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FIELDWORK AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Northland

There has been much local interest in the Kororipo-Kerikeri Basin Sustainable Development Planning Process which started in January. Archaeological input into this process has so far included three surveys. Most extensive has been the survey undertaken by Simon Best last year. This has been followed by more specific investigations by Sally Burgess, Charlotte Judge and Andy Dodd. An underwater archaeological survey was carried out in April 2004 on underwater historic heritage. The survey comprised a foreshore pedestrian survey, side scan sonar search and a diver survey. The work was carried out by volunteers from the Auckland chapter of MAANZ and enthusiastic locals with support from the Department of Conservation.

Charlotte Judge and Sally Burgess undertook a survey of Motukawanui Island in March 2004. Revisiting previously recorded sites and assessing condition. The trip was also attended by Malcolm Macdonald, who grew up on the island when it was a family farm. Malcolm provided some valuable insights and an excellent sense of humour.

In April DOC Northland bid a sad farewell to Cathy Barr. Appropriately enough she found time for a site survey visit to Cape Brett Lighthouse settlement with Neville Ritchie, several volunteers and Sally Burgess.

The DOC summer conservation awareness programme successfully raised the profile of important historic places in the Bay of Islands area. There were guided tours of historic pa sites, Motuarohia Island Pa, Cape Brett Lighthouse, and the Whangamumu whaling station, with very positive feed back from all involved.

Joan Maingay has begun an extensive study of the history and archaeology of Moturua Island, in the Bay of Islands. An important component of this work was an island wide survey undertaken last year.

Rod Clough has been undertaking survey and mitigation work at major land developments in the Bay of Islands and Oakura areas.

The Pompallier symposium 'The French Place in the Bay of Islands, Te Uru Mai o Te Iwi Wiwi' was a treat for all fortunate enough to attend. The conference was a heart warming success despite the sad timing. Thanks to Kate Martin and all the speakers.

A highlight for me in May was an aerial photographic survey of the Kerikeri basin and the rest of Taitokerau with Kevin Jones.

Sally Burgess

Auckland

Wakefield St Excavation

During development of the Wakefield St site for the Auckland University of Technology a well and a rubbish pit was uncovered and investigated archaeologically. The well was devoid of artefacts having been capped and concreted over at the end of its use. The rubbish pit produced around 56 artefacts, a small but interesting collection, containing a number of artefacts relating to Chinese occupation. This is the first recorded instance of such artefacts to be recovered from an archaeological site in central Auckland.

Most artefacts would be recognised as common to most 19th century sites throughout the country: case gins, pickles, black beer, champagne, aerated waters and transfer printed ceramics. However, of the ceramics, 8 of 35 were of Chinese origin. The information used to interpret the Chinese artefacts comes almost entirely from Neville Ritchie's (1986) extensive archaeological study of Chinese miners living in the goldfields of central Otago.

Three items are brown glazed stoneware containers called 'Jian You.' Such vessels were made in one piece on hand wheels by numerous independent potters in China. The one complete (though cracked) item in the present collection is a soy sauce pot, although they were also used to store other liquids such as black vinegar and black molasses (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Soy sauce pot.

Four items were made of porcelain. There were two or possibly three rice bowls and one dinner plate. The most distinctive is a 'celadon' rice bowl (Figure 2).

While the artefacts thus far discussed have largely concerned the storage or eating of food, the final item is of a different nature and consists of the bottom two-thirds of an opium pipe bowl (Figure 3).

The archival evidence shows only one Chinese owner is officially recorded in any of the allotments that make up the AUT site. James Wong

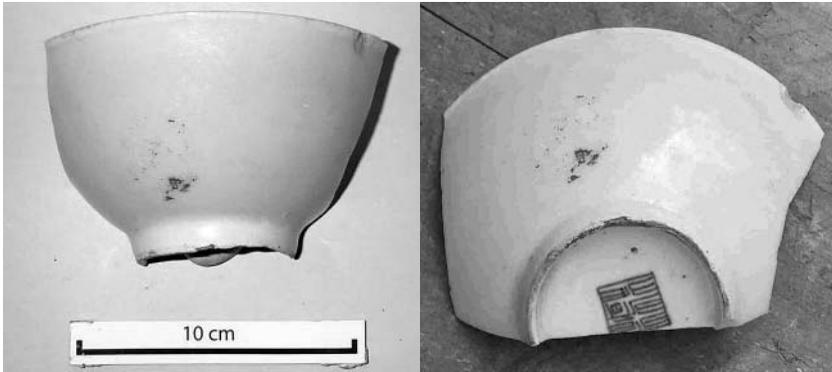


Figure 2. Celadon bowl.

Gong and his wife Helena owned 97 Lorne Street (Allotment 45), abutting Allotment 40 where the well and rubbish pit were found in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Street directories confirm that members of the Gong family lived at this address during this period.

Cleave's Street Directory also lists a number of other Chinese occupiers along Wakefield Street between Queen Street and Abercrombie Street (later St Pauls St), though none can be identified in the 19th century within the study area as prior to 1900.

Although several areas of Chinese occupation are known from early documents, archaeological evidence of these is generally rare. Further details of the Chinese artefacts and other artefacts will be presented in the final report which will be available in September.



Figure 3. Opium pipe.

Rod Clough

In the Weekend Herald, August 14–15, there was a disturbing report on the rejection by the Environment Court of Maori and archaeological evidence on a site registered by the Historic Places Trust at Kopironui, near Woodhill, on the Kaipara Harbour. The case was an appeal against an earlier decision by

Rodney District Council to stop the sand mining venture on the area registered as an urupa. The mining will now go ahead and according to the press report protocols will be drafted for dealing with any uncovered human remains or taonga.

New Zealand Historic Places Trust: Northland/Auckland

Things have been very hectic at the Trust in Auckland recently. Stuart Bedford has been on leave from July to early September undertaking his annual excavation season in Vanuatu. During Stuart's absence Bev Parslow took over his role as the Regional Archaeologist for three days a week with the assistance of Greg Walter and Marianne Turner. Marianne has been undertaking site visits in Northland for the Trust, while Greg worked on authority applications and general enquiries.

Many of you will be aware that the NZAA files are now located at the Trust and Marianne Turner is the filekeeper. Marianne is generally available for searches and information on a Wednesday afternoon, however Bev will still be allocating site record numbers and will provide general assistance if Marianne is unavailable.

The Trust has recently advertised a position in Northland for an area archaeologist based in the Kerikeri office. The position will effectively take the pressure off the Northern Team of Stuart Bedford and Bev Parslow based in Auckland and focuses the resources and staff where they are most needed. This may later result in a reshuffle of the Auckland/Northland area of service.

The Auckland office continues its usual juggling act with a record number of authority applications, incidences of site damage and specific consultation with regional and district councils. Work is continuing with Regional/District Councils during district plan reviews and changes to highlight heritage and focus on the inclusion of archaeological sites within District Plans. It includes presentations on the HPA, protection and identification of archaeological sites and the authority process. The incidences of site damage, in particular at Omaha Beach and in the Far North at Taipa, calls for inclusion of NZAA upgrades to areas targeted for development such as Rodney District and the Far North. Work and consultation is also still progressing on the need for a CBD alert layer in Auckland. The looming presence of Heritage Week in early September also includes presentations to the NZ Planners Institute by Trust advisers.

Bev Parslow/Greg Walter

Department of Conservation

Andy Dodd has been continuing with archaeological survey in the Mangatawhiri and Matakaitai State Forests. While only one additional site has

been recorded in the Mangatawhiri so far, several sites in the Mataitai associated with the kauri timber industry there have been identified and recorded. Two of the three kauri dam sites were relocated and, along with the remnants of some of the associated tracks and roads in the reserve, have now been recorded. At the same time some of the local history and knowledge relating to the kauri industry in the Mataitai was collected and recorded with the assistance of one of the long-standing neighbouring landowners from whom part of the reserve was purchased.

The acquisition by DOC through a land exchange of an un-named island in the Kaipara Harbour near Waikauri Island, comprising an island pa site (R10/268), has been approved and is awaiting legal transfer. The earthwork fortifications of the pa comprise a double ditch and bank on three sides on the eastern side of the island. The land exchanged for the island pa was a mainland local purpose reserve of no archaeological value.

For Conservation Week 2004 an open day was held at Mansion House on Kawau Island on the 8th August, and included a guided tour through the historic reserve to the copper mine taken by Andy Dodd and Ray Weaver. Despite the patchy weather, there was a good turn out on the day with about 30 people making the trip down to the copper mine and pump house ruin. Also on Kawau Island a volunteer MAANZ (Maritime Archaeological Association) field trip was organised in July to undertake an underwater site survey of the Mansion House Jetty. The jetty was first constructed in the 1840s and has been rebuilt several times since then, but the stumps of several of the piles from earlier periods are still visible on the sea bed, along with large quantities of bottles and ceramics (although most of it is unlikely to be historic).

Andy Dodd

Auckland University

At the Conservation Laboratory Dilys Johns is currently working on stabilising the cloak recovered from the Kaitorete Spit, Lake Ellesmere, Canterbury.

Simon Holdaway is in Melbourne for the launch of his book, *A Record in Stone: The study of Australia's Flaked Stone Artefacts*. To order this book or find out more <http://www.aiatsis.gov.au/asp/index.ht>

Geoff Irwin, Dilys Johns, and Pouroto Ngaropo of Te Whare Wananga o Awanuiarangi are preparing for a new round of field work at Kohika over summer, as part of their Marsden funded project.

Three visiting underwater archaeologists from America delivered a public lecture on their search in the Aegean for the fleet of King Darius. Bridget Buxton from the Classics Department helped to arrange the August visit. Included in the

“Herald” report of the lecture was an observation on the third world status of legislative protection for New Zealand’s underwater sites

Auckland Museum

Nigel Prickett, in collaboration with Ian Smith of the University of Otago, is organizing the second excavation of the Marsden funded Shore Whaling project.

The excavation will be conducted at Te Hoe, on the western coast of Mahia Peninsula from Monday 17 January to Sunday 12 February. Volunteers are being called for now. Contact either Nigel or Ian. (see separate note)

Auckland Regional Council

Sarah Ross has taken parental leave and Vanessa Tanner is taking over her role during her absence.

Kath Prickett

Bay of Plenty

Louise Furey directed the excavation of a pa and two open settlement sites at the Lynley Park subdivision in Omokoroa in March. The pa was found to have had its defences remodelled on several occasions and appeared to be a defended food storage area.

In late March Mat Campbell, Mica Plowman and Ngati Ruahine representative Keni Piahana excavated a pit site at Richmond Park, Ohauti, Tauranga. The site was somewhat disturbed by orcharding, but 13 pits were investigated, one of which was large and elaborate.

In early April Ken Phillips directed an excavation in Judea, Tauranga with Charlotte Judge and Mica Plowman^{3/4}again more pits!

Ken Phillips and Don Prince have recently been over on Motouhora (Whale Island) looking at stone rows and stone faced terraces for the Department of Conservation. The sites are gradually becoming exposed under the Pohutakawa canopy at Camp Bay and McEwens Bay.

Ray Hooker has been working with the Tauranga City Council on the redevelopment of a recreational reserve at Welcome Bay, Tauranga, where there is a midden site and gardening soils. Ray has also been busy working in the Tarawera, Kererutahi and Sun Valley Forests in the Western Bay of Plenty.

Charlotte Judge has been working on the Upgrade Project in the Bay of Plenty, as well as undertaking archaeological assessments for various developments.

Rachel Darmody

East Coast

The East Coast Hawkes Bay Conservancy of DOC has just published the Otatara Pa Historic Reserve Napier Conservation Plan by Lynda Walter and Derek Gosling. This is a comprehensive plan for the management of Otatara Pa Historic Reserve and one of only a few conservation plans for large earthworks sites. Copies are available on CD from the Dept of Conservation, Gisborne.

Ken Phillips has been busy in Mahia, Northern Hawkes Bay, as development pressure increases on our gorgeous remote beaches. There is currently a proposed development in part of the culturally and historically important area of Nukutaurua (see K Jones, *Field Archaeology of Mahia Peninsula*, *NZJA*, 23: 5–29)

Pam Bain

Whanganui

On behalf of Horizons Regional Council the Wanganui Conservancy of the Department of Conservation, recently completed an intensive archaeological survey of the shorelines of Lake Pauri and Lake Wiritoa. These two lakes form part of a series of dune lakes and wetland areas located to the east of Wanganui. During the next four years the lakes and margins will be fenced (9.4 km) to prevent stock access and the riparian zones replanted with some 7300 native plants.

The survey involved the attempted relocation of thirteen sites recorded in 1988 by representatives of the Whanganui Regional Museum and preparation of eighteen new site record forms for those sites ‘discovered’ as a result of the current survey. Field work was undertaken by Jonathan Welch, Department of Conservation, Michael Taylor and Annetta Sutton, Archaeology North, and Claire Riddler, Horizons Regional Council, over three days. Following the survey work, mapping of site locations and a short accompanying report was prepared.

The 1988 survey recorded the existence of eleven shell midden (some with fire cracked rock, charcoal and rat bone) and one potential hangi within the current survey area. As a result of the current survey eight shell midden sites (some with fire cracked rock and charcoal), four sites with fire cracked rock and/or charcoal, three complex sites (with terracing and/or pits, shell midden and fire cracked rock), two historical sites containing ditch and banks and one historical era rubbish pit were added to the NZAA database. Four of the 1988 SRFs were also updated with new information.

All midden contained freshwater mussel (*Hyridella menziesi*) and one contained both freshwater mussel and tuatua (*Paphies subtriangulata*). Although still present in Lake Pauri freshwater mussel is not longer found in Lake Wiritoa. Two of the newly recorded sites contained karaka.

During the next few years further archaeological surveys of other dune lakes and wetlands in the region will be required as part of Horizon's fencing and planting project. Through these surveys a much better understanding of Maori utilisation of the lakes and surrounding lands may become apparent.

Jonathan Welch

Wellington

A recent Science & Research Unit publication by Greg Arnold, Peter Newsome, and Hamish Heke is entitled "Predicting archaeological sites in New Zealand" (DOC Science Internal Series 180. For a copy go to <http://www.doc.govt.nz/Publications/004~Science-and-Research/DOC-Science-Internal-Series/PDF/dsis180.pdf> (371 KB)). "Statistical modelling of the differences between the environments where archaeological sites are known to occur and random sites was used to create maps and GIS coverage depicting the relative likelihood of any 100 x 100 m area of New Zealand containing an archaeological site. Coverage was developed separately for pa, middens, and pits as well as for all sites. The coverage for all sites shows very good discrimination over the whole country, but discrimination was less satisfactory for the separate categories in the South Island, where sites are rarer. The strongest indicator of a site was that there is a known site nearby, but a wide variety of other measures had an influence, particularly a site's altitude and its distance from the sea."

A list of site survey, and some other, reports held by the Central File has been placed on the NZAA website as a spreadsheet (<http://www.nzarchaeology.org/elec%20publications.htm>). There are two other small collections, one of excavation reports and the other miscellaneous reports, which are currently not indexed. These will be added to the database in due course. Reports are indexed by map sheet and local body, along with the usual bibliographic details, including the number of pages. Photocopies of reports are available on request and usual NZAA charges apply for commercial users (\$25 including GST per half hour or part thereof). The charge for research purposes is 20 cents per page. If your report is not listed then it may be time to consider depositing a copy with the Central File.

The Historic Places Trust has recently published (hard copy and CD) *Heritage Management Guidelines for Resource Management Practitioners*. It provides a useful overview of the roles and responsibilities of the different agencies involved in historic heritage and the requirements of the legislation (Historic Places Act and Resource Management Act). It covers regional plans and regional coastal plans as well as district plans. It has a section devoted to archaeology, including data sources, but puts archaeological sites in their place

in the wider management of historic heritage. There is brief advice on subjects such as ranking which “must be done carefully to ensure it is legally defensible, as it will undoubtedly be tested if it gives rise to variable degrees of control being imposed.” Ranking of archaeological sites and sites of significance to iwi is not recommended. The volume has been prepared and published with the financial assistance of the Ministry for the Environment’s Sustainable Management Fund.

Historic Scotland has produced *Measured survey and building recording* (2003) as number 4 in its guides for practitioners series. This is a good, comprehensive, 180 page, survey of the subject and includes sections on the “rationale for recording,” “using plans sections and elevations,” “recording – general techniques” “recording methods – detail techniques,” “understanding and analysis” and “operational matters.” The last section covers everything from project management and conservation plans to copyright and looking after records. English Heritage’s *Measured and drawn: techniques and practice for the metric survey of historic buildings* (2003) covers some of the same ground in 62 pages. They advise that “the use of metric survey techniques to record historic buildings is particularly demanding,” which seems to be all too true. For an American slant on these matters there is John A. Burns (ed) 2004, *Recording Historic Structures*, 2nd Edition, John Wiley & Sons.

Kevin Jones did 7–8 hours flying in Waikato with Neville Ritchie on 24–25 July. The flight path on 24 July included Lake Ngaroto, Lake Mangakaware, Nukuhau pa, borrow pits at Horotiu, Turangawaewae, Rotowaro carbonisation plant, Rotowaro/Huntly coalfield, Lake Waahi, Lake Waikare, Rangiriri, Meremere, Whangamarino swamp, Taniwha pa, Pukemokemoke quarry, Cambridge, Karapiro dam, Hinuera Gap, Hauraki plains, Tirau, Karapiro, Maungatautari, Orakau, Rangiaowhia and Ohaupo. The flight path on 25 July included Paterangi, Pirongia, Puniu River, Puketoki, Te Kawa, hill country NW of Otorohanga, Tiritiri Matangi Peninsula, SW around south side of Kawhia, Te Maika vicinity, Kawhia from offshore and south and north thereof, Maketu, Aotea South Head, Aotea Harbour including Manuaitu, Mt Pirongia and Temple View.

Tony Walton

North Canterbury

Things have been very quiet in this area for a while. However we have recently completed a preliminary survey of archaeological sites along the 25 kilometre proposed route of Rangiora’s new sewer pipeline (with its somewhat controversial ocean outfall). Much of the most interesting work involved the relocation of many duneland midden sites which had not been seen since we

ourselves were involved in their initial location and recording nearly forty years ago (and it feels like forty years ago too, at the end of the day!!).

Surprisingly, we were able to relocate all of these plus a number of new ones that have become apparent because of the clearance of gorse. It also meant that we have been able to upgrade the records for those previously recorded sites that were not field-checked during the Upgrade Project.

The actual recording process was a great contrast to that we did originally. In 1967 we used a tracing of a borrowed aerial photograph (we couldn't afford an copy) and a World War One magnetic compass. This time it was colour copies of large-scale aerial photos and GPS. But the field book and the footwork remained the same.

Michael Trotter and Beverley McCulloch

Canterbury

Katharine Watson has undertaken monitoring on a nineteenth century residential site in Cambridge Terrace, Christchurch. Two brick features were found, one of which was a well. The base of the well consisted of a layer of water-rolled cobbles and was just over 2 m below the modern ground surface, meaning it was at least a metre above the modern water table. The only artefacts found were a small concentration immediately above the base of the feature. The other brick feature appeared to be part of a drain or sump. None of the bricks had frogmarks.

Katharine and Sarah Dwyer visited Blue Spur, near Hokitika, in March and surveyed a pack track (J32/72) associated with nineteenth century gold mining. Approximately 350 m of this track remain. Two water-races (and associated tunnels) in the same area was also mapped, and the remains of sluice faces were found. A gold rush to Blue Spur took place in April 1865, less than six months after the first rush to the Hokitika area. This rush focused on the Houhou Creek and a settlement known as Blue Spur sprang up near the creek. The population of the area was reckoned to be 2500 by June 1866. By the end of the following year the rush had moved on and the population had diminished significantly. Mining continued in the area during the rest of the nineteenth century and until at least the 1920s.

Katharine has also undertaken some monitoring at Redcliffs Primary School. The school, which is built on a Maori site (M36/24), is constructing a new playground on a neighbouring section that was empty and had not been built on in the past. Some years ago, a hole had been dug in the centre of the site for a swimming pool. When the site was first visited, waste flakes were found on exposed sand in this hole. These were collected prior to the monitoring work, and the area was later further investigated. More waste flakes were found before

a sterile layer was reached (9cm below the surface), and it is possible that this was a stone-working area. During the levelling of this section, three oven scoop/hearth features were exposed. These consisted of charcoal-stained sand, charcoal, shell fragments (predominantly cockle but also some pipi) and bird bones.

Katharine Watson