist for southbound motorists. The proposed signage will ensure early warning is afforded to passing motorists so that they can plan for the exit from the state highway network in good time.

All vehicles travelling southbound on State Highway 1 will be able to enter the site via a dedicated slip lane from State Highway onto the north-western part of the site and provide adequate length to allow vehicles to reduce speed to 30km/h in order to safely manoeuvre within the site itself. There will be no right turn northbound into the site for safety reasons. Access from SH15A will be provided via a right turn bay treatment and a left turn treatment. All intersections and accessways will meet appropriate NZTA safety standards although we understand the overall design is still subject to further review by NZTA, along with a Road Safety Audit of the detailed design yet to be completed.

TPC has assessed the anticipated trip generation of the various activities proposed to form part of the service centre, estimate approximately 500 hourly trips at peak times and consider that most of the trips to and from the site would be passing trade already using the adjacent road network. In terms of construction traffic, given that the earthworks will take place totally within the site, there is little anticipated impact on the roading network. The SH15A access will be developed early to create the construction access to the site.

A consent condition requiring construction management plans to manage construction related traffic and noise during the construction period has been recommended and accepted by the applicant.

Assessment:

From PTB's perspective the junction of SH15 and the roundabout are part of a wider issues on the SH network between Ruakākā and Whangārei. The road in our view is very unsafe and needs urgent attention and planning on the part of NZTA. We understand that safety improvements are currently being implemented along this stretch of road and four laning appears to be on the table once again. This proposal has taken the possible 4-laning into consideration and will not impede any widening in future. We cannot see any major inconsistency with our HEMP, although at a high level, this type of activity does not necessarily support aspirations in our climate change chapter (s4 HEMP) which relate to support for urban planning initiatives that reduce transport emissions. PTB have no identified any potentially adverse traffic impacts related to the proposal that are more than minor, but recommend that any final comments from NZTA ie. Road Safety Audit and the Construction Management Plan/s are made available to us for review and comment.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PTB consider that the proposed Ruakākā Travellers Centre is generally consistent with the policy direction of our HEMP and that all potential effects on our cultural and values are able to be managed provided our recommendations are implemented. SK Aotearoa Trust have initiated a conversation with PTB and shown a willingness to collaborate going forward. This is welcomed as many of our recommendations will be reliant on a robust relationship with SK Aotearoa Trust.

Recommendations:

- a) PTB are able to review and comment on final technical reports and management plans in an iterative manner and have the opportunity to meet with specialists/ consultants if required;
- b) SK Aotearoa and PTB establish a Relationship Agreement to provide for regular ongoing dialogue on matters including but not limited to;
 - Opportunities to contribute to architectural design elements
 - Opportunities to support local artisans/producers etc and partnerships;
- c) SK Aotearoa support PTB to develop and implement a Kaitiaki Monitoring Package/Cultural Mitigation Plan that will include but not be limited to:
 - Deployment of cultural induction, monitoring and discovery protocols for wāhi tapū protection during site/earthworks

- Accompanying archaeologists during any future investigation or plan associated with an Authority
- Monitoring of modification and sediment/discharges to waterways and provision for fish (eg. Tuna salvage if necessary)

Finally, we recommend that;

- d) That the content and recommendations contained in this report be received and considered by SK Aotearoa Trust and the consent authorities.

5. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: GENERAL PROCEDURES FOLLOWING THE DISCOVERY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL, KOIWI OR TAONGA.

1. If archaeological material, Koiwi or Taonga, are uncovered which pre-date 1900, then the site is an archaeological site in terms of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and the relevant provisions of the Act will apply. Such evidence could be in the form of intact shell midden, bone, charcoal, hangi stones, ash, black greasy soils relating to Maori occupation, or artefacts relating to Maori occupation. The site, archaeological material, Koiwi and Taonga contained within the site must therefore be treated in accordance with the conditions of any relevant Heritage New Zealand authority existing at the time of the discovery. If no such authority exists, one must be obtained before the site is further excavated or modified.
2. Notwithstanding the terms of Clause 1 above, no site at which Koiwi or Taonga that are uncovered shall be in any way disturbed, altered, modified, or destroyed without the approval of Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board (PTB).
3. Immediately following the discovery of archaeological material, Koiwi or Taonga, the developer will cease all excavation in the immediate vicinity of the discovery site and the Developer will secure the area using stakes and tapes determining an appropriate safety buffer zone (a minimum of 10m around the site). This effectively separates those investigating or retrieving archaeological material, Koiwi or Taonga, from those carrying out other construction activities, so as to provide an acceptable level of safety to all persons, and to the archaeological material, Koiwi or Taonga.
4. The developer will then immediately advise the following of the discovery:
 - **PTB – Ari Carrington 02102872417**
 - Heritage New Zealand/ Pouhere Taonga (09) 407 0470
 - The NZ Police (if any Koiwi are uncovered – as per the requirement of the Coroners Act 1988).
5. The Developer will arrange for a staff member to be available to meet and guide the Heritage New Zealand representative, the Police (if required) and the PTB representative to the discovery site. The Developer will assist with any reasonable request that any of these people may make.
6. As public notification of the discovery may result in the desecration of the site and fossicking of archaeological material, Koiwi or Taonga, no information will be released to the media about the discovery except as authorised by PTB.
7. All construction work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will remain halted until the Heritage New Zealand representative, the Police (if required) and PTB have given approval for the work to recommence.