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RECENT REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

- Middleton, A. 2007. *Two Hundred years on Codfish Island (Whenuahou): From Cultural Encounter to Nature Conservation*. Invercargill: Department of Conservation, Southland Conservancy, 84p.
- Middleton, A. 2007. Dunedin Chinese Gardens earthworks monitoring report. Report to Dunedin Chinese Gardens Trust. Arch Hill Heritage report no. 15.
- Middleton, A. 2007. Otago Settlers Museum archaeological assessment for new storage and entrance areas. Report to OCTA Associates & Dunedin City Council. Arch Hill Heritage report no. 16.
- Middleton, A. 2007. Pukehiki Church archaeological assessment. Report to Pukehiki Trust. Arch Hill Heritage report no. 17.
- Middleton, A. McBride's Farm archeological assessment. Report to Queenstown Lakes District Council. Arch Hill Heritage report no. 18.
- Middleton, A. Archaeological assessment of grain silo site, Oamaru Harbour. Report to Waitaki District Council. Arch Hill Heritage report no. 19.

Book Notice

Jones, K.L. 2007. Caring for archaeological sites: practical guidelines for protecting and managing archaeological sites in New Zealand. ISBN: 978-0-478-14259-4

Published by Department of Conservation in conjunction with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust

It is important for our sense of history and national identity that archaeological sites be protected. However, only a small proportion of archaeological sites in New Zealand are in reserved areas. This guide is intended to help improve on-site protection of archaeological sites, features and areas through practical land management. Archaeological sites can be visible at or above the ground surface or lie buried beneath it.

For all sites, minimising deterioration is a key management objective. Earthwork fortifications are a common form of surface-visible site in New Zealand. Surface erosion by visitors and farm animals, and planting in pine forests both cause significant problems.

Sub-surface sites also need specific attention. The management of archaeological sites requires close consideration of plant ecology, because plants will generally be the most cost-effective cover.

Techniques and management philosophies are recommended for five broad ecological settings: native grassland, exotic (pasture) grassland, native shrubland, indigenous forest, and exotic (plantation) forest. Techniques include encouragement of native grass covers, site-adapted mowing regimes, stock management, fencing patterns and methods, manipulation of native forest succession, felling and removal of problem trees, artificial covers such as geosynthetic cloths, and deliberate site burial. Mowing and line-trimming should be preferred to grazing for all significant sites, especially those which are open to the public.

Wider cultural or historic landscape design needs to be considered, particularly for large reserves.

The general principles outlined in these guidelines will be useful when preparing management or conservation plans for archaeological sites.

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