



NEW ZEALAND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
ASSOCIATION

## ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEW ZEALAND



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## NOTES AND NEWS

### Conference 1987

Between ninety and a hundred Association members gathered in Wanganui over Queen's Birthday weekend for the annual conference. The weather was overcast and there was some heavy rain on Sunday night but there was no dampening proceedings and the conference was much enjoyed by all who attended. It is, I think, twenty years since a conference was held in the 'river city' - before my time.

Many conference-goers arrived on Thursday night for a day-long field trip up the Waitotara Valley on Friday. This excursion was led by Kelvin Day who carried out an extensive archaeological survey in the valley in 1984. I was lucky enough to be shown something of the area and its sites by Kelvin some two years ago - this time I could not be there but I believe that members enjoyed a thoroughly successful day despite threatening rain. Among the sites visited was Te Oie, the marvellous pa strung along a ridge top only a few feet wide - and known to archaeologists as 'Tarata' since it was excavated by Colin Smart in 1960 (and reported briefly in the Newsletter in 1962, Vol.5, pp.170-180). Lunch was provided at the Takirau marae, home of Ngati Pourua (Nga Rauru iwi) people who have returned to the valley in recent years.

Conference registration took place on Saturday morning. Proceedings were then officially set in motion by the first minister of the newly created Department of Conservation, who happens to be Russell Marshall, the Member for Wanganui who has long had a close interest in archaeology. He spoke positively about the future of the Department and was clearly very aware of its archaeological responsibilities. Actually the Department of Conservation already promises much in the way of increased archaeological resources, the initiative for which has come from the Department itself and not from the archaeological community or the Trust. It must be urged, however, that the precise shape of these new resources is not left entirely to the needs of the Department. In any decision on the role and responsibilities of new archaeological appointments the overall needs of archaeological conservation, as provided for by the Historic Places Act, must be paramount, and not simply the management needs of the D.O.C. estate.

The first paper of the morning was given by Ian Church who presented a number of interesting early sketches of pa on the south Taranaki coast. Ian has been working for some time on the pre-1860 history of south Taranaki and has a manuscript ready which I very much look forward to seeing in print. Tony Walton followed with an account of the mid-nineteenth century population of the Wanganui River. It is good to get detail

like this and I hope this work will follow Tony's similar work on Taupo into published form.

The afternoon began with Arthur Bates whose name had been well known for many years as the historian of the Wanganui River. The most interesting part of his talk was on the Mangaparua Valley, an abandoned farming district served by the famous "bridge to nowhere". I then presented some of the results of recent excavation work at Raupa, Paeroa. Next up was Phil Moore who gave what was for me a highlight of the weekend. In "Physical characteristics of obsidian and their use for sourcing studies" he presented a step-by-step method of sourcing obsidians by hand specimen. Used in conjunction with high-tech methodologies it promises to speed the process of sourcing and increase archaeologists' control over the results. David Butts then spoke on his new job as Cultural Affairs Officer in the Department of Internal Affairs and urged the Association and individual archaeologists to push for resources to enable museums to fulfil their responsibilities towards archaeological collections.

The final session of the day was started by Liz Hudson who spoke on domesticated animals of prehistoric Oceania. Why did Polynesians fail to bring pigs and chickens to New Zealand? Caroline Phillips presented some of the results of her long-term research interest in the Karikari Peninsula north of Doubtless Bay in the form of a settlement pattern analysis. The day closed with John Coster and Brian Sheppard looking at the role of archaeologists in the new Department of Conservation.

That night Kelvin Day gave a public lecture on the results of his archaeological survey at Waitotara, which was followed by a 'social' at the museum.

Sunday morning was taken up with a field trip to the Whangaehu Valley just south of Wanganui for which we were lucky to have a local guide. John Wilkie has had a long interest in the history of the valley in which he lives, following his father whose notes he used on this occasion. We spent our time at Whangaehu looking over one major complex of pa and other sites. Included were two most interesting pit sites, with two or three well-defended pa on the hills above. The raised-rim pits at one of the complexes were very reminiscent of North Island east coast sites. In the wider landscape I could not help noticing how treeless is the wide Whangaehu Valley floor. Once, presumably, it was full of rich and varied native bush; now it is a desert of grass with the odd macrocarpa tree.

On our way back to town we stopped briefly to look at the Marangai Blockhouse which dates from the war scares of the 1860s. It is an important building which badly needs some attention - I'm glad to have seen it before it falls down.



*Figure 1: Association members at pit site, Whangaehu valley.*



*Figure 2: Pit site, Whangaehu valley.*

Back in the museum lecture theatre for the afternoon there were more papers. Louise Furey opened with an assessment of just what survives at the important Coromandel site at Whiti-piroua. Roger Green then looked at the growing volume of 'grey literature' - unpublished reports on archaeological work - and urged the case for proper publication of this material in a more scholarly, or at least accessible, form. Bruce McFaden followed to present the results of work he and Brian Sheppard carried out on wave-cut coastal sections on the Chatham Islands. A major conclusion from this work, based on the presence of sea-rafted Loiseles pumice from New Zealand, was that people have lived on the Chatham Islands for no more than 400-450 years. Sue Bulmer concluded the session by introducing three stone structures excavated at the Wiri Oil Terminal site, south Auckland.

The final session of the day followed afternoon tea. Garry Law introduced the efforts of the Auckland Regional Authority in historic resources management: not as much as some would like but with some useful achievements nonetheless. Reg Nichol then gave an amusing presentation of a topic entitled, "Taphonomy schmonomy, or how to drive a bus through a quarter-inch mesh". His argument was that much of midden analysis depends not on what was in the site but what size seive mesh was used by excavators. Marked differences in midden assemblages excavated since the early 1960s closely match the use of increasingly fine sieves over those years.

The last hour of the day was taken up by a discussion on the future of the Association's site recording scheme. This was initiated by a series of five minute presentations by four people with close associations with the scheme. Janet Davidson was, I hope, being deliberately provocative when she suggested we simply sell the file to the Department of Conservation. Garry Law concluded it was inevitable that the file would increasingly fall into the hands of DOC as it is fundamentally a public resource and that sharing such a resource is unavoidable. He saw this happening slowly as DOC regional structures were put in place. Brian Sheppard gave a central office view and Ray Hooker argued from a regional perspective that there must be a sharing of file responsibilities because servicing the protective role of the Historic Places Act is now a very considerable job. In his own case on the West Coast new mining applications alone threaten to swamp available archaeological assessment resources.

Thereafter the session was thrown open to the floor. It was in my view unfortunate, however, that we got bogged down in the special case of mining applications. Of course it is a major problem in some filing districts, but there are more general issues regarding the future of the file which the Association must now address. Good sense was introduced by Sue Bulmer who urged that there should be a single overall structure for

the site recording scheme whatever this might be, and that one way of organising it may be to have a two-tiered system which retains local filekeepers and gives DOC regional archaeologists a duplicate file. As Auckland filekeeper she could see that the Coromandel part of her file should now go to Hamilton as part of the essential resource of the new DOC archaeologist in the Waikato region. It is probably also a good opportunity to split the Auckland file and establish a new Coromandel filing district.

It is difficult to sum up a discussion such as this, especially as there are inevitably differences of opinion over directions. For myself I feel strongly that the Association should retain its active interest in the site recording system. We must keep the services and enthusiasm of our mostly amateur filekeepers - and if possible develop the system by creating new districts when large files are unwieldy and good people are available. It is clear too that DOC regional archaeologists need their own files as essential working tools. Regional archaeologists will probably take on the load of processing mining applications, etc. Co-operation between local filekeepers and regional archaeologists backed by the resources of the Department of Conservation should lead to a greatly improved archaeological presence and profile. Wellington will continue to hold the site index and process site registrations and county inventories.

Garry Law remarked during the session that changes to the management of the file will happen slowly as DOC takes on its archaeological responsibilities and that we should not be afraid of this if we want our file to best serve the fundamental task of conservation of archaeological resources. I agree - the Association's site recording scheme has meshed well with the Trust and there is no reason to suppose it will not do so with DOC. The important thing is the future of the sites, not who has control of the information.

Sunday evening was taken up with the A.G.M. Officers' reports and the results of the council election are presented elsewhere. The three 'notices of motion' were all lost - I give them here as a matter of record only.

1. That the resolution to change the name of the N.Z.A.A. Newsletter to Archaeology in New Zealand be rescinded.
2. That in the light of the reasons given for the change of name of the N.Z.A.A. Newsletter to Archaeology in New Zealand that papers submitted for publication in the Newsletter under its new name be referred.
3. That Council's decision to hold the 1988 conference in Auckland be reconsidered in order to allow a hearing to the claims of members in other centres to host the conference.



*Figure 3: Association members looking over pa, Whangaehu valley.*



*Figure 4: Marangai Blockhouse.*

Please note, these motions were lost.

In 'General Business' Sue Bulmer spoke on the Association's involvement in the Auckland Heritage Trust; Roger Green reminded everyone that the Skinner Fund, administered by the Royal Society, is available for small research grants; Bruce McFadgen alerted people to the Beattie report on Science and Technology; and Roger Green pointed out the increased role of SSRFC (Social Sciences Research Fund Committee) and opportunities this may have for improved funding of archaeology. The meeting ended at 8.30 p.m.

On Monday morning the first session comprised two papers on Antarctic archaeology, by Neville Ritchie and Alexy Simmons who were on the ice last summer working at the historic huts on Ross Island. After morning tea John Coster gave a summary of dating evidence and a proposed regional sequence from the Aupouri Peninsula in the far north. Ray Hooker then spoke on south Westland: 1986 excavations at S96/6 Barn Bay, a nephrite working site, and the recent discovery of a cache of 23 nephrite adzes at the mouth of the Gorge River. John Hall-Jones then introduced the archaeological remains of gold mining activity in Preservation Inlet at the far south-west of the South Island. Our President Bruce McFadgen then brought things officially to a conclusion.

Before we went our various ways, however, we had another excellent lunch provided by the Friends of the Museum. These were much appreciated by everyone and allowed people to see more of each other over the lunch hours than if we had scattered to buy food. The museum lecture room proved an ideal size for our numbers and the adjacent tea/lunch room was most convenient. Somebody told me that the previous conference held in Wanganui used the same lecture theatre shortly after it was built. In the museum itself I renewed acquaintance with some favourite items, including two twin-lobed pendants made of Nelson serpentine. Clearly, however, the museum is suffering from a lack of resources; much work is needed to replace poor displays and do justice to the exciting collections.

It must be said, however, that the hospitality of the Museum was second to none and contributed much to making the Conference a success. Thanks are due to the Director, Brian Henderson, for making the museum facilities available, and special thanks to Chris Jacomb, conference organiser, for making everything run smoothly.

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#### Council

As a result of nomination (unopposed) or election the following is the Association council for 1987-88.

President: Bruce McFadgen (Wellington)  
 Vice-President: Neville Ritchie (Hamilton)  
 Secretary: Michelle Horwood (Dunedin)  
 Treasurer: Rick McGovern-Wilson (Dunedin)  
 Council Members: Louise Furey (Auckland)  
 Ray Hooker (Hokitika)  
 Brenda Sewell (Auckland)  
 Lyn Williams (Christchurch)

Immediate Past-President Mary Jeal (Napier) continues as an ex-officio member of council.

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### President's report

Association membership currently stands at 485.

New Zealand individual and joint membership	329
New Zealand honorary membership	9
New Zealand institutional membership	11
New Zealand subscribers	35
Overseas individual and joint membership	41
Overseas honorary membership	4
Overseas subscribers	56

Five Council meetings were held during the year. Within the constraints of cost Council has tried to hold meetings in different centres in order to meet local Association members. Meetings have been held in Cromwell, Wellington, Dunedin, Christchurch and Wanganui.

To help relieve some of the administrative load from the Secretary and provide better contact with the people most involved with running the Association's activities the following Liaison Officers were appointed:

Filekeepers: Brenda Sewell  
 Publication: Louise Furey  
 Conference: Neville Ritchie

It would be impossible to run the Association without the help of the many volunteers who carry out the various tasks that need to be done. Officers appointed by Council to the various position is the last year were:

Site Recording Coordinator:	Stan Bartlett
Newsletter Editor:	Nigel Prickett
Journal Editor:	Janet Davidson
Radiocarbon Committe:	Ann Leahy and Foss Leach
Royal Society Representative:	Bruce McFadgen
Conference Organiser:	Christ Jacomb

Science and Technology Review. During the year Council made a submission to the Ministerial working party on Science and Technology. Recommendations contained in the report of the working party, "Key to Prosperity", are fully endorsed by Council.

Department of Conservation. Council has indicated its support for the new Department and has made submissions on the Department's Science and Research capabilities. It has expressed the view that archaeology should be fully represented in the Science Directorate.

User pays and the Association site records. Implementation of the user-pays principle by Government has meant increased costs for maps and air photographs and the introduction of charges for radiocarbon dates. At the same time the Association is providing a virtually free service to commercial organisations who request archaeological data for commercial purposes.

In order to provide an income which may be used to help defray some of the expenses of archaeology, and also to provide some sort of reimbursement for filekeepers and possibly some of its other officers, Council is investigating the possibility of charging commercial organisations for access to site data. As a pilot study, charging has been introduced for consulting the Otago, Central Otago, and West Coast files. The matter is to be discussed at the Queen's Birthday conference. (Has been discussed, ed.)

Skinner Fund. Council transferred \$1000 from Association funds to the Skinner Fund this year. Members are reminded that this fund is available for grants, usually up to \$500, to help defray research expenses. It is intended in future to publish lists of grant recipients and brief accounts of their work in the Newsletter. Applications for grants close on 15 March each year.

Logo competition. The number of entries for the logo competition have been disappointing. It is hoped to announce the winner at the A.G.M.

I would like to thank the Council and all its Officers, elected and appointed, for their hard work and support during the past year.

Bruce McFadgen

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### Treasurer's report

The past year has been a very interesting one, and although the accumulated funds increased slightly, this is mainly due to the Journal Account. The effect of GST plus large increases in postal charges has meant that the day-to-day running of the Association, through the General Account, realised a small loss. Income was down on 1985 due to the previous year having been artificially inflated by a large donation by HPT staff. The main increases in expenditure were the Newsletter, travelling expenses for Council members to meetings and postage. The deficit in the General Account was also increased by a one-off payment of \$1000 by way of a donation to the capital of the Royal Society Skinner Fund. The capital of this fund has been severely depleted and it was felt that the Association should come to its aid, given that the Skinner Fund has helped many Association members over the years. The Council also introduced, for the first time, subsidies to help Filekeepers without institutional backing attend Conference. The Filekeepers are the backbone of the Association and it was felt that it was essential that as many as possible attend and contribute to the yearly meeting.

Because we did not produce a Monograph last year, the Publications Account also realised a small operating loss. This is perhaps misleading because included in the expenditure for the year are a number of pre-ordered copies of Kirch's Feathered Gods and Fishhooks. The income from these will flow through in the financial statement for 1987. The Journal Account continues to go from strength to strength, helped along by more streamlined production (i.e. computerisation) which has kept costs to a minimum.

Membership has levelled off at the 500 mark and this is perhaps as high as it will get. At the present time additions and subtractions to the membership are almost equal in number and the total is more or less static. Similar organisations overseas, serving roughly the same sized population base, have relatively similar numbers of members.

At present the Association is not registered for GST, but it is becoming apparent that it may be in our best interests to do so. The high level of inflation, added to GST, means that simply increasing subscriptions year by year may not necessarily keep pace. The main problem, as I see it, is that the three accounts are run independently and while it may be good for one (e.g. the General Account) it may not be for another (the Journal Account). In fact, due to the streamlining of the Journal production, the Association will end up paying money to the Internal Revenue Department.

For the General Account, rough calculations on last year's figures mean that we would have paid \$905 in tax as the GST raised from subscriptions. In return we could have claimed \$1100, for a total refund of \$195 - is it really worth it? On the income/expenditure figures for the first five months of 1987, we could expect a refund of \$106 - this is the busy period of the year and so this figure will not rise much higher for the remainder of the year.

Rick McGovern-Wilson

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#### Site recording co-ordinator's report

Filekeeper conference. In September 1986 a conference for Filekeepers was held in Wellington. The thanks of Filekeepers are extended to the New Zealand Historic Places Trust for funding and hosting this meeting. One area of concern was that of dealing with prospecting and mining applications.

Demonstration of progress in the computerisation and automatic plotting of sites was of much interest. With three District Files now holding between them in excess of 20,000 site records, it was generally agreed that electronic data processing and retrieval methods are rapidly becoming essential in some areas. Foss Leach demonstrated such a system now being used at Otago. Filekeepers and the Site Recording Co-ordinator await with keen interest any news of progress in this area.

Department of Conservation. The advent of DOC brings with it the possibility of changes in the archaeological section of the Trust. In any such change the Association must ensure that its vested interest in the site recording system and the central file is adequately safeguarded. Past and present-day input to the Trust by the Association's site recording scheme provides us with a negotiating base and an effective and practical means of liaison with DOC on a New Zealand wide scale. The importance of the Filekeeper role in this link between the two bodies is stressed.

Central file details. (As usual provided by Tony Walton). Details of the size of the Central File as at 31 March 1987 are shown below. Many changes in the figures for regional files result from the way the count was done this year. Northland, Auckland, Waikato, East Coast, Hawkes Bay and Wellington are least affected as these files were already wholly or partly using metric boundaries. Changes in the North Island files of Bay of Plenty, Taupo, Taranaki, Wanganui and Inland Patea, and in the South Island files, are the result of boundary changes resulting from metrication. The big increase in Southland,

for example, is almost entirely due to boundary changes. Only 157 new records were added in all South Island files last year. The major contributors to that increase were West Coast, Otago and Nelson.

The old method of counting, using the manual card index of records accessioned, is now too cumbersome a method to continue with. To simplify things the metric boundaries are used, regardless of the actual state of the change-over to metric maps in the various regional files. This will be the method used from now on.

On 31 March 1987 the Central File held a total of 40409 records. This is an increase of 1768 (4.69%) on last year's figure of 38641.

<u>Region</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>Change</u>
Northland	6445	7119	+ 674
Auckland	9208	9711	+ 503
Waikato	2000	2136	+ 136
Bay of Plenty	6059	6038	- 21
Taupo	382	325	- 57
East Coast	2027	2147	+ 120
Taranaki	1324	1222	- 102
Inland Patea	188	287	+ 99
Hawkes Bay	602	693	+ 91
Wanganui	434	537	+ 103
Wellington	834	839	+ 5
Nelson	1102	1183	+ 81
Marlborough	407	437	+ 30
Canterbury	1168	1082	- 86
West Coast	410	479	+ 69
Otago	2349	2214	- 135
Central Otago	1969	1940	- 29
Southland	1003	1230	+ 227
Offshore Islands	730	790	+ 60
	<u>38641</u>	<u>40409</u>	<u>+1768</u>

Summary:

North Island files	29503	31054	+1551
South Island files	8408	8565	+ 157

Count based on metric boundaries, whether or not they are in use.

Stan Bartlett

Radiocarbon Committee report

1986 was a difficult year for the radiocarbon screening committee as the 'user pays' system, replacing the former free service, was introduced. In also presented many problems for the Institute of Nuclear Sciences as they tried to develop a reasonable and acceptable costing system.

It was not until the July joint meeting of the Geological and N.Z.A.A. Advisory committees that some clarification of the situation occurred. There was to be a basic cost of \$500 per sample, but this price could be reduced to \$250 for samples the Institute regarded as of general scientific significance with the results made available on their data base and to only \$100 for samples for which no cost could be recovered from a third party.

A further meeting of the Archaeological Screening Committee and the I.N.S. was held in October with the problems of charging categories and funding bodies still not completely resolved. Finally at the joint Geological and Archaeological meeting in April it was suggested that the two separate discount categories B and C, be merged into a single one at a costing of \$100. Charges would be at \$500 where costs were fully recoverable and \$100 where they were not. In November 1987, however, the processing fee would increase to \$550 (\$500+GST) and \$165 (\$150+GST) respectively. These costs would be periodically reviewed.

An interim cost of \$200 for approved scientific samples processed by the accelerator mass spectrometer has been decided but this method is being used for more specialist work at present and the results are still being carefully monitored. Some experimental work in the processing of small archaeological samples such as seeds, stems or leaves by the A.M.S. might prove interesting.

It would be good if some way could be found to build up an Association fund to help subsidise the cost of archaeological wood identification and C14 processing of samples for people where little or no finance is readily available. These subsidised samples would need to be carefully screened to show a secure archaeological and stratigraphical context.

The last free samples were accepted in July and 13 samples under the 'user pays' system have been submitted since then. The back-log of archaeological work is improving and the processing time will soon be reduced to about three months.

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Jim McKinlay

After 18 years in the New Zealand Historic Places Trust Jim McKinlay has decided to retire. For most of this time he has been Senior Archaeologist at the Trust, responsible for a growing professional team charged with implementation and administration of the crucial legislation which protects our archaeological sites. Many members will also remember Jim as an exceptional Association President and a long-serving member of Council.

In acting for the Association Jim was always able to put its wider interests above particular professional or Trust concerns. In work for the Trust the development of Trust resources and role was put above personal interest. This cannot always have been easy, especially as our small archaeological community all too often seems to be pulling in many different directions.

Good luck in your retirement Jim - but please don't disappear, New Zealand archaeology still needs your good sense and your good cheer.

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Editorial

Those of you who were at the Annual General Meeting in Wanganui will know I announced there that I will be giving up the Newsletter editorship at the end of this year. There are several reasons for this. First of all, the job is actually quite time-consuming - nine years and 36 issues is quite enough. Secondly, the very considerable resources which the Auckland Museum has contributed to produce the Newsletter, especially in the area of typing, are coming under increasing pressure. Having each issue typed has meant that other museum work has been deferred. And thirdly, with the new name, Archaeology in New Zealand, it seems an appropriate opportunity for someone else to bring in fresh ideas.

I have greatly enjoyed editing the Newsletter. It has provided an amazing opportunity for keeping in touch with what is going on in New Zealand archaeology. Also, I have been able to indulge some of my own ideas and idiosyncracies in "Notes and News" and other areas, as well as in the overall style and presentation. There has been enormous satisfaction in seeing each issue back from the printer.

The future of the Newsletter depends on the editor and contributors. It is no more nor less than we make it. A

concern is sometimes expressed that the new name will somehow turn it into something else - too flash and academic, and no longer the Newsletter of old. Any changes which occur, however, will only reflect changes that take place in New Zealand archaeology as a whole. The name change itself points to some of these: it is no longer just a 'newsletter'. People who want it to reflect their idea of what it should be must contribute.

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#### Notes from the Filekeepers' Newsletter

Neville Ritchie is transferring to Hamilton and will be Regional Archaeologist for the Department of Conservation Waikato region from July 1. This is a large region which includes the Coromandel and Taupo.

Paul Mahoney, who was responsible for historical/industrial archaeology in the defunct Forest Service, is now in the Department of Conservation following the recent restructuring. He is working at Antrim House and is responsible for developing and implementing policy on historical and industrial archaeology for the Trust and the new department.

Registration. As at 12 May 1987 the N.Z. Register of Archaeological Sites contained 996 records. This is an increase of 51 on the last figure reported. Approval had finally been gained from Department of Internal Affairs for a staff position to work on the registration programme but this position was lost with the transfer to Department of Conservation. The programme is also being hit by increased charges for such basic materials as maps and searches of Certificates of Title.

Recent site surveys and site survey reports. In April Bruce McFadgen and Tony Walton did a survey of Motiti Island in the Bay of Plenty. Site Record Forms have been filed, and a report is in preparation. There are numbers of pa on the island, but other sites were difficult to find due to regular ploughing of all available cropping land over a period of some decades earlier this century. Rua were still in use for storing kumara well into the 1940s.

Reports of site survey work received recently are as follows.

Chester, P.	1987	Archaeological survey of part of Sulky Creek site S44/44 Westland to be mined by B F Clancey and A J & E R Birchfield. N.Z.H.P.T. 34 pp.
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Survey of a gold mining area part of which will be affected by further mining.

Foster R. and B. Sewell 1987 Huntly-Marsden B power station natural gas pipeline, Sector 2: Stage II archaeological assessment. N.Z.H.P.T. 15 pp.

Survey of selected parts of the natural gas pipeline corridor within the Auckland urban area. Assessment of likely impact on archaeological sites.

Maingay, J. 1987 A report on burials at Motutau, and the archaeological potential of the region. N.Z.H.P.T. 16 pp.

Visit to burial site at request of land owner. Preliminary comments on the number of unrecorded sites and the potential for further archaeological work in the area.

Maingay, J. 1987 Archaeological report on a proposed dam at Urupukapuka Island. N.Z.H.P.T., 9 pp.

Inspection of proposed dam site on Urupukapuka Island - a recreational reserve with numerous recorded archaeological sites.

Morgan Leatherby Assoc- 1987 Tarawera development: archaeological and historical assessment. 20 pp. plus maps and photos.  
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Assessment of archaeological and historical significance of an area of proposed development near the buried village (Te Wairoa) near Rotorua.

Robinson, J. 1987 An intensive survey of the proposed Dacre Crest residential development. N.Z.H.P.T. 105 pp.

94 previously unrecorded sites, consisting of 5 pit sites, 87 middens and 2 historic sites, located in an area proposed for residential near Whangaparaoa, north of Auckland. Systematic test pitting undertaken in order to cover the ground thoroughly.

Thomson W. and 1987 William William's stone house  
J. Maingay at Paihia: a history and archaeological survey of its ruins. N.Z.H.P.T. 24 pp.

A brief history of William William's stone house built in

1830 and destroyed by fire in 1856. Details of remnants of the house which is the last surviving trace of the early missionary complex at Paihia.

Recent excavations and excavation reports. The grounds of Antrim House are currently undergoing landscaping. During earthmoving for the parking area the foundation of a 1920s turntable was found in one area and in another were remains predating the building of Antrim House. It appears that in preparing the site for the building of Antrim House, a new terrace was cut into the bank behind and the ground levelled burying a strip of occupation towards the front of the terrace. The remains sealed beneath the fill thus predate the building of Antrim House around 1905. The occupation consisted of ash and other debris including much broken glass and china, some bones, rare bits of coal, and odd items such as a copper-alloy figurine, a sash weight, a large gate hinge etc.

Kevin Jones has been excavating at Katherine Mansfield's birthplace at 25 Tinakori Road in Wellington for the Katherine Mansfield Birthplace Society, which has purchased the property. A range of artefacts dating from the period between the 1880s and the 1920s have been uncovered.

Trust staff undertake numerous small jobs in the course of a year. A recent example involved monitoring the earthmoving on a section at Ration Point (Pauatahanui Inlet, near Porirua) adjacent to a recorded midden. A small oven was uncovered. A second job arose from the re-development of a section at Paremata, adjacent to the moa hunter site. When the ground was levelled earlier this century some parts of the section had been cut down and others filled over to create a flat area. Re-development had uncovered midden buried by the earthmoving. Adjacent sections probably also contain remains buried when the ground was first levelled.

Historical archaeology in Auckland City. The Regional Archaeologist and the Auckland Regional Committee of the Trust have begun a programme of archaeological investigations of sites associated with early Auckland. In the 1840s the town was concentrated on what is now the Lower Queen Street-Shortland Street area of the central business district. Numbers of older buildings in this area might still have archaeological remains under them; some of these are due for redevelopment thus providing an opportunity for investigation. An investigation of the 1841 courthouse and jail complex at 209 Queen Street has been organised.