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NOTES AND NEWS

CONFERENCES

NZAA Conference 1992

The conference will take place at Whitianga, Coromandel Peninsula, 16th-18th of May. Further details are given in the enclosed leaflet.

Second Lapita Design Workshop, Noumea, 22-29 January 1992

The first Lapita Design Workshop took place at the Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU in Canberra in December 1988. Although it was primarily focused on the comparative study of decoration on Lapita-style pottery, presentations and discussion ranged widely over the more western part of the Oceanic region. The outcome of that workshop was a publication edited by Matthew Spriggs, *Lapita Design, Form and Composition: Proceedings of the Lapita Design Workshop, Canberra, December 1988* in the Occasional Papers, No.19 of the Department of Prehistory 1990, and the appointment of Nancy Sharp to that Department to investigate, construct and apply a computer-based system suitable to the recording of Lapita-design style.

A second Workshop, to follow from the first, was planned for New Caledonia. It took place at the ORSTOM centre in Noumea this January organised by Jean-Christophe Galipaud and sponsored by ORSTOM. While the analysis of the Lapita style of decoration remained one of the workshop themes, and the talks of Nancy Sharp and Jean-Pierre Siorat dealt specifically with this topic, most presentations ranged even more widely than at the first workshop, covering the area from West Polynesia to Eastern Indonesia and up into Micronesia and Japan. Thus, much more than pots was discussed, as is evident from the list of presentations that were given in the following order over four days.

Programme: *Peter Bellwood – New discoveries in Southeast Asia relevant for Melanesian (especially Lapita) prehistory. *Christophe Sand – La différenciation des chronologies céramiques de Polynésie occidentale à partir d'une tradition culturelle commune issue du complexe culturel Lapita. *Peter White – Lapita pots and sites in New Ireland. Jean Kennedy and François Wadra – Slide show of site survey in logging/forestry area of southwest Manus with a new obsidian source (Kennedy) and obsidian industry (Wadra). [See *Archaeology in Oceania* 26 (1991): 114-18]. *Michiko Intoh – Pottery traditions of Micronesia and early Japan (Jomon). Nancy Sharp – Outline report and the theory and methods developed on the CAD system to record Lapita decoration. Nancy Sharp – Computer demonstration of this system's operation in the recording of Lapita designs. Jean-Pierre Siorat – Description of French computerised system developed for recording the Lapita pottery of Nessadiou

site. [See *Lapita Design, Form and Composition* volume, 1990: 59-89.] Visit to ORSTOM Laboratory to see Nessadiou collections. Ephraim Wahome – The description, organisation, dating and seriation into a sequence of Manus pottery collections (surface and excavated). Wal Ambrose – The study of the elemental composition of the fine fraction (after removal of all filler) from sherds on Manus and the two modern clay sources in relation to one modern source from Mussau. *Terry Hunt – Lapita ceramic exchange in the Mussau Islands: additional results of clay compositional analyses. Jack Golson – Detailed report of dated ceramics from the Dori and Lasigi site and comparison with other just post-Lapita assemblages in the Bismarcks. Robin Torrence – Studies of pre, per and post Lapita obsidian extraction and working especially at Bitokara, Willaumez Peninsula, West New Britain. *Richard Fullagar – Lithically Lapita: functional analysis of pre, per and post Lapita assemblages from West New Britain. *Peter Sheppard – Lapita Lithics: trade/exchange and technology [abbreviated version read by Roger Green]. Roger Green – Definitions of the Lapita cultural complex and its non-ceramic component. *Paul Gorecki – Is the Lapita/Austronesian culture being grafted on the Mangaasi/Melanesian culture? Jean-Christophe Galipaud – Review of New Caledonian Kone Period sites. Terry Hunt – Brief report on spatial analysis on two Mussau Lapita sites. David Roe – Outline of the 6000 year cultural sequence for the Poha River Valley, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands. *Robin Torrence – The Lapita Revolution. *Chris Gosden – Dynamic traditionalism: Lapita as a long-term social structure. *Matthew Spriggs – What happens to Lapita in Melanesia? (* Circulated draft papers.)

The workshop format meant that full discussions occurred after most talks and at the end of each day. At various times both papers and discussions were available in simultaneous translation, and most people provided notes, handouts or abstracts.

At the end of the workshop, on the morning of the fifth day, there was a discussion about possible publication and the prospect of further such gatherings. The questions were: 'If so, what and where?' One answer with a lot of support was, yes, Hawaii, and the 'Melanesian' world at 6000, 3000 and 2000 years ago with more specific themes for each time period. There was, as well, much support for continuing the workshop format which gave plenty of time for full discussion. A publication by ORSTOM of many of the papers was also agreed.

Besides a visit to the Museum (and the back-room archaeological collections), all took part in a two day weekend fieldtrip. This included the Bourail Museum, Bourail and Houailou River valley yam and taro terrace systems, and the rock paintings in a rock shelter on the peninsula NE of Houailou. It also involved a boat trip out to L'Îlot de Vert and then to Nessadiou Lapita site, house mound sites on the Moindou valley mouth plains and the Moindou 'well site'.

After the conference, a smaller group of participants went to Île des Pins for two days. There, in a tour conducted by Jack Golson, visits were made to the enigmatic 'tumuli' (with extended discussion) and to the Lapita Vatcha site. For some, as for this participant, this proved to be a most fitting finale to a very

profitable and enjoyable visit to New Caledonia. We thank our French colleagues for being such good hosts.

R.C. Green

FIELDWORK AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Several NZAA members around the country have kindly agreed to contribute information to Notes and News on a regular basis. Many of these are Department of Conservation staff and the areas referred to below broadly follow Conservancy boundaries. If anyone else has information they feel would be of interest to *AINZ* readers, I would be glad to hear from them.

Northland

On the 1st February archaeologists from Northland, Auckland, Otago and Canberra converged on the small township of Mangonui for the wedding of Jan Ferguson and Clayton Fredericksen. This was a highly significant event in Northland's archaeological history and has already gathered a mythical aura. Seldom have so many archaeologists been assembled with clean fingernails, to sip champagne in an idyllic setting of ancient trees and early colonial buildings. Jan and Clayton first met on an excavation at Butler Point, the Fergusons' property on Mangonui Harbour where the wedding reception was held (see cover illustration). They both worked with the Auckland Archaeology Unit (now DOC) for several years and are now continuing their studies at ANU, Canberra. They have our best wishes for the future and we have a promise that they won't abandon New Zealand archaeology for the seductions of Australia.

The Fergusons barely had time to dismantle the wedding marquees before DOC archaeologists and volunteers from Northland and Auckland descended on Butler Point again for an excavation at N7/70, a small pa which has been the site of continuing investigations over recent years. This season's dig was extremely successful, providing evidence of at least two distinct periods of occupation, small bone chisels and part of a fishing lure manufactured from a seal tooth. It appears that initially there was an undefended settlement on the hill, then the pa was constructed, and it was still occupied, or at least visited, after European contact, as fragments of clay pipe have been found below the turfline.

Other activities in Northland this summer have included re-checking archaeological sites on part of Mimiwhangata Farm Park for management purposes, and a test excavation at Okiato, the seat of New Zealand's first Government. Unfortunately this was curtailed by inclement weather and proposed developments by a Russian millionaire, but it has established that the site still contains some archaeological evidence.

We should like to thank everyone who has helped with projects over the last few months, especially those volunteers from Northland and Auckland who

have returned on several occasions to assist with surveys, excavations and artefact analysis. Recent achievements are largely a result of their unpaid but highly competent efforts.

Joan Maingay, DOC

Auckland

First of all, congratulations from all of us at DOC to Clayton and Jan on their marriage. We miss working with you, and wish you all the best for the future.

Plans to revegetate up to two-thirds of Motutapu Island are currently under discussion. The project is being sponsored by the World Wide Fund for Nature, and was launched on 1 March, when the first pohutukawa tree was planted by the Duke of Edinburgh, watched by c.700 children from Auckland schools. The tree will be part of a 'children's forest', which will be planted by the children who attend the outdoor education camp on the island in the years to come. Apart from this, however, no final decisions on areas to be planted have been made. A draft working plan is currently being prepared and DOC archaeologists in consultation with other concerned parties will have a major input into the final plan. Motutapu is of unique importance to our understanding of Auckland's prehistory, with its earliest periods of occupation pre-dating the eruption of Rangitoto c.600 years ago.

In addition to its pre-European sites, Motutapu is known for its 20th century military installations. Robert Brassey has also carried out a documentary and field survey of other early European sites during November-December. These were mainly early farming settlements dating from the 1840s to 1930s. Fourteen new sites were recorded.

David Veart, Brenda Sewell, Sarah Macready and volunteers from the University and elsewhere excavated an occupation site on the edge of the lava fields at Site R11/1590 in East Tamaki during December, ahead of intended quarrying.

John Mitchell carried out excavations on North Head summit as part of his PhD research into the fortifications of the Russian Scare. His aim was to re-establish the perimeters of the 19th century fort and relocate, if possible, the gunpits that had been covered or filled in. A 7 inch rifled muzzleloader gunpit was investigated, among other features. David Veart supervised the excavation for DOC.

Sarah Macready has been involved in monitoring modifications to a historic bridge on the Tamaki River at Panmure. Opened in 1866, it was a swivel bridge operated by a circular rail giving a 40 ft (12.2 m) opening (it is described in La Roche 1991 - see 'Recent publications and reports' below). The swing bar and turntable area are still in place. Buildings which covered them have been removed and new ones are being erected. These will allow greater access than previously, and the turntable area will be cleaned out, retaining any parts of the structure which come to light.

DOC staff have been giving up their weekends to take part in the Summer Programme. The programme includes 'Magical History Tours' of Great Barrier Island, archaeological tours of Brown's Island (Motukorea), Kawau and its 19th century industries, Mangere Mountain – the volcano and its people, and the history of North Head. Most have been well attended.

DOC was again approached to provide an archaeologist for work in American Samoa – this time a survey for a new road on Ofu-Olosega, Manu'a. The contract was passed to Simon Best, none of the regular DOC staff being available. This proved to be a wise move from our point of view as the survey coincided with Cyclone Val. Simon returned more or less in one piece, with the work completed on time.

Nigel Prickett (Auckland Institute and Museum), with Stuart Bedford and Simon Holdaway (Auckland University), and University volunteers, completed an excavation at the Queen's Redoubt site, Pokeno (S12/23), in February. This was one of the most important sites of the Waikato War, the headquarters redoubt for the opening phase of the campaign, and probably the largest earthwork fortification (c.100 yds/91.4 m square) built by the British during the New Zealand campaigns. One of the bastions, some internal buildings and a section of the defences were investigated.

Rod Clough reports the following news from Auckland University:

Sue Loughlin and Andrew Crosby recently completed a survey and 'Site Survey Report: East Bank of the Lower Piako River, Hauraki Plains', HPT 1992.

Several sites around Auckland (North Head, Fort Resolution) and Hauraki Plains (Oruarangi, Puriri and Ngatea) have been the subject of a continuing programme of geophysical prospecting (magnetometer and resistivity) and are proving the value of the techniques, particularly in locating shell beds and banks which form part of the construction at Oruarangi Pa, and cobbled floors at the site of Puriri.

The latter site was also the subject of an excavation directed by Stuart Bedford, who was attempting to locate the mid 1830s mission house. Although reputedly a brief occupation, the site proved to be complex and material indicated several periods of use.

Caradoc Peters is conducting his doctoral research with Doug Sutton on Rarotonga in the Cook Islands. They have obtained pollen evidence for vegetation clearance at 4000 BP.

Doug Sutton is also cooperating with John Flenley (Massey) and Joan Maingay (DOC Northland) in a study of sediment and pollen cores in the swamps of the Bay of Islands and Aupouri aimed at the detection of early colonisation.

Doug is working with two graduate students on the archaeology of the Bay of Islands chief Pumuka (1790-1845). One of Pumuka's pa (Otuihu) was mapped by Stuart Bedford, while he and Helen McCracken completed extensive archival research on the subject at the National Archives.

And finally, a lectureship in biological anthropology has been offered to Alex Brewis, a former Masters student who is currently completing her PhD at the University of Arizona.

Sarah Macready, DOC

Waikato/Coromandel

Neville Ritchie and Warren Gumbley recently completed a survey of the Waihou River between Tirohia and Te Aroha for the Waikato Regional Council's Waihou River Scheme. Only one site, a somewhat doubtful pit site, was found along this stretch of the river. This compares with over 200 recorded sites in the lower reaches of the Waihou. A report, including an attempt to explain the massive differences in site densities, will be published shortly.

Sue Loughlin has recently completed a survey of the Piako River catchment between Ngatea and the Firth. The survey was funded by NZHPT. Sue reports that c.75 new sites were located.

Nicholas Twohill has completed the second and final stage of his Kuaotunu Survey project. Eighty new sites were recorded (c.50 historic mining sites). This project was also funded by NZHPT. The report is titled 'Site Survey of the Lower Kuaotunu Valley and Lower Kuaotunu West (Part 2)'.

Neville Ritchie and Warren Gumbley recently carried out monitoring and minor excavation work on the Te Awamutu Courthouse property, adjacent to the Te Awamutu Police HQ site. Both modern structures overlie the former Te Awamutu redoubt. Another section of the redoubt's defensive ditch was located along with a few contemporary artefacts. The results will be incorporated in the excavation report being prepared for the Police HQ site excavations undertaken last year.

For the past four weeks intermittent monitoring of earthmoving work associated with the construction of Courthouse extensions in Hamilton has been undertaken. The area is adjacent to St Peter's Cathedral. The cathedral was built over the site of the former Hamilton West redoubt c.1930. Some sections of the redoubt ditch still exist under the floor of the cathedral. At the time of writing no significant redoubt deposits had been encountered on the Hamilton Courthouse property.

Carter Holt are presently using supervised PD labour to open up the Luck at Last gold mine site in the Taungatera Valley near Whangamata. DOC Waikato will be overseeing the work and assisting with on-site interpretation.

Neville Ritchie, DOC

Bay of Plenty

Recent archaeological work has focused upon land administered by the Department of Conservation within the Bay of Plenty. Prior to Christmas Victoria Grouden from Auckland University spent two weeks developing a file which matches archaeological survey coverage to areas of land administered by the Department. Not surprisingly, this work identified some major gaps in recording in areas that have a fairly high number of sites recorded on adjoining private land.

Field inspections of some of the Reserves identified as priority areas for survey are now being carried out.

Early in January there was a very successful fieldtrip to the Kaingaroa Rock Art site as part of DOC's summer programme. The group of 35 members of the public, most of whom had not previously visited a historic site like Kaingaroa, appeared to enjoy the experience thoroughly. There have been a number of enquiries about further visits to the site. At present the site is not marked from the road and access is restricted.

Lynda Bowers, DOC

East Coast/Hawkes Bay

Pam Bain has been involved in a range of negotiations for the legal protection of archaeological sites in Hawkes Bay and East Coast through the establishment of Conservation Covenants under the Reserves Act 1977.

Work continues on the protection of two historic bridges within the Conservancy. Funding has been received from Head Office to protect Manganuku Bridge in Waioeka Gorge. Chris Cochran, Conservation Architect, completed a report on the bridge for DOC in 1991. It is a single span, single lane timber truss bridge built in 1928 as part of State Highway 2 linking Gisborne and Opotiki, and was in use until approximately 1964.

The Tauranga Bridge spans the Waioeka Gorge. It was built in 1921 to provide access to farms on the rugged western bank of the Waioeka River. It is a single span multiple rope on 'harp' type suspension bridge. It spans approximately 57.5 m (or 190 ft) over the Waioeka River. No other bridge of this type is known to exist in New Zealand, although others are known to have been built.

Pam has also been involved in the opening of an interpretation noticeboard at Waipiro Bay in recognition of some of the vanished features of the East Coast. It was a project involving the whanau a Iritekura, the Gisborne branch of the NZHPT and DOC.

Gisborne Museum and Arts Centre are in the process of developing an amazing new display titled 'Nga Mahi a Rehia – Maori Games and Pastimes', which will be opening in March.

In February they will be launching their latest book – *The Search for Petroleum in the Poverty Bay–East Coast District. The First 50 Years*, by the late Colin McLernon.

Pam Bain, DOC

Taranaki

Over the vacation period (13 December–20 January) Roger Fyfe worked as archaeologist for the Antarctic Heritage Trust. The team of four comprised John Charles (event leader), David Woodings and Athol McCredie (registrars) and Roger.

The principal task to be carried out was to complete the removal of ice from the stables at the Cape Evans hut. This task was 99% completed.

A second task was to undertake an assessment of Wilsons Stone igloo at Cape Crozier. Both projects are subject to a report which is in process.

Roger Fyfe has now been appointed to the position of Curator of Ethnology at Canterbury Museum.

Roger Fyfe, Taranaki Museum

Wellington

A variety of work is carried out by the archaeologists of the Science and Research Division, DOC. This includes maintenance of archaeological databases, and the provision of archaeological advice to DOC Head Office and conservancies and to the NZHPT. The unit also deals with requests for archaeological information from a variety of organisations and individuals.

The unit has been asked to put a sizeable effort into preparing syntheses and strategies for archaeological research and management as a basis for conservancy and national programmes. Aidan Challis has recently completed the first of these studies: a major synthesis of the state of knowledge of the archaeology of Nelson and Marlborough. Kevin Jones is working on a similar synthesis of the archaeology of the East Coast. Others will follow.

Ann Williams and Bruce McFadgen spent a week in Blenheim in November, checking through early survey maps held by DOSLI as part of a wider DOC research project on the lower Wairau River Valley. Ann's contribution to the project is an ethnographic and archival study of early documentation concerning settlement and resource use in the valley, while Bruce is concentrating on recent geological history and its implications for archaeology generally and the interpretation of the Wairau Bar site in particular.

Brief site inspections arising from advice and servicing functions have provided the main occasions for fieldwork over the last few months. A day-long visit to Palliser Bay was organised to look at a pa site clipped by a newly bulldozed farm road and at the fate of a stone row in a residential subdivision. A number of stone rows in this subdivision have been protected by heritage covenants, but the initial inspection suggested that covenants may not be very effective in these circumstances. The problem of management of midden sites at Black Rocks was also looked at. The party consisted of Bruce McFadgen, Foss Leach, Tony Walton and some local Wairarapa people. Most of the other inspections were routine matters providing little worthy of further comment.

Tony Walton has been following up his earlier survey of Wellington military sites. Defence land surplus to requirements has been put on the market and there has been a steady demand for advice on historical values. Kevin Jones has undertaken further flights for his book of aerial photographs of historic sites.

Tony Walton, DOC (Science and Research)

West Coast

The last year has seen several major West Coast development projects march inexorably on. Austpac Mining at Westport, Barrytown Ilmenite near Punokaiki, Greymouth Coal Co at Rapahoe, Transcoast Project at Stockton, MacRaes Mining at Reefton, Okura Enterprises at Jackson Bay, as well as a host of smaller goldmining proposals, will all impact to a greater or lesser degree on archaeological values. Endeavouring to navigate through the new Resource Management Act adds to the commitment.

One areal survey was undertaken, that of Coalbrookdale Valley near Westport. The discovery of the first coal seam of the Buller Coalfield by none other than Julius Haast occurred in this valley in 1861.

The implementation of the South Westland recreational package has required an archaeological input. At the new Haast Visitor Centre are a range of displays on pre and early European culture. Monitoring and limited salvage archaeology has been undertaken in association with recreational development at Jackson Bay. On-site interpretation includes cultural as well as natural information. These developments in South Westland are well worth the time needed to visit: please add to your West Coast itinerary.

Ray Hooker, DOC

Canterbury

The Department of Conservation is in the final stages of a study of early road and rail works in the isolated Wilberforce River valley. Much exploratory work was carried out in the 1860s and 1870s while choosing the best route for the West Coast Road and later the railroad. Poma Palmer reports that many sites have been recorded dating from that period through to gold prospecting of the 1880s and early 1900s.

At Canterbury Museum, Sally Burrage has been made a Research Associate in Archaeology in honour of more than 25 years involvement with Canterbury Museum archaeology, including 10 years as a nearly full-time volunteer in the Department.

Michael Trotter and Beverley McCulloch continue with the 'Fyffe' site research.

Chris Jacomb has been appointed Curator of Archaeology at the Museum. He plans to continue his Banks Peninsula work focussing on the important Panau site (Long Lookout Point). Some 3,000 square metres of this site were excavated in the 1960s and 1970s by members of a group led by Selwyn Howell. A member of the group, Rob Ferris, kept extensive records of the work – particularly details of the large number of (late period) artefacts found – and it is hoped that some radiocarbon dates and details of stratigraphy can be obtained this year.

Chris Jacomb, Canterbury Museum

Otago

Peter Bristow and Matthew Campbell spent 10 days site recording in the Old Man Range during January. Despite two days of snow they were able to locate and record 70 previously unreported goldminers' hut sites and associated workings along Campbell's Creek and the Upper Fraser River. This work is part of Peter's MA research on 'Settlement Patterns in the Remote Goldfields of Central Otago'.

Two excavations will be undertaken in the near future. At the end of March Ian Smith will take the Anthropology Department to Pleasant River Mouth for a second season of investigations at this well-known moa hunting site. Rick McGovern-Wilson will be excavating in April at the Killermont No. 2 site near Omarama. It is a probable moa hunting site with ovens, possible stone-lined hearths and a large area of stone flaking.

Ian Smith, University of Otago

RECENT PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

Bowers, L. and Jones, K. 1991. *Tauwhare Pa: Archaeological Investigation and Site Restoration*. DOC, Bay of Plenty Conservancy. 34 pp.

Tauwhare Scenic Reserve contains a complex of three pa which is being developed for interpretative purposes. This report documents the condition of the site, the results of archaeological investigations undertaken, and the restoration work done. A radiocarbon date on shell of 340 ± 45 (Wk 1765) gives a maximum age for the defences at W15/35.

Challis, A. 1991. *Archaeological Research and Management Strategy: the Nelson-Marlborough Region*. DOC, Science and Research Series No.43. 41 pp.

A synthesis of the archaeology of the Nelson-Marlborough region and implications for research and management priorities. (An account of the archaeology of the pre-European period will appear in *NZ Jnl of Archaeology*.)

Eoe, S.M. and Swadling, P. (eds) 1991. *Museums and Cultural Centres in the Pacific*. Papua New Guinea National Museum. 295 pp.

This book contains a review of museums and cultural centres in the Pacific. It is the report of a workshop held at the PNG National Museum in June 1989. The aim of this meeting was to review the successes and failures of existing museums and cultural centres in order to achieve a stronger and better development of these institutions in the future.

La Roche, A. 1991. *The History of Howick and Pakuranga, Whitford, Bucklands and Eastern Beaches and Surrounding Districts*. The Howick and Districts Historical Society, Auckland. 304 pp.

G. Mansergh contributes a section on geology, and Te Warena Taua another on a history of the Maori people. The book covers the early histories of the different areas (the missionaries, European settlement, the Fencibles, education, the land wars, etc) and details both the surviving and the vanished but documented historic buildings – the roads, bridges and wharves, as well as the churches, houses and hotels. There are copious illustrations, many of 19th century date.

Maingay, J. 1991. *Archaeological Sites at Butler Point, Mangonui Harbour*. DOC, Northland Conservancy. 28 pp.

Four previously recorded sites revisited and another ten identified. Sites recorded included two pa, several groups of terraces, a pit and terrace site, and midden and oven sites.

Nichol, R. and Foster, D. 1991. *A Pilot Second Order CRI Survey: Archaeological Sites on the Motueka Coast*. Report for Coastal Resource Inventory project, DOC. 49 pp.

The report is divided into four sections which cover: (1) the survey itself (area covered, methods and results); (2) comparison of results with those of Challis's earlier survey; (3) methodological issues, including aspects of site significance assessment; and (4) recommendations for further work. (A second report, containing only the information relating to the survey itself, has also been produced: Nichol, R. and Foster, D. 1991. *Motueka Coast Archaeological Site Survey*. Report for DOC. 10 pp.)

Robinson, J. 1991. *Whangaroa Archaeological Survey: an Interim Report on Fieldwork in the Ranfurly Bay Scenic Reserve*. DOC, Northland Conservancy. 29 pp.

Report on a two-person, five-week, survey of the area around Pekapeka Bay, Whangaroa Harbour. 54 sites recorded in an area previously archaeologically unknown. Pa, pit, and terrace sites recorded, plus a range of features constructed from, or faced with, stone.

Sewell, B. 1991. *Te Whau Peninsula Waiheke Island: Archaeological Survey*. DOC, Auckland Conservancy. 50 pp.

Report on a two-person, three-day, survey of Te Whau Peninsula. 18 previously recorded sites revisited and an additional 15 further sites recorded. Middens were the most frequent site type encountered, although one pa, and some pit and terrace sites were also recorded.

Slocombe, A. 1991. A Preliminary Report on the Excavation of John Martin's House Site, O06/365, Omapere, Hokianga Harbour. DOC, Northland Conservancy. 8 pp.

Walton, T. 1991. Archaeological Sites on Kapiti Island: a Summary. DOC. 9 pp.

In the mid 1980s Robert Cairns was working on the possum eradication programme on Kapiti Island. He made a brief record of archaeological features he encountered and marked their locations on a large-scale topographical map. This report summarises current knowledge of site distribution on Kapiti Island using both NZAA Site Records and the unpublished Cairns material.

See also:

Moore, P. 1991. Archaeological features relating to copper mining (1842-1867) at Miners Head, Great Barrier Island. *Tane* 33: 147-156.

NZAA COUNCIL MEETING

A meeting of the NZAA Council was held in Auckland on 7 December 1991. For financial reasons the Council has had only two full meetings over the last year, with another briefer meeting to be held in Whitianga during the Conference.

The main business centred on the Code of Ethics and discussion of a draft document. The version approved by Council is presented below, and will be put to the AGM in Whitianga for discussion by members with a view to adopting the Code.

Another important item discussed was a document written by Ian Smith on the Site Recording Scheme. The intention of the document is to define the roles of the various parties in contributing and maintaining the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. These parties include site recorders, district filekeepers, DOC, HPT and the Council of the Association. The document has now been sent to DOC head office and will be circulated to other interested parties once an agreement has been reached with DOC.

Other business dealt with included a submission written on behalf of the Association on the review of the Royal Society, our role in the Royal Society as a member body, and various matters relating to the Site Recording Scheme.

Louise Furey

DRAFT CODE OF ETHICS FOR NZAA

At the 1991 NZAA Conference in Invercargill, a motion was passed requesting that the Council prepare a draft Code of Ethics for consideration at the 1992 AGM.

In the draft Code presented here we have attempted to embody professional obligations, to reaffirm requirements under the relevant pieces of legislation and develop a code of conduct for dealing with the cultural groups whose past is being investigated. Much of the draft code dealing with indigenous rights has been taken from the code adopted by the World Archaeological Congress (see *Archaeology in New Zealand* 34 (1): 54-58). The WAC code was originally written by Hirini Matunga from Auckland, an indigenous member of the Executive of WAC and a planner with Auckland Regional Council.

While recognising that NZAA has a large amateur base and that therefore a detailed professional code of conduct is not appropriate, we feel that the draft code as presented provides general guidelines for all people involved in archaeology in New Zealand, with the Historic Places Trust providing the specific controls over what archaeologists may and may not do when investigating sites.

Principles

1. Members have an obligation to the discipline of archaeology, and agree to undertake their investigations by accepted archaeological techniques, and present the results of their work accurately, fully and fairly.
2. Members recognise that they have obligations to any group whose cultural background is the subject of investigation.
3. Members agree that they have particular obligations to indigenous people, and that they shall abide by the following:
 - a. To acknowledge the importance of the indigenous cultural heritage, including sites, places, objects, artefacts, and human remains, to the survival of indigenous cultures.
 - b. To acknowledge the importance of protecting indigenous cultural heritage for the well-being of indigenous people.
 - c. To acknowledge the special importance of ancestral human remains, and sites containing and/or associated with such remains, to the indigenous people.
 - d. To acknowledge that the important relationship between indigenous peoples and their cultural heritage exists irrespective of legal ownership.

- e. To acknowledge and recognise indigenous methodologies for interpreting, curating, managing and protecting indigenous cultural heritage.
- f. To encourage the establishment of equitable partnerships and relationships with the indigenous peoples whose cultural sites are being investigated or managed.

Rules

Members agree that they will adhere to the following rules.

1. Members shall abide by the Historic Places Act 1980 and the Antiquities Act 1975, or any subsequent updates of the legislation.
2. Members shall identify, negotiate with, and obtain the informed consent of representatives authorised by the people whose cultural sites are the subject of investigation or management.
3. Members shall ensure that the authorised representatives of the peoples whose sites are being investigated are kept informed during all stages of the investigation.
4. Members shall ensure that their work results in written reports, copies of which shall be presented to the representatives of the identified cultural group.
5. Members shall not interfere with or remove human remains without being requested by or having the express consent of the authorised representatives.
6. Members shall not interfere with or remove artefacts or objects of special cultural significance without the express consent of the authorised representatives of the appropriate cultural group.

Louise Furey

OBITUARY

Skipper Chapman, who played a key role in the course of North Island archaeology in the 1950s, died at Thames on 21 February, aged 68. Richard Alfred Paul Chapman was universally known as Skipper, a nickname given to him by his mother. He was born at Mercury Bay and educated at Kuaotunu and Auckland Sacred Heart College. When he left school he worked at the

family farm at Kuaotunu and other farms around the Coromandel. He spent the war years on Motutapu and in 1949 took over the farm at Opito, where he worked until a few weeks before his death.

Skipper's long association with archaeologists began when Jack Golson visited Opito in 1956, looking for a North Island moa-hunter site to excavate. Opito had been the scene of an early find of moa bones in cultural association in the 1850s and of investigations by the Auckland Museum in the 1930s. Skipper made Jack welcome and directed him to Sarah's Gully and to other possible sites for investigation; two of them, Skipper's Midden and Skipper's Ridge, were close to his home in Opito.

Golson's gang, as they were sometimes called, spent three summers as well as some shorter periods on Skipper's farm, investigating a number of sites at both Sarah's Gully and Opito. It is hard now to imagine how isolated Opito was then; initially gear and people travelled by ship from Auckland and were rowed ashore, rather than travelling over the extremely hazardous Blackjack Road. Times were still very hard for Skipper and his wife Joyce as they struggled to break in the farm, but their hospitality towards the often troublesome archaeologists was legendary. Each season Skipper put on a wonderful hangi and provided assistance in countless other ways. The encounters between the intensely practical farmer, skilled with his hands, and a master of horses and dogs, and the academic unpractical archaeologists who hardly knew one end of a horse from another, gave rise to some amazing stories.

Archaeologists have continued to visit Opito ever since, and Skipper remained a staunch friend, despite a period of difficulty and misunderstanding when Opito began to be developed for beach subdivision. Peter Bellwood carried out further excavations at Skipper's Ridge and Brenda Sewell investigated the Cross Creek midden at Sarah's Gully. Bob Jolly was one of the first to buy a section from Skipper and for many years took an endless succession of people to his 'whare' and to visit the sites. Archaeologists were among the many who supported Skipper and his family in their stand against mining.

Skipper was a hard-working farmer all his life. He was familiar with every inch of his land, and aware of the most minute signs of subsurface disturbance. Archaeologists would probably never have noticed Skipper's Ridge if Skipper had not drawn their attention to it. It was his interest, knowledge and enthusiasm that directed the course of investigations to important sites at Sarah's Gully and Opito.

Skipper will be remembered by all who knew him as someone a little larger than life; a very hard worker, generous and hospitable, a man of firm opinions, a practical joker, a staunch friend, forthright in disagreement. Opito will not be the same without him.

Janet Davidson