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RECENT REPORTS

- Bowers, L. and K. Phillips. 1997. Archaeological Investigation report, pursuant to an authority under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993 No. 1997/50, 115 Fourth Ave, Tauranga, Bay of Plenty. Historic Resource Management Services, 8 pp.
- Bowers, L. and K. Phillips. 1997. Archaeological Investigation report, pursuant to an authority under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993 No.1997/44, 26-28 Sixth Avenue, Tauranga, Bay of Plenty. Historic Resources Management Services, 12 pp.
- Bowers, L. and K. Phillips. 1997. Archaeological Investigation report, pursuant to an authority under section 14 of the Historic Places Act 1993 No. 1997/15, Parton Road, Papamoa (U14/2873). Historic Resources Management Services, 9 pp.
- Grouden, V. 1997. Ruangarehu and Te Pora Stations, Mata Forests, archaeological survey. Prepared for Ernslaw One Ltd. 21 pp.
- Grouden, V. 1997. Briscoes Building site (Y18/397), Sections 64, 65 and 66 Town of Gisborne, Archaeological investigation under N.Z. Historic Places Trust Authority 1997/53. Prepared for NZ Historic Places Trust on behalf of Stevens and Moss. 79 pp.
- Jackman & Black Archaeology. 1997. Archaeological assessment report, Puta Awa Station. Prepared for J. Williams, 6 pp.

- Nevin, D.C. 1997. Archaeological survey, Lot 3 DP 138817, Mangonui. Prepared for R. & R. Nichols. 8 pp.
- Nevin, D.C. 1997. Archaeology of proposed subdivision Lot 1 DP 137855. Prepared for C. & D. Perrot. 13 pp.
- Petchey, P.G. 1997. Macraes Mining Company expansion project archaeological report (Upper Murphy's Creek Archaeological project). Prepared for Macraes Mining Co. 118 pp.
- Petchy, P.G. 1997. Halwyn archaeological survey for Ernslaw One Limited. 28 pp.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Gumbley, W. 1997. *Archaeological Mapping of Pa in Four Taranaki Historic Reserves*. Science for Conservation 60, Department of Conservation.

The earthworks of pa in four Taranaki historic reserves were mapped at a large scale (1:500 or better) using tape and compass methods.

- McFadgen, B. 1997. *Archaeology of the Wellington Conservancy: Kapiti-Horowhenua : a prehistoric and palaeoenvironmental study*. Department of Conservation.

The Kapiti-Horowhenua region is the southern part of the dune belt that borders the southwest coast of the North Island. The dune belt is a dynamic environment and dune-building phases are the key to its natural and cultural character. Archaeological sites are dated by their stratigraphic relationship with dune-building phases and by oral tradition.

Two cultural periods, an early and a late, are recognised. Early period sites are older than or contemporary with the advance of Old Waitarere Dunes (ca. 400-500 calendar years BP). The inferred early settlement pattern is of centralised sites with houses and exhibiting a range of economic activities including food gathering and processing, cooking, and artifact manufacture. Sites are generally located closer to the sea than in later times. Stone resources are imported from outside the region, including the South Island. The environment is well-forested sand dunes with interdune lakes and

lagoons. Food is plentiful and obtained from the forest, sea shore, lakes and lagoons. Satellite sites include coastal food gathering sites.

Late period sites are identified from oral accounts and date to just before and after European contact. Many, described as pa, are located along waterways and the inner boundary of the dune belt. The pa sites contrast with the earlier sites by the sparse occurrence on the pa of shell midden, fish and bird bone, and imported stone. The settlement pattern is dispersed. Environmental change, in particular forest clearance and dune advance, is suggested as a possible reason for the shift inland of the focus of settlement.

Future research is proposed with the intention of clarifying aspects of the natural and cultural history of the dune belt and their interrelationship. Of particular importance is the mapping, dating, and relationship to sites of the Old Waitarere Dune-building Phase. Old Waitarere dunes advanced during the time of human occupation and may bury early sites.