WHAT IS ARCHAEOLOGY?

Archaeology is all about the discovery, recovery and interpretation of the surviving evidence of past human activity in its context, in or above the ground. Archaeological sites are the relics and ruins of our past and may be on land, in water, or in the coastal marine area. There are a variety of archaeological site types in New Zealand, including:

- » Māori pā sites are fortified places with banks and ditches. They are often found on cliffs, headlands or ridges. In addition to natural landforms these sites often include artificially levelled terraces or built-up banks and ditches
- » Remains of cultivation areas and gardens can be seen in soils and in the form of lines or walls of loose stones or stone mounds. Other types of site associated with cultivation include pits for storing kumara
- » Middens are 'rubbish dumps' that may contain shells, bones, glass and ceramic artefacts, charcoal and sometimes oven stones. These can be Māori or European.
- » Rock art sites which may contain paintings, drawings, carvings or engravings
- » Shipwrecks, buildings and structures

ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE LAW

- » In New Zealand archaeology is protected under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. This legislation is administered by Heritage New Zealand, an autonomous Crown Entity.
- The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 defines an archaeological site as a place associated with pre-1900 human activity, where there may be evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.
- » The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 makes it unlawful for any person to modify or destroy, or cause to be modified or destroyed, the whole or any part of an archaeological site without the prior authority of Heritage New Zealand.

WELL DRILLING AND ARCHAEOLOGY

It is not usually possible to carry out standard archaeological monitoring during drilling activities, however, if archaeological material is found during drilling work then this can provide valuable information on the presence or absence of archaeological sites in the vicinity. The areas at highest risk for the discovery of archaeological material in Canterbury are indicated on Kā Huru Manu, Canterbury Maps and ArchSite, but these are not an exhaustive databases of all archaeological sites, but are useful management tools for understanding the distribution of archaeological sites and past land-use patterns.





RELEVANT CONTACT DETAILS

Underground Overground Archaeology

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Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

Southern Regional Office Phone: 03 363 1880

Email: infosouthern@heritage.org.nz

Rūnanga advisers

Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited

Office Phone: 03 377 4374 Email: mkt.admin@ngaitahu.iwi.nz

Aoraki Environmental Consultancy Limited

Phone: 03 684 8723 Email: planner@aecltd.co.nz

Aukaha

Phone: 03 477 0071 www.aukaha.co.nz/contact-us

Underground Overground Archaeology

ARCHAEOLOGICAL **PROTOCOLS**





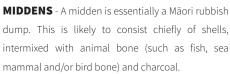


ARCHAEOLOGICAL GUIDELINES FOR WELL DRILLERS

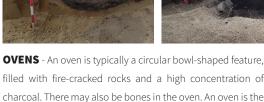
HOW TO RECOGNISE ARCHAEOLOGY















CULTURAL LAYERS - A cultural layer is a layer of stained or darkened sand or soil that usually contains fragments of charcoal, shell, bone and the occasional artefact. These layers can vary substantially in size.





EUROPEAN SITES - 19th century European archaeological sites are often the easiest to spot, as the artefacts in them are very similar to objects we use today. People in the 1800s dug pits to throw their rubbish into, and excavations throughout Christchurch often uncover these old pits, filled with glass bottles,

broken china, leather shoes, metal, animal bones, and

various other artefacts. It is also possible, to find 19th century tram tracks and timber sleepers, or 19th century brick and ceramic drainpipes.

SUSPECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL ENCOUNTERED? **STOP WORK**

ARE HUMAN REMAINS KOIWI **PRESENT** (OR SUSPECTED TO BE)?

NO

YES

Secure the site to a **50 m radius** to ensure that the remains are safe (cordon this off with tape or by some other measure).

Work can continue outside of the area.

Call the archaeologist, who will contact the police, Rūnanga, and Heritage New Zealand (if the remains appear recent, police have jurisdiction as a possible crime scene).

EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Call the archaeologist. Send a photo of the artefact/ feature to archaeologist who will advise on further requirements.

Secure the site to a 20 m

radius to ensure that the

archaeological materials

are safe (cordon this off

with tape or by some

other measure). Work can

continue outside

of the area.

The Rūnanga will arrange

a site inspection by the

appropriate Tangata

Whenua and their advisers,

including statutory agencies,

who will determine how

the situation will be

appropriately managed in

accordance with

tikanga Māori.

consultation will be undertaken if works are to proceed within 100 m of the discovery. An archaeological authority or monitoring may be required.

Further archaeological

remains of a hangi from hundreds of years ago.

Archaeological recording will be undertaken and work can recommence once the archaeologist is satisfied.

> **WORKS** RECOMMENCE

2) Further archaeological consultation will be undertaken if works are to proceed within 100 m of the discovery. An archaeological authority or monitoring may be required.

> **4)** Work can recommence once Rūnanga, archaeologist. and Heritage New Zealand are satisfied

> > WORKS

MĀORI **ARCHAEOLOGY**

Call the archaeologist and the Rūnanga. Send a photo of the artefact/ feature to the archaeologist, who will advise on further requirements.

1) The Rūnanga will be provided sufficient time to perform appropriate rituals and customary practices.

RECOMMENCE

Consultation between the Rūnanga, Heritage New Zealand, archaeologist, and public health unit about the level of recording, removal protocols,

and reburial.

1) The Rūnanga will be provided sufficient time to perform appropriate rituals and customary practices.

2) Further archaeological consultation will be undertaken if works are to proceed within 100 m of the discovery. An archaeological authority or monitoring may be required.

3) Archaeological recording will be undertaken. The archaeologist will contact the Ministry for Culture and Heritage if artefacts are removed from the find site.

3) Archaeological

recording will be undertaken.

The archaeologist will contact

the Ministry for Culture and

Heritage if artefacts are

removed from the find site.



4) Work can recommence once Rūnanga, archaeologist, and Heritage New Zealand are satisfied.

WORKS RECOMMENCE