



NEW ZEALAND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
ASSOCIATION

## ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEW ZEALAND



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## NOTES AND NEWS

### CONFERENCES

#### Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Conference 1992

The AIMA will be holding its 11th annual conference during 13-18 November 1992 at the newly opened Australian National Maritime Museum in Sydney. The conference theme is 'Shipwrecks and Community: Accessing Underwater Cultural Heritage'. The focus will be on methods of making the underwater cultural heritage accessible to the general public, special interest groups and government decision makers through publicity, publications, education programmes and museum displays.

For further information, or offers of papers, contact Mark Staniforth, Curator of Maritime Archaeology, Australian National Maritime Museum, GPO Box 5131, Sydney, NSW Australia 2001.

#### Australian Rock Art Research Association Congress 1992

The Second International Congress of the Australian Rock Art Research Association (AURA) will be held from 30 August to 4 September 1992 in the Cairns Hotel, Cairns, Queensland. All aspects of palaeoart studies will be addressed in twelve symposia, and a number of field trips are planned.

For details write to AURA, PO Box 216, Caulfield South, Victoria, Australia.

#### NZAA Conference, 16-18 May 1992

This year's conference was held at Whitianga in the Coromandel from Saturday 16 May to Monday 18 May and was attended by c.80 people. One fieldtrip, to Hahei and Hot Water Beach, was included in the programme, but two full-day pre-conference fieldtrips were also offered to NZAA members and were well attended.

The first trip, on Thursday 14 May, was to Great Mercury Island. A party of 27 travelled by catamaran to Tamawhera pa on the northwest side of the island - accompanied for much of the way by a school of dolphins. Inspection of the stone-faced terraces on the pa was followed by a 3-4 km walk to Rocky Bay, with visits *en route* to the pa excavated by Geoff Irwin in Hurihi Harbour, 'Stonehenge', and the ridge pa on Mt Cook. Coralie Bay, the location of several Archaic beach middens, was a further 1 km walk, and the last stop was Stingray Point pa, reached by walking over the tombolo from Coralie Bay. Jack Golson excavated at Stingray Point in 1954, and all were suitably impressed by the massive ditch and bank defences. The party was reunited with the

catamaran at Stingray Bay and returned to Whitianga Wharf in the dark.

On Friday 15 May about 60 people joined the trip to the Kuaotunu Peninsula. After a quick stop to look at the Tryfluke Mine in the Kuaotunu Valley and the remains of a so-called destroyed pa at Otama, they visited Sarah's Gully Settlement site, excavated by Jack Golson in 1956-59, Sarah's Gully pa and the Cross Creek site. In the afternoon Tahanga Hill was conquered by most of the party, with many of the working floors visited in the process. Various beach middens were also inspected on the way to Opito Point pa.

Twenty-four papers were presented at the conference, several of which, as appropriate to the conference location, concerned the archaeology of the Coromandel peninsula. Janet Davidson's public lecture on Saturday evening provided the keynote, with an informative and entertaining account of the pioneer days of archaeology in the Coromandel, from the first discovery of moa bone at Opito, to Jack Golson's excavations at Great Mercury, Sarah's Gully and Skipper's Ridge during the 1950s and the recording of other sites by Roger Green and Bob Jolly. The more recent studies from the 1970s on were discussed and future avenues for research suggested.

Janet also contributed the first paper in the programme on a cache of 12 Tahanga basalt adzes and a grindstone from Mercury Bay which had formed part of the Bolland collection in the National Museum, but had been dispersed over the years. Through careful research Janet had managed to reassemble all except one adze.

Brenda Sewell discussed the results of her 1983 excavations at the Cross Creek site. Five cultural layers were identified, in which a change from moa, forest birds and sea mammals in the lower layers to sea birds and many fewer sea mammals in the upper was observable. Similar activity areas (cooking in the east of the site and adze and fishhook manufacture in the west) were noted in all phases of occupation. A date of c.700 BP was obtained for the lower levels.

Marianne Turner presented the results of her MA thesis research on adze production at Tahanga quarry, Opito. Marianne has developed a method of analysing flake debris and broken preforms which enables her to reconstruct and understand the various stages of production, the type of adze being produced and the relationship between form and stone type. The method also enables identification of those processes involved in the production of finished adzes at settlement sites away from the quarry and suggests that they mainly represent finishing of preforms and adze maintenance. One particularly interesting observation related to reworking of broken adzes, particularly quadrangular ones where the reworked product (of an 'archaic' form) closely resembled a 'classic' 2B.

Rod Clough in 'Beyond Tahanga: a change in perspective', examined existing models explaining change in material culture in New Zealand prehistory, focussing in particular on adzes and their distribution. He questioned the application of 'quarry centric' models to understanding this change and proposed that a settlement approach including consideration of demographic and kinship variables provided a viable alternative. This approach was then

applied to sites along the east coast of Coromandel and the distribution of Tahanga basalt.

John Coster outlined a new project aimed at determining whether obsidian sources in the Whangamata area can be distinguished by comparing artefacts recovered from sites in the area with obsidian from known deposits.

Moving further afield, Helen Leach, in a paper titled 'The adze making tradition of the First Polynesian arrivals in New Zealand', examined the manufacturing techniques of the New Zealand Archaic adze kit and assessed the correlations with adze kits at a similar period in various East Polynesian islands. Her analysis identified the closest parallels (in terms of reduction technique, tang formation and proportion of hammer dressing) with the Austral Islands.

Several other stone artefact studies were presented. Clayton Fredericksen, discussed 'The results of chemical characterisation of archaeological obsidian from the Admiralty Islands, Papua New Guinea'. Sixty-two obsidian samples were obtained from the five main source areas in the Admiralty Islands, New Britain and the d'Entrecasteaux Group and it was found possible to distinguish them by SEM analysis. Obsidian artefact samples from four sites on Manus Island (Admiralties) were compared. All the obsidian was found to derive from sources within the Admiralty Islands, and one site (Pamwak) demonstrated an apparent continuity in the use of the same source from c.12000 to 4000 BP.

Hiram Ballard presented a high-tech paper on the 'Practical methodology of stone artefact provenance analysis'. He outlined a detailed approach to lithic examination which involved the recording of every macroscopic and microscopic (chemical and mineralogical) characteristic of both archaeological and source materials.

Ray Hooker reviewed the jade sources in Westland, including the only known source of red nephrite.

There were various descriptions of recent fieldwork. Doug Sutton, Matthew Felgate and Peter Sheppard presented a paper on the results of their survey of part of Matakana Island near Tauranga at Easter. The survey was part of a research project between Auckland University's Anthropology Department and the Matakana Trust. A total station theodolite and electronic notebook were employed for the survey and the results downloaded into mapping software which enabled the production of a contour map with superimposed distribution of midden deposits.

Ian Smith described the results of excavations at Pleasant River, East Otago, c. 50 km north of Dunedin. There has been a long history of investigation and fossicking of the site. Ian's fieldwork involved extensive test-pitting to establish whether occupation was continuous over the whole area. The most heavily used areas of the dune were identified, and a division between moa butchering and cooking areas established. The third season will be directed towards locating dwelling structures. The site was interpreted as an early single-occupation site with a date of c.1360 AD based on charcoal.

James Robinson outlined the results of a survey of the Ranfurly Bay Scenic Reserve on the east coast of Whangaroa Harbour, south of Doubtless Bay. The first stage of survey located 54 pre-historic and historic sites, including 5 pa and a number of undefended settlement sites. Several 19th

century settlement sites were identified from a Maori Land Court map.

Excavations at two redoubt sites were reported. Nigel Prickett excavated a bastion, sections of the defences and some of the barracks buildings at Queen's Redoubt, Pokeno, in February. This was the headquarters redoubt for the opening phase of the Waikato campaign. The ditch proved to be unusually large, c.2.2 m deep and 5 m across. Neville Ritchie, in his excavations at the Te Awamutu redoubt, machine-stripped the site to expose the remains of the ditch, most of the bastions, and a range of other features. A large number of artefacts were recovered, c.50% of which related to the redoubt period, others to the police station and courthouse which succeeded the redoubt.

Chris Jacomb described his research on the Panau site on Banks Peninsula, a ring-ditch pa site extensively fossicked by Selwyn Hovell and others from the early 1960s. Chris is attempting to reconstruct the main activity areas with the help of the records kept by one of the fossickers and has carried out test excavations in an attempt to date the site and to establish its stratigraphy and general layout. Using this information and the many (almost entirely late period) artefacts which are still accessible in various collections, he hopes to reassess the material culture of the Classic period on the east coast of the South Island.

Sue Bulmer provided an update on the Mangere project, an education programme centred on one of Auckland's most impressive cone pa. She went on to discuss various ways of estimating the population of Auckland's volcanic cones, based on present condition, pit and terrace numbers, and alternative family group estimates.

Tom Higham explained how radiocarbon dates for charcoal are calibrated from an archaeologist's perspective. The intricacies of wiggle-matching proved too much for some listeners, but the basic advice which emerged was to avoid calibrating single dates, to sample widely, and to work with the laboratory throughout the process, starting before the samples are obtained.

Richard Walter reported his research into the modern fishing techniques used in the raised coral reef ecosystem of Ma'uoke in the Cook Islands. Modern techniques were compared with those inferred from the fishbone and artefactual remains from his 14th century Anai'o site. Raised coral reef islands lack a lagoon and techniques such as spearing and set netting cannot be used. Fishing activities are concentrated on the surge channels at the edge of the barrier reef and the sea floor and surface up to 200 m beyond the reef edge. The same areas were the focus of prehistoric fishing, with the majority of species taken on bait hooks used from canoes just outside the reef edge. Unlike today, diving and netting techniques accounted for very species in the catch.

Pam Bain described the damage done to Te Iho o Te Rei, a former island pa site at Napier (Quarantine Island) and the site of the first gun battle in the Hawkes Bay area. After years of quarrying, fossicking and other vandalism, the final straw came when the Napier City Council, without consultation with tangata whenua, HPT or DOC, bulldozed the site, removing the top layer, exposing burials and a large midden. This was in an attempt to 'interpret the site for its historic values'. Pam has been involved in calling a halt to the destruction and

stabilising the site in partnership with tangata whenua.

Beverley Parslow described an education exercise at the Auckland Zoo, which involved taking children to see the Kiwi and Moa exhibition at the Museum, and letting them participate in mock excavations in the buffalo paddock. They were shown how to excavate, record and draw and 'discovered' such items as monkey and hippo skulls.

Liz Hudson produced statistics to show that in most areas women remain at a disadvantage within the archaeological career structure, based on: the number of jobs available in archaeology; the number and gender of graduates from Auckland University Anthropology Department over the last 40 years; and the number and gender of those currently employed in archaeology.

Tony Walton's paper on the Site Recording Scheme raised the issues of access to site recording information, the fact that many NZAA filekeepers were now DOC staff, and some worrying trends towards the setting up of alternative and possibly non-reciprocal schemes which are likely to result in incomplete and outdated information being provided to local authorities.

Aidan Challis gave two papers immediately before the AGM. The first discussed the draft Aotearoa charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance, drawn up by NZ members of ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites). The second outlined the provisions of the Historic Places Bill and was followed by a general discussion of the issues raised. The conclusion reached was that the Bill substantially weakens the protection of archaeological sites, and that in its present form it would be cumbersome and very expensive to administer. A resolution was later passed calling for an NZAA submission on the Historic Places Bill (see below).

The conference fieldtrip, on Sunday morning, was well attended by NZAA members and interested locals who took the ferry to the eastern side of the Harbour, landing at the stone wharf and steps built by Gordon Browne in 1837 to service a sawmill and boatbuilding yards nearby. The history of European settlement in the area goes back to 1827, when Captain Dacre of Sydney visited Mercury Bay and contracted to supply kauri spars to the British Admiralty. From the ferry landing we travelled by coach to Hahei, where an early single-occupation settlement site investigated by Wendy Harsant, and a dune midden investigated by Reg Nichol and interpreted as a seasonal summer camp, have yielded dates of c.600 BP. We climbed Te Pare pa, before continuing by coach to Hot Water Beach. Here Anne Leahy described her investigation of an early dune settlement site with four occupation layers, cooking and stoneworking areas, and midden (including moa remains). Adze-grinding grooves were noted on the top of a rock outcrop close to the hot water springs, and the pa above the springs was admired from a distance, the superior attractions of the hot springs at low tide taking priority, especially for those with children. On returning to the ferry landing there was still time for some to climb the Whitianga Rock Pa before lunch and the afternoon session.

Thanks are due to Brenda Sewell and Louise Furey for organising the conference, Whitianga Area School for making their facilities available (and particularly to Gary Thorpe for all his help) and the Whitianga Kindergarten Committee for providing the excellent food.

My thanks also to all those who filled me in on the content of papers I was unable to attend.

Sarah Macready

## 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 (see Fig. 1). If anyone else has information they feel would be of interest to *A/INZ* readers, I would be glad to hear from them.

### Northland

The last major fieldwork project for this season took place at Tauroa Point, south of Ahipara, from late April to early May. Those involved included DOC archaeologists from Northland and Auckland, graduates from the University of Auckland, and several local volunteers.

For some years archaeologists have been concerned about the erosion of sites on this stretch of the west coast – a part of the DOC estate which is exposed to strong winds, driving rain and four-wheel drive vehicles. The recent investigations at N05/302, an early midden and work floor, were undertaken to recover information while part of the site remained *in situ*.

Excavation revealed two distinct levels of occupation. The upper level consisted of numerous intercut hangi and firescoops with dense deposits of shell and fishbone. The lower contained evidence of fishhook manufacture in the form of one and two-piece sandstone files. Consolidated ash and rows of small postholes in association with deposits of fishbone suggested that fish were both eaten at the site and also preserved for future consumption.

There can be little doubt that this was a seasonal camp site. Permanent occupation on this exposed coastline would have been impracticable. Even during the recent excavation, in a relatively benign Northland autumn, wind-driven sand made work virtually impossible at times, and confirmed that our concerns about erosion were not exaggerated, for a strip of the site about 50 cm wide was completely deflated over a two-day period.

Other activities in Northland during recent months have included further inspections of proposed subdivisions in the Whangarei, Bay of Islands and Far North areas, surveys of several small DOC reserves near Whangaroa, and the production of detailed plans of an extensive pa site on Pows Reserve which the Paparoa Lions Club proposes to incorporate in a public walkway. In contrast the Rotary Clubs of New Caledonia and Dargaville are currently involved with a different aspect of Northland's history. They are erecting a monument at Bayley's Beach to commemorate the wreck of the corvette *Alcmene* in 1851.



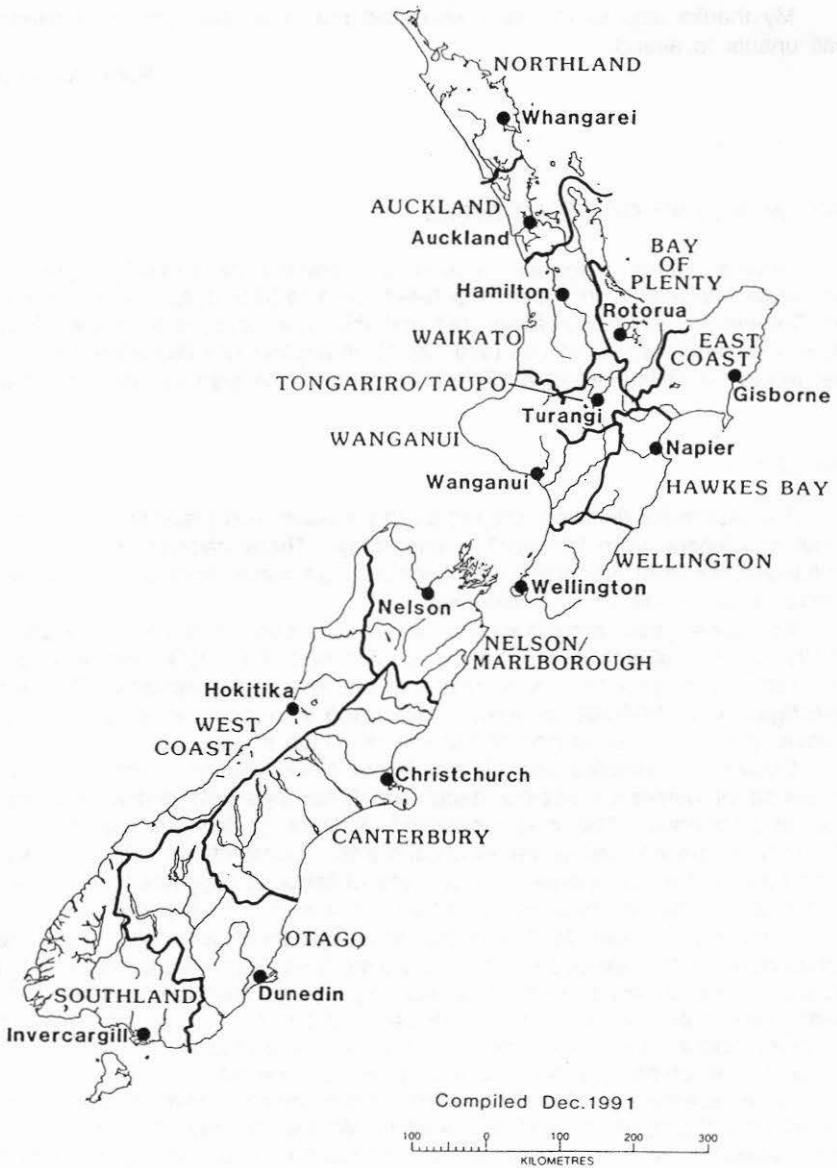


Fig. 1. Department of Conservation: location of conservancy boundaries and offices.



A number of fittings and artefacts retrieved from the vessel in 1978 are on display at the Northern Wairoa Museum.

Joan Maingay, DOC

### Auckland

DOC staff and Auckland University students are poised and ready to begin an investigation of North Head's mystery tunnels. There has been a great deal of speculation over the years regarding the possible existence of 'hidden' tunnels containing early aircraft and/or ammunition. The investigation is being undertaken to settle the question once and for all to allay the fears of the Devonport ratepayers, and not in response to any new evidence regarding their existence. The project is being directed by David Veart and will involve resistivity surveys, the use of sidescan radar and metal detectors, as well as excavation and drilling through some of the concrete features. The work will be carefully phased to allow for the restoration of each area investigated before the next is embarked on.

Sarah Macready, Brenda Sewell and Russell Foster will shortly be taking part in an Environmental Impact Assessment of the proposed routes for the State Highway 1 realignment between Albany and Puhoi.

Sarah Macready and Cathy Barr carried out a test excavation for Brierley Properties at their proposed Skytower site on Symonds St. The Colonial Storekeeper, Henry Tucker, was recorded as having built a suburban villa on part of the site in the 1840s; however, investigation showed that the Symonds St ridge had been considerably cut down, removing any archaeological features near the crest, and the excavation was quickly abandoned.

DOC staff have also been involved in a number of monitoring exercises, including minor earthworks for service trenches at the Auckland Domain and the covering of a midden site (R11/1599) at Merton Road, Tamaki, to create playing fields.

Simon Best returns to American Samoa shortly to carry out a survey for the ASPA power company in Tafuna, Pago Pago.

Stuart Bedford and students from Auckland University carried out rescue excavations at Puriri of midden sites exposed during stopbank work during April-May. One of the middens contained historic material and was suspected to be contemporary with the Mission Station further upstream. A large cooking area with several firescoops, small drains and a circular depression 1 m in diameter with postholes and stakeholes around the perimeter were located, but associated artefacts were of 1860s-70s date and therefore postdated the Mission Station. A house site with a cooking area and associated historic material upstream and a largely destroyed prehistoric shell midden site downstream were also investigated.

The University field school returned to Ponui Island during the last two weeks of May and concentrated their excavation on an Archaic midden site.

Sarah Macready, DOC

## Bay of Plenty

The Historic Places Trust recently granted an authority to modify to DOC so that site protection work could be carried out on Butler's Incline in the Waiorongomai Valley. The Incline, constructed in 1880, has extensive erosion damage caused by water run-off. However, the wooden sleepers and most of the railway irons are still intact on this site. A number of timber-lined drainage channels have been constructed across the Incline in an attempt to minimise further erosion.

The Trust also granted an authority to modify to Tauranga District Council so that they could commence earthworks trials on the next section of motorway development in Tauranga. There are several recorded sites within the immediate vicinity of the motorway route and there was a concern that unrecorded sites would be disturbed by the earthworks. The work was monitored by Des Kahotea. One unrecorded archaeological site, a group of filled-in pits, was exposed by earthworks and this site was recorded and excavated by Des.

In early March DOC, University of Auckland, and HPT staff met with members of the community on Matakana Island to discuss proposals for archaeological research on the island and ways of dealing with the threat to unrecorded archaeological sites posed by commercial development on the island. The University of Auckland commenced archaeological fieldwork in the forest plantation on the island over Easter weekend.

Lynda Bowers, DOC

## East Coast/Hawkes Bay

The Mohaka Archaeology Report on site survey work carried out at the end of 1991 at the Mohaka River between Kakariki and Te Hoe is now complete. Pam Bain has been called as an independent witness to give evidence at the Waitangi Tribunal Hearing for the Ngati Pahuwera claim to Mohaka River.

Pam continues her involvement in submissions regarding subdivisions which impact on archaeological sites. The Gisborne Regional Council published a discussion paper on the Regional Policy Statement which made no reference to the protection of historic resources. Pam completed a submission as NZAA filekeeper and had input into a DOC submission and one from the NZHPT Regional Committee.

Pam was approached by the Wi Pere Trustees to identify pa sites on their property located during a site survey by Kevin Jones in 1986, and spent the day locating sites and discussing management options.

Kevin Jones spent a week in East Coast during April, and is involved in writing a detailed strategy for East Coast archaeology.

The NZHPT Regional Committee and Te Aitanga-a-Mahaki whanau in association with DOC held a hikoi (study tour) of four pa sites in the Mahaki area. The day began with powhiri and karakia at Takepu marae, followed by visits to Pauerawera, Mahaki's pa; Kokoariki pa; Keke Paraoa; and Rua o Rehu. Local kaumatua spoke on the history of the area and Kevin and Pam spoke on

the archaeology and management of sites. The day was highly successful with about 70 people attending, and further trips are being planned.

Pam Bain, DOC

### Wellington

The Wellington Archaeological Society began its 1992 programme of monthly meetings with a talk by Susan Forbes on some Greek and Roman cities in and around what is now Syria. The second talk was given by Phil Millener on bird bone in subfossil and archaeological deposits in the Chatham Islands.

There have been some significant developments in the effort to protect the late 19th and early 20th century defence works on Point Gordon in Wellington Harbour. The NZ Army recently made a team of soldiers available to open up the features and structures which were filled in some 20 years ago. The work was supervised by military historian Major W. Fraser (Rtd). Old tracks were re-opened, vegetation cleared, the entrances to the underground structures unblocked, and two gunpits (both for 6 inch disappearing guns) emptied. A conservation plan will now be drawn up by NZ Historic Places Trust.

Bruce McFadgen has been doing some fieldwork at Pleasant River. A project headed by Ian Smith is under way at the Pleasant River site, which lies in a DOC administered reserve. Bruce's work was centred on the environmental history.

Bruce McFadgen and Tony Walton spent a day in late April monitoring a service trench being dug at the Paremata moa hunter site. The monitoring focused on the natural stratigraphy and the geomorphological history of the site. The monitoring also produced useful information about the condition of what remains of the site. Disturbance was evident along much of the trench, but it appears that there is a small area left intact although it is situated on what was the periphery of the occupied area. An intact section of the occupation layer contained both moa bone and 19th century material – a fact already well documented by previous work.

Kevin Jones has been working on a review of the archaeology of the East Coast (see above). He also spent a day looking at late 19th century and early 20th century oil wells in the Waitangi exploration area (see the publication by McLernon noted below).

Tony Walton, DOC (Science and Research)

### Canterbury

Roger Fyfe joined the staff of Canterbury Museum in April as Ethnologist. During March, Beverley McCulloch undertook fieldwork in Marlborough as part of her study of moa nesting. At the request of the local Maori community, HPT conservator Nick Tupara and Chris Jacomb recovered a textile deposit from a cave high above Lake Forsyth. This was composed mostly of a flax cloak

piece, but included fragments of European textile as well. It had been discovered during an archaeological survey which was being carried out as part of a larger study of the archaeology of Banks Peninsula.

At the end of April Chris directed a small excavation at the Panau site near Long Lookout Point on Banks Peninsula (see p. 73 above).

Chris Jacomb, Canterbury Museum

### Otago

Research currently being undertaken for theses at Otago University includes the following archaeological topics:

*Ph.D.* – Lee Aitken, Archaeological sediments as artefacts; Ian Barber, Culture change in prehistoric northwest Wai Pounamu (Nelson); Tom Higham, Radiocarbon dating technology in New Zealand (jointly with Waikato University); Rick McGovern-Wilson, Taphonomics of big-game hunting in New Zealand; Nancy Tayles, Human biology of the Khok Phanom Di population (submitted).

*MA* – Peter Bristow, Settlement patterns in the remote goldfields of Central Otago; Nigel Chang, Mortuary ritual at Nong Nor, Thailand; Peter Douglas, Geographical Information Systems and archaeological site recording in Dunedin; Dinah Higham, The archaeology of horse-drawn transport in Central Otago; David Hood, The social history of archaeology in New Zealand; Chris Jacomb, Classic phase material culture: the Panau site; Peter Petchey, Industrial archaeology of water wheels in Otago; Jim Samson, Prehistoric shellfishing in East Otago; Pat Wells, Analysis of residues on stone tools; Sue Wilson, Osteometric analysis of rats from New Zealand archaeological sites.

*BA Hons* – Joss Debreceny, Analysis of ceramics from the Nokomai Hotel excavations.

Ian Smith, Otago University

### Southland

Parts of a wooden canoe were recovered from the Gorge Road area. The canoe appears to have been a single-log dugout and was discovered after a flood-control channel (near the lower Mataura River) was widened. The canoe section – part of the sides and base – is now in the custody of the Southland Museum. It has been allocated registration no. Z.4407, and the site has been recorded as S181-2/178.

The Museum's attendance numbers have been boosted considerably since the Invercargill Information Centre was relocated to the Museum.

Karl Gillies, Southland Museum and Art Gallery

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

- Best, S. 1992. *The Queen Street Gaol: Auckland's First Courthouse, Common Gaol and House of Correction (Site R11/1559)*. DOC, Auckland. 159 pp. + appendices.

The final report on the 1987 excavations of Auckland's first gaol (1841-65). Various structures were located, including parts of the cell blocks, kitchen and labour yard. A prehistoric settlement dating to c.1450 AD was recorded during post-excavation monitoring on the banks of the Waihorotiu Creek which ran through the site. The creek was used as Auckland's main sewer (the Ligar Canal) in early European times and underwent various modifications, some of which were observable during monitoring. Samples from the creek bed enabled the reconstruction of prehistoric environments from three different periods dating back to 25,000 BP. The report includes the results of extensive archival research on the history of the gaol and its environs.

- Crosby, A. and Loughlin, S. 1992. *Site Survey Report: East Bank of the Lower Piako River*. Report for NZ Historic Places Trust. 65 pp.

'This report summarises the results of a survey conducted in January 1992 along the east bank of the Piako River, from Horahia Road to the mouth, for the Historic Places Trust. In the course of the survey, 73 new sites were located and a further 2 sites were revisited. These included 2 paa, 19 raised shell complexes, 47 raised shell areas and shell scatters, 1 adze find spot and 7 historic structures. The survey results indicate a high level of settlement along the lower Piako River that was not expected from the swampy nature of the environment. When the survey results are considered alongside surveys of the lower Waihou River a wider understanding of the late prehistoric and early historic settlement of the Hauraki Plains is attained.'

- Knapp, B.A. 1992. *Archaeology, Annales, and Ethnohistory*. Cambridge University Press. 168 pp. \$99.00.

A collection of essays and case studies which consider the relevance of the *Annales* school for archaeology. The *Annales* movement abandoned orthodox history in favour of a multi-faceted approach using the techniques and tools of various ancillary fields to construct a 'total' history dealing with a wide range of human activity.

- McLernon, C.R. 1992. *The Search for Petroleum in the Poverty Bay-East Coast District. The First Fifty Years: 1872-1921*. Gisborne Museum and Arts Centre Occasional Papers 1. 60 pp. \$9.95.

Robinson, J. 1991. Whangaroa Archaeological Survey: An Interim Report on Fieldwork in the Ranfurly Bay Scenic Reserve. DOC, Northland Conservancy. 32 pp.

This survey constitutes the first part of a wider survey of DOC reserves in the Whangaroa area. Five weeks of fieldwork by two people located 54 sites, including 5 pa and numerous middens, in a previously unsurveyed area.

Twohill, N. 1992. Site Survey of the Lower Kuaotunu Valley and Lower Kuaotunu West. Report for NZ Historic Places Trust. 26 pp.

A continuation of a 1990 survey (see also the author's earlier report – Site Survey of the Lower Kuaotunu Valley). Most of the 80 sites recorded belonged to the goldmining period of the 1890s and 1900s.

## THE TEL DOR PROJECT

The Tel Dor Project is the annual study excavation of the Hebrew University Institute of Archaeology and participating foreign universities. Dor, at Tel el-Burj on the Carmel coast, was an important urban centre in biblical times and was not abandoned until the 7th century AD. This year's excavation will take place from 8 July to 18 August and will investigate the Iron Age strata. Volunteers are requested to write to Professor Ephraim Stern, Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel. They will be required to pay a deposit of US\$50 with their application (refundable if the volunteer is not accepted), a US\$50 per week participation fee (minimum two weeks) and US\$21 per day accommodation fee.

## NZAA AGM 1992, WHITIANGA

The AGM was held at the conference in Whitianga on Sunday 17 May. Several important motions were passed and these are set out below. A discussion of the draft Code of Ethics was also entered into. Members felt that there should be an opportunity for the wider membership to have an input and therefore it was decided that over the next year members may make submissions to the Council of the Association and also use the 'Letters to the Editor' section of *Archaeology in New Zealand* as a forum for discussion and communication. Any member concerned about the Code of Ethics is asked to make comments. The Council will consider any submissions and report back at the next Conference where a session, outside of the AGM, will be set aside for discussion of the proposed Code.

Prior to the AGM there was a discussion of the Historic Places Bill which

has now been referred to a Select Committee. The Association has prepared a submission on the Bill (see below), and various archaeologists at the meeting expressed concern that the Bill, if enacted in its present form, will not adequately protect archaeological sites. The following motion was passed:

'It was moved that this Association express its view that the Historic Places Bill, while it may be intended to increase the protection afforded to historic resources, in practice reduces the protection given to archaeological sites to an unacceptable extent while greatly complicating the processes of protection and increasing their potential cost.'

Another motion was passed regarding the proposals by the Auckland Conservancy of the Department of Conservation to revegetate parts of Motutapu Island. It was moved that

'The Association recognises Motutapu as a unique archaeological landscape of national significance, notes the current proposals by the Department of Conservation to revegetate parts of Motutapu, expresses its concern at the likely adverse effects of this on archaeological sites on the island and calls on the Department to submit any such proposals to public and professional scrutiny at the earliest possible stage of planning.'

A motion to be communicated to the Anthropology Departments of Auckland and Otago Universities was also passed. It was moved that 'in the interest of all members of the Association, in the future it is essential that student field schools not be scheduled for the same time as NZAA conferences'.

Various officers' reports were also tabled at the meeting, some of which are reproduced below.

#### Election of Council

The following members were elected to the Council:

President	Ray Hooker (Hokitika)
Vice President	Rod Clough (Auckland)
Secretary	Moira White (Dunedin)
Treasurer	Rick McGovern-Wilson (Dunedin)
Council	Pam Bain (Gisborne)
	Stuart Bedford (Auckland)
	Elizabeth Pishief (Napier)
	Ian Smith (Dunedin)

#### President's Report to AGM 1992

It has been a quiet year for the Association, due partly to a lack of contentious issues requiring the Association's involvement and partly to the inertia brought about by the long period between meetings. This is a difficult



problem – airfares cost the Association a lot of money even though the meetings are held in the cheapest common location. We have had to resort to having two full meetings a year instead of three, which is not enough to maintain momentum. Any urgent business in the interim period between meetings is dealt with by phone or post. The alternative to this problem is to increase subscriptions substantially, which is unsatisfactory and undesirable as any subscription increase affects membership numbers.

In the last few weeks the Historic Places Bill has been available for consideration. The Association sees several issues in the Bill which are of concern and will respond accordingly with a written submission, to be followed by a personal representation before the Select Committee hearing. One particular aspect of concern is that the Association loses its nominee on the Historic Places Trust Board, and we will be arguing strongly that an archaeological representative be retained.

However, on the positive side, during the last year we have tidied up issues related to the site files and have drafted an agreement on management and use of the file which is currently under consideration. This agreement contains no new policy decisions on the part of Council but serves to pull together in one document a number of decisions and amendments which have been made over the years. With site files being held in a number of different repositories, including private homes, institutions and offices of the Department of Conservation, it was felt that the Association needed to address the issues related to all the different situations. The section related to the housing and operation of the Central File is currently being discussed with DOC Science Directorate. It is hoped the document can soon be made available to the filekeepers, and will give them guidance in managing the files. The Council felt there was a need to produce such a document to avoid many of the issues which have repeatedly been put before Council for clarification or resolution.

The site files continue to be one of the few high profile aspects of the Association even though they are funded and largely administered at the central level by the Department of Conservation. However, without the voluntary assistance of the NZAA filekeepers at the regional level the expansion and effectiveness of the file would not be possible. I would therefore like to thank the various filekeepers for their help and perseverance with the site files.

I would also like to thank the Secretary, Treasurer and Council members for their support and help over the last year. Various appointed officers have also worked hard to maintain the viability of the Association's publications. Gabrielle Johnston, the publications manager, has managed the monograph finances very well and the healthy bank balance is due solely to her efforts. Sarah Macready, editor of *Archaeology in New Zealand*, has done an admirable job in producing issues on time in the face of adversity and has built up the Notes and News section to keep members informed of what is happening around the country. It is with regret that the Council accepts Sarah's resignation from the job at the end of the current year. Janet Davidson continues to edit the *New Zealand Journal of Archaeology*, often having to work with an insufficient number of papers to keep the *Journal* to a regular publication timetable. Nigel Prickett, the monographs' editor, is working on several future

monographs which should ensure the viability of the monograph series for several years. Foss Leach, business manager of NZJA, looks after the administration and finances of the *Journal*. Joan Lawrence has taken over the responsibility of reviews editor for *Archaeology in New Zealand*. I wish to thank all these people for their help to the Association.

Louise Furey

### File Co-ordinator's Report 1991-1992

Roger Fyfe, until recently deputy director of the Taranaki Museum, has accepted a position as Curator of Ethnology in the Canterbury Museum, and as a consequence is no longer in a position to serve as filekeeper for the Taranaki region. We would like to extend our congratulations on his new appointment and extend our thanks for his efforts as filekeeper in Taranaki. No new filekeeper has been appointed as we are waiting to see who replaces Roger in the Museum. In the meantime, Alistair Buist is acting as temporary caretaker of the file.

Beverley McCulloch suggested that it would be appropriate for the Canterbury file be transferred to Chris Jacomb, who has recently been appointed archaeologist for the Canterbury Museum. We would like to thank Beverley for her past efforts as filekeeper and also thank Chris who is willing to take on the task and congratulate him on his appointment.

There was an enquiry from Gill Hamel regarding charging DOC and other bodies for work over and above the normal duties of a Filekeeper (e.g. summaries, analysis, recommendations). It was agreed that a charge of \$45/hr is reasonable for work beyond normal duties.

Megan Huffadine, the current filekeeper for Nelson, has indicated that she wishes to relinquish the file and that Steve Bagley (Archaeologist for DOC Nelson/Marlborough) is willing to take on the task and has the approval of the conservancy. This has been approved by council.

Tony Walton has kindly provided me with a breakdown of the changes to the central file which clearly reflects the areas of archaeological activity. Apart from a few research projects and HPT-funded surveys, much of the recording stems from DOC activities. Regrettably the Taranaki figures reflect a Regional Conservator with little interest in archaeology in an area which is rich in pre and post-contact sites.

Regional totals are as follows:

<u>Region</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>Change</u>
Northland	8247	8358	+ 111
Auckland	6852	6952	+ 100
Coromandel	3816	3921	+ 105
Waikato	2208	2264	+ 56
Bay of Plenty	6356	6356	
Taupo	306	306	

East Coast	2532	2560	+ 28
Taranaki	1350	1351	+ 1
Inland Patea	290	292	+ 2
Hawkes Bay	1219	1381	+ 162
Wanganui	629	629	
Wellington	894	907	+ 13
Nelson	1319	1359	+ 40
Marlborough	457	475	+ 18
Canterbury	1089	1115	+ 26
West Coast	805	820	+ 15
Otago	2216	2245	+ 29
Central Otago	1943	1947	+ 4
Southland	1337	1348	+ 11
Outlying Islands	791	791	
	<u>44656</u>	<u>45377</u>	<u>+ 721</u>

Summary:

North Island files	34599	35277	+ 578
South Island files	9166	9309	+ 143
Outlying Islands	791	791	
	<u>44656</u>	<u>45377</u>	<u>+ 721</u>

(Count based on metric boundaries, most of which are now in use.)

The regional files ranked by number of records held are as follows:

<u>Region</u>	<u>records</u>	<u>percent</u>
Northland	8358	18.75
Auckland	6952	15.32
Bay of Plenty	6356	14.01
Coromandel	3921	8.64
East Coast	2560	5.64
Waikato	2264	4.99
Otago	2245	4.95
Central Otago	1947	4.29
Hawkes Bay	1381	3.04
Nelson	1359	2.99
Taranaki	1351	2.98
Southland	1348	2.97
Canterbury	1115	2.46
Wellington	907	2.00
West Coast	820	1.81
Outlying Islands	791	1.74

Whanganui	629	1.39
Marlborough	475	1.05
Taupo	306	.67
Inland Patea	292	.64

Rod Clough

### Editor's Report - Archaeology in New Zealand

Volumes 34 and 35 part 1 have appeared more or less on schedule, either at the end of the month due or the beginning of the following month. There was one major setback last August, when my house was burgled and the NZAA computer and all the back-up disks were stolen. The completed copy for the September issue disappeared and had to be rewritten on a variety of borrowed computers until the insurance claim could be sorted out and the computer replaced.

In the process the decision was made to upgrade the printer, and a laser printer was acquired for little extra outlay. The print quality has improved as a result, and the editor's work is made easier in that copy can be printed at the final size rather than photocopied down from a larger format.

There has been a slight increase in the number of papers submitted recently, with sufficient material for the June and most of the September issue. Please keep them coming.

I regret to announce that the Christmas 1992 issue will be the last I will edit. This is due to pressure of work at the Department of Conservation, where I have been working on a part-time basis. From July 1992 my hours of work will increase, and this will leave little time for other work.

Sarah Macready

### NZAA SUBMISSION ON HISTORIC PLACES BILL

The submission was put together with Janet Davidson and Jim McKinlay during a hectic two days in Wellington. Jim (who will front up for NZAA) intends to expand on the salient points at the Select Committee hearings. The acknowledgement of the Select Committee secretary suggests that oral hearings may not even be held! I am extremely grateful for the time, effort and experience of Janet and Jim, plus the input from other interested members.

Ray Hooker

## HISTORIC PLACES BILL NO. 149-I

Written submission by New Zealand Archaeological Association (Inc.).

### Introduction

The New Zealand Archaeological Association is the national organisation of archaeologists, both professional and amateur, in New Zealand. We have a long-standing involvement in heritage protection and since 1975 we have had statutory representation on the Board of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

We strongly endorse the intentions of this Bill and we believe that it addresses the essential matters of principle relevant to the protection of archaeological sites, as set out in the Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage, issued by ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites).

However, we believe that in its present form the Bill contains a number of inconsistencies and anomalies which will work against the Bill's intentions unless they are remedied.

The success of the legislation will depend on the support of various interest groups in the community and the public generally and on the provision of adequate resources to enable the Trust to carry out the statutory responsibilities provided for in the Bill.

### General Comment

We welcome the intention to link the provisions of this Bill with the Resource Management Act 1991. However, we believe there are a number of inconsistencies both within this Bill and between this Bill and the Resource Management Act which must be addressed. We endorse the submission of the New Zealand National Committee of ICOMOS on these points.

### Specific Comments

#### Section 2:

The definition of 'archaeological site'. We believe that part (b) of the definition of archaeological site is deficient. We urge that the relevant part of the definition in the existing legislation (which has given little trouble in practice) be retained. This reads:

'is or may be able through investigation by archaeological techniques to provide scientific, cultural or historical evidence as to the exploration, occupation, settlement or development of New Zealand.'

The definition of 'historic area'. There is an inconsistency between the wording of the Bill and the wording of the explanatory note with regard to the requirement for some of the places to be registered. A historic area derives its

significance from the association of a number of places or sites in a single area, and their collective importance is greater than the individual importance of any one of them. We believe that this importance is not affected by registration.

We submit that the wording of the explanatory note be substituted for the present wording.

**Section 4:**

This provision looks impressive but we believe that the costs involved in obtaining Heritage Orders will render it ineffective in practice. Moreover this provision is already enshrined in the Resource Management Act.

**Sections 9 to 19:**

We strongly support the retention of the provisions concerning archaeological sites in the existing legislation.

**Section 9 (2):**

We believe that the wording of this section should be consistent with the definition of 'archaeological site' in Section 2. In particular we suggest that the inclusion of the word 'significant' is inappropriate in this context.

**Section 11:**

We believe that subsections (2) and (3) of this Section will involve the Trust in expensive legal procedures and will have the effect of requiring it to make decisions about the protection of archaeological sites on the basis of money and resources rather than on heritage values.

The provisions concerning archaeological sites would be more consistent if the Trust's decision to decline an Authority were made subject to Appeal to the Planning Tribunal as in other provisions in this part of the Bill. This would also be a much more cost effective and efficient manner of dealing with litigation in this area.

We submit that subsections (2) and (3) of this section should be deleted and 10 (2)(b) be included in Section 18.

With the removal of subsections (2) and (3) of Section 11, subsection (1) becomes redundant, since the matter of heritage orders is covered in Section 4 and in the Resource Management Act. We therefore suggest that Section 11 be deleted in its entirety.

**Section 12 (3):**

The requirement for the consent of owner and occupier of the land with regard to archaeological work undertaken in terms of subsections (1) and (2) of this section is in conflict with Section 19 (1) of this Bill and with relevant parts of the Resource Management Act (332-335). It would make it impossible for the Trust to carry out its duties under this section.

We urge that reference to owner and occupier consent be deleted from this subsection.

Section 13 (1):

We believe that the inclusion of the work 'significant' is inappropriate in this subclause. Under Section 14 (1) (b) significance may not be apparent at the time an investigation order is issued. For example, it may not be possible to determine in advance the significance of the information to be obtained by monitoring.

We ask that the work 'significant' be deleted.

Section 13 (2):

The time limit of three months is quite unrealistic if the Trust is to obtain the information and advice necessary to make an informed decision, and to obtain the consent, if necessary, of the relevant iwi or other Maori authority.

We urge that a time limit of six months (consistent with that under section 23 (7)(c) for interim registration) be substituted.

Section 13 (3):

The requirements for owner/occupier consent to an archaeological investigation has the potential totally to frustrate the work of the Trust and to make nonsense of the provision for investigation orders.

We believe that there is a serious misunderstanding of the nature of investigations undertaken under Section 17, compared with those undertaken under other Sections of this part of the Bill. We enlarge on this point below.

We urge that the requirement for owner/occupier consent be deleted from this Section.

Section 15:

We believe that the reference to 17 (3) is inappropriate and should be deleted.

Section 17:

Much of the inconsistency outlined above about whether or not owner/occupier consent is necessary for an archaeological investigation appears to stem from the fact that the present wording does not clearly distinguished between archaeological investigations carried out in the face of threats to destroy or damage sites on the one hand, and investigations carried out for research purposes on the other. In the existing legislation this is clearly spelled out.

Section 17 of this Bill, carrying forward Section 44 of the 1980 Act, relates to archaeological investigations carried out in the course of research, whereas previous sections refer to investigations carried out on sites under threat. The intention of the legislation would be greatly clarified by modifying the heading of this section to read 'Investigation of archaeological sites for research purposes' and we urge that this change be made.

In this context, it is entirely appropriate for an archaeologist to obtain the consent of owner and occupier and Subsection 17 (3) should remain.



Section 18:

As previously noted, Section 10 (2)(b) should be included in Subsection 1 as subject to appeal to the Planning Tribunal.

Section 20 (3) (b):

Our Association has consistently opposed the classification of archaeological sites and continues to do so. The underground features of an archaeological site cannot be assessed by standing on the surface looking at the grass. Only a tiny proportion of archaeological sites in New Zealand have been sufficiently investigated for the assessment of their significance to be attempted, and these provide no basis for the classification of the remainder. It is easier to assess buildings and there may be merit in a classification of them, but we believe that if there is to be a consistent and uniform approach to historic places and wahi tapu, classification is inappropriate.

We therefore urge that the provisions for Classification in this Section be deleted and that Sections 21 (2), 21 (3) (a), 26 (5 & 6), 31 (7) and 83 be deleted or modified accordingly.

Section 29:

We are unclear whether the requirement for a territorial local authority to advise the Trust about an application for resource consent under Section 94 of the Resource Management Act also covers non-notifiable applications. If it does not, we believe that an appropriate amendment should be made to ensure that it does.

Section 37:

In view of the specific statutory provisions concerning archaeological sites embedded in the Bill, we believe it is essential that the Board of the Historic Places Trust have appropriate archaeological expertise within its membership. Archaeological knowledge and expertise are not widely available in the community and the evaluation of archaeological matters before the Trust demands specialist knowledge. The New Zealand Archaeological Association, through its nominee on the Board since 1975, has been able to provide this expertise.

We are of the opinion that Section 37 (1) in its present form does not guarantee that the Trust will have the benefit of such expertise.

We urge that Section 37 (1) (e) be amended to provide that one of the three persons shall have archaeological knowledge and experience.

Section 70:

The Maori Heritage Council will often be called upon to consider archaeological matters. As in the case of the Board, it will need some archaeological expertise to assist its deliberations. As it is presently constituted under the Bill, however, it is by no means certain that any archaeological expertise will be available on the Council. Therefore, we urge that under Section 70 (4) one of the co-opted members shall have archaeological expertise, and that both the co-opted members have voting rights.

Section 71 (h):

We do not believe it is appropriate for the Maori Heritage Council to have the responsibility for making final decisions about archaeological sites in wahi tapu areas. However, we do believe that the Council's responsibilities towards all archaeological sites of Maori interest should be emphasised.

We therefore urge that Subsection (h) be deleted and replaced with the following:

'To make recommendations to the Board about all matters pertaining to archaeological sites of Maori interest.'

Section 75:

We endorse the principle established in this Section, but note that it only applies to heritage orders issued by the Trust and thus introduces inconsistency, in that heritage orders required by other agencies are not so handled. We believe that an appropriate amendment to the second schedule is needed to remedy this point.

Section 84 (2):

We applaud the intention of this section. However, we believe that more specific guidance is needed with respect to regional policies and plans under the Resource Management Act, requiring regional councils to take a more proactive approach to the protection of historic places.