APPENDIX EB5: UPDATED PLANTING PLAN

[Attached separately]

Planting and Maintenance Plan

Tokanui Hospital Remediation

Land Information New Zealand

Level 7, Radio New Zealand House
115 The Terrace, Wellington 6011

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting New Zealand

SLR Project No.: 880.V11547.00001

Client Reference No.: 11547

10 September 2025

Revision: 3.0

Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorised By
1.0	18 November 2024	Kendall Leitch	Hamish Dean	Hamish Dean
2.0	2 September 2025	Jade Van der Zanden	Elizabeth Morrison	Elizabeth Morrison
3.0	10 September 2025	Jade Van der Zanden	Elizabeth Morrison	Elizabeth Morrison

Basis of Report

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting New Zealand (SLR) with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with Land Information New Zealand (the Client). Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is for the exclusive use of the Client. No warranties or guarantees are expressed or should be inferred by any third parties. This report may not be relied upon by other parties without written consent from SLR.

SLR disclaims any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.

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Appendix A Planting Plans

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

The former Tokanui Hospital is located approximately 14 kilometres south of Te Awamutu, Waikato. Toitu Te Whenua - Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) is responsible for the 80 ha site where the hospital resides and are seeking to remediate the former Tokanui Hospital to an agreed state to offer the property ownership to Te Nehenehenui, the Ngati Maniaopto post Settlement Governance Entity, for purchase.

A portion of the Wharekōrino Stream, a tributary of the Pūniu River, flows through the eastern boundary of the site. Three culverts intersect the stream. “Culvert 1” is located at the Northernmost extent of the site, beneath Te Mawhai Road, connecting the stream and wetland habitat to densely vegetated habitat downstream. “Culvert 2” is within the site, beneath an embankment created for a previous access road to Tokanui Hospital. The third culvert, “Culvert 3” is located at the most upstream extent of the site, beneath a farm crossing. This connects the stream to a recently planted and channelised watercourses upstream. At the southern extent of the stream a herbaceous wetland is present on the stream margins. A second wetland is also present on the western end of the site.

1.2 Proposed Works

Included within the proposed remediation works are the removal and replacement of two culverts within the Wharekōrino Stream. Works proposed will require approximately 4412 $m^2$of the riparian vegetation to be replanted (Figure 1 and Figure 2) including:

- Removal of Culvert 2 and the roading above (2722 m^2) and;
- Replacing Culvert 3 with a shorter culvert and creating stream habitat (1690 m^2). This will also result in 28 m of stream being disconnected from the Wharekōrino Stream.

Removal of horizontal infrastructure within pastural wetland and Wharekōrino Stream wetland on site will also be required (Figure 3 and Figure 4). The 800 mm deep trenches where infrastructure is removed will be backfilled to previous ground levels. Stabilisation of all disturbed areas will be undertaken by grassing.

1.3 Purpose

As part of the sites ecological assessment, it was identified that a Planting and Management Plan (PMP) for the areas where riparian vegetation is removed or disturbed would be required to mitigate loss of habitat. LINZ engaged SLR Consulting to provide the PMP as supporting documentation for a resource consent application. This document details the planting and management efforts that will need to be undertaken to ensure successful establishment of riparian vegetation.

The 20m riparian margin (9459 m^2) either side of the stream between the two culverts will also be restored to provide a continuous riparian restoration area. This area will undergo pest plant management and native revegetation. Existing non weedy exotic trees in this area will be retained as they contribute to stream shading and bank stability. The restoration of this area will provide additional ecological benefits to the site through decreasing weed abundance, assisting bank stability, improved buffering of the stream, stormwater filtration and improved habitat values for fauna.

Figure 1: Culvert 2 works area.

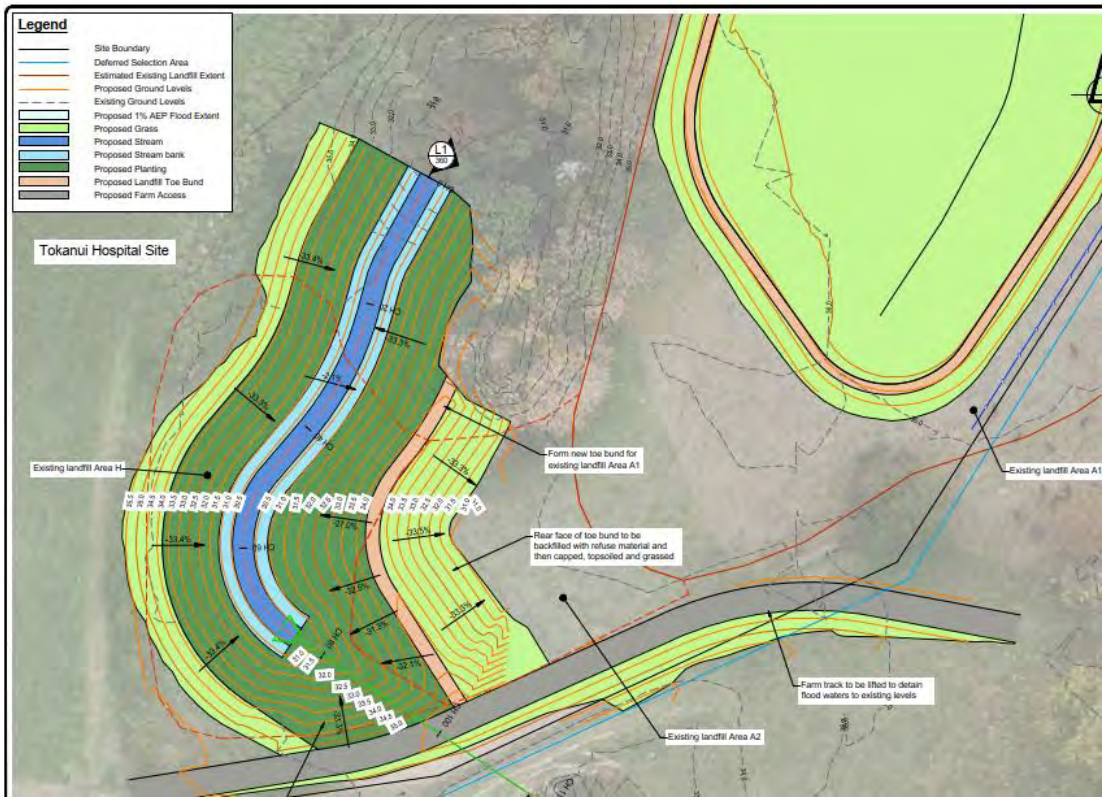


Figure 2: Culvert 3 works area.

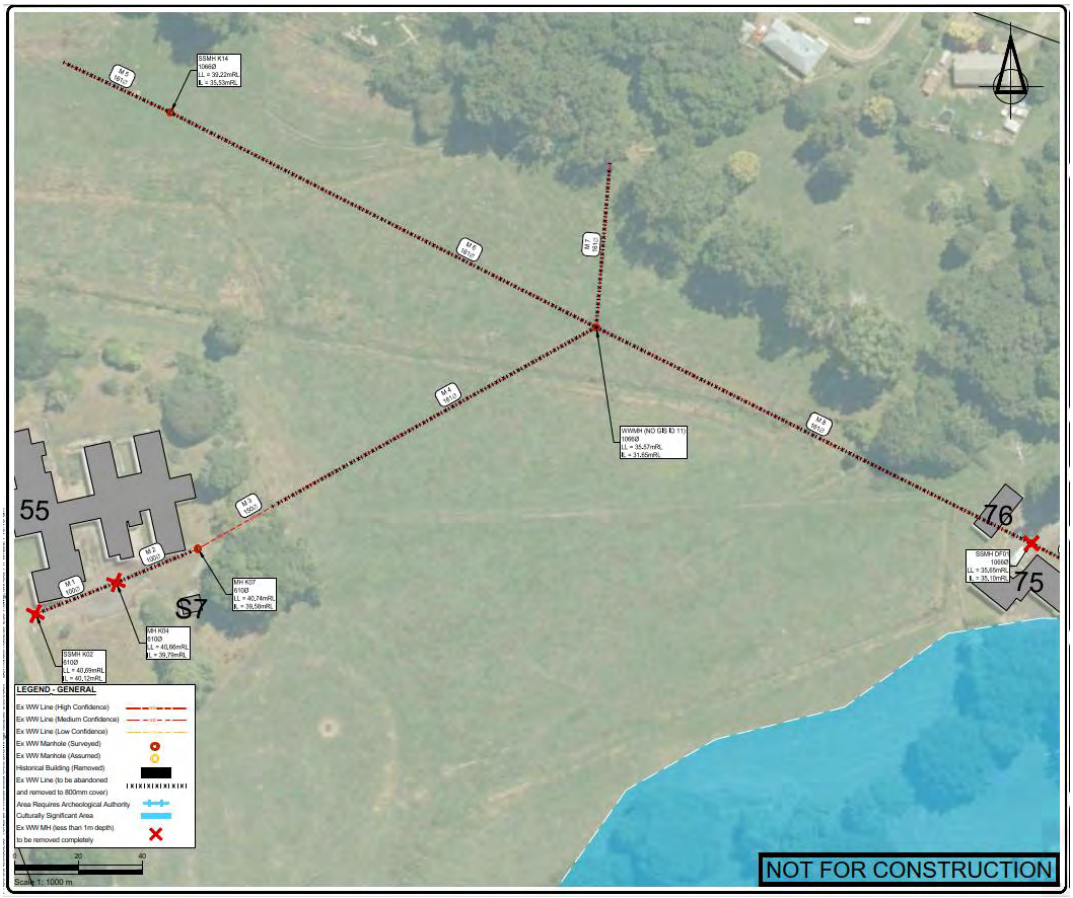


Figure 3: Wastewater lines to be removed within Wetland 2.

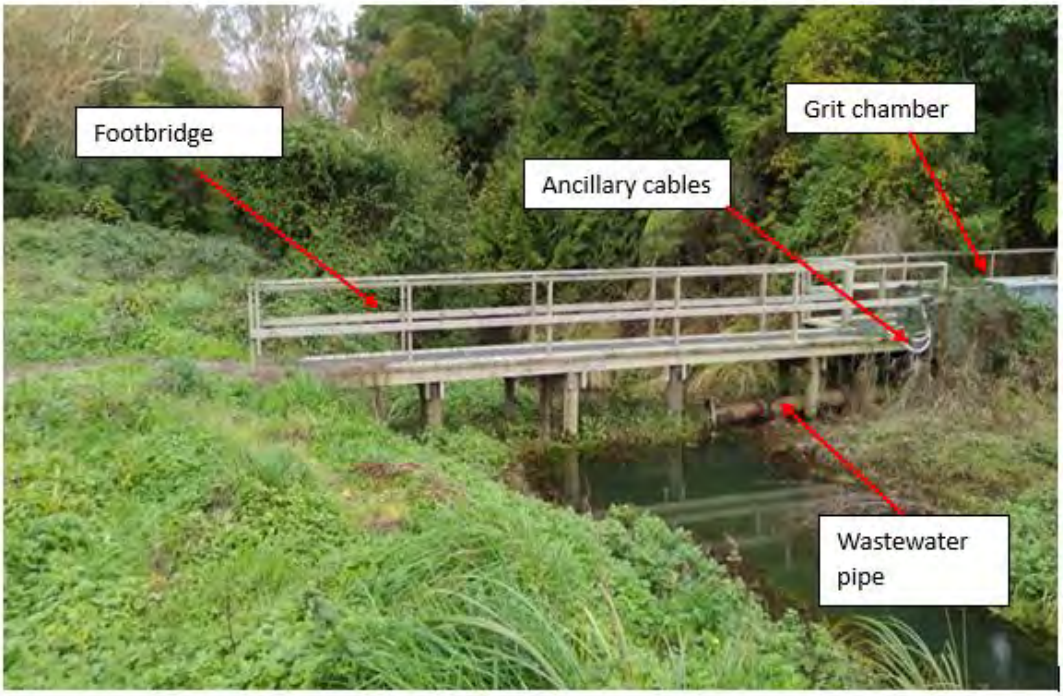


Figure 4: Infrastructure to be removed within the Wharekōrino Stream wetland.

2.0 Vegetation Description

The majority of the Wharekōrino Stream riparian vegetation was exotic deciduous hardwoods, with a canopy of gum trees (*Eucalyptus* sp) and crack willow (*Salix fragilis)*. The understorey was dominated Tradescantia *(Tradescantia fluminensis)* on both banks. Tree privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*), cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*), pine (*Pinus* sp.), and Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) were also present (Figure 5 and Figure 6).

The pastural wetland, Wetland 2, is a modified natural wetland with drainage channels created to allow for grazing of the area. The area was dominated by creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*), with occasional buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) and soft rush (*Juncus effusus)* and was wet underfoot during the site visit (Figure 7).

Figure 5: Representative reach of the Wharekōrino Stream dominated by exotic vegetation.

Figure 6: Exotic vegetation within the Culvert 2 works area.

Figure 7: Pastural wetland.

3.0 Planting Plan

3.1 Pest Plant Control

Exotic species currently dominate the vegetation surrounding the Wharekōrino Stream. Pest plants that will need targeted control include Tradescantia, which dominates the understory, crack willow, tree privet, and Japanese honeysuckle. Pest plant control will need to be undertaken for each species as described below to ensure native plantings establish. After the initial control of pest plants is undertaken further pest plant control will be required every second month for three years, or until the native planting has established a contiguous canopy.

3.1.1 Tradescantia

Tradescantia fluminensis

Description

Scrambling herb which forms dense mats in shaded areas and prevents regeneration of native species.

Approach

Remove Tradescantia from the planting area and maintain at low levels until plants are established. Leave a strip along the stream edge as this species provides habitat for fish. Remove streamside weeds once the natives have established.

Control method

Spray with triclopyr at label rates and follow up with 2nd treatment within 3 months. Small infestations can be hand pulled or raked up provided all fragments are recovered. Plants must be composted on site to prevent regrowth.

Timing

Final treatment should be at least 3 months prior to planting to avoid residual herbicide in the soil affecting planted natives.

3.1.2 Crack willow

Salix x fragilis

Description

Spreading, deciduous tree which favours riparian or damp areas. Spreads by root and shoot fragments floating downstream. Can block waterways or alter channel morphology.

Approach

Control all plants within planting area.

Control method

For large trees, drill holes in the trunk every 10 cm and fill with undiluted glyphosate. Saplings can be sprayed with glyphosate or metsulfuron.

Timing

Can only be controlled when in full leaf (spring to summer) and before senescence begins in autumn.

3.1.3 Tree privet

Ligustrum lucidum

Description

A small evergreen tree which thrives in shaded situations and excludes native species. It produces masses of seed which is readily spread by birds.

Approach

Control prior to planting and then maintain low levels by controlling seedlings.

Control method

Cut down and paint stumps with glyphosate (200mL/L of water) or for very large trees drill holes in trunks and fill with metsulfuron (5g/10L of water + penetrant). For seedlings, spray with metsulfuron at label rates.

Timing

Control at least 3 months prior to planting to avoid residual herbicide in the soil affecting plants.

3.1.4 Japanese honeysuckle

Lonicera japonica

Description

A climber with tough woody stems that can exclude or smother native shrubs and trees and can be very difficult to control. Forms dense mats on open ground.

Approach

Completely eradicate from the planting area and immediately adjacent areas to prevent smothering of new plantings. Follow-on control will be needed.

Control method

Large plants can be cut and both cut surfaces painted with metsulfuron (5g/10L of water + penetrant), or spray entire plant with metsulfuron or brushkiller (picloram/triclopyr mix).

Timing

Ensure at least 3 months between use of chemical and planting.

3.2 Site Preparation

Planting can be undertaken in areas where effective pest plant control has been achieved. Plants should be eco-sourced from the Waipa Ecological District or as close to the site as practical. Eco-sourcing is the process of propagating native plants from local areas and planting them back within the same region. This helps maintain the genetic diversity of local plants, ensures plants are adapted to local conditions and retains the unique character of a landscape.

Planting of areas within the immediate stream margins should be undertaken in early summer when water levels are low. Planting should be done according to best practice as follows:

- Plants are watered well prior to planting and if possible, once pots are removed plants are not left in the sun and wind for more than five minutes;

- Planting holes are twice the size of the plant container;
- The collar of the plant is located above the soil and;
- Trees and plants shall be positioned in the locations and quantities described on this plan. Smaller shrubs and grasses should be planted in a randomised sequence in clusters, ensuring a variety of microhabitats.

3.3 Native planting

Native species will differ based on planting zones as described below. Planting plans for each area that depict each planting zone are present in Appendix A.

Additional planting proposed for the area between culverts two and three will be treated for pest plants prior to planting. However, large non-weedy exotic trees providing shade and ecological function to the stream will be retained. Therefore, planting within this additional area will be less densely planted with approximately 80% of the area requiring planting. Plant numbers will be confirmed following weed control.

3.3.1 Planting Zones

Table 1: Watercourse margins (2 m either side of the stream)

Species	Common name	Spacing (m)	Proportion of mix	Number of plants Culvert 2 (116 m^2)	Number of plants Culvert 3 (300 m^2)
Carex geminata	Rautahi	0.5	10%	23	60
Carex secta	Purei	0.5	20%	46	120
Carex virgata	Pukio	0.5	20%	46	120
*Phormium tenax**	Harakeke	1	50%	58	150
* Harakeke should not be planted on the immediate stream edge where it may be ripped out by flood flows. It should be planted set back from the stream edge in sunny areas.					

Table 2: Additional planting area, watercourse margins (2 m either side of the stream)

Species	Common name	Spacing (m)	Proportion of mix	Number of plants (2,672m^2)
Carex geminata	Rautahi	0.6	40%	2,588
Carex secta	Purei	0.6	20%	1,294
Carex virgata	Pukio	0.6	20%	1,294
Melicytus ramiflorus	Mahoe	1	10%	267
Phormium tenax	Harakeke	1	10%	267

Table 3: Riparian Banks

Species	Common name	Spacing	Proportion of mix	Number of plants Culvert 2 (2606 m^2)	Number of plants Culvert 3 (1690 m^2)
Coprosma robusta	Karamū	1.5	25%	287	186
Melicytus ramiflorus	Māhoe	1.5	20%	229	149
Fuchsia excorticata	Kōtukutuku	1.5	10%	115	74
Alectryon excelsus	Tītoki	1.5	10%	115	74
Aristotelia serrata	Makomako	1.5	15%	172	112
Geniostoma ligustrifolium var ligustrifolium	Hangehange	1.5	5%	57	37
Hedycarya arborea	Porokaiwhiri	1.5	15%	172	112

Table 4: Additional planting, riparian banks

Species	Common name	Spacing	Proportion of mix	Number of plants (7,9852m^2, 80% coverage)
Coprosma robusta	Karamū	1.5	25%	710
Melicytus ramiflorus	Māhoe	1.5	20%	568
Fuchsia excorticata	Kōtukutuku	1.5	10%	284
Alectryon excelsus	Tītoki	1.5	10%	284
Aristotelia serrata	Makomako	1.5	15%	426
Geniostoma ligustrifolium var ligustrifolium	Hangehange	1.5	5%	142
Hedycarya arborea	Porokaiwhiri	1.5	15%	426

3.3.2 Pasture wetland

Areas that require revegetation within the pasture wetland should be reseeded with grass seed.

3.3.3 Wharekōrino Stream wetland

Vegetation impacted by the works are herbaceous exotic species and the area is likely to be small. Native planting required is dependent on the areas disturbed but should be consistent with Sections 3.3.1 and 0.

3.3.4 Wharekōrino Stream disconnected reach

The Culvert 3 works will result in a reduction of flows through 28 m of watercourse that is currently connected through the main reach of the Wharekōrino Stream. It is uncertain exactly how this will impact habitat. Currently this section of stream supports run habitat. It is possible that, once flows reduce, water may pool, becoming stagnant when rainfall is minimal. To account for habitat changes within this reach native species should be planted as outlined in Section 3.3. A suitably qualified ecologist should determine what areas require planting after the Culvert 3 works has been completed to observe any habitat changes that result although it is likely that only the margins of the channel will be able to be planted.

4.0 Pest Animal Management

It is likely that possums, hares and rabbits are present at least occasionally within and surrounding the site. These species are known to impact the successful establishment of native planting. Although not a pest animal species, pukeko are also known to impact native planting success as they pull out new plants before a strong root system has developed. Management of these pests will be required to reduce impacts on planted indigenous vegetation and ensure they establish. It is recommended that plant guards are installed around newly planted vegetation for a minimum of 1 year.

5.0 Fencing

To prevent stock access into the enhancement areas, a stock-proof fence will need to be erected where grazing occurs. Fences will need to be appropriate for the type of livestock being grazed. Gates may be allowed for access purposes such as pest animal monitoring and weed control. However, any gates should be kept shut and properly secured at all times to keep any livestock out of the planting areas. The pasture wetland is excluded from this requirement.

6.0 Biosecurity

The risk of spreading diseases and weeds can be minimised by ensuring that all machinery, tools and footwear are well cleaned and weed free when entering the site.

7.0 Maintenance

7.1 Pest plant control

As a result of pest plant control the ground is open to re-invasion by the same or a different suite of pest plants. Therefore, following initial removal, ongoing monitoring for pest plant regrowth and follow up control will be required. In addition, any grasses or other species competing for space with the planted natives should be removed periodically to ensure maximum success. Maintenance of plantings will be required for three to five years,

depending on success of native plantings. Weed control will no longer be required once native cover reaches 90%.

7.2 Planting

Ongoing plant maintenance shall include the following to ensure plants establish and reach a sufficient maturity to be self-sustaining:

- Weeding of all planted areas up to 9 times annually following planting in the first year and reducing thereafter.
- Weed control by hand and/or chemical as required; and
- Any natural or unnatural loss of vegetation shall be immediately replaced like for like within the next planting season after loss and therewith maintained.
- The frequency of maintenance shall be determined by the planting contractor as necessary to achieve 90% canopy cover.

It takes between 3-5 years before native plantings are well established and their certainty of survival is assured.

Monitoring shall be undertaken bi-annually in summer to check for plant disease and pest animal damage, and in March/April to assess the requirement for infill planting where plants may have died. Planted species that die, are damaged, or are suffering from disease during or before the end of the 5-year period, shall be replaced every planting season (April – October) for the 5-year maintenance period, with a plant of the same species and grade until a native cover of no less than 90% has been achieved.

7.3 Pest animal control

All pest animals should be controlled in accordance with Section 4.0 of this report at the time of initial planting and on an ongoing basis to ensure plants establish and reach a sufficient maturity to be self-sustaining.

7.4 Fencing

As fences are subject to damage over time the condition of the fences should be monitored, and any damaged sections restored as soon as possible.

8.0 Timeline

A timeline of when to undertake maintenance and works is presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5: When to undertake works on site for successful establishment of plants.

Year 1-3	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Initial/replacement planting				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Pest plant control		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
Pest animal controls (1 year only)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year 4-5												
Pest plant control						✓						✓

Sincerely,

SLR Consulting New Zealand

Jade Van der Zanden & Senior Ecologist

Kendall Leitch Senior Ecologist

Hamish Dean Principal Ecologist

Appendix A Planting Plans

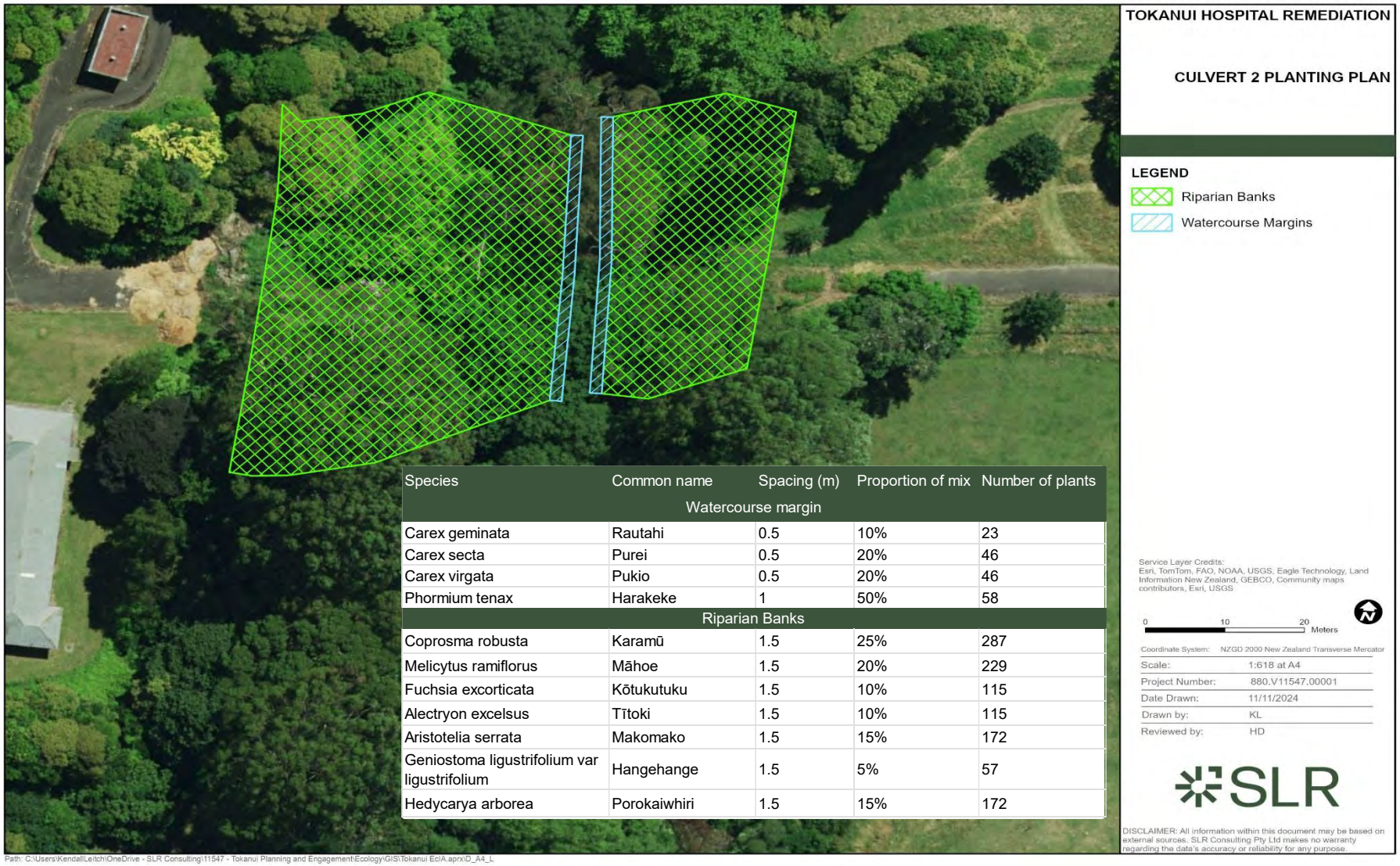
Planting and Maintenance Plan

Tokanui Hospital Remediation

Land Information New Zealand

SLR Project No.: 880.V11547.00001

10 September 2025



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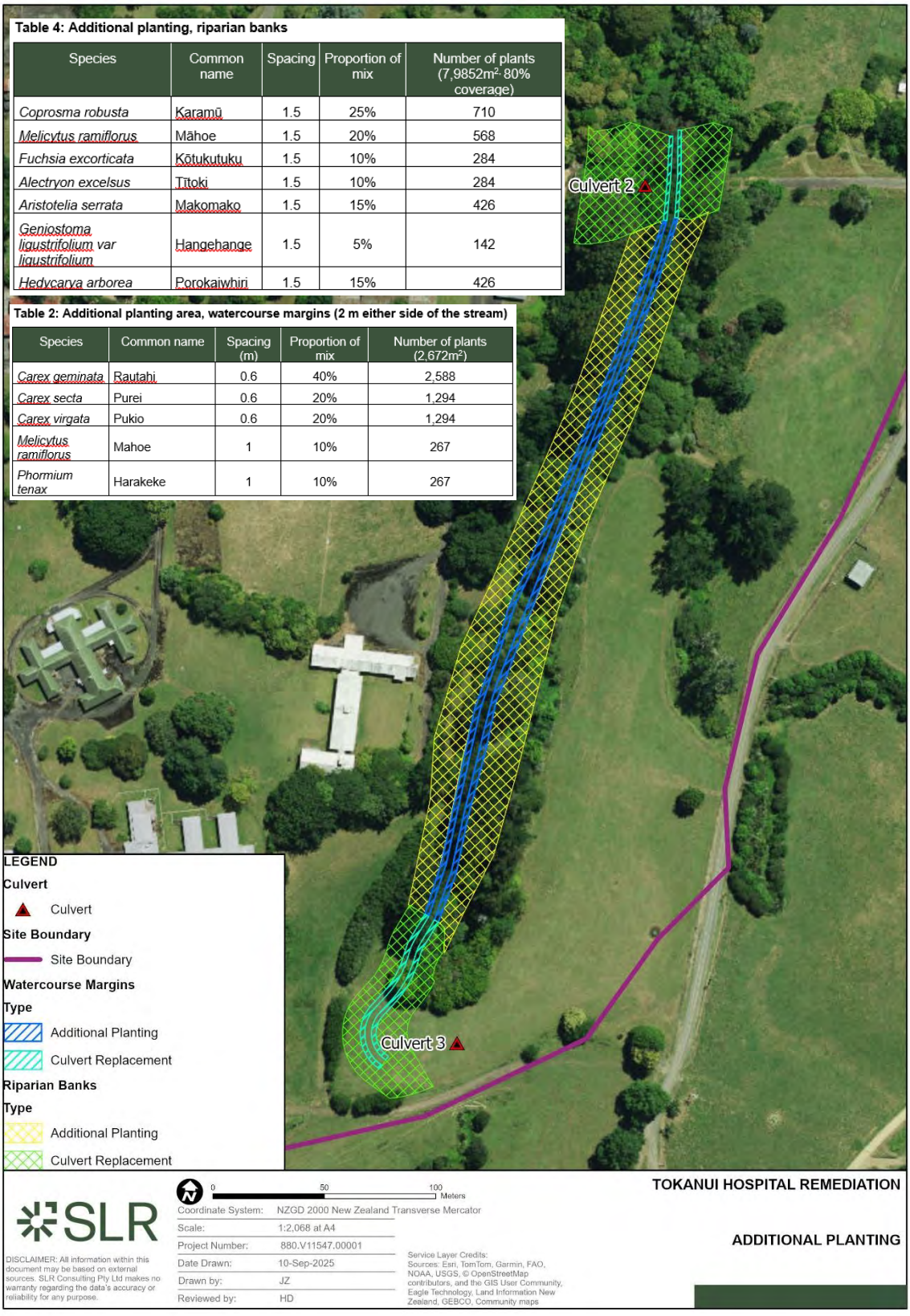

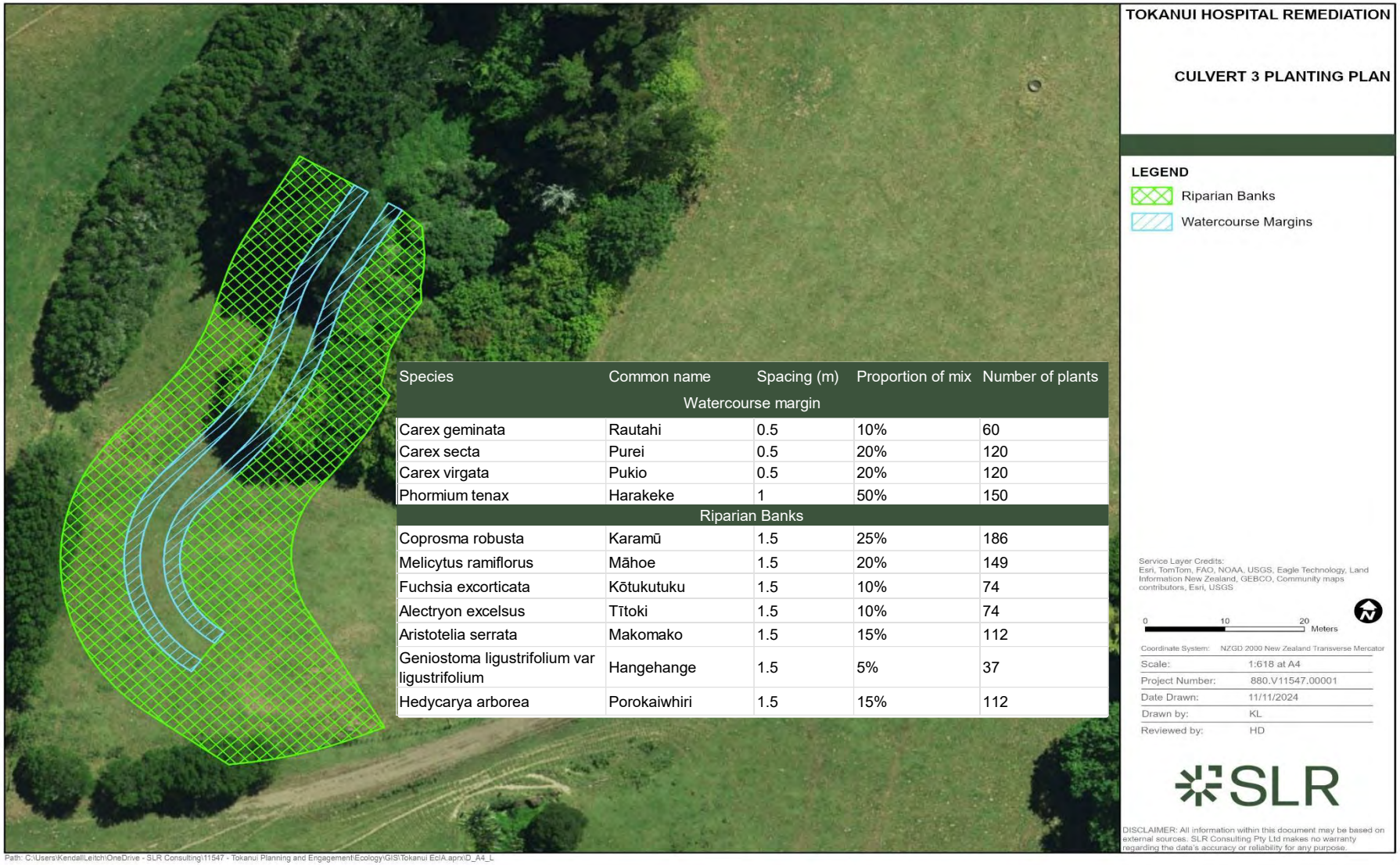

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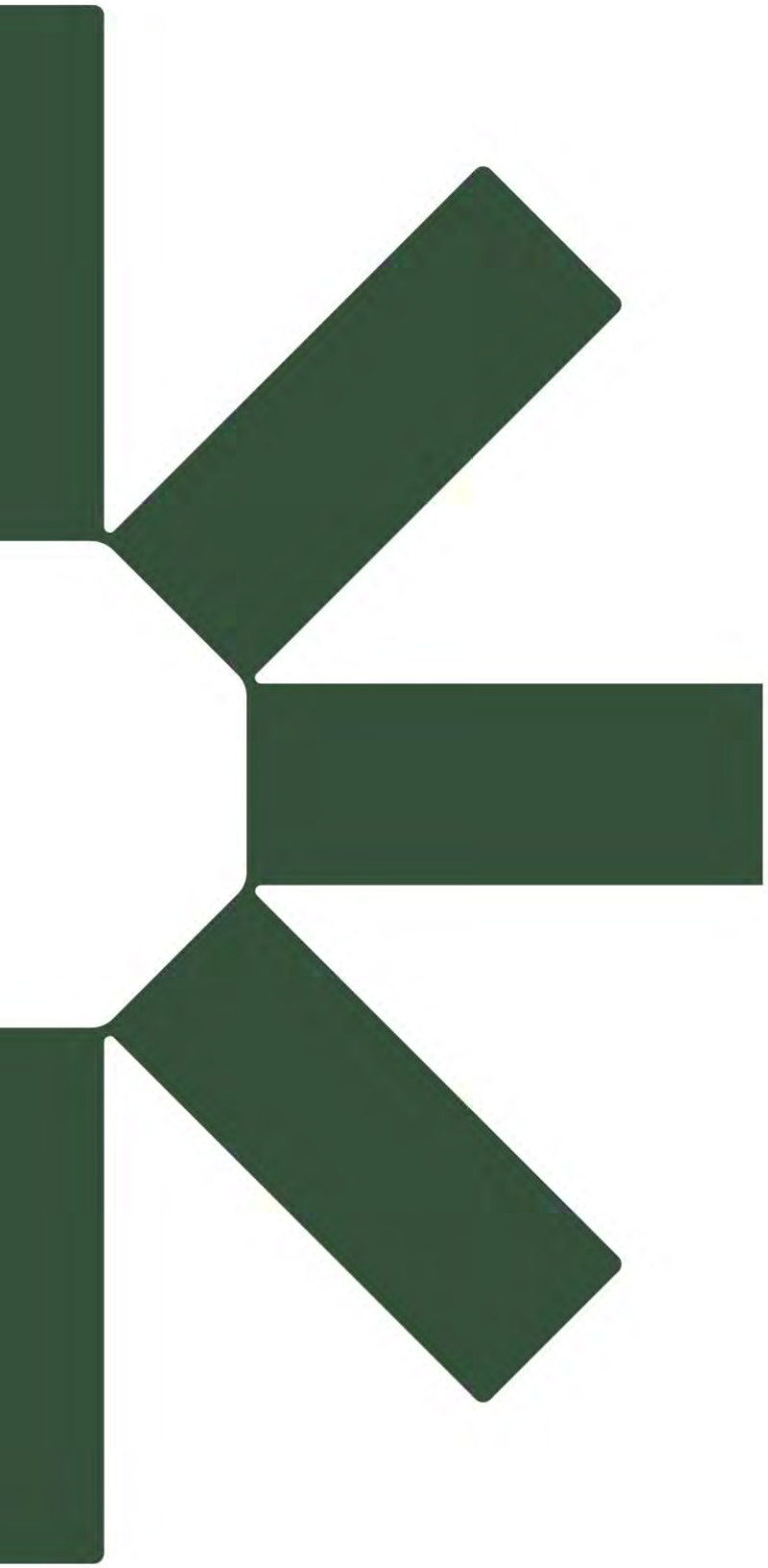

Making Sustainability Happen

APPENDIX EB6: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AUTHORITY

[Attached separately]

HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND
POUHERE TAONGA

S:/Archaeology/Archaeological Authorities

25 February 2025

File ref: 2025/381
11013-062

Tēnā koe Matthew Bradley

APPLICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL AUTHORITY UNDER HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA ACT 2014: Authority no. 2025/381, Former Tokanui Psychiatric Hosiptal, 149 Te Matawhai Road, Tokanui

Thank you for your application for an archaeological authority which has been granted and is attached.

In considering this application, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga notes that Toitū Te Whenua Land Information New Zealand has applied to rehabilitate the former Tokanui Psychiatric Hospital at 149 Te Matawhai Road, Tokanui. The earthworks for demolishing buildings, removing infrastructure and contaminated soils may uncover unrecorded archaeological sites, and we note the very cautious approach you have taken by applying for an authority. The area is of significance to Te Nehenehenui and Ngāti Paretekawa (Tokanui Action Roopu TAR Block Ltd) and we appreciate the consultation you have undertaken.

Please inform Te Nehenehenui and Ngāti Paretekawa (Tokanui Action Roopu TAR Block Ltd), the s45 approved person and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeologist of start and finish dates for the work.

In accordance with section 51 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act, we have notified relevant parties of this decision. An appeal period from receipt of decision by all parties applies. Therefore, this authority may not be exercised during the appeal period of 15 working days, or until any appeal that has been lodged is resolved.

If you have any queries, please direct your response in the first instance to:

Dr Rachel Darmody
Senior Archaeologist
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, Tauranga Office
PO Box 13339
Tauranga 3141
Phone 027 292 1588 Email ArchaeologistLN@heritage.org.nz

Nāku noa, nā

Emma Clifford
Acting Manager Archaeology

HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND
POUHERE TAONGA

AUTHORITY

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

AUTHORITY NO: 2025/381 **FILE REF: 11013-062**

DETERMINATION DATE: 25 February 2025 **EXPIRY DATE: 25 February 2030**

AUTHORITY HOLDER: Toitū Te Whenua Land Information New Zealand

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES: Possible subsurface sites, to be determined

LOCATION: 149 Te Matawhai Road, Tokanui

SECTION 45 APPROVED PERSON: Danielle Trilford

LANDOWNER CONSENT: Completed

This authority may not be exercised during the appeal period of 15 working days or until any appeal that has been lodged is resolved.

This decision does not ascribe mana whenua status.

DETERMINATION

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga grants a general authority pursuant to section 48 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 within the area specified as Section 1 SO 44852 and Section 1 SO 59771 to Toitū Te Whenua Land Information New Zealand for the proposal to rehabilitate the Tokanui Psychiatric Hospital grounds at 149 Te Matawhai Road, Tokanui, subject to the following conditions:

CONDITIONS OF AUTHORITY

1. Prior to the start of any on-site archaeological work, the authority holder must ensure that Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is advised of the date when work will begin. This advice must be provided at least 2 working days before work starts. The authority holder must also ensure that Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga are advised of the completion of the on-site archaeological work, within 5 working days of completion.

2. The authority holder must ensure that all contractors working on the project are briefed on site by the s45 approved person, who may appoint a person to carry out the briefing on their behalf, prior to any works commencing on the possibility of encountering archaeological evidence, how to identify possible archaeological sites during works, the

archaeological work required by the conditions of this authority, and contractors' responsibilities with regard to notification of the discovery of archaeological evidence to ensure that the authority conditions are complied with. If the s45 approved person appoints a person to carry out the briefing on their behalf, the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Lower Northern Archaeologist must be advised who that person is before the briefing takes place.

3. The authority must be exercised in accordance with the Site Instruction (2025) attached to the authority application and any changes to the plan require the prior written agreement of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.

4. All earthworks that may affect any archaeological sites must be monitored at the discretion of an archaeologist approved by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (who may appoint a person to carry out the monitoring on their behalf) and in accordance with the Site Instruction. A representative sample of archaeological evidence encountered during the exercise of this authority must be investigated, recorded and analysed in accordance with current archaeological practice.

5. If any kōiwi (human remains) are encountered, all work should cease within 5 metres of the discovery. The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Lower Northern Archaeologist, New Zealand Police and Te Nehenehenui and Ngāti Paretekawa (Tokanui Action Roopu TAR Block Ltd) must be advised immediately in accordance with Guidelines for Kōiwi Tangata/Human Remains (Archaeological Guideline Series No.8 AGS8 2010) and no further work in the area may take place until future actions have been agreed by all parties.

6. Any archaeological work must be undertaken in conformity with any tikanga Māori protocols agreed to by the authority holder and Te Nehenehenui and Ngāti Paretekawa (Tokanui Action Roopu TAR Block Ltd), so long as the legal requirements of the authority are met.

7. Within 20 working days of the completion of any on-site archaeological work, site record forms must be submitted to the NZAA Site Recording Scheme, and a copy emailed to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Lower Northern Archaeologist.

8. That within 4 months of the completion of the on-site archaeological work, the authority holder shall ensure that a final report, completed to the satisfaction of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and following the Archaeological Report Guideline (AGS12 2023), is emailed to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Lower Northern Archaeologist for inclusion in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeological Reports Digital Library.

   Digital copies of the final report must also be sent to: the NZAA Central Filekeeper, Te Nehenehenui and Ngāti Paretekawa (Tokanui Action Roopu TAR Block Ltd).

Signed for and on behalf of Heritage New Zealand,

Claire Craig
Deputy Chief Executive Policy, Strategy and Corporate Services

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
PO Box 2629
WELLINGTON 6140

Date 25 February 2025

ADVICE NOTES

Contact details for Heritage New Zealand Archaeologist

Dr Rachel Darmody
Senior Archaeologist
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, Tauranga Office
PO Box 13339, Tauranga 3141

Phone 027 292 1588 Email ArchaeologistLN@heritage.org.nz

Current Archaeological Practice
Current archaeological practice may include, but is not limited to, the production of maps/ plans/ measured drawings of site location and extent; excavation, section and artefact drawings; sampling, identification and analysis of faunal and floral remains and modified soils; radiocarbon dating of samples; the management of taonga tūturu and archaeological material; the completion of a final report and the updating of existing (or creation of new) site record forms to submit to the NZAA Site Recording Scheme.

Reporting Conditions
Reports required by authority conditions are to be prepared following the Archaeological Report Guideline (reference AGS12 2023).

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga supports transparent reporting processes. It therefore is expected that all relevant directly affected parties have reviewed the report in question, are happy with its contents, and understand that it will be made publicly available via the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeological Reports Digital Library.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga has the right to make available any report produced under an authority where the distribution of the report is for the purpose of providing archaeological information about the place in question for research or educational purposes.

Rights of Appeal
An appeal to the Environment Court may be made by any directly affected person against any decision or condition. The notice of appeal should state the reasons for the appeal and the relief sought and any matters referred to in section 58 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. The notice of appeal must be lodged with the Environment Court and served on Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga within 15 working days of receiving the determination and served on the applicant or owner within five working days of lodging the appeal.

Review of Conditions
The holder of an authority may apply to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga for the change or cancellation of any condition of the authority. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga may also initiate a review of all or any conditions of an authority.

Non-compliance with conditions
Note that failure to comply with any of the conditions of this authority is a criminal offence and is liable to a penalty of up to $120,000 (Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, section 88).

Costs
The authority holder shall meet all costs incurred during the exercise of this authority. This includes all on-site work, post fieldwork analysis, radiocarbon dates, specialist analysis and preparation of interim and final reports.

Guideline Series
Guidelines referred to in this document are available on the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga website: archaeology.nz

The Protected Objects Act 1975
The Ministry for Culture and Heritage ("the Ministry") administers the Protected Objects Act 1975 which regulates the sale, trade and ownership of taonga tūturu.

If a taonga tūturu is found during the course of an archaeological authority, the Ministry or the nearest public museum must be notified of the find within 28 days of the completion of the field work.

Breaches of this requirement are an offence and may result in a fine of up to $10,000 for each taonga tūturu for an individual, and of up to $20,000 for a body corporate.

For further information please visit the Ministry's website at http://www.mch.govt.nz/nz-identity-heritage/protected-objects.

Landowner Requirements
If you are the owner of the land to which this authority relates, you are required to advise any successor in title that this authority applies in relation to the land. This will ensure that any new owner is made aware of their responsibility in regard to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND
POUHERE TAONGA

SECTION 45 APPROVED PERSON

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

AUTHORITY NO: 2025/381 **FILE REF: 11013-062**

APPROVAL DATE: 25 February 2025

This approval may not be exercised during the appeal period of 15 working days or until any appeal that has been lodged is resolved.

APPROVAL

Pursuant to section 45 of the Act, **Danielle Trilford**, is approved by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to carry out any archaeological work required as a condition of authority 2025/381, and to compile and submit a report on the work done. Danielle Trilford will hold responsibility for the current archaeological practice in respect of the archaeological authority for which this approval is given.

Signed for and on behalf of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga,

Claire Craig
Deputy Chief Executive Policy, Strategy and Corporate Services
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
PO Box 2629
WELLINGTON 6140

Date 25 February 2025