



NEW ZEALAND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION

ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEW ZEALAND



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NOTES AND NEWS

New Members

Sid Wilson, Joanna Wylie, Peter Addis, Christine Barnett, Kathryn Hurren, David Dudfield, Jane Green.

Donations

S Macready & R Clough, David L Harrowfield, Peter Gathercole, S J Mackay, Anne Leahy. Received with thanks.

Fullbright Scholar Grants, 2004–2005

The Fulbright Scholar Program is offering many lecturing, research, and lecturing/research awards in Anthropology for the 2004–2005 academic year. Awards for both faculty and professionals range from two months to an academic year. While many awards specify project and host institution, there are a 153 open “All Disciplines” awards that allow candidates to propose their own project and determine their host institution affiliation. Foreign language skills are needed in some countries, but most Fulbright lecturing assignments are in English.

Application deadlines for 2004–2005 awards are:

May 1 for Fulbright Distinguished Chair awards in Europe, Canada and Russia

August 1 for Fulbright traditional lecturing and research grants worldwide

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New Zealand Archaeological Association Annual General Meeting

The 2003 Annual General Meeting of the New Zealand Archaeological Association was held at the Alexandra War Memorial Hall on Saturday 27 April. Approximately 30 members attended.

General Business included discussion of the following items:

Election of Council

President	Garry Law
Vice-President	Rick McGovern-Wilson
Immediate Past President	Kath Prickett
Treasurer	Karen Greig
Secretary	Moira White
Council	Ian Barber
	Lynda Bowers
	Rod Clough
	Cathy Barr

N.Z.A.A. Upgrade Project report

[Printed in full in this volume]

Best student paper

The President called on Rick McGovern-Wilson as assessor to announce the winner of the Clough and Associates prize for the best student paper, which was awarded to Joanna Wiley for her paper on ethnographic maps.

Public Archaeology Award

The President called on Rick McGovern-Wilson to present this award on behalf of the assessors. This year two awards were made: one to the Cornwall Park Trust Board for the Maungakiekie Education Centre and the other to Freeflow Alliance for their work on the Grafton Gully Motorway Project.

New Filekeeping System

The President noted that he had mentioned this issue in his President's report and that Council had thought it appropriate to put the matter on the agenda, without specific resolutions, for discussion and ideas from the membership. Comments included pros and cons of a single national numbering system and support for the current system of regional filekeepers.

The President moved a vote of thanks to the conference organisers and workers.

The meeting finished at approximately 4.40 pm.

President's report

A sad event in the year was the death at the age of 91 of Ron Scarlett. Ron was a founder member of the Association, the first editor of its Newsletter, which was at first a mimeographed effort. Ron was a noted student of ornithology, particularly bones of recently extinct species, a long term member of the staff of the Canterbury Museum, a frequent worker on excavations and one of life's characters.

Cultural heritage has been in the media more than somewhat in the past year. Many people took offence at the World Heritage Day speech by the Race Relations Commissioner. Most seemed to have missed the fact that the day had been created by UNESCO in response to the cultural affront of the Taliban destruction of the Afghan Buddhas. That the speech was about the severe loss of natural and cultural heritage in New Zealand all got rather lost in some dubious assertions about settlers being responsible for all the natural heritage loss and the presumption that Mr De Bres had directly compared Pakeha with the Taliban. Careful reading shows he did not, but it was easy to think he had and many commentators seemed not to have read the speech or understood its context. A World Heritage Day is a good idea. We should be able to celebrate what we have done well and as well be frank about what we have not.

Secondly there was the Holmes programme attack on HPT registration of a Wahi Tapu area at Tauranga. The mis-information on this was appalling. Our website and email news did a little to counter this and publicised the Trust's efforts to put the story straight.

Our membership has reversed its past downward trend. I hope this will be permanent. A marketing plan to assist with this has been drafted and we are using a mentor with commercial experience to help us review it.

One initiative to draw in new interest has been an NZAA email news which draws on media news items and highlights NZAA events and publications. Visit the NZAA website www.nzarchaeology.org to sign up. It is intended to supplement Archaeology in New Zealand, not replace it. The use of the website for news/views/links etc has seen quite a bit of development this past year.

Welcome to Mat Campbell as the new editor of Archaeology in New Zealand. His predecessor Joan Lawrence had a long and distinguished run and we will mark that at this conference.

Trading in antiquities has become all the easier with the advent of internet auctions. This trade encourages the looting of archaeological sites especially in war torn countries. This trade happens through New Zealand, with local dealers trading material which has clearly come from archaeological sites. The international convention on limiting this trade—that of the *UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (Paris 1970)*—has been in place for a long time. Most western countries are signatories. New Zealand is not. NZAA has been advocating to the Government it should ratify this treaty. The Government has to amend the Antiquities Act to achieve this. I am pleased to say that the Government seems to be of that intent.

Some representatives of Council met with the Associate Minister of Heritage and Culture, Judith Tizard during the year and discussed antiquities trading with her, supported the change to the RMA upgrading heritage, the SRS upgrade project and the funding of HPT.

We have attempted to get a meeting with the Director of Conservation to discuss the declining resource for archaeological heritage in his department but without success.

We made a number of other submissions on archaeological issues during the year, including:

- To the Auckland Regional Council on a stonefields area.
- To Auckland City Council on the south- east corridor project.
- Auckland Museum on trading in antiquities.
- To the Royal Society questioning their funding of a Stonehenge reconstruction as an astronomy teaching facility.
- To DOC on the draft of the Caring for Archaeological Sites manual.
- To the Historic Places Trust on its governance structure.
- To Carter Holt on a sustainable forestry manual.

The survey of NZAA members last year supported our being more active on matters like this. I trust we are delivering on this.

New advances in mapping and electronic data management mean there is a forthcoming change to the map grid and the move away from published map sheets. This affects the site recording scheme. This has lead us to the decision in principle that we will move the numbering system to a national system rather

than a map sheet based system. There is a lot of detail to work through on this and we will be wanting input from those affected.

The future storage and access to the SRS is also an issue we have started to address. The advent of local and regional Council systems storing our information will mean we will lose control of our data if we do not move to the electronic storage and access that most planning users need. Without this step the great achievements coming from the Upgrade Project will not be used to their best advantage.

Council has decided to hold the annual conference celebrating our 50th anniversary next year in early December, rather than the usual earlier time in the year so we have an issue over holding our annual election of officers and AGM, which constitutionally must be earlier than that. Council is proposing that it will call an AGM at the normal time to deal with the election of officers and any matters which constitutionally have to be done at that time, but then adjourn the meeting until the conference so members will then have the opportunity to discuss any matters they wish that are normally open at an AGM.

With the decision planning for that 50th anniversary conference is underway. The venue will be New Plymouth. It should be a great one.

I would like to thank all the officers of NZAA and the council members for their work during the year. NZAA is lucky in the support it enjoys from them.

Garry Law

Treasurer's report

2002 was another busy year for the Association, we ended the year with a total of accumulated funds of \$87,6551.31. This is a small increase from 2001 and again includes funds held in advance for the Upgrade project. The following comments should be read in conjunction with the annual accounts, which have been posted to all members.

The General Account again had a high level of activity in 2002 due to the Site Upgrade Project. The project has remained within budget. The income for the Project was made up of \$45,000.00 from Lotteries and \$44,472.22 from District Council grants.

The cash flow problems that have hindered the Association in the past were somewhat alleviated last year due to a number of factors. The increase in

membership fees and file searches resulted in the generation of more income, the Conference in Russell realised a \$3000 profit and reductions were made in production cost for *Archaeology in New Zealand*. In 2002 the General Account was able to support the Upgrade Project, fund all four issues of AINZ, and meet general expenditure. The increased income from file searches and the conference profit is not however guaranteed and cash flow problems are still of concern.

Realistic cost recovery and the benefits of holding the annual Conference at a smaller venue with lower overheads were apparent in the relatively large profit generated by the 2002 Conference.

Operating cost for the Association remained at a similar level to previous years.

In 2002 the NZAA Council formalised the roles of Business Manger, NZ Journal of Archaeological and Business Manager, AINZ and Monographs. These positions have delegated authority for financial reporting and normal running expenses, while capital and extraordinary expenses still require Council approval.

The annual accounts presented to members this year have been audited in keeping the requirements of our Lotteries Environment and Heritage funding.

Karen Greig

Site recording coordinator's report 2003

There have been a few changes in our group of committed members who undertake the role of regional filekeepers for the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. My thanks goes to all the filekeepers to their input into this essential part of the Association. Particular thanks goes to those filekeepers who are involved in the Site Recording Upgrade Project. This project increases the awareness and size of a particular filing district and the input from filekeepers is acknowledged. Also special thanks to Tony Batley who retired this year from the Inland Patea file after many years of service. Elisabeth Pischief has taken over this on a temporary basis until any reorganisation of the file that may occur as part of the new NZ Grid sheet cut-up. A more recent change to the file is the possible shift of the Bay of Plenty file to the NZHPT Regional office in Tauranga. The NZAA acknowledges the support of the NZHPT.

Charging still seems to be problematic throughout the SR Scheme with variability in the way different filekeepers charge for searches. There is a standard procedure, however it is not being upheld. With the changes to the NZGrid2000 and the effect that it may have on the way the NZAA SRS is organised by regional

filekeepers it is considered timely to have a workshop for the filekeepers to go over a number of topics. The last such conference for filekeepers was in 1996 and a significant number of changes have occurred since this time. Many files have had a huge increase in sites recorded as a result of the Site Recording Upgrade Project and there have also been many changes to the number of requests for information from the files (mainly resource consent related enquired). Workshop sessions will cover these aspects and more. The Science and Research Unit of DoC are seeking funds to contribute to the cost of the workshop, however this is as yet unconfirmed.

The Central Filekeeper, Tony Walton, has advised that as at 31 March 2003 the Central File held a total of 55,458 records. This is an increase of 645 on last year's figure of 54,813. This represents an increase of about 1.2%.

Sarah Ross

The NZAA Site Recording Scheme Upgrade Project coordinator's report

Highlights of the Upgrade Project achievements over the last year include:

The completion of a final list of sites scheduled in the Gisborne District Plan, including the provision of appropriate buffer areas. The upgraded information about recorded archaeological sites has also been incorporated into the Gisborne District Council GIS. A district report has been completed and copies can be obtained from the Project Manager.

Fieldwork has been completed in Tauranga district and the updated information has been added to the council GIS. There is considerable follow up work being undertaken by the Tauranga District Council as a result of the momentum established by the Upgrade Project fieldwork; utilising funding made available by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council. Fieldwork in Western Bay of Plenty district is continuing and hopefully work in Rotorua district will commence in the next few months.

Karen Greig and Amanda Young have been undertaking Upgrade Project fieldwork in the Tasman and Nelson areas. Fieldwork should be completed in these areas during 2003. Partial funding has been received to carry out work in the Marlborough district.

A total of \$180,000 available over a five year period has been committed to Upgrade Project fieldwork by territorial local authorities in the Northland region.

This represents approximately 22% of the total funding required for the region. NZAA has submitted an application to the Ministry for the Environment's Sustainable Management Fund seeking the balance of funding. There are approximately 10,300 recorded sites in Northland.

A total of \$58,000 has been made available by territorial local authorities in the Taranaki region to assist Upgrade Project fieldwork. This represents approximately two thirds of the total required for the region.

Since 1999 we have managed to raise a total of \$668,000 for the Upgrade Project fieldwork. This includes funding allocated for fieldwork up to 2006. The true cost to undertake fieldwork for the project is in the vicinity of \$80 per site. The Upgrade Project has been functioning for the last four years at approximately half that cost—around \$40 per site. We have only been able to do this due to the voluntary component provided by all those involved in the project. This position is just not sustainable. The expectations of territorial local authorities are beyond the capacity of a largely voluntary project, and landowner advocacy is absorbing an increasing amount of time. Over the past year we have explored the option of encouraging TLAs to undertake their own upgrade projects, however the majority of councils we have discussed this with prefer to have NZAA actively involved.

The Upgrade Project can not continue to function without central government financial support. Lottery's Environment & Heritage Committee have provided a small grant toward the project for the 2003/2004 year (\$35,000), but this does not provide any support for either the database or Iwi participation. They have also strongly indicated that this is the last funding grant we are likely to receive for the project. We have recently written to the Ministers of Arts, Culture & Heritage, Local Government and the Environment. We have also approached the NZ Historic Places Trust for funding. If these attempts are unsuccessful it will be necessary to suspend the Upgrade Project at the end of July 2003.

Fieldwork that is already underway, such as that in the Bay of Plenty and Tasman regions, will continue as stand alone projects but planned work in Marlborough, Northland and Taranaki will not proceed.

Lynda Bowers

Archaeology in New Zealand editor's report

Since I have only so far edited a single issue of AINZ there is not a great deal to report. The handover from Joan to myself went smoothly, with a great deal of patient help from Joan. The computer and printer are now installed in my office.

The Association has since upgraded the computer with a zip drive and CD writer, which will better enable me to share files and deliver AINZ electronically. AINZ is now prepared using page layout software (Adobe PageMaker), and apart from a few teething troubles, which resulted in the March issue being a couple of weeks late, this too has gone smoothly. Papers were slow to come in at the start of the year (Joan tells me this happens every Christmas), but I hope things will now pick up. Doubtless I still have much to learn about this editing business. Thanks are due to Joan for putting my name forward for the job, and to the Association for their help to date.

Planning for the special edition to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the Association and the 2004 conference is proceeding. I already have offers of some photographs. We expect that, because of the photos we hope to include, this issue will need to be printed by offset rather than laser copy, and also that it will be considerably larger than normal. Until we have a better idea of the contents the exact format remains unclear. Thank you to Stuart Bedford, Rick McGovern-Wilson and Nigel Prickett for their assistance in this project.

Matthew Campbell

New Zealand Journal of Archaeology editor's report

The retirement of the Editor and Business Manager and their move to the Marlborough Sounds effectively disrupted progress towards getting the Journal back on schedule. Volumes 23 and 24 were discussed in my report last year. Volume 23 contains seven papers, six of which are on New Zealand topics. This volume is in the process of being typeset at the moment and should go to the printer shortly. Five of the papers for Volume 24 are ready for typesetting; two still require editorial work.

Fortunately, there has been a marked improvement in the rate of submission of papers, although most of those submitted recently are on Pacific rather than New Zealand topics. There are currently eight papers (three of which are short and relate to each other) in various stages of refereeing and revision.

This relative abundance of papers should not be cause for complacency. There is still as great a need as ever for continuing submission of papers to ensure that the Journal, once back on schedule, remains that way.

I should like to thank the referees, those who have acted as assistant editors, the typesetters, the business managers, and those who continue to support the Journal in the most important way of all—by contributing papers.

Janet Davidson

NZAA Monograph editor's report

First, let me convey my apologies for not attending the NZAA AGM; I am enjoying the hospitality of the University of Washington in Seattle for a few more months before returning to New Zealand in July.

As many of you will know, since the last NZAAAGM, the association published the Bedford, S. Sand, C. and D. Burley (ed) monograph, *Fifty Years in the Field. Essays in Honour and Celebration of Richard Shutler Jr's Archaeological Career*. This was the second monograph to have a 2002 date, and so in some way makes up for the lack of a publication this year to coincide with the NZAA conference. Dorothy, Louise and myself are very keen to hear from potential authors: we are editors not authors! So any association members who have potential monograph length manuscripts or edited collections are encouraged to contact us.

Next year is the Association's 50th anniversary and Louise and I have written a proposal to publish a volume consisting of a number of review papers together with reprinted classic papers on New Zealand archaeology. We briefly discussed this idea at the 2002 NZAA AGM, and I am happy to report that we have made some progress. A formal proposal has been sent to Garry Law and potential contributors have been contacted. Louise and I have received a number of affirmative answers.

To give you an idea of what we expect, we have asked authors to review the current NZ archaeological literature paying particular attention to the theoretical context. We expect that these review papers will point the direction in which the authors imagine future research will progress and that they will encourage others to take up the questions that need to be addressed in New Zealand archaeology. We have also asked authors to select one classic paper relevant to their topic that will be reproduced in the volume.

The volume will provide an up-to-date definitive treatment of the leading questions of the day; something to which the Association can refer when questions are raised concerning the rationale for studying and preserving the archaeological record of New Zealand's past, and to justify, and argue positively for on-going funding of research by government agencies.

Many of the authors are teachers, and so closely involved with developing the next generation of New Zealand archaeologists. The format for this book will make it invaluable as a teaching aid in tertiary institutions teaching New Zealand archaeology. The editors expect that some sales will be generated each year for

a number of years into the future through use of the volume as a textbook. This will be a new initiative by the Association but one that is important. If we are to capture the hearts and minds of a new generation of archaeologists we need the tools with which to achieve this goal.

More pragmatically, we cannot in the 50th year of our association, produce a celebratory product that lumps the members with a long-term debt. Therefore, we see the textbook market as a profitable area in which to enter, one that will guarantee a steady supply of future sales. Printing technology now allows for reproduction of a small number of copies when needed. The initial financial outlay of assembling text and desktop publishing is a one-off cost. A subsidy is being sought to get the book to the stage of first printing, and I thank Garry Law, for handling this on behalf of the association. We do not therefore foresee that the book will be expensive to produce, or that the Association will have monograph capital tied up in large quantities of unsold stock.

This is clearly a big project, and one that will consume much of the editors' time over the next 12 months. However, we are very mindful that NZAA has a monograph series and we therefore require a steady stream of manuscripts, particularly titles that deal with New Zealand archaeology. Those of you who are thinking of writing—please consider us as your publishing outlet—we are very keen to discuss projects for 2005!

Simon Holdaway

Abstracts and papers presented at Conference

The Clutha Valley Archaeological Project 1977–1987—some reminiscences

Neville Ritchie, Department of Conservation, Waikato

The Clutha Valley Archaeological Project remains one of the largest archaeological projects ever undertaken in this country. For many years the project provided both income and experience for a stream of University of Otago students, many of whom have gone on to work in senior positions in heritage management and museums in New Zealand. For them it is probably a trip down memory lane. For new kids on the block, this paper by the fulltime project archaeologist, Neville Ritchie (1977–87), provides some insights into the scope, diversity and output of a major archaeological project in New Zealand, the likes of which is unlikely to be repeated.

Excavation of the old Dunedin Gaol, 1858–1898

Peter Petchey, Dunedin

From 2001 to 2003 the Dunedin Law Courts have been extensively renovated by the Department for Courts, the work including an archaeological excavation on part of the site, which was carried out in late 2001. The Law Courts had been built on the site of the old Dunedin Gaol, which served from 1855 until 1898, and was itself built on the original shore line of the Otago Harbour. The archaeological investigation found evidence of the old gaol walls, an exercise yard, the original shoreline, and also possible evidence of the Land War prisoners from Taranaki who were imprisoned in Dunedin in the 1870s.

Small-farming in Taranaki 1841–1860

Nigel Prickett, Auckland Institute and Museum

This paper introduces an important historical and archaeological resource in the study of European small-farming in the middle of the 19th century. Small-farming is defined by size of the holding—a few hundred acres at most, and type of farming—in the mid-19th century including a subsistence element, small-scale cropping, and a mix of livestock.

In 1860 and early 1861 ca. 170 farm homesteads were destroyed by Maori in the course of the First Taranaki War. Many sites were later re-used, but some were not, leaving an archaeological resource of mid-19th small-farm homestead sites, securely dated to no later than 1860. A start has been made to recording these sites.

Historical records include: an 1862 map locating destroyed buildings; a list of destroyed properties (also 1862) with land-owner names and location information; claims for compensation covering all properties, detailing houses and other buildings, house contents (furniture, kitchenware, etc), gardens, farm equipment, tools, stock, crops in the ground and in store, fences, etc.

Stewart Island tin mining

Peter Petchey, Dunedin

Last year a paper was presented that described work in progress on the archaeological survey of the Stewart Island tin rush field, undertaken for the Department of Conservation. This work is now complete, and the final results are given here.

In 1889 the discovery of stream tin in Pegasus Creek sparked New Zealand's only tin rush. However, by 1890 the rush was over, and the field largely abandoned. The extremely remote nature of the area has meant that the archaeological evidence of this rush has remained almost perfectly preserved, if somewhat overgrown, and the archaeological survey recorded some 64 new sites. These included hut sites, alluvial mining sites, reservoirs, a tramway and an underground mine.

This paper illustrates a number of these sites, and examines the mining technology used. It also examines the speculative nature of such a rush mining field from an archaeological perspective.

Amendments to the Historic Places Act 1993

Peter Richardson, Ministry of Culture and Heritage

The government is considering making some technical adjustments to the Historic Places Act 1993 to strengthen the Historic Places Trust's governance arrangements, and clarify some sections of the Act that are unclear or difficult to administer. This paper discusses proposals for these amendments within the context of other government initiatives to strengthen historic heritage management in New Zealand.

The Review of the Antiquities Act 1975

Mark Lindsay, Ministry of Culture and Heritage

The government is considering amending the Antiquities Act 1975 because the current law does not provide sufficient protection for New Zealand's moveable cultural heritage.

This paper discusses the proposals for an Antiquities Amendment Bill that would address the major shortcomings in the Act, and improve its capacity to protect New Zealand's important cultural heritage objects.

From gaps to galore: Lapita sites in Northern Vanuatu

Stuart Bedford, New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Auckland

This paper reports on results from recent research in northern Vanuatu (specifically Malekula) which is beginning to reveal the widespread nature of the Lapita settlement of Vanuatu. Gone are previously held views that Lapita settlement was patchy and that gaps represented social or physical "fences". A

number of recently excavated, relatively well preserved sites, are also beginning to provide a detailed picture of subsistence activities and the full array of associated material culture of the period.

Rats by proxy: dating the arrival of rats to New Zealand

J. Wilmshurst, Manaaki Whenua-Landcare Research, Lincoln

T. Higham, Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit, Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art, University of Oxford

The arrival of the Pacific rat was, in all probability, a tumultuous event in the history of New Zealand. Dating this key arrival has proven extremely controversial in the wake of Holdaway's (1996) publication of a suite of early radiocarbon results of rat bones from natural sites. Some argue that the rat bone chronology is robust, and that because rats are a human commensal, human contact must have been made during the first centuries AD/BC, though it was not permanent in nature. Others suggest that rat is an intrinsically unreliable sample type and the dates derived thus far are erroneous for some reason.

In an attempt to shed further light on the question of when rats first appear in New Zealand, we have been working on identifying reliable proxies for determining the presence of rats. These include seeds which have been gnawed and which we found initially while working on a site in Taranaki. We have located another important site in the Coromandel Peninsula which contains more seeds, and isochronically-dated tephra layers. The seeds recovered include gnawed and non-gnawed examples, all of which have been AMS dated and disclose a range in age from 3.3 to 0.4 ka. We are currently undertaking additional fieldwork to expand the list of potential sites in both islands. We will describe the results obtained thus far.

ΔR values for the South West Pacific

Fiona Petchey, Waikato Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, University of Waikato

Peter White, School of Philosophical and Historical Inquiry, University of Sydney

Roger Green, Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland

Mathew Phelan, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria

The modelled marine calibration curves (Stuiver et al. 1986; Stuiver and Braziunas 1993) present a global average of the variation in ^{14}C through time. A correction value (ΔR) needs, however, to be applied in order to account for regional variation from this curve. The range of the currently known ΔR values for the central Pacific is quite large and has highlighted the need for localized

knowledge in order to accurately calibrate marine radiocarbon determinations. For the South West Pacific there are no published ΔR values. This paper presents preliminary results of ΔR values calculated from known age shells from Kavieng, New Ireland, the Duke of York Islands and Rabaul Harbour, New Britain.

New AMS dates for the arrival of Polynesian rats to New Zealand

Tom Higham, Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit, Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art, University of Oxford.

The arrival date of the Pacific rat to Aotearoa/New Zealand has assumed key importance in palaeoecology and archaeology since Holdaway (1996) obtained a suite of earlier than expected radiocarbon dates obtained using accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS). Since his initial dataset was published debate has covered questions of laboratory error, dietary offsets, stratigraphic integrity and bone preservation. In this paper, a new series of radiocarbon determinations will be presented from the Shag River Mouth site. This site previously disclosed significant variation amongst dated rat bone samples, which are able to be compared with almost 50 determinations from other organic materials. I will describe the new series of dates on rat bones, the analytical data which accompanies them, and explore the implications for our understanding of rat bone chronologies more generally.

Maoua bones, Morioris, and Moaries: early European interest in Maori heritage sites on Kawau Island

Robert Brassey, Auckland Regional Council

References to Maori heritage sites appear surprisingly frequently in archival sources and early publications relating to Kawau Island. By contrast, there has been comparatively little interest by archaeologists in the prehistory of the island. The significance of the early references and the likely locations of the sites concerned are discussed.

Are Maori maps of 19th C. Te Wai Pounamu relevant to heritage surveying in Southern New Zealand?

Joanna Wylie, Anthropology Department, Otago University

In the limited amount of published research on Maori maps, a traditional archival and cartographic approach has generally been taken. I propose instead to ask a series of questions about selected 19th C. Maori maps of Te Wai Pounamu that may reveal their potential value as heritage surveying instruments. For example,

what were the various reasons for the inclusion of Maori place names on these maps? Should we expect to find a close correlation between the names on Maori maps such as Taiaroa's map of the South Island and sites recorded on NZAA survey maps? If not, how can we explain the discrepancies? Furthermore, do archaeologists have a preconceived settlement pattern/subsistence model that guides their heritage surveying practices, and if so, what is the most appropriate pattern/model for archaeological investigations in Southern New Zealand?

Ethnographic analogy: a descriptive or analytical tool?

Caroline Phillips, Auckland

Archaeologists frequently use analogies to interpret cultural remains. The purposes of analogy can be: 1) to illustrate or identify objects and flesh out the archaeological data; 2) to provide an indication of the link between archaeological material and culture; and 3) to compare it with the archaeological data or 'test the fit'. The last two are extremely powerful approaches.

Yet ethnographic analogy in New Zealand has had a chequered past. At the end of the nineteenth century the collection of oral traditions by interested amateurs led to the writing of distorted histories. As a consequence, the use of analogy based on these sources was rejected due to their inaccuracies, except for the identification of artefacts and structures. Consequently, the analysis that has been undertaken tends to be derived from those used by archaeologists elsewhere and is not necessarily appropriate for New Zealand Maori.

Recent detailed studies of Maori traditions and early European accounts in certain regions have led to the development of far more rigorous ethnographies. These can provide valid direct historical analogies for the explanation of archaeological findings from the immediate pre-European contact and early post-contact periods, especially for those regions which have been studied in detail.

Harvesting the crop: digging into the literature on Maori gardening

Louise Furey, Auckland

The archaeological literature on Maori gardening is extensive and varied. What can be sifted from all this information? Positive and negative aspects are outlined. This research has been carried out as a DOC Science and Research national thematic project looking at archaeological evidence of Maori gardening.

“The Trust as a rubber stamp?” Process, production and preservation in archaeological site management

Rick McGovern-Wilson, New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Wellington

Bev Parslow, New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Auckland

The basic thrust of this paper is to describe the process and production of an archaeological authority and the work that goes into it: from the consultants’ assessments, the mitigation of the proposals to avoid sites, the Trust’s assessment process, through to the production of the authority with conditions. Once the authority is issued, what are the obligations on the authority holders and the archaeologists, and how can we use the Act as a tool in site preservation and management.

Rarangi Whakamarama—Dictionary of Maori terms for traditional sites and material culture (a work in progress).

Antoine Coffin, Auckland Regional Council

I am conducting research identifying Maori terms for traditional sites and material culture of the New Zealand Maori. The research is being conducted in two parts, firstly, a review of published and unpublished material, and secondly interviews with Maori language experts, professionals and tangata whenua representatives. I will be presenting a brief outline of the project and some of the interesting findings so far, terms for pa, terraces, shell midden, different rocks and soils.

Landscape Wars: negotiating Native American spirituality in the New West

Fred Chapman, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office

Heritage resource consultation between indigenous communities and non-native government authorities often feature competing narratives of site significance and meaning. In the western United States, Native American sacred sites on public land have become frequent venues for contentious deliberation between native practitioners and the dominant Euroamerican culture and bureaucracy. Recent efforts to expand the boundaries of the Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark, one of the most important Native American sacred sites in North America, exemplify an ongoing bicultural debate that is reshaping the practice of public archeology in the United States. To Native Americans, the Medicine Wheel itself is subordinate to an expansive sacred landscape consisting of related traditional use areas and natural features. To Euroamericans, only the most visually impressive or obvious cultural localities are important. Federal land

management agencies have been forced to mediate these widely divergent viewpoints in order to accommodate Native American religious freedom prerogatives in the context of multiple land use mandates, as well as a bewildering array of statutory authorities, congressional resolutions, and executive orders. The negotiations that lead to accommodation are frequently protracted and excruciating, but ultimately contribute productively to the development of evolving consultation protocols that become the standard for subsequent negotiations.

Why are Maori artefacts found in wetlands?

Caroline Phillips, Auckland

Dilys Johns, Anthropology Department, University of Auckland

Harry Allen, Anthropology Department, University of Auckland

A significant number of Maori waterlogged wooden artefacts have been found in New Zealand. Although some were associated with occupations, many were deliberately buried in wetlands. Interestingly, these wetland finds are a small subset of the full range of wooden artefacts found in occupation sites. Unfortunately, they tend to be found by chance during farm drainage and archaeologists seldom see the finds in context. Consequently only a small percentage of wetland sites have been investigated. Our knowledge is therefore limited, although many assumptions are commonly made.

We advocate the further research of wetland sites in general, and especially the integration of contextual archaeology, scientific and experimental studies, and ethnographic analogy as a way of interpreting the behaviour and processes involved.

Using these approaches, analysis of the limited data suggests that Maori may have buried objects for either permanent interment, probably related to ritual practices, or temporary burial associated with seasonal storage, concealment from enemies, curing and seasoning, softening and preservation.

Worry Mountain: 10 years statutory and strategic planning to protect a remnant heritage landscape at Wiri

Ian Lawlor, Auckland Regional Council

SRF site numbers R11/32, 1187 and 1188 identify the archaeological site areas associated with Matukutururu or Wiri Mountain, located in Manukau City, Auckland. These are respectively referred to in the literature as the Wiri Mountain

volcanic cone, also called Te Manurewa o Tamapahore, the Wiri Oil Terminal site, and Wiri Railway Quarry site. They are located to the north of Puhinui or the McLaughlins Mountain and stonefield remnant, also known as Matukutureia. Together, the two areas are called Matukurua and they have been the focus of substantial archaeological investigations and a source of much contention and legal debate in recent years. The permanent protection of Matukutureia, owned by Winstone Aggregates Ltd, is still not guaranteed.

Most of the original 500 ha of the Wiri site areas have been destroyed through quarrying, industrial subdivision and development over the last 90 years. The Crown, who is the owner of much of this land, has facilitated this destruction. During the 1980s and early 90s archaeological investigations were undertaken to mitigate the loss of this cultural heritage, developers funding programmes to survey, record and excavate the sites. However, over the last decade, through the Auckland Regional Council (ARC) Resource Management Act 1991 consent and regional planning processes, a remnant of this important heritage landscape has been identified and proposed for permanent protection as a wahi tapu area under the Manukau City Proposed District Plan.

This paper uses recent statements of evidence prepared for the ARC Environment Court Appeal (number RMA 1645/98) to review this work. Proposals to set aside a permanent reserve at Wiri under the Manukau City Council Proposed District Plan are highlighted. The Crown and Winstone Aggregates Ltd, the current lessee of the Wiri Mountain remnant (R11/32), have confirmed that they do not intend to carry out further quarrying, however, minimal rehabilitation works will need to be undertaken to ensure adequate stabilisation of the old quarry face. Appropriate scheduling and conservation management of the area is being reviewed.

The what and why of national thematic studies

Kevin Jones, Department of Conservation, Science and Research Division

Thematic or contextualising studies are essential to the long term health of the reserves network and all protection initiatives studies done to date, in the pipeline and being planned will be discussed. A national thematic framework is needed and should be adapted from the Australian or US models, which are well suited to former colonial societies.

Problems and progress in the identification of fern-root beaters

Helen Leach, Anthropology Department, University of Otago

Carla Purdue, Te Papa Tongarewa Museum of New Zealand

Despite the number of artefacts called fern-root beaters in museum collections, very few were seen in use. Instead these items, of varying morphology and material, are identified on the basis of general ethnographic descriptions of the late 18th–early 19th centuries. Other beating and pounding activities were also observed, so how can we separate the range of beating/pounding tools according to function? Starting from the fern-root beater collected by the Forsters on Cook’s 2nd voyage, we define the features necessary for effective fern-root beating, and use these to evaluate the identifications of 541 beaters/pounders in 12 New Zealand institutions.

Folk taxonomies or morphological types? Protocols for historic artefact assemblage analysis

Ian Smith, Anthropology Department, University of Otago

The analysis of artefact assemblages from historic sites in New Zealand underwent its first main phase of development during the Clutha Valley Archaeological Project from 1977 to 1987. Although numerous historic site assemblages have been examined since then there has been relatively little further development in analytical procedures. This paper outlines several deficiencies in currently used methods. Foremost of these is a reliance upon “folk taxonomies” for the description and analysis of artefact types. This inhibits analysis of variations in artefact form and its potential use for dating, confounds reliable quantification of assemblage composition, precludes meaningful comparisons between sites, and encourages unjustifiable interpretations of onsite activities. An alternative approach based upon clearly defined morphological attributes is proposed. The first steps towards developing revised protocols for historic artefact assemblage analysis, which are being undertaken as part of a project on the *Material Culture of Early Queenstown* are briefly described.

Hāngi; hāngi pits; scoops; umu; hearths—what are we talking about?

Garry Law, Law and Associates

A variety of terminologies is being applied by archaeologists to a variety of scoop features in New Zealand archaeological sites. These features are usually interpreted as representing cooking in earth ovens. Some great degree of consistency is needed if the data using the terminology is to be meaningful. This

paper discusses the variety of forms of scoops and attempts to arrive at a terminology.

Recent archaeological research in South Westland, N.Z.

B.J. Allingham, Ngai Tahu Development Corporation

Further excavations at Bruce Bay, and Neils Beach (about 85 km. south) on the south side of the Arawhata River Mouth, have added to our records on settlement patterns in the South Island around the 13th–14th Century AD.

The excavations in Bruce Bay were carried out in 1999 in response to a request from Te Runanga o Makaawhio to examine a large predominantly shell midden deposit eroding from the beach frontage south of the Mahitahi River Mouth. Finds included moa bone one-piece fish-hook portions, slate knives, and a harpoon point of sea-mammal bone. The midden also contained bones of fish, dolphin, dog and moa. ¹⁴C dates centred around the 14th Century AD.

The Neils Beach excavations took place in 2003 and 2003 to address the concerns of Te Runanga o Makaawhio that a subdivision proposal had already damaged and further threatened a recorded archaeological site (E37/1). Archaeological test pitting confirmed a considerable area of the site remained undisturbed. One of these areas was opened up in mid January 2003 to investigate the context of several adzes and a sinker found in very close association during the test-pitting of November 2002. ¹⁴C dates should confirm another settlement in South Westland occupied around the 13th–14th Century AD, based on the recognisably early style of cultural material recovered.

Cultural material from these excavations fill in large gaps in the distribution pattern of certain distinctive early-styled artefacts around the south Island, tending to confirm the presence of an established yet mobile population around the 13th–14th Century AD. Design aspects of some elements of material culture at that time in South Westland retain strong links with some of those in Central Polynesia over a thousand years ago.

Pouerua

Louise Furey, Auckland

Pouerua, a volcanic cone in the inland Bay of Islands, was excavated in 1984 by Doug Sutton. Work was concentrated around the south-eastern end of the rim. Pouerua was occupied on a number of occasions and extensive terrace building

and remodelling took place to achieve the final shape. First uses were undefended and vague in definition of settlement evidence. The amount of earthmoving increased through time, creating larger terraces, and houses were recognised from posthole patterns. Two separate defended events are recognised. A forthcoming book “The Archaeology of Pouerua”, published by Auckland University Press, describes the results.

The South Island Maori Rock Art Trust

Mauriri McGlinchey, Ngai Tahu Development Corporation

The topic of my paper will be the South Island Maori Rock Art Project. I intend to begin by discussing the work of previous rock art recorders from last century, their recording methods, and the influence of their work on the rock art sites. I will go on to describe the South Island Maori Rock Art Project (SIMRAP)—an iwi driven recording project started in the early 1990’s by Ngai Tahu. This will include a brief history of the project, and a discussion of the methods used in surveying for and recording the rock art. I will also present some of the results of the project to date, and show a selection of images of the rock art that have been recorded as part of the project. Finally, I will provide details of the newly formed Ngai Tahu Maori Rock Art Charitable Trust which have recently taken over management of the SIMRAP Project.

The Commensal Model continues—Rattus exulans mtDNA variation from west to east

E. Matisoo-Smith and J. Robins, Anthropology Department, University of Auckland

Since the Pacific rat (*R. exulans*) was transported by prehistoric peoples as they settled the Pacific, it is an ideal proxy for human mobility in the region (Matisoo-Smith 1995, 2001). In our current research we have extended our analyses of mtDNA variation in *R. exulans*, sampling populations from Island Southeast Asia across the Pacific to Easter Island. Approximately 400 bp of mitochondrial DNA from over 100 archaeological and museum bone samples of *R. exulans* was analysed and these data were combined with those obtained earlier for Polynesia. Our results suggest that there were at least two major introductions of *R. exulans* to Near Oceania, and a Wallacea origin for Remote Oceanic *R. exulans* populations. Our results are discussed within the context of human molecular, linguistic and archaeological evidence from the Pacific and suggest a complex history for the human origins, settlement, and interaction in the Pacific.

A synthesis of subadult health in Southeast Asia

Sian Halcrow, Anthropology Department, University of Otago

The merits of studying subadult health in bioarchaeology due to their sensitivity to cultural and environmental insults is well recognised. This study is unique in that it is the first time a synthesis of subadult health in prehistoric Southeast Asia (or any other rice based prehistoric society) has been undertaken. Previously, bioarchaeological study has focused on individual sites or the comparison of adult health between sites due to small sample sizes and poor preservation of subadult burials. This paper outlines my PhD research proposal. The aim of this study is to produce a comparative analysis of subadult health in Southeast Asia using skeletal samples from the Mun and the Chi River Valleys (tributaries of the Mekong River) in Northeast Thailand that span from the Neolithic to the Iron Age (2500 BC to AD 200). Using a biocultural approach, a comparison of health among the samples may illuminate the natural and cultural environmental factors that are important in influencing the health of a population. Changes in the cultural environment occur over time with the development of complex societies. This study can contribute to understanding socio-cultural development in Thailand, a question pertinent to archaeological investigations being carried out in this area.

Preliminary results of the Auckland Islands historical expedition February 2003

Kevin Jones, Department of Conservation Science and Research

Rachael Egerton, Department of Conservation Southland Conservancy

Conducted January – March 2003, the expedition undertook a comprehensive survey or re-survey of historic sites on the islands with over 100 sites being visited by parties variously composed from a pool of 15 specialists. The overall objective was to document the historic heritage of the islands to facilitate more informed decision-making and conservation planning as well as to provide field data for an heritage landscape study. The presentation will give an overview of preliminary results on the following topics: physical geography and natural history of islands; early (Polynesian, Maori) archaeological site survey results and excavation results; long term vegetation change and other human influences on biota; sealing and whaling sites; the Enderby Company colonial settlement, with its outlying farms; sites of the castaway era, such as government supply depots and boatsheds; early farming endeavours of Monckton and Fleming; scientific expedition sites; WW II coastwatchers' stations; and historic landscape perspectives on the Auckland Islands. Survey information on individual sites

will be compiled on to NZAA records and also on to a Southland Conservancy-based data base of historic sites. The heritage landscape study will include interpretations of how the original actors viewed the landscape and used it. For example, castaways chose settlement sites that are in prominent view from the sea, whereas in WWII the coastwatchers and Erlangen sites were located for concealment from seawards. Finally, there will be some consideration of conservation work carried out during the expedition.

Size of the central file, as of 31 March 2003

On 31 March 2003 the Central File held a total of 55,458 records. This is an increase of 645 on last year's figure of 54,813. This represents an increase of about 1.2%.

Regional totals are as follows:

Region	2002	2003	Change
Northland	10285	10490	+ 205
Auckland	8770	8811	+ 41
Coromandel	4184	4253	+ 69
Waikato	3322	3427	+ 105
Bay of Plenty	7992	8061	+ 69
Taupo	455	455	
East Coast	2853	2876	+ 23
Taranaki	1542	1571	+ 29
Inland Patea	297	297	
Hawkes Bay	1907	1940	+ 33
Wanganui	882	887	+ 5
Wellington	1062	1077	+ 15
Nelson	1569	1587	+ 18
Marlborough	538	543	+ 5
Canterbury	1346	1346	
West Coast	907	908	+ 1
Otago	2518	2521	+ 3
Central Otago	2087	2110	+ 23
Southland	1466	1467	+ 1
Outlying Islands	831	831	
Total	54813	55458	+ 645

Summary

North Island Files	43551	44145	+ 594
South Island Files	10431	10482	+ 51
Outlying Islands	831	831	
Total	54813	55458	+ 645

Pa sites (excluding gunfighter pa) comprise 12% of all recorded sites (n = 6852). Historic archaeological sites make up about 15% of all recorded sites. The three largest files continue to hold 49% of the records.

Tony Walton, Central Filekeeper