



NEW ZEALAND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION

ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEW ZEALAND



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NOTES AND NEWS

NZAA CONFERENCE 1998, PICTON

Dates: Tuesday 14th - Friday 17th April 1998

Venue: Ancient Mariner Motor Inn, Picton

Organiser: Debbie Foster, 50 Devon St, Picton

Ph/Fax (030 573 6884)

email: mamaku@mlb.planet.gen.nz

Papers: You are invited to submit papers 10-20 minutes in length on any subject relevant to New Zealand or Pacific archaeology. Please send notice of papers soon so that we can organise the programme.

Tentative programme

Tuesday 14th April: Optional field trip. Steve Bagley has offered to organise a cruise in the Marlborough Sounds taking in sites of archaeological and/or historic interest.

Tuesday evening: Conference registration

Wednesday all day: Papers

Wednesday evening: Public lecture

Thursday morning: Papers

Thursday afternoon: Field trip

Thursday evening: Conference Dinner

Friday 9am till 2pm: Papers

General: The conference is timed to coincide with mid semester breaks at Auckland and Otago universities, so we are hoping for a good turnout from both ends of the country. The venue is very central and there is a good range of accommodation nearby. Contact the organiser for details otherwise a list

will be sent out in January and will be published in the March 1998 issue of *Archaeology in New Zealand*. Being immediately post-Easter it would be advisable to book in advance.

Any suggestions for field trips, entertainment, etc. would be welcome. More later, probably with your subscription notices in January.

NZAA WEBSITE

The NZAA site on the World Wide Web has been operational now for over a year. It offers general information on the Association, its aims and activities, publications, monographs and contact addresses. There are also pages of useful internet archaeology links. In addition, there is space for supplementary information from articles published in *Archaeology in New Zealand* and the Journal, such as large data lists, photographs, or similar items of interest. Ideas for the development of the site include:

- Producing an email directory of New Zealand archaeologists and affiliated specialists.
- Including research reports of archaeological surveys, excavations etc especially which contain large banks of data and listed information.
- Putting online abstracts of archaeological theses/dissertations from New Zealand universities.
- Putting online abstracts of AINZ and NZJA articles from recent editions for advertising these publications to a large audience.
- Producing information regarding impending archaeological excavations, notices for volunteers etc.
- Placing online advertisements for contract archaeologists.

If any members would like to participate in the development of this site or link other sites or resources to it, they can contact the site coordinator T. Higham at t.higham@waikato.ac.nz

The NZAA site is at www2.waikato.ac.nz/c14/nzaa/nzaa.html

TE KUPENGA O TE HUKI - WAHI TAPU WORKSHOPS

Since March this year a series of heritage or wahi tapu hui have been held at marae in Hawkes Bay, Southern Wairarapa and South Taranaki. The workshops - held at the invitation of individual marae and hapu groups - were initiated at the request of Ngati Pahauwera who wanted information on

heritage management issues in their rohe. This first hui saw the development of a support network called the Te Huki Accord, or Te Kupenga o Te Huki.

The workshops are held in a 'community of interest' context - promoting community awareness of tangata whenua values, developing procedures for consents and consultation, and assisting in developing marae-based environmental and heritage management groups.

Hui have been held at Te Huki (Raupunga), Houngarea (Pakipaki), Te Rakato (Mahia), Korongata (Hastings), Pakaraka (north of Whanganui), and Hau Ariki (Martinborough). The next will be at Katihiku marae (south of Otaki) late in the new year. The focus of this will be on wahi tapu and water issues (rahui, eels, wetlands and river management).

The hui are supported by the Historic Places Trust Maori Heritage Unit and the Maori Heritage Council whose strategies provide for empowerment of Maori as kaitiaki to protect their own cultural heritage resources. In addition to tangata whenua, participants generally include District and Regional Council staff, archaeologists, NZAA members, Maruwhenua (MfE) staff, DoC, members of the Resource Management Law Association, and land users like forestry companies.

The hui follow roughly similar agenda with prominence given to tangata whenua of each marae to discuss their particular heritage issues and follow up with a field trip to local sites - a trip that combines monitoring and recording work with trouble-shooting on specific issues. The last two hui have called for the establishment of a national information sharing group. The intention is that Te Kupenga should convene a national hui in the new year to discuss this notion. We are seeking ideas for a hui venue that could provide opportunities for field trips and examples of positive heritage management. Any offers?

If you would like to assist or would like more information contact: Dave Robson, NZHPT ph 04 4724341 fax: 04 4990669 or Susan Forbes ph/fax 04 2399220 email: kotuku@xtra.co.nz.

NZAA COUNCIL NOTES AND NEWS

The review of historic heritage legislation should be underway soon, with the terms of reference being written and about to be presented to Cabinet. The

Council wishes to be involved in this process at the initial stages rather than during the period of public submissions. The Heritage Coalition formed at the last NZAA conference is still alive and well. Any enquiries should be directed to Susan Forbes. The coalition is concentrating on making links with other heritage groups (especially iwi) to raise the matter of the review and to try and get some concerted action and form a lobby group.

Council has regrettably been informed that INZA has been wound up. The new *Handbook* is being written and the Council hopes it will be ready for publication shortly.

We are at present debating whether to put the site record file on the world wide web, and if so in what form it should take and whether prior consultation is needed. NZAA has already been approached by one council which wishes to incorporate site information on the web as part of a larger council package.

Chris Jacomb, Lynda Bowers and Rick McGovern-Wilson attended a meeting at the Historic Places Trust in mid-october with Aiden Challis (DoC), Ian Barber and Tack Daniel(HPT) to discuss the issue of professional standards. This was part of a major initiative in response to continuing demands from members for some form of regulation and performance standards, and to fill the void left by the demise of INZA. Council hopes to bring a proposal to the membership at the next AGM.

NOMINATIONS CALLED FOR:

The NZAA Council believes that there should be some form of public recognition for significant contributions to the discipline of archaeology and/or the conservation of archaeological sites. Council has resolved that there should be three categories of recognition awarded. Each year there will be one major award for contributions to either public or scientific archaeology as well as the Groube Gumboot Award and as many certificates as appropriate. The awards will be presented at the Annual General Meeting.

1.AWARD FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO PUBLIC OR SCIENTIFIC ARCHAEOLOGY

On alternate years this will be awarded for contributions either to public or scientific archaeology. These awards are open to members of NZAA and to

the wider community, including individuals, groups and organisations (for example territorial authorities, iwi), and members of other scientific disciplines.

Nominations are called for the 1997-98 Award: **Contributions to Public Archaeology**. Nominations should be in the form of a letter to the secretary and, must reach the NZAA box (PO Box 6337, Dunedin North) before 5.00 pm on Friday 27 March 1998. The NZAA Council will take the following factors into account when considering applications:

- contribution to the identification, protection and preservation of archaeological sites
- contribution to the enhancement of public awareness and enjoyment of, and education about, archaeological sites or archaeology in general
- contribution to the strengthening of the relationship between the archaeological community and Maori
- any other relevant information

The Scientific Award will be given the following year and will generally consider contributions to the scientific discipline including notable scientific achievements. Account is also taken of relevant legislative requirements and generally accepted archaeological standards.

2. CERTIFICATES

Each year certificates will be awarded to individuals or organisations deserving public recognition for their services to archaeology, the conservation of sites, or accomplishments in the archaeological field. Nominations, in the form of a letter to the secretary, detailing the person, group or organisation, and outlining why they should be recognised close at 5.00pm on Friday 27 March 1998.

3. THE GROUBE GUMBOOT AWARD

The Groube Gumboot Award (Coster 1977) is to be given each year by council to an NZAA member for practical contributions in the field of archaeology. There are no set criteria for the award, however, examples of achievements that could be considered are: notable pieces of field or laboratory work (i.e. comprehensive survey in difficult country, surveying in own time, processing of extreme amounts of midden, development of

innovative techniques), contributions to archaeology generally (i.e. boosting of morale on wettest excavation in living memory, persistence in the face of outstandingly bad conditions (i.e. working for publicly funded organisation), consistent giver of presentations to community groups and schools). Nominations should be with the Secretary by 5.00pm Friday 27 March 1998.

TRUST NEWS (NEW ZEALAND HISTORIC PLACES TRUST - POUHERE TAONGA)

Archaeology Workshop and the Historic Heritage Management Review.

On 20 June of this year, the Trust hosted a workshop on archaeology at Antrim House, Wellington. Archaeologists, policy analysts, and Maori representatives participated from the Trust, museums, universities, Department of Conservation, other government agencies, and private practice. A two day Trust workshop on the registration of historic places was convened a month earlier in Hamilton with a similarly diverse group of heritage specialists (including archaeologists).

These workshops were organised to address the present situation and future of statutory archaeology and historic places registration in New Zealand, and to support the proposed ministerial review of historic heritage management. This review has since been confirmed by Cabinet, as announced by the Minister of Conservation in November (News Release 18 November 1997). A brief summary of the outcome of these workshops has been published (*Heritage Advocate* 1997). This summary observes that the delegates at both workshops noted "the necessity of making cultural heritage recognition a matter of national importance", and the important role of a national organisation in "public education/advocacy, standards-setting, monitoring and training".

A number of conclusions reached and agreed in the archaeology workshop deserve further discussion and distribution. It was agreed readily that individual archaeological sites are fragile, non-renewable resources, justifying statutory protection. The problem of selective identification, registration, and protection of "significant" individual archaeological sites was discussed in light of the information and cultural value of the range of less "significant" sites. In this regard, the unique value of all archaeological sites as critical definers of culture and environment at local and national levels was stressed.

The role of local authorities, Maori, and national agencies for the identification and protection of sites within the archaeological landscape was highlighted. Participants agreed that an environment should be created where landowners felt positive about archaeological sites on their properties, and the effects of processes of notification and protection. The lack of correlation between the archaeological provisions of the Historic Places Act 1993 (HPA) and the consent process under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) was noted in particular. The possibilities and practicalities of transferring the archaeological authority provisions of the HPA to the RMA were discussed in some detail (with reference to PCE 1996: 85-86). All agreed that a greater archaeological role for local authorities under the RMA was desirable. The suggestion of a responsible devolution of at least some archaeological provisions of the HPA received cautious approval, subject to the availability of funding and resources. It was agreed further that any devolution process would require the support and continuity of transitional provisions.

Participants were also united in supporting a National Policy statement for cultural heritage, including (but not limited to) archaeological sites. It was agreed further that a national heritage agency should retain a monitoring and coordinating role for archaeological heritage. The national agency should also retain responsibility for:

- Policy,
- Guidelines,
- Standards and best practice,
- Review of statutory decisions/processes,
- Support of regulatory mechanisms,
- Public education programmes, and
- Authorisation of archaeological investigation.

In conclusion, participants agreed that voluntary and regulatory mechanisms are both essential for effective archaeological site protection.

The outcomes of the archaeology and registration workshops will be used by the Trust to improve its system of cultural heritage protection and conservation. The statutory, management and protection issues identified and discussed in the archaeology workshop also feed directly into key concerns of the heritage review, especially the need for local decision making. The principles set out by the Minister for the review include the streamlining of regulation, "examining overlap between statutes", defining "duties and

functions for central and regional government", concern for "Maori participation and representation", and "better community consultation within a national policy framework" (News Release 18 November 1997). The Minister has also said that "most often the issues of historic site destruction and preservation are local", requiring "regional thinking about solutions" (Smith 2 April 1997). Archaeologists should be aware especially that devolution of some (if not all) of the archaeological provisions of the HPA to local authorities under the RMA is contemplated as a serious legislative option in Wellington.

The archaeological community should prepare for the opportunity to make submissions on the heritage review in 1998.

Ian Barber

REFERENCES

- Heritage Advocate*. July 1997. "Workshops set the course", Issue 24, P.1.
 News Release. 18 November 1997. "Minister announces Historic Heritage Review". Office of Hon. Dr Nick Smith, Minister of Conservation, Wellington. 2pp [including principles].
- PCE (Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment). 1996. *Historic and cultural heritage management in New Zealand*. Wellington: Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment
- Smith, N. [Minister of Conservation] 2 April 1997. Letter to members of the New Zealand Archaeological Association. Copy distributed at NZAA Conference, Gisborne, April 1997.

SATELLITE IMAGERY

From time to time, various claims are made in conversation about satellite image resolution. Here are some facts. Commercially available Russian KVR-1000 and 3000 panchromatic (black and white in the visible spectrum) conventional photos have resolutions of about 2 m. They are available at scales as large as 1:100,000 and 1:20,000. EarthWatch QuickBird, a U.S. system which will be available in 1998, will have a resolution of about 1 m. This resolution is comparable with high-altitude conventional vertical APs (say 1:50,000 scale on the contact print). It is speculated that current military satellite photos have resolutions of 5-10 cm but this material is not in the public domain. Personally I don't believe it, since the military can pick up all sorts of useful radiation such as spot sources of heat or outgoing radar which identify targets and they can use other radiation bands to determine

terrain models for guiding cruise missiles. Commercially available multispectral imagery will have resolutions of just under 4 m. These services may fly over New Zealand.

U.S. WWW addresses are:

<http://www.digitalglobe.com>, <http://www.spaceimage.com> and <http://www.orbimage.com>. (Source: Peter Haupt and Martin J.F. Fowler in Aerial Archaeology Research Group Newsletter, 15 (1997): 31-35.) Even with this relatively fine resolution, the imagery is suited to determining vegetation boundaries and physical characteristics, etc. Some details of large earthwork fortifications in New Zealand should be visible. For much else conventional or customised small format photography is still needed. Resolution of the latter? Well, you can see bright fencewire and which end of a sheep is which but not the expressions on their faces. For completeness, note that Landcare (Lincoln) can offer panchromatic images of New Zealand from the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite with a resolution of 5 m and from SPOT with a resolution of 10 m: these would not resolve archaeological sites.

Kevin Jones

THE ASHA CONFERENCE - QUEENSTOWN

The 1997 conference of the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology was held at the Quality Resort Terraces Hotel, Queenstown, 3-6 October. Before the conference there were fieldtrips for Australian visitors coming through Christchurch: to defence works on Lyttleton Harbour led by Ian Hill of the Department of Conservation, and to whaling sites on Banks Peninsula led by Chris Jacomb.

The conference kicked off at 1 p.m. Friday with papers on maritime topics. First up was Western Australian Sally McGann on "Wilyah Miah: an archaeology of the Shark Bay pearling industry". Papers on shore whaling were: Chris Jacomb, "Whaling on Banks Peninsula"; Susan Lawrence (La Trobe University, Melbourne), "An integrated approach to the archaeology of whaling"; Steve Bagley, "Perano whaling station"; Mark Staniforth (Flinders University, Adelaide), "Whaling station sites in South Australia"; and Nigel Prickett, "Shore whaling in New Zealand".

Other maritime contributions were: Ian Smith, "Ephemeral foundations: archaeology of the first European settlement in New Zealand" - which

readers north of Cook Strait might be surprised to learn was in Dusky Sound; Karl Gillies, "The castaways of Solander Island"; and Ian Smith again, on "New Zealand sealing: an Australian industry". On Saturday morning Peter Harvey spoke on conservation of the *William Salthouse* wreck in Port Phillip Bay.



Queensland archaeologist Gordon Grimwade and conference organiser Neville Ritchie lead the way over Skippers bridge.

Mining and industrial papers on Saturday morning were: Lindsay Smith (A.N.U., Canberra), "Cold hard cash: preliminary historical and archaeological investigations of the Chinese people of Kiandra, N.S.W."; Peter Bristow, "They must be crazy: Chinese and European miners in the Old Man Range"; and Ian Jack, "The oil shale industry in France, Britain, USA and Australia; comparisons and interactions". On the same theme in later sessions were Peter Petchey on the quartz mining and early electric power generation complex at Bullendale; and a Kevin Jones slide show of aerial photographs of Central Otago mining landscapes.

On Saturday afternoon Graham Connah (Visiting Fellow, A.N.U.), spoke on "Pattern and purpose in historical archaeology", reminding us amongst other things of our duty to publish, and querying the lack of historic archaeology courses and positions in academic institutions. Other items were: Iain Stuart

(University of Sydney), "Analysing squatting landscapes"; Alan Mayne (History Department, University of Melbourne), "Repossessing 'Little Lon': the historical archaeology of a vanished inner-city community"; and Alexy Simmons, "Those elusive red light ladies: searching the historical and archaeological record".

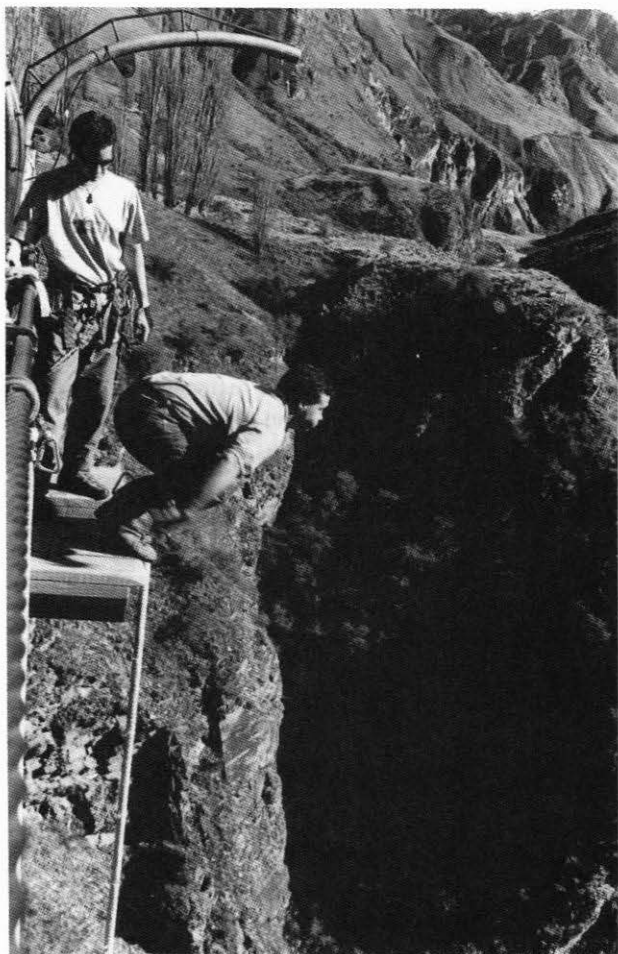
Queensland heritage consultant Gordon Grimwade spoke on, "Desert stockroute: is archaeology losing ground?". The subject was the Canning Stock Route in Western Australia where there has been well-intentioned but inappropriate restoration. The conference's best graphic superimposed New Zealand on Western Australia - to show the scale of a 1700 km stock route.

A highlight for me was Tasmanian Denise Gaughen's, "What is cultural heritage: or how to keep it in the bush". A wonderful series of slides illustrated popular uses and abuses of heritage in Tasmania, which typically emphasises artefacts at the expense of place. The sites themselves are pillaged for items which are then deployed in marketing, decoration, tourism, and even in education and in community museums where one might have thought there were people who knew better.

On Friday and Saturday the weather had been awful, but by a miracle Sunday was brilliantly clear for our conference field trip to Skippers. I had not been there before. The majestic natural setting and outstanding mining remains interpreted by knowledgeable guides made for a great day. Much of the mining landscape still survives - head races, ponds, water pipes, tailings, etc. But I couldn't help thinking of all those Central Otago terraces sluiced away for gold, which over the years might have been immensely more valuable growing grapes and other fruit suited to the unique soil and microclimates.

Recent restoration of the old schoolhouse at Skippers has destroyed a large part of the building's history. A grant from the Minister of Tourism has turned the schoolhouse into something it never was. A nasty little brass plaque gives the credit to the forgotten politician. To concoct an idealised past for tourists I believe ultimately serves no-one - visitors or New Zealanders. There may be an irony here: by focussing on tourists we just might end up destroying the real thing that they are looking for. Tourists will then move on to another genuine experience, to destroy that in turn.

A short walk away, the stone walls of the old Otago Hotel are on the verge of collapse. Here is an urgent need for conservation but no money.



"Is it too late to have my money back?" Rick McGovern-Wilson takes a dive at the Pipeline bungi, Skippers.

While on the subject of serving up spurious history, something needs to be said of Queenstown itself. I had not been there for 20 years and was unprepared for the change that has taken place. It has been turned into another Colorado ski town, with architecture that might be seen in a hundred northern hemisphere mountain resorts. Skiing will always attract skiers, but why should tourists visit Queenstown to experience something they have at home?

On Monday morning papers on New Zealand topics were by: Dave Veart on Auckland's coastal defences; Rachel Egerton of DOC, Southland, on historic remains in Fiordland National Park; Jill Hamel on 19th century farmsteads in Central Otago; Neville Ritchie on kauri driving dams; and Rick McGovern-Wilson on the Piako tramway restoration.

Leah McKenzie of Heritage Victoria gave an interesting contribution entitled "Archaeology and heritage trails: a CRM opportunity". The success of western Victoria's 'Shipwreck Trail' in attracting tourists is an object lesson. Leah did comment that the whole thing was something of a con since there is nothing to be seen from the information points but bays, headlands and ocean. Visitors have to imagine the shipwreck out there. No conservation issues arise from the increased visitation - unless, of course, people don wetsuits. Other regions in Victoria are pressing for their own trails to attract visitors and their money. Heritage trails thus far set up in New Zealand have no unifying storyline or theme - and few visitors.

Queenstown 1997 was a highly successful conference, for which thanks are due to chief organiser Neville Ritchie, and to Peter Bristow of DOC, Dunedin. I liked it being held in the hotel at which most participants stayed. The breakfast table and house bar provided extra opportunities for informal caucusing; including discussion among the New Zealanders present on the prospect and desirability of historical archaeologists in this country getting together on a regular basis. Is this a good idea?

Nigel Prickett
Auckland Museum

OBITUARY: JESSE D. JENNINGS

Jesse D. Jennings (1909 to 1997) saw himself as an accidental archaeologist; it wasn't really his intention to become one! But he did. As he often said "One had to COPE". And because he coped so well, he became one of the major figures in the field of North American prehistory during the middle five decades of this century.

If you haven't read his memoirs *Accidental Archaeologist* (1994, University of Utah Press), you really should. Even if you only have time to dip into it, read the chapter on the early professional years to get the flavour of North American archaeology during the Depression; read too about Polynesia to get

some idea of how an established outsider moving late in his career into our field viewed us; and then end with his little jab at all those among us who display too much theory and too little common sense - "Archaeology without Theory - an Innocent at Work".

Jesse's involvement in Polynesian archaeology doubtless stems from our meeting in Hawaii. We were even flat mates for a short time, until our respective wives arrived from North America. As visiting professors, we soon worked out that we were the Hawaiian Department of Anthropology's archaeology teaching staff for that period. The late Chet Gorman and Donn Bayard were among our graduate students. The "new archaeologists" of the time certainly gleaned what Jesse thought of their theoretical stance through his direct assistance in facilitating Donn's publication of "Science, Theory, and Reality in the "New Archaeology" in *American Antiquity* (1969, vol.34: 376-84).

For Jesse learning about the Pacific sparked a new interest. To that field he brought his well honed skills as an editor, as well as motivator of dilatory colleagues (I know I was among them), and as an organiser, all of which lead to a major text on *The Prehistory of Polynesia*. In addition, he taught as a visiting professor in Hawaii (twice) and in the University of Auckland, where he left an indelible mark on staff and students alike. With students from the University of Utah, he also conducted a substantial and necessary follow-up contribution to the initial investigation of Western Samoan archaeology, undertaken by Janet Davidson and myself with University of Auckland students and others from New Zealand and the USA. Jesse will therefore be remembered as one of the important 1970s players in Polynesian archaeology - he probably really didn't intend that either.

I, however, will remember Jesse as a wise colleague and long-standing friend. "Green", he would address me as he was about to impart some (in his view) much needed and cogent advice in circumstances which required some action or other on my part;

The successful administrator only has to decide correctly 51 percent of the time. That way, the organization hangs together and runs well enough and people tend to forget blunders if things bumble along with no great problems. Of course, the decisions which clearly carried distant consequences should be among the 51 percent made correctly. But most decisions are trivial or on trivial matters anyway. so the important ones tend to identify themselves quite clearly. Decisions on important questions must be delayed until the implications and consequences of any action can

be sorted out and weighed. Finally, the wise administrator never talks about mistakes and readily forgets them. (Jennings 1994: 196)

His no nonsense approach was one I came to value.

Thus in his pithy little memos on things I sent him over the years, from papers to grant proposals, he would often respond with comments on archaeological interpretation that demanded a bit more "common sense", a little more humour and humanity in approach, and a bit less of the theorising.

I place him among the greats in archaeology one is privileged to know - and feel certain I am far from alone in the Pacific field in that respect. In North America many in our field will record his passing - with a story about Jesse which brings a smile to all who hear it, and recognition of the warm character of the man who engendered such tales.

Roger C. Green