



NEW ZEALAND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
ASSOCIATION

## ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEW ZEALAND



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## NOTES AND NEWS

### CONFERENCES

#### NZAA Conference 1992

The 1992 short conference will be held in Whitianga during May. Details will follow.

#### Australian Archaeological Association Conference

The conference will take place at Birrigai ACT on 7-9 December 1991. The theme will be 'Sahul in review: the archaeology of Australia, New Guinea and Island Melanesia at 10,000-30,000 years BP'. For details write to 1991 AAA Conference, Department of Prehistory, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra ACT 2601.

#### International Symposium on Prehistoric Culture in South China

23-27 November 1991, Fengkai County, Guangdong Province, China. For details write to Shang Zhitan, Curator of the Anthropological Museum, Zhongshan University, Guangzhou, China.

#### Second Lapita Workshop

The conference is planned for January 1992 in Noumea, New Caledonia. For details contact J.C. Galipaud, c/- Vanuatu Cultural Centre, PO Box 184, Port Vila, Vanuatu.

#### 15th IPPA Congress

To take place in Thailand during January 1994. The venue and session topics will be announced later. The planning committee consists of Pisit Charoenwongsa, R.P. Soejono, Peter Bellwood, Somsuda Rutnin and Douglas Anderson.

### FIELDWORK AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

I am very grateful to the various contributors for continuing to keep me informed of activities in their areas. If anyone else has information of interest to *AINZ* readers I would be glad to hear from them.

## Northland

The Kokohuia excavation (*A/NZ* 34 (2): 69) extended into June, revealing dense stratified midden, a stone work floor and part of an occupation area. The excavation was particularly appropriate as a local museum is to be established here in the near future. Buildings for the museum were recently transferred to the site, and these also hold historical significance. They were associated with John Martin, the first pilot and signalman in the Hokianga, who settled at Ormapere with Kiriora, the daughter of the tohunga Te Waenga. It is hoped to excavate the area where the buildings previously stood, to retrieve information on early European settlement and Maori/Pakeha interaction.

Julie Plummer, an American volunteer who has worked with DOC archaeologists for several months, is currently undertaking the analysis of material from Reef Point, Ahipara (*A/NZ* 34 (2): 69). Artefacts include thousands of stone flakes and cores, mainly chert or obsidian; over 100 drillpoints of varied size and material; numerous sandstone files and fragments of semi-fossilised bone, most of which appear to be seal. A small argillite chisel, a one-piece argillite fishhook blank and part of a bone reel, are of particular interest. The site contained hardly any food remains, apart from a few shells, and appears to have been a highly specialised work floor which may have been associated with a larger, more intact site on the other side of the stream.

In the Bay of Islands, coastline development proposals are still increasing. Plans for three extensive developments, each on a headland containing a pa, have been proposed in recent months. Consequently Northland archaeologists have been working to ensure their protection.

However, another headland with an impressive ridge pa (N12/10) has recently been offered to DOC as a gift by its elderly owners. It is heartening to discover that there are still a few folk who don't want to build on pa sites.

Joan Maingay, DOC

## Auckland

Discussions on the management of Auckland's cones have been taking place between DOC staff and the new Parks managers following local body amalgamation.

Minor surveys have been carried out at Long Bay, Albany, Lake Pupuke, South Kaipara, Waiheke, Te Atatu, Awhitu and McElroy Reserve, Franklin, by David Veart, Brenda Sewell, Russell Foster and Leigh Johnson.

An excavation at Fort Resolution, Parnell, took place in August under the direction of John Mitchell. John is currently studying for a Ph.D. at Auckland University, his topic the forts of the Russian Scare (1885-1910) in Auckland.

An important presentation on 'A Maori View of Archaeology' was recently made by Te Warena Taua at one of the University Archaeological Society meetings. It provided the opportunity for a useful exchange of views and discussion.

At the Auckland Institute and Museum a winter programme of archaeology lectures in July-August comprised: 'Excavations at Raupa, near Paeroa, 1987-88', by Nigel Prickett; 'New Developments in Lapita Archaeology', by Roger Green; and

'Windows on an Inland Past', by Atholl Anderson. An archaeology field trip around the forts of the Russian Scare, led by John Mitchell, will take place on 17 November. There is also still time to join a geology field trip around West Auckland with Bruce Hayward on 20 October.

Major changes to the Museum are currently at the planning stage. It is intended to devote the entire rear section of the Museum to various themed displays, many of them interactive, with some aimed specifically at children. To make space for this some of the collections will be stored away from the Museum. The shop and restaurant facilities will also be upgraded. Dr Lindsay Sharp has been appointed to direct the project, which is expected to cost in the region of \$38.5 million.

### Waikato Coromandel

The monitoring exercise at the Te Awamutu Redoubt site (see *A/NZ* 34 (2): 70) resulted in a two-week excavation when several turn of the century trash pits and the part of the defensive ditch system were encountered. The task of cleaning and analysing the c.50 cartons of excavated material has now begun.

Unexpectedly, a Maori coffined burial was found on the adjacent Courthouse site by a PD gang. Its date is unknown, and it has since been reburied. Another burial was also reported during work carried out in the 1960s.

Neville Ritchie, DOC

### Bay of Plenty

The NZHPT is currently discussing a heritage covenant proposal with the present owners of the Kohika pa site. The discussions are a result of some dedicated advocacy work by Derek Gosling from the DOC Whakatane field centre. A successful covenant agreement will mean that the site is registered against the land title and future landowners will be aware of its existence. There have been some close calls in the past when the property changed hands without owners being alerted to the presence of the site and their obligations under the Historic Places Act.

Nick Tupara, NZHPT, recently visited the Bay of Plenty to prepare conservation plans for rock art sites at Kaingaroa, Lake Tarawera and Ongari Point. Unfortunately the Ongari Point carvings have been largely destroyed by the actions of children and coastal erosion.

A site inspection and report have been completed for the Western Bay of Plenty District Council, who are considering a proposal to site a lookout building for the Waihi Coastguard within the Bowentown Domain near Te Kura a Maia pa.

A private collection of 29 adzes was handed into the DOC Tauranga field centre recently. The adzes were all collected on a farm near Te Puke during the 1880s when the land was initially being cleared and ploughed. The collection has been blessed, and is presently at the Tauranga District Museum for registration. The tangata whenua are currently discussing options for the future storage of the adzes.

Lynda Bowers, DOC

## East Coast/Hawkes Bay

There have been many recent applications to subdivide properties along the Te Kaha coast, all involving archaeological sites. This has kept DOC staff busy responding to applications to modify for the NZHPT.

DOC input into the Wairoa District Scheme Review has provided an important opportunity to raise the profile of archaeological site management and protection.

The task of developing entries for the East Coast Historic Resource Inventory has begun, with the identification of Historic Resources on DOC estate and priorities for management.

The Hawkes Bay HRI entries for DOC estate are complete, those for Ruahine Forest Park and Cape Kidnappers completed by Elizabeth Pishief under contract.

A meeting was held involving members of the NZHPT Board, DOC staff and landowners regarding the identification of Hei Pipi pa as a traditional site.

Work has begun on a development plan for Otatara pa which includes a walking track, interpretation panels, the planting of gullies, the placement of pouwhenua on site, and carpark and toilet facilities. Tangata whenua have been involved in discussions regarding the content of interpretation panels.

A pamphlet on Otatara Historic Reserve has now been published. Mary Jeal had considerable input into this before leaving the District.

Pam Bain, DOC

## Wellington

A survey of bush railways associated with the timber industry in the Porirua region in the late 19th and early 20th centuries is being conducted under the auspices of the Porirua Museum. Utilising archives, field surveying and the recollections of members of the community, Trevor Cobeldick is undertaking this survey in association with the Museum. Trevor has previously worked on identifying the route of the 1897 Karehana Bay Tramway in Plimmerton.

Pat Stodart, Porirua Museum

## Nelson/Marlborough

Much of the recent activity in the region has involved site recording. Simon Walls (DOC) has completed his survey of some of the 'missed bits' of the Golden Bay, northwest Nelson coastline, and has recorded 40 new sites including middens, pit/terrace complexes, lime kilns and coal mines.

Ian Barber is currently completing a report of a survey of the coast between Separation Point and Tarakohe.

Debbie Foster and Reg Nichol were contracted by Science and Research (DOC) to survey part of the Motueka coastline to test archaeological input into DOC's Coastal Resource Inventory project. This was carried out in partnership

with Te Awhina Marae and with the assistance of Tremain Mikaere and Maurice Lawrence of the marae.

DOC have also just begun a survey programme in the Howard Goldfields, which were largely worked on subsidies during the 1930s.

Steve Bagley, DOC

## West Coast

In mid 1990 DOC was contracted to carry out an archaeological survey of the northern Barrytown Flats (near Punakaiki) for Westland Ilmenite Ltd. Reg Nichol carried out this job in June, July and August. The report confirmed prehistoric occupation of the Flats and also recorded a number of historic mining related sites. As a response to the company's authority application, Tony Walton and the writer investigated three sites in January.

Members will no doubt be interested in a prosecution brought by DOC and HPT against a West Coast goldminer late last year. During the process of consenting to a work programme on the edge of the Kumara goldfield the Mines Inspector called me in to look at the historic features. A cluster of features were, after some brief research, identified as archaeological features, i.e. over 100 years old and capable of scientific investigation. The miner insisted that they were a result of 1930s mining.

Areas which could be mined were inspected and a route over the archaeological features agreed on. The Inspector consented to the work programme, subject to excluding the archaeological features. About four weeks later the Department received information that the area of exclusion had been partially destroyed. Following consultation with HPT a prosecution was initiated. Three days before the court case it was learnt that destruction was still taking place and an injunction to restrain the miner was sought. At the preliminary hearing the prosecution was adjourned but the injunction was granted.

A couple of weeks before the (adjourned) hearing we received a request under the Official Information Act to make all our prosecution material (affidavits, witnesses' statements, etc) available to the defence. This was duly done a week before the hearing.

In this pre-trial period we had the services of an HPT researcher beavering away in National Archives as well as bringing down Neville Ritchie to provide an independent opinion.

Came the court day and the prosecution evidence was all presented, which took most of the day. The defence at its conclusion asked for a dismissal but the judge declined, stating that a prima facie case had been established. The defence called only one witness, a mining consultant. He put together a very 'clever' case (bearing in mind he'd seen all our evidence) which suitably confused the judge. He'd picked holes in our case which we hadn't covered, although had we seen his affidavit beforehand it would have been quite a simple matter. To try to cover those holes in cross-examination, when avenues to introduce new information are extremely limited, was difficult. The end result was that the judge was not convinced beyond reasonable doubt that the features pre-dated 1890. The charges were therefore dismissed. No costs were made against the Department and the judge was very critical of the defendant in his findings.

Following this dismissal we have been into the District Court three further times on the injunction matter. The miner has also initiated three High Court appeals against the injunction: 1) versus the District Court decision for granting the injunction; 2) versus the District Court for refusing to hear the rehearing; and 3) an Appeal for a review of the whole process. All three have been scheduled and were adjourned at the request of the miner's counsel. However, the injunction still stands, and other events have now come into play. The mining licence concerned in the above case and several others adjacent have recently been cancelled by the Minister of Energy.

Bearing in mind the laws of libel, the High Court appeal and the fact that the same miner has just applied for a new mining licence over most of the cancelled areas, there's not much more I can add. This whole procedure has graphically illustrated the difference between civil and criminal levels of proof. The civil (i.e. injunction case) level is reasonable cause to believe as against the criminal standard referred to earlier.

Among the other matters which have arisen are the huge costs involved and the problem of presenting technical evidence in a comprehensible form to laymen - something to bear in mind with the RMLR and revised HP Acts around the corner.

Other than the above it has been a relatively quiet archaeological summer.  
Ray Hooker, DOC

## Canterbury

Further to the 'Fyffe Historic Precinct' proposal prepared by Michael Trotter and Beverley McCulloch (AINZ 34 (1): 9), the NZHPT commissioned the Department of Survey and Land Information to make a detailed topographical plan of the site. Michael spent some time with the surveyor pointing out important features. Among proposals for developing Fyffe House - which was originally attached to the whaling station - the Trust will be digging a sewage trench right across the site. This should provide a useful section through the archaeological deposits.

There have been no further developments regarding the despoiled Huirapa gateway at Kaiapoi pa, which was described at the Invercargill conference (see AINZ 34 (2): 68). (Note that although it has long been known as Kaiapohia, the local runanga has declared a preference for Kaiapoi.) In the meantime the Lions Club has decided to erect an information kiosk on the main rampart!

Michael, Bev and Chris Jacomb ran a successful seven week lecture course on 'Archaeology in New Zealand' for the Continuing Education Department of Canterbury University, and hopefully got a few more members for the Association.

Bev has had to give up her fight to have the Kaiapoi Historic Cemetery (AINZ 34 (2): 73) restored, when the Trust decided not to prosecute the offenders or to order the headstones replaced.

Susan Wilson from Otago visited us last month to study rats in the Museum basement.

Chris has started on a survey of artefacts from Banks Peninsula, assisted by Laura Vodanovich, who has now completed her Restart project of setting up

a comparative bone collection. According to Chris's recently completed computer catalogue there are 5,000 such artefacts in our collections. The vast majority were fossicked from sites, but they should be useful for identifying particular Banks Peninsula styles as well as for giving general information (in conjunction with Site Records) on the use and importance of the various areas of the Peninsula.

Davina Didham is well through the metrication of the Canterbury Site Records, and Trevor Worthy has completed a very useful seven week stint identifying the Cheviot moa swamp material.

Beverley McCulloch, Canterbury Museum

## Otago

The only recent fieldwork in the wintery south was undertaken during one of the few weeks without snow. Jill Hamel, Sue Wilson and Peter Bristow surveyed an area of 19th century goldmining remains at Macraes Flat.

Two anthropologically oriented Ph.D. theses are being undertaken by students working at or in conjunction with the Anatomy Department of the Medical School. Nancy Tyles is investigating 'Human Biology of the Khok Phanom Di population', and Ed Visser is studying 'Human Biology at Prehistoric Sigatoka'.

Another doctoral thesis involving joint supervision - Anthropology and Geology - is Leigh Aitken's analysis of 'Archaeological Sediments as Artefacts', based once again on material from Khok Phanom Di.

Ian Smith, University of Otago

## RECENT REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

Allingham, B. n.d. Report on Maori Rock Art Recording. Pilot Study in Coastal North Otago. Report to NZHPT. 20 pp.

The report summarises the results of a survey of rock art in the coastal strip from Oamaru to the Kakanui River. The survey was undertaken in 1989 and resulted in a nearly 300% increase in the number of recorded rock art sites.

Campbell, M. 1991. Survey Report. The Whaling Stations of the Southern Coast of New Zealand. Report to NZHPT. 59 pp.

The report summarises the results of a site survey of Otago and Southland whaling stations. The history of whaling has received considerable attention but the sites themselves have received little attention from archaeologists.



- Crosby, A. and Loughlin, S. 1991. Site Survey Report. West Bank of the Lower Waihou River. Report to NZHPT. 55 pp.

The report summarises the results of a survey conducted in March 1991 along the west bank of the Waihou River from the mouth to Paeroa, for the Historic Places Trust. In the course of the survey, 68 new sites were located. A considerable number of sites were recorded as 'raised shell areas', where shell fill has been used to raise the site above the level of the surrounding land.

- Grouden, V. 1990. Taheke-Paengaroa Area Archaeological Inventory Survey. DOC Technical Report 6. 29 pp.

The survey was intended to provide an inventory of archaeological sites in exotic forestry blocks in the vicinity of the Kaituna River. Problems of obtaining access resulted in the survey being discontinued.

- Grouden, V. 1991. Te Kauri Village. A Report on Authority 1990/64 to Modify an Archaeological Site. DOC Technical Report 7. 28 pp.

The report describes the results of monitoring of earthmoving near Kauri Point, Bay of Plenty. Pits and middens exposed by the machinery were mapped and photographed. One of the pits uncovered was excavated by hand.

- Hamel, J. 1990. Broken Crocks and Bottles. An Excavation at the Gold Mining Township of Nokomai, Northern Southland. 29 pp.

Excavation at the Nokomai mining township, focussing on the United States Hotel. The Hotel was destroyed by fire in the early 1870s.

- Johnson, L. 1991. A History and Archaeological Survey of Raoul Island, Northern Kermadec Islands. DOC, Auckland. 71 pp.

This reports the results of an archaeological survey and assessment of Raoul Island undertaken as part of the Kermadec Island Archaeological Project. It outlines the recovery of remains and investigations up to 1978 and the results of the 1990 survey for prehistoric sites. The latter include the extension of a previously recorded site on the Farm Terrace and the identification of a new site at Coral Bay. It also outlines the Island's history in terms of its 18th century European visitors, the whaling industry, attempts at 19th century settlement and inventory of its surviving historic archaeological remains. A total of 12 historic sites was recorded, the majority in Denham Bay, but also at Coral Bay, Low Flat and the Farm Terrace.

- Sewell, B. 1991. Rakino Archaeological Survey. DOC, Auckland. 7 pp + SRFs.

The results of a survey involving 20 people for one day covering the whole

island. Nineteen previously recorded prehistoric sites were relocated and details updated, and seven further sites were discovered. Site Record Forms of all the sites are appended to the report.

Stephens, P., Van Asch, P. and Clark, M. 1991. *No Clouds Today*. Dunmore Press, Palmerston North. 270 pp. \$39.95.

This is a comprehensive book on the history of aerial photography in New Zealand and recommended reading for anyone using earlier aerial photography. It also contains some technical data on current practice and multi-spectral techniques.

Papers of interest to New Zealand archaeologists have recently appeared in the following journals:

*Antiquity* 64 (1990)

B.G. Trigger, The 1990s: North American archaeology with a human face? 778-787.

*The Journal of the Polynesian Society*

99 (1) 1990: J. Curnow, Te Rangikaheke, Wiremu Maihi: a book describing the murder of Te Hunga, the history of the wars formerly carried on between the tribes of Rotorua and Waikato, 7-54; J. Metge, Te rito o te harakeke: conceptions of the whaanau, 55-92.

99 (2) 1990: J. Curnow, Te Rangikaheke, Wiremu Maihi: a book describing the murder of Te Hunga, the history of the wars formerly carried on between the tribes of Rotorua and Waikato, Part 2, 128-177.

99 (3) 1990: E. Schwimmer, The Maori hapu: a generative model, 297-317.

99 (4) 1990: H. Leach, Archaic adze quarries and working floors: an historical review, 373-394.

100 (1) 1991: R. Feinberg, A long-distance voyage in contemporary Polynesia, 25-44; G. Sanders, Levelling and reanalysis in the history of Polynesian passive formations, 71-90.

100 (2) 1991: P. Houghton, The early human biology of the Pacific: some considerations, 167-198.

*New Zealand Journal of Archaeology* 12 (1990)

A.J. Challis, The location of Heke's Pa, Te Kahika, Okihau, New Zealand: a field analysis, 5-27; M. Weisler, A technological, petrographic, and geochemical analysis of the Kapohaku adze quarry, Lana'i, Hawai'ian Islands, 29-50; H.M. Leach

and D.C. Witter, Further investigations at the Tataga-matau site, American Samoa, 51-83; I.W.G. Smith, Historical archaeology in New Zealand: a review and bibliography, 85-119; J. Davidson, E. Hinds, S. Holdaway and F. Leach, The Lapita site of Natunuku, Fiji, 121-155; R. Clough, Documents and digs. Recurring problems in the field of historic archaeology with illustrations from recent work in New Zealand's copper and clay industries, 157-185.

*Records of the Auckland Institute and Museum 27 (1990)*

J. Davidson, Test excavations on the headland pa at Kauri Point, Birkenhead, Auckland, in 1971, 1-18; L. Furey, The artefact collection from Whitipiroua (T12/16), Coromandel Peninsula, 19-60; J. Lawrence, Combs from rock shelters in the Waitakere Ranges, West Auckland, 61-72; N. Prickett, Archaeological excavations at Raupa: the 1987 season, 73-154.

#### THE INSTITUTE OF NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGISTS

The Institute of New Zealand Archaeologists (INZA) is a professional organisation for people employed or experienced in archaeology in New Zealand (see paper by John Coster, below). It was founded in 1984 with the aims of establishing a professional institution for archaeologists, assisting members and their employers in regard to professional practice, and making information and training available to members. The Institute has in the past produced a regular *News Sheet*, held seminars on topics of interest and conducted a survey of employment conditions among archaeologists in New Zealand. Membership has fluctuated between 20 and 30, and the Institute is more or less inactive at present. It has always maintained close links with NZAA, membership of which is mandatory for INZA members.

The recent passing of the Resource Management Act 1991 (to come into effect on October 1), together with the proposed review of the Historic Places Act 1980, may create substantial changes in employment opportunities for public archaeologists in New Zealand. The Institute wishes to ascertain the current level of interest in a professional organisation for New Zealand archaeologists. We would like anyone who may be interested in joining or supporting the organisation, or who has new ideas about it, to write to the Secretary. Copies of the Institute's Constitution and Code of Ethics are available on request.

Contact: Ray Hooker  
Secretary  
Institute of New Zealand Archaeologists  
c/- Department of Conservation  
Private Bag, Hokitika.

John Coster, Auckland Institute and Museum

## TE ROROA WAIPOUA CLAIM

The Waitangi Tribunal finished hearing the Te Roroa Waipoua claim in May. The claim involves land from Waimamaku, just south of the Hokianga, through the Waipoua Forest, Maunganui Bluff, to the Taharoa Lakes near Kaihu. Although this case concerns a wide range of issues, including the original purchases of large blocks of land, it has been labelled by many as the 'wahi tapu claim'. The major issues on this aspect include the Crown's management of wahi tapu on all alienated land; the Crown's purchase and subsequent management of artefacts, particularly wakatupapaku (burial chests) taken from wahi tapu; the extent of Te Roroa control of the management of their wahi tapu; the effectiveness of the statutes controlling archaeological research and protecting Treaty interests.

The issues in relation to the wakatupapaku raise matters familiar elsewhere in cultural repatriation. Much archival evidence relating to the principal museums' purchase of these artefacts, following European fossicking at the turn of the century, has been unearthed.

The Historic Places Trust has been involved and has offered evidence in hearing on its role under the Historic Places Act 1980 and on the alleged inadequacies of administration in relation to wahi tapu and archaeological sites. So far as the administrative inadequacies arose from the wording of the Act, the Trust has argued that any liabilities are the Crown's, since the Trust did not write its own statute.

The Crown Law Office has represented all the Crown agencies other than the Trust, including the Department of Conservation, a principal manager of the land subject to claim. Complications arising from possible liabilities of no longer extant Crown agencies such as the NZ Forest Service make such single representation essential.

A number of individuals holding title to land described as wahi tapu in the claim also presented statements.

The Tribunal's report, likely to be available within 12 months, although not binding, is expected to have a strong bearing on the future of legislative and administrative powers of archaeologists, the Trust and the Department of Conservation.

## SCIENCE PHOTOGRAPHY COMPETITION

A science photography competition has been organised by the *New Zealand Science Monthly*.

Awards for scientific and artistic merit are to be made in the biological sciences and physical sciences, and a \$200 grand prize will also be awarded. The cash prizes have been donated by the Wool Research Organisation of New Zealand (WRONZ).

Entries are open to colour slides and black-and-white and colour prints, with the deadline 31 October 1991. The best will be published in the Deember/January issue of the *NZ Science Monthly*. Entries, with information about the photograph and photographer, should be sent to:

## NZAA COUNCIL MEETING

A meeting of the Council of the Association was held in Dunedin over the weekend of 3-4 August.

The main issues discussed centred around the motions adopted at the AGM this year relating to a Code of Ethics, and Maori consultation on the relevance of the Association to the Maori community.

A sub-committee of Louise Furey and Rod Clough has been formed to consider the Code of Ethics adopted by the World Archaeological Congress (see *AINZ* 34 (1): 54-58) and to produce a draft Code that has relevance to New Zealand and the Association's members. This will be presented back to the next Council meeting.

The subject of Maori consultation was discussed at some length, particularly in relation to the range of opinions that should be sought, and definition of the fields in which consultation was desirable. It was decided to defer any active and official contact until the draft Code of Ethics was available, as we felt that this document was pivotal to the consultations.

Ray Hooker and Ian Smith are working on the draft of an agreement for discussion between NZAA, the Department of Conservation, and the Historic Places Trust on the ownership, use of and access to the NZAA site files. It was clear from the response of members to the questionnaire that the site files are an important part of the Association's activities and this agreement will update the previous agreement written in 1980, particularly addressing our concerns relating to the housing and principal use of many of the regional files at DOC.

Rod Clough presented a very interesting breakdown of the members' questionnaire results (see below). The 30% return of the questionnaire can be considered a very good response. The results of the questions on perceived importance and performance of the Association on certain activities was particularly enlightening and has given the Council some direction for the future.

In relation to the topical issues of site recording and the Association's performance, a pamphlet is being considered which will promote the site recording scheme and foster an appreciation of sites and the conservation of sites. It is hoped to attract sponsorship and grants to pay for the costs of production. It was also decided to endorse an upgrading and rewriting of the Site Recording Handbook as some of the information is now out of date and sections on some site types, for example industrial sites, is inadequate. It is unlikely, however, that a new publication will be available in the near future as the rewriting and production will require an enormous contribution by one or several individuals.

The next meeting will be held in December in Auckland. Only two full meetings of the Council will be held this year to save on travel costs, and the more urgent business will be conducted between meetings either by phone link-ups or by mail.

Louise Furey

## NZAA QUESTIONNAIRE

The response to the questionnaire was excellent, with approximately 30% of our individual members (as opposed to institutions) responding. It should be noted that not all members responded to all questions and that this occurred for a variety of reasons. For instance, response to questions related to the *Journal* as opposed to the newsletter naturally came from those who subscribed to or were familiar with the former. It was hoped that Maori members would provide some guidance in the directions that the Association might move with respect to the issue of archaeology and the tangata whenua, but only one Maori member responded, and with views very much in line with many of our membership. What was evident, however, is that our membership regard our obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi as being of considerable importance.

### Membership

The Association appears to have attracted a large proportion of its members (36%) from University, with word of mouth and regional groups between them responsible for some 45% of the membership. As expected, obtaining the newsletter and pursuing an interest in New Zealand archaeology were the primary interests in joining the NZAA, but an interest in fieldwork (17%) is significant when observing the response to Q4. This suggested a very strong (80%) interest in fieldwork opportunities. There was an equally favourable response to the idea of the formation of regional branches, and in some ways these can be linked, as the existence of regional branches of the Association would most likely increase the opportunities for involvement in local fieldwork.

The Association membership is very mixed, comprising 40% interested lay persons and 40% trained in archaeology. This variable composition is reflected in the breakdown of the answers to many of the questions, e.g. the content and timing of the conference, and it is obvious that such diversity must be a prime factor in decisions regarding any issue that we deal with.

### Publications

There is a high level of satisfaction with *AINZ* (74%) with good support for increasing the short notes and news. The latter contribute to linking those interested in archaeology by keeping them abreast of developments, and it should be noted that the notes and news section has been expanded considerably in the last two issues.

*NZJA* was similarly assessed, with 74% rating it highly as a professional archaeological journal. There was some support for increasing short notes, news and article reviews, and a large majority approved of the format and subscription level. Although support was not overwhelming, advertising is generally seen as an acceptable way (in these days of user pays!) of keeping the cost of both publications down.

Approximately 70% of the respondents purchased the Association's monographs, with some 54 (of 76) supporting the inclusion of popular books and

22 purists holding out.

## Conference

This is considered one of our more successful activities, with conferences being attended regularly by slightly under half those responding to this question. A breakdown on conference expectations suggests that we should continue with a range of topics as opposed to lectures on a theme and that, as expected, field trips were perceived as an essential element. There was a strong voice for the allocation of time for discussion of issues relevant to the Association.

In terms of timing and duration of the conference there were several complaints, but the majority were happy with the status quo, with YES or OK for the May date. While many also responded with an OK for the Queen's Birthday spot, there were more negative responses. It is suggested that the May conference continue, but with some restructuring so that the 4-5 days incorporate a weekend, thus enabling participants to come for all or some of the lectures and field trips without taking a full week off. While this does not represent specific responses to the section on the conference, it is a logical conclusion with regard to comments on duration and cost. There was a general preference for alternating long and short conferences. The longs elicited the criticism of being too expensive, but if they involved considerable travelling then it was difficult to justify the expense for a short conference. Without insult to Invercargill, it was suggested that if field trips were to be an integral part of the conference then warmer climes might be selected - gone are the days of the allweather archaeologist!

Suggestions for improvement to the conference: the standard of presentation could be improved; the discussion session could be improved; the lecture theatre 'us-them' atmosphere is considered confrontational; costs for students are prohibitive; there is difficulty in sustaining papers of sufficient interest during long conferences.

Criticism regarding the standard of presentation is noted, but I would suggest that it is undesirable to require a specific standard. It has certainly never been achieved at the numerous international conferences I have attended and the odd inverted slide is more entertaining than irritating - the human element perhaps?

Improvement to the discussion session and sufficient papers of interest, however, can be addressed. There could be some flexibility on the length of offerings, for instance 20-40 minutes maximum with plenty of time for discussion. This would increase audience participation (reducing the 'us-them') and allow for a more relaxed presentation. This is not to suggest flexible length of presentation on the day, but flexibility in the planning stage, with more built into the schedule for discussion and overflow. With slides and overheads being common elements of papers, it is difficult to avoid the lecture theatre atmosphere, but the addition of items along the line of the very successful stone-knapping session by Dante Bonica at Invercargill, or other hands on sessions (demonstrations) would provide alternatives to the lecture format. The mixed background of our members (our youngest - Patrick - is 10), lay interest versus professional, inevitably creates difficulties in satisfying everyone, but also indicates that a mixed format should be continued both in length and content, with field trips an important aspect.



## The Activities of NZAA

The analysis of the activities of the NZAA - their perceived importance and performance rating (below) - is considered the core of the questionnaire and it both confirms expectations and highlights some of the discrepancies between what is regarded as important and our performance on those issues. The results are presented graphically with the issues labelled as they were in the questionnaire:

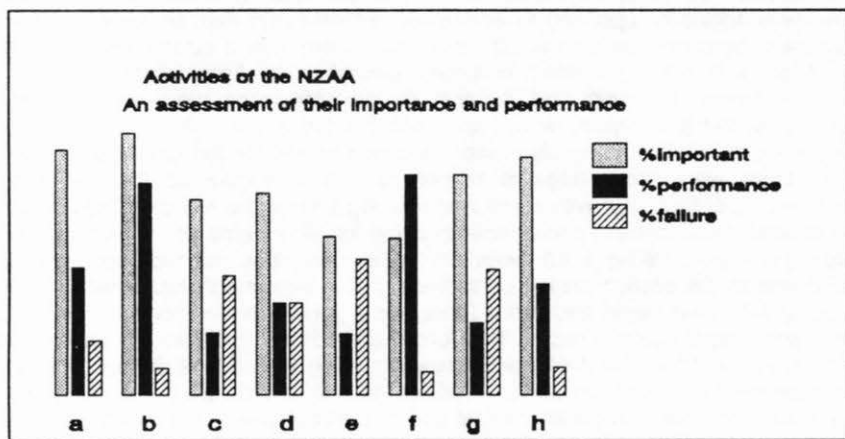


Fig. 1

### The Association:

- links those who are interested in archaeology in NZ;
- maintains and promotes a national site recording scheme;
- fosters an appreciation of pre-European and historical/industrial resources in NZ;
- is an independent voice for archaeology in NZ;
- promotes archaeological research;
- organises an annual conference;
- works towards site preservation and artefact conservation;
- makes submissions regarding legislation affecting archaeological sites and resources.

The site recording scheme (b) is considered most important (77%) and to a large extent we perform reasonably well, with 63% regarding our performance on this as high and a further 30% moderate. In general we are not linking those interested in archaeology (a) to a great extent (though our performance reference rather contradicts this), though this deficiency could be overcome by establishing regional groups. We fall short in several areas: fostering an appreciation of archaeological resources (c), site preservation and conservation (g),



and have only a moderate record on submissions regarding legislation (h), but there is a general satisfaction with the organisation of the annual conference (f), the only issue where our performance exceeds the perceived importance. In part, I feel that assessment of our performance has been hindered by a lack of communication, and it is hoped that a summary of council meetings in *A/NZ* will enable members to judge more clearly our activities in the above areas (summaries have been included in every issue so far this year, and will continue to appear, as the response has been good). For instance, over the last 2 years a number of submissions have been made regarding the rapidly changing legislation affecting archaeological resources, but our members have not been informed of our efforts. (One wonders whether or not the government has taken much notice either.)

There is a tendency when answering questions regarding performance to give a moderate response rather than a highly enthusiastic one, unless it is a well-defined issue such as the conference. It would seem justified, therefore, to consider the moderate% in with the extremely well% and suggest that for the most part the Association is performing at a satisfactory level on most issues.

We fare poorly on promoting archaeological research (e), but this is not rated as particularly important by the membership. Perhaps of greater concern is our failure in the realm of site preservation and artefact conservation (g), and this could be related to another area where our activities could be improved - i.e. with respect to education and community value. It is suggested that the Association investigates the preparation of educational material - pamphlets and introductory material targetting both schools and community groups - to increase the awareness of both our archaeological heritage and the NZAA, as it is only through this exposure that we can hope to ensure the survival of sites.

Rod Clough

## NZAA COMPUTER

The September issue is slightly late owing to the theft of the computer by burglars at the end of August. The issue was just about complete, but as the thieves helped themselves to everything including the back-up disks, it had to be started again from scratch. On the bright side, we were well insured, and with a bit of juggling here and there have been able to replace the computer and substitute one of the cheaper laser printers for the Deskjet at very little extra cost.

## OBITUARY

Canterbury archaeology lost one of its best-known characters with the death in July of Ray Hammond.

Ray had an enormous enthusiasm for archaeology and was a well-known figure, taking part in 'digs' and attending conferences, not only in Canterbury but throughout New Zealand and also overseas for the last twenty years.

If we sometimes had to be firm about the 'new' methods and ideas he was always bursting to try out, we also benefited from his unflinching generosity and

good nature. The archaeology cupboard at Canterbury Museum is full of equipment made and given by Ray over the years, and his mutton, hams and crates of soft drink were to the fore on every dig. He was the first there on every site - helping to set up tents - and the last out of the accommodation - making sure every dish was done and the floor well swept.

Canterbury archaeology would not get off the ground without the endless volunteer help we are dependent upon from such people.

Thanks, Ray.

Beverley McCulloch