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**TAMAKI PATH STAGE 2 UPGRADE,
AUCKLAND:**

**PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
AND
ASSESSMENT**

Prepared for
Renature & Auckland Council
by
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TAMAKI PATH STAGE 2 UPGRADE, AUCKLAND: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT

Introduction

This archaeological survey and report were carried out at the request of Cameron Glitz of Renature Ltd on behalf of Auckland Council in order to determine whether archaeological sites will be affected by the proposed Stage 2 upgrade of the Wai-o-Taiki Nature Reserve Track. The track runs from Fernwood Place south to Point England Reserve (Figure 1). The proposed upgrade to the existing track may include re-alignment and decommissioning of sections along with boardwalks, bridges and concrete pathing. The track travels through a mix of regenerating bush and open spaces.

Reserve	Hectares	Legal Description
Point England	45.7741 hectares	Lt 1 DP44920 & Lt 16 DP99635

Table 1: Legal descriptions and hectares of Point England Reserve (Auckland Council GIS).

Iwi consultation is being carried out separate to this report.

Statutory Requirements

The statutory requirements relating to the archaeological and other heritage values of the project area are outlined below.

Two major Acts govern the management of heritage sites in NZ:

- The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)
- The Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA)

Under the RMA archaeological and other historic heritage sites are resources that should be sustainably managed by “avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment” (Section 5 (2) (c)).

Under Section 6 of the RMA 1991 it is recognised as a matter of national importance that “all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall recognise and provide for the following matters of national importance: (e) relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, wahi tapu and other taonga

[and] (f) the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development”.

The RMA defines historic heritage 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” (RMA Section S2).

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”.

The archaeological remains within the study area constitute historic heritage as defined under the RMA, and their protection should be recognised and provided for when managing the proposed project.

In addition to the requirements of the RMA (1991), the Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (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 the Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT).

An archaeological site, as defined by the HNZPTA (2014) is, a place associated with pre-1900 human activity, where there may be evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. A place associated with post-1900 human activity may be declared by gazettal as an archaeological site under the Act. Archaeological sites may not be destroyed damaged or modified except pursuant to an authority granted under the HNZPTA (2014).

Authorities to modify archaeological sites can be applied for under a general authority, in respect to a particular site or sites, or for all sites that may be present within a specific area. Applications made under a general authority may require approval by the Maori Heritage Council of the HNZPT. The tangata whenua should be consulted regarding applications to modify or destroy archaeological sites which have Maori cultural associations.

Note that 20 or 40 working days should be allowed for the processing of authorities, which include a statutory stand down period of 15 working days before an authority may be exercised.

All archaeological remains and historic places within the project area are protected under the provisions of the HNZPTA and may not be damaged, modified or destroyed without an Authority from HNZPT.

There are no registered wahi tapu within the project area.

Implementation of the RMA in relation to the property is undertaken by Auckland Council:

Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part (AUPOIP)

Provisions within the AUP split heritage into: Historic heritage that includes buildings and structures; archaeological sites; historic areas; and a limited number of landscapes, features, parks and gardens. Sites and places of significant value to Mana Whenua (SPS MW) have a separate schedule and provisions that have significant overlaps with archaeology.

There are two high level aims for managing historic heritage in the AUP; a) the identification and protection of significant historic heritage places, b) appropriate ongoing use and management of historic heritage places.

The AUP encourages a ‘precautionary approach’ to take account of unscheduled, unrecorded or undiscovered historic heritage through the use of accidental discovery protocols. Developments that do not comply with such protocols triggers a discretionary activity and require a resource consent.

Other Legislation:

- Coroners Act 2006, requires that “a person who finds a body in NZ must report that finding to a member of the police as soon as practicable”.
- Burial and Cremation Act 1964, controls the burial, cremation, and exhumation of bodies as well as the management of burial grounds and cemeteries. Conditions of the Act make it an offence to “remove any body or the remains of any body buried in a cemetery, Maori burial ground or other burial ground or place of burial without license under the hand of the Minister [Health]”.
- The Protected Objects Act 1975 is administered by the Ministry for Culture and Heritage and regulates:

1. Export of protected NZ objects
2. Illegal export and import of protected NZ and Foreign objects
3. Sale, trade and ownership of taonga tuturu.

Any taonga tuturu (Maori artefacts) discovered must be notified to the Ministry which will determine their custody in consultation with tangata whenua. The Act also covers goods or samples associated with burials.



Figure 1: Point England Reserve and surrounds (Auckland Council Maps 2024).

Summary

It is proposed to upgrade the existing pathway that currently consists primarily of a boxed gravel track with short sections of boxed steps, boardwalks and bridges crossing streams and wetlands. The project also considers alternative alignments and decommissioning of the existing, in particular along the northern bank of Omaru Creek and the water course crossing immediately to the north of Omaru Creek (Figures 4 & 5). All ground disturbance associated with the construction to be confined within a

construction footprint that will vary between 2m & 3m in order to construct a level foot path. At the time of writing construction details for boardwalks and bridges were unavailable other than that timber piles either concreted into post hole or driven will be used (pers comm Cameron Glitz February 7, 2024).

A search of the NZ Archaeological Association's database (ArchSite) identified 13 previously recorded archaeological sites on or in the general vicinity of the project, five of which are on or in the immediate vicinity of the existing or realigned path. The sites are predominantly shell midden (shell midden - deposits of refuse, predominantly shell, generated by food processing and consumption) indicating a focus on pre-contact Maori accessing local marine resources. Although a limited number of related surface features have been identified, it is not possible to give an absolute assurance that ground disturbance associated with the project will not encounter currently undetected subsurface archaeological features. The existence of subsurface features can often only be determined following extensive topsoil removal.

Based on the results of this assessment it is recommended that a General Authority is sought and obtained from NZHPT under conditions contained within the HNZPT Act (2014) prior to the commencement of work.



Figure 2: Northern section through open reserve from Fernwood Place (Renature 2024).

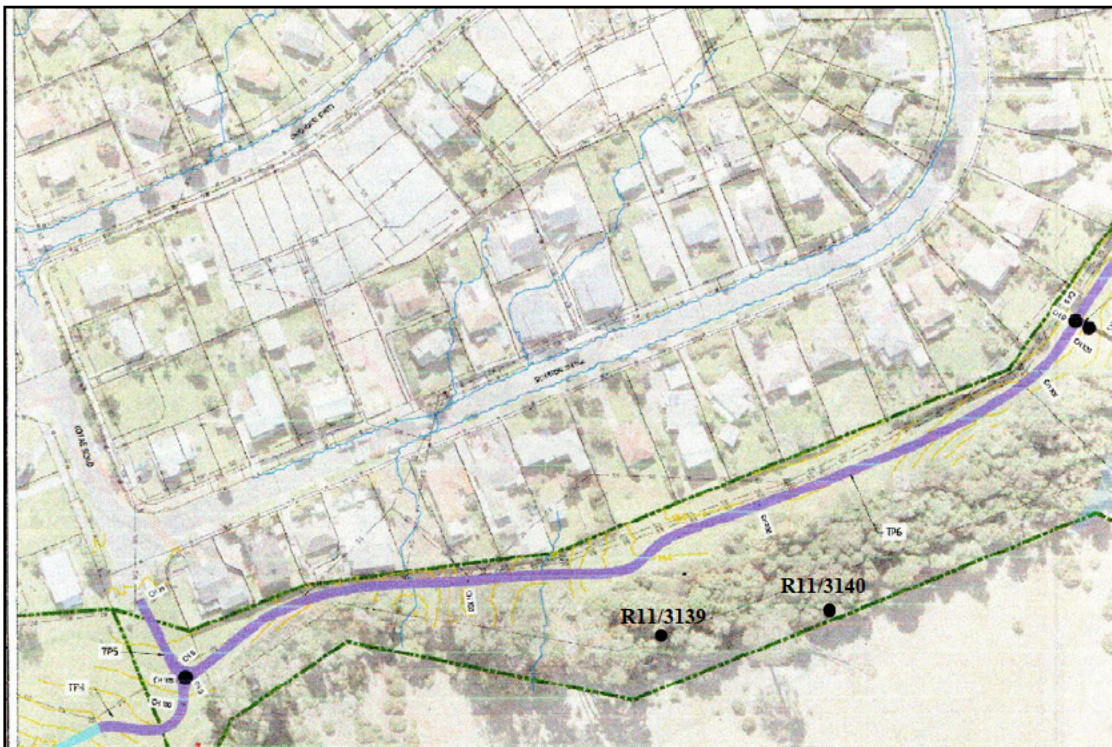


Figure 3: Silverton Av to Kotae Rd through open reserve (Renature 2024).

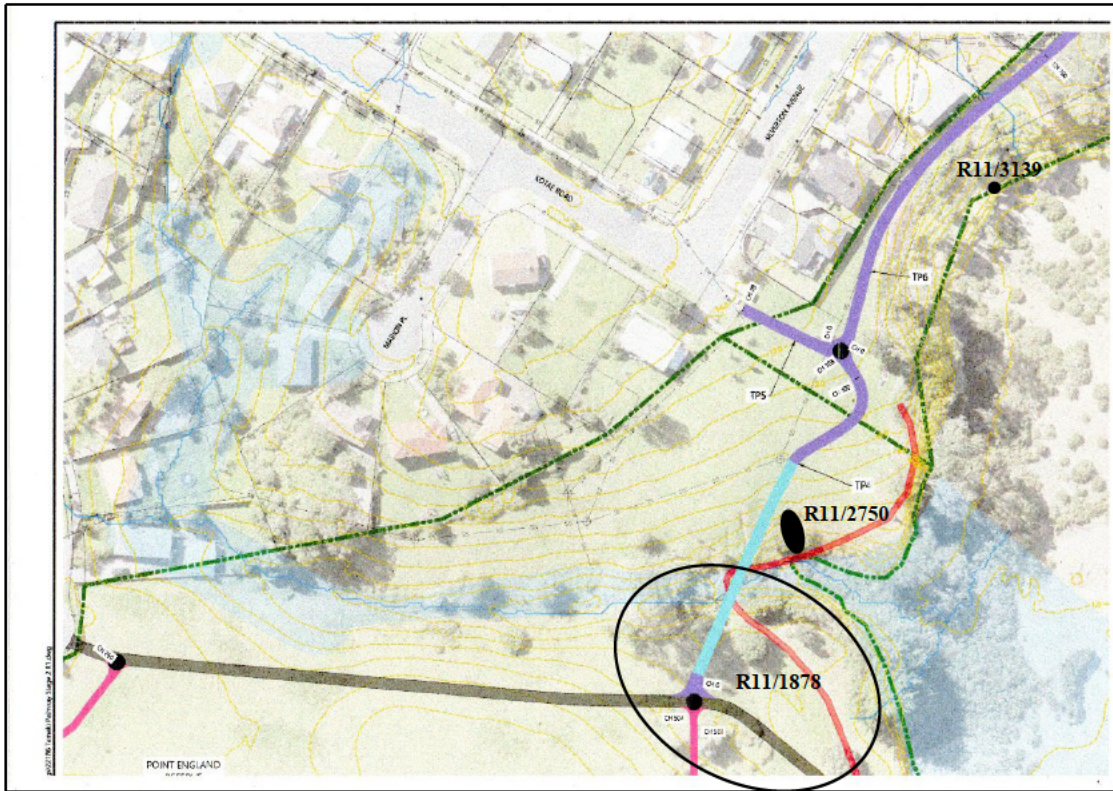


Figure 4: Kotae Rd water course crossing showing location & approximate extent of identified archaeological sites (Renature 2024).

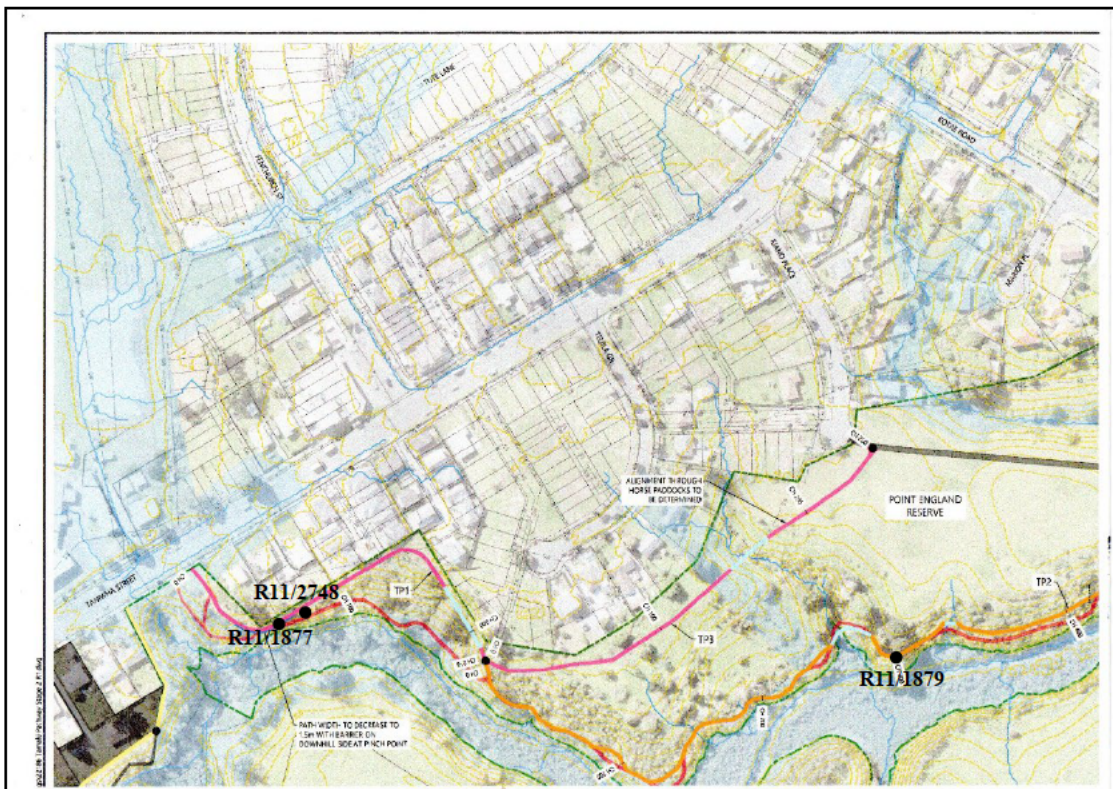


Figure 5: North Omaru Creek pathway through to Taniwha St (Renature 2024).

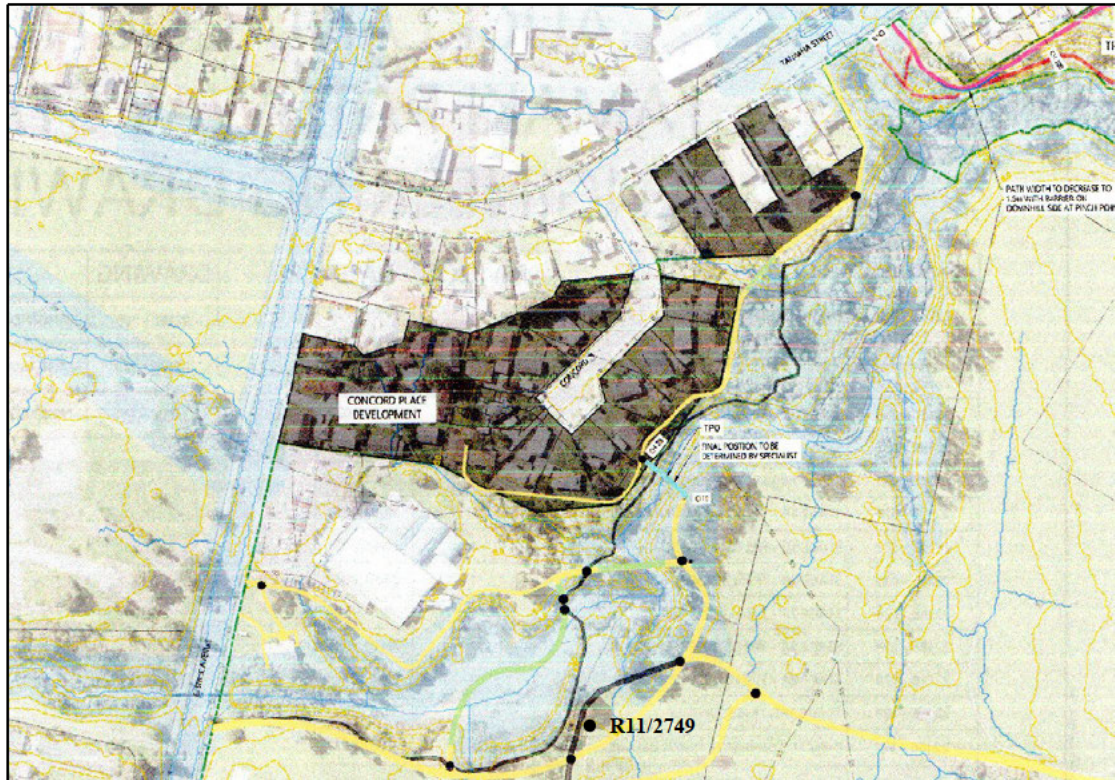


Figure 6: Southern section with new bridge crossing the upper Omaru Creek (Renature 2024).

Constraints and Limitations

This report is based on a search of the NZAA’s digital database (ArchSite) and a visible site inspection with limited subsurface testing. At the time of inspection, the surface visibility varied from good to poor.

Archaeological survey and mitigation deal solely with the scientific identification and recovery of the physical evidence of past human habitation. Archaeological methods cannot necessarily identify the spiritual or cultural values associated with that occupation; this can only be undertaken by the effected tangata whenua.

Methodology

Cameron Glitz of Renature provided relevant background information including concept maps and plans. The NZ Archaeological Associations Online Digital Site Record File (ArchSite) was searched for archaeological sites recorded on or in the vicinity of the project. Early archived aerials (Retrolens NZ) of the area were examined

along with relevant past archaeological reports. A visual inspection was carried out of the proposed alignments. Soil profiles were examined for evidence of earlier modification such as modified soils, storage pits or the presence of shell midden and hangi. It should be recognised that archaeological survey techniques cannot provide evidence for the absence of subsurface archaeological features or deposits.

Results

Cultural Setting

An assessment of the cultural significance can only competently be made by the effected tangata whenua. Since archaeological survey cannot necessarily detect sites of traditional significance to Maori, or wahi tapu, the effected tangata whenua should be consulted regarding the possible existence of such sites. It should be noted that an assessment of cultural significance might not necessarily correspond with an assessment of archaeological significance.

Physical Setting

The Reserve's soils are derived from the South Auckland Volcanic Field a subgroup of the Kerikeri Volcanic Group made up of volcanic ash and lapilli eroding out of the Maungarei (Mt Wellington) and/or Pamure Basin tuff ring (Edbrooke 2001:40-41).

The reserve's topography is comprised largely of southeast slopes terminating in coastal cliffs under regenerating native bush. An examination of 1939 Retrolens NZ aerial (Figure 7) revealed coastal escapement and banks of the Omaru Creek largely in bush appears to be a homestead, out buildings and shelter belts in the vicinity of today's Marion Place. Further examination of archival aerial photographs found that landscape persevered through to at least 1951 (Figure 8) but by 1961 that rural landscape had been transformed by the Glen Innis residential development but, the track alignment, Omaru Creek and Point England Reserve remain largely unchanged (Figure 9).



Figure 7: Aerial dated 1939 showing project area circled (Retrolens SN139 Run28 Photo1).



Figure 8: 1951 aerial of the survey area (Retrolens SN583 Run1918 Photo16).



Figure 9: Aerial dated 1961 with project area circled (Retrolens SN1392 Run3236 Photo26).

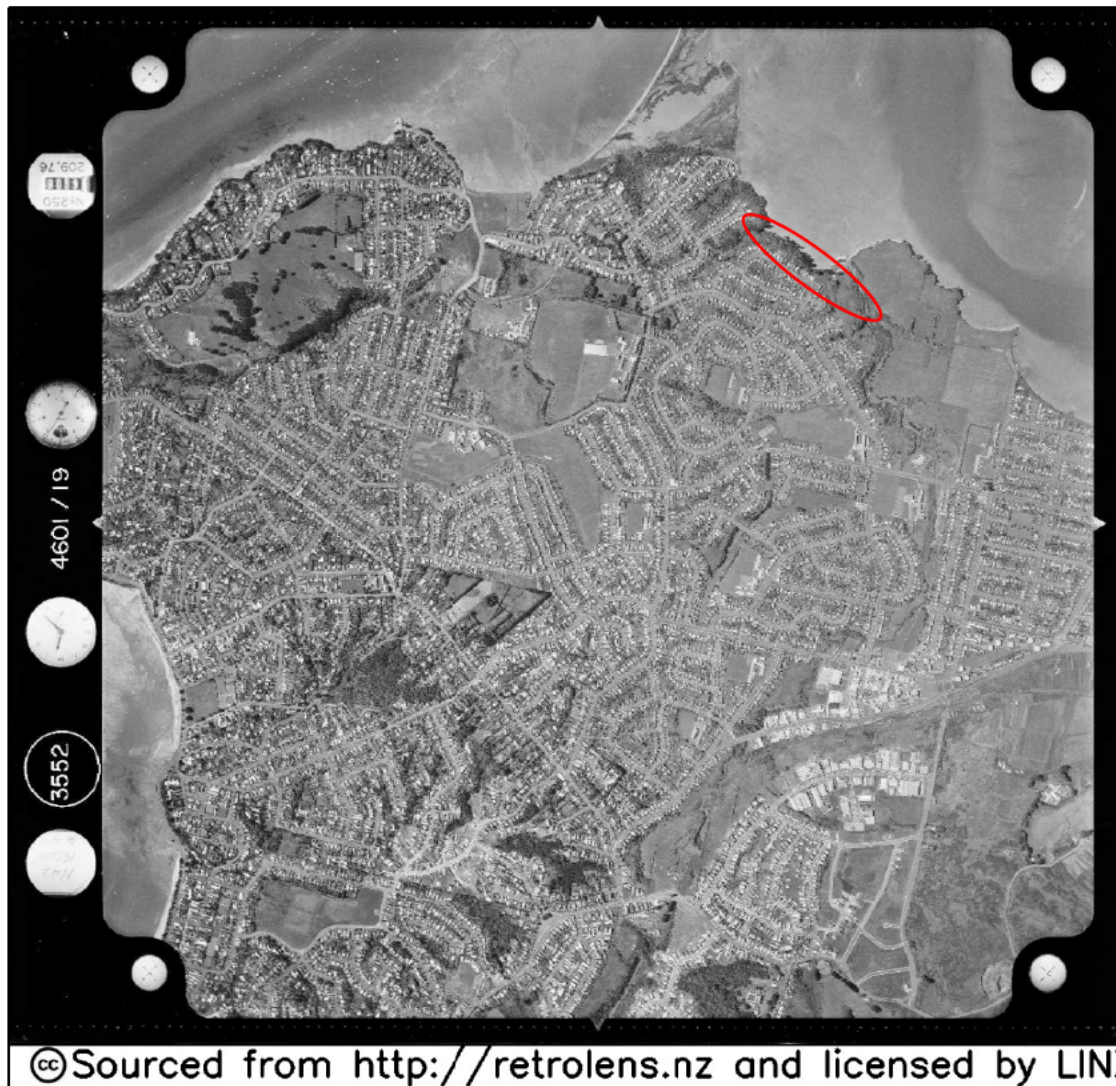


Figure 10: 1972 aerial with project area circled (Retrolens SN3552 Run4601 Photo19).

Previous Archaeological Research

Background research identified 13 previously recorded archaeological sites within the vicinity of the current upgrade project for the Tamaki Path (Figure 11). It appears the first archaeological survey of the reserve was carried out in 1996 by Russell Foster for Auckland Council. Five of the sites appear to be directly affected by either upgrade to the existing track or re-alignments (Table 1). In 2017 many of the sites were inspected by the author as part of the Omaru Creek to Pamure Wharf Pathway upgrade (Prince 2018).

Shell midden (shell midden - deposits of refuse, predominantly shell, generated by food processing and consumption) are a component of all archaeological sites identified within the current project reflecting the importance of the marine resources of the

Tamaki Estuary to pre-contact Maori. Only one site, R11/1878 (Figure 11) located on the northern headland of the Omaru Creek, consisting of has had any identified related features - terracing.

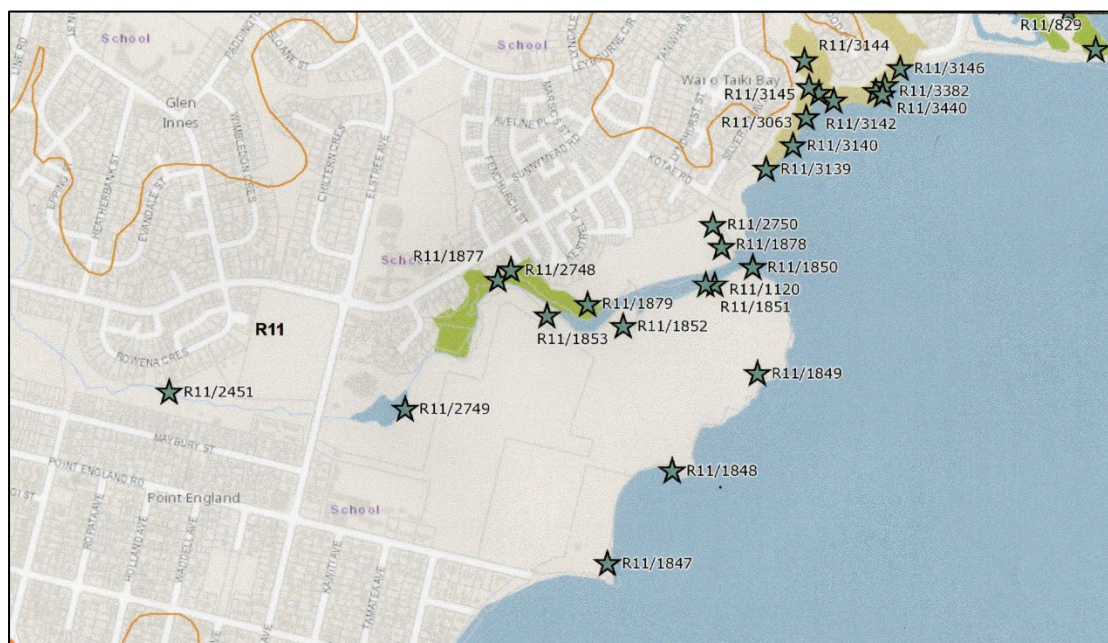


Figure 11: Spatial representation of the identified archaeological sites within the Pt England & Wai o Taiki Reserves (ArchSite February 2024).

Site No.	Site Type	NZTM Co-ordinates	Location
R11/1877	Midden	E1766685/N5917050	On current track north bank Omaru Creek (F.5)
R11/1878	Midden/terrace/kainga	E1767180/N5917125	Directly affected by new bridge north of Omaru Creek (F.4)
R11/1879	Midden	E1766880/N5916995	On current track north bank Omaru Creek (F.5)
R11/2748	Midden	E1766710/N5917060	On current track north bank Omaru Creek (F.5)
R11/2750	Midden	E1767160/N5917175	On current track north of Omaru Creek (F.4)

Table 2: Archaeological sites identified on or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed Tamaki Path upgrades (ArchSite February 2024).

Site No.	Site Type	NZTM Co-ordinates	Location
R11/3063	Shell midden	E1767370/N5917420	Bushed coastal zone on old path
R11/3139	Shell midden	E1767280/N5917300	In slip on coastal headland
R11/3140	Shell midden	E1767340/N5917355	Eroding out of coastal escarpment
R11/3141	Shell midden	E1767400/N5917470	Wai-o-Taiki path
R11/3144	Shell midden	E1767365/N5917545	Low on slope among plantings
R11/3145	Shell midden	E1767375/N5917485	Wai-o-Taiki path

Table 3: Archaeological sites identified in vicinity but unaffected by the Tamaki Path project.

Results

Don Prince carried out an archaeological field inspection of the landscape of the upgrades and realignments of the Tamaki Pathway within Point England Reserve on November 29, 2023.

The currently proposed upgrades include some re-alignment of the existing pathway and construction of new boardwalks and bridges from the grassed reserve adjacent to 32 Silverton Rd south to Concord Place (Figure 1). The pathway alignment consists of open grassed reserve north of Omaru Creek and regenerating bush along the south bank of the Omaru Creek (Figure 1).

Five archaeological sites are identified either on the existing or re-alignment of the track and there is potential that unidentified sites exist that may be exposed during the proposed works.

Archaeological Sites Affected by Current Proposal

R11/1877 Shell midden

Identified in 1996 by Foster this midden has been partially modified by the existing track as it runs along the northern bank of Omaru Creek (Figure 5). Currently the site can be seen c. 2-3m above the creek visible spilling down bank to creek and in track cutting for 3m-4m as a 150mm thick lens of shell (predominantly cockle with scallop and pipi). Site may extent inland and any ground disturbance has the potential to encounter related undetected subsurface features such as fire hearths and more midden.

Site	Value	Assessment
Shell midden	Condition	Poor, disturbed by track work but some intact remains.
	Rarity/uniqueness	Number of similar sites in area many with intact remains.
	Contextual value	Contextual value as a component of pre-1900 Maori occupation
	Information potential	Some potential for archaeological investigation and analysis
	Amenity value	Little amenity value
	Cultural association	Pre-1900 Maori

Table 4: R11/1877 value assessment.

R11/1878 Shell midden

When originally recorded in 1996 by Foster the site was described as “a number of exposures of midden over headland and around cliff edges...[with] a terrace present on the northern side of the site, 16m x 4m... location of midden exposures suggests this

whole headland is a settlement site” (Foster 1996 SRF R11/1878). During the 2017 inspection by the author five deposits of shell midden and indistinct terracing were identified around the headland (Figure 12). The proposed bridging of the small watercourse on the northern side of the headland (Figure 4) has the potential to impact on three of the features (F.1, F.2 & F.3 Figure 12) and possibly unidentified subsurface features. On the positive the realignment will avoid future impact on features 4 & 5 and R11/2750 all through which the present track passes.

Therefore, it is recommended that a General Authority is sought and obtained from HNZPT prior to the commencement of works. Conditions of that authority will be that all topsoil removal be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist to determine whether archaeological features exist and the affected areas of identified archaeological features are investigated, recorded and sampled.



Figure 12: Archaeological features of R11/1878 identified in 2017/2018 (Prince 2018).

Site	Value	Assessment
Midden terraces	Condition	Although modified intact features are present and in reasonable condition
	Rarity/uniqueness	Similar identified in the area, but extent is rare.
	Contextual value	Significant value as a component of pre-1900 Maori occupation
	Information potential	Significant potential for archaeological investigation and analysis to recover information.
	Amenity value	Moderate visual amenity value
	Cultural association	Pre-1900 Maori

Table 5: R11/1878 value assessment.

R11/1879 Shell midden

This midden can be seen as a surface scatter of disturbed shell midden (predominantly cockle) on the existing track below Kestrel Place (Figure 5). Subsurface testing by hand probe detected intact midden on the slope over a c.30m² area.

Realignment of the track up slope adjacent to Kestrel Place housing will enhance the longevity of the site.

Site	Value	Assessment
Shell midden	Condition	Poor condition, but intact remains exist.
	Rarity/uniqueness	Number of similar sites in area.
	Contextual value	Site has contextual value as a component of pre-1900 Maori occupation
	Information potential	Potential for archaeological investigation and analysis to recover information.
	Amenity value	Little amenity value
	Cultural association	Pre-1900 Maori

Table 6: R11/1879 value assessment.

R11/2748 Shell midden

Visible evidence of this site (surface scattered shell) is located adjacent to fencing at the rear of 96 – 100 Taniwha St above the existing track (Figure 5). Inspection failed to identify any intact deposits or related features. However, if the track is re-aligned up slope from the existing, associated ground disturbance may encounter subsurface archaeological evidence.

Site	Value	Assessment
Shell midden	Condition	Disturbed no intact detected or related features.
	Rarity/uniqueness	Similar midden in area most in superior condition
	Contextual value	Site has contextual value as a component of pre-1900 Maori occupation
	Information potential	Limited potential for archaeological investigation and analysis to recover information.
	Amenity value	Little amenity value
	Cultural association	Pre-1900 Maori

Table 7: R11/2748 value assessment.

R11/2750 Shell midden

Recorded by Foster in 2012 this site consists of surface scatters of shell either side of boxed steps leading down slope to a small stream on the north bank at the Omaru Creek mouth. It appears that a midden was disturbed during the box steps construction however, minor subsurface testing found small remnants of the site exist either side of the steps. It is currently proposed to bridge the stream inland of the site therefore, removing pedestrian traffic and improving the site's longevity.

Site	Value	Assessment
Shell midden	Condition	Largely destroyed
	Rarity/uniqueness	Shell midden are common around the Tamaki Estuary
	Contextual value	Site has contextual value as a component of pre-1900 Maori occupation
	Information potential	Limited potential for archaeological investigation and analysis to recover information
	Amenity value	No amenity value
	Cultural association	Pre-1900 Maori

Table 8: R11/2750 value assessment.

Archaeological Significance

A number of criteria have been identified for evaluating the significance of heritage sites. These criteria are provided in the Auckland Councils Unitary Plan and HNZPT guidelines specific to archaeological sites. The combined criteria of the HNZPT and AUP have been used to evaluate the value and significance of the archaeological sites on or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed upgrades to the Point England Reserve pathway (Table 9).

The visible archaeological features identified form part of a wider cultural/archaeological landscape that extends around the Tamaki Estuary. Those

archaeological features including pa, occupation terraces, crop storage pits and shell midden are evidence of human occupation. This occupation predominantly comprised of undefended living with storage complexes and associated cultivations on and in the immediate vicinity of the visible archaeological features.

Archaeology identified within the path’s proximity is typical of short-term occupation exploiting the abundant and easily accessible local marine resources that characterises pre-European Maori activity of the area. The archaeological resources within the proximity have, are generally in a poor state and condition however, the potential remains that through archaeological investigation techniques to provide information regarding the antiquity and occupation cycles of the area thus extending our understanding of pre-1900 Maori settlement of the Tamaki Estuary foreshore.

Sites may have other values such as landscape, setting, amenity and educational. It should be noted that as an assessment of cultural values can only be competently made by the effected tangata whenua, this report does not address cultural values.

Criteria	Comment	Significance
Historical: the place reflects important or representative aspects of national, regional or local history, or is associated with an important event, person, group or idea or early period of settlement within NZ, the region or locality	The sites form part of a wider cultural/archaeological landscape but have no known associations to historical events or persons	Moderate
Social: the place has a strong or special association with or is held in high esteem by a particular community or cultural group for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value	The sites have association to previous Maori occupation – this to be determined by the effected tangata whenua	
Mana whenua: the place has a strong or special association with or is held in high esteem by mana whenua for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value	This to be determined by the effected tangata whenua	
Knowledge: the place has potential to provide knowledge through scientific or scholarly study or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or national history of NZ, the region or locality	Site R11/1878 has potential to provide knowledge through excavation, analysis and RC dating of intact features. The remaining sites have limited potential.	High
Technology: the place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials	Although R11/1878 has suffered some surface damage it does show in its structure and construction technical accomplishment.	Moderate
Physical attributes: the place is notable or representative example of its type, design or style, method of construction, craftsmanship or use of materials or the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder	The range and condition of the surface features of R11/1878 are a representative example of its type.	Moderate
Aesthetic: the place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual or landmark qualities	Features of R11/1878 has limited visible qualities.	Moderate
Context: the place contributes to or is associated with a wider historic or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, etc	The site contributes to a wider pre-1900 settlement landscape comprised predominantly of midden.	Moderate

Table 9: Assessment of historic heritage significance and/or value of the recorded archaeological as per the Auckland Council criteria.

Effects

The proposed as currently proposed will, depending which options are accepted, improve the longevity of archaeological sites R11/1877, R11/1879 and R11/2750 but have an adverse effect on R11/1878 and R11/2748. However, as the proposal is for a maximum path width of 3m the affects will be partial only, similar to the current affects to sites on the Wai-o-Taiki and Point England Reserve pathways.

Identification and Assessment of Effects

This archaeological inspection involved a visual assessment with limited subsurface testing of the northern extent of the Point England Reserve Path. The examination identified that the current proposals may impact on known archaeological sites. The sites all have shell midden as a component with R11/1878 also including terracing.

The preservation and protection of archaeological sites should be primary in any proposals related to the walkway development. The selection of alignment options should include a constraints and opportunities assessment process that considered archaeological sites and avoided or minimizing disturbance of known sites where possible. However, it is not possible to give an absolute assurance that ground disturbance associated with the project will not encounter undetected subsurface archaeological features.

Therefore, earthworks associated with the project require a program of mitigation to be established prior to the commencement of earthworks. This includes the seeking and obtaining of a General Authority from Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga under conditions contained within the Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act (2014).

Archaeological survey and mitigation deals solely with the identification and recovery of the physical evidence of past human habitation. Archaeological methods cannot necessarily identify the spiritual or cultural values associated with that occupation.

It should be noted that the Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act (2014) provides initial protection for all archaeological sites, as defined by the Act, whether recorded or not, and they cannot be damaged, modified or destroyed unless an Authority has been issued by Heritage New Zealand.

Recommendations

The following recommendations for avoidance or mitigation are provided as points of discussion between the applicant, statutory agencies and tangata whenua.

- That protection and preservation of archaeological evidence within the proximity of the proposed alignment of the Point England Reserve Path should be paramount.
- That prior to any ground disturbance a General Authority should be sought and obtained from the HNZPT under conditions contained in the HNZPT Act (2014).
- That a condition of the authority should be that all ground disturbance within the vicinity of identified archaeological sites should be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist in order to determine whether undetected subsurface features exist.
- That prior to the commencement of work all sites currently identified are fenced with high visibility fence to avoid accidental damage
- If it is unable to avoid any archaeological features they should be investigated as per current archaeological practice.
- That all contractors working on the project are briefed on the possibility of encountering archaeological evidence and the contractors' responsibility with regard to notification of any discovery of archaeological evidence.
- Where possible, significant archaeological material encountered should be preserved and protected in situ.
- That if unidentified archaeological sites are encountered during ground disturbance associated with the development all work should cease in the immediate vicinity and the HNZPT, project archaeologist and tangata whenua contacted.
- That if koiwi (human remains) should be exposed during development, work should cease in the immediate vicinity and the tangata whenua and HNZPT should be contacted so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

- That since archaeological survey cannot always detect wahi tapu and sites of traditional significance to Maori, the tangata whenua should be consulted regarding the Maori values of this area and the recommendations in this report.

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