

Year **Site Name**

Antarctica

Outside AUS

Cape Denison

1984–1986 **Mawsons Hut**
, Cape Denison Outside AUS

The site is significant as the first base for scientific and geographical discovery in Antarctica by Australians. The Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911-1914 (AAE) was the first large-scale scientific inquiry after Federation. Mawson's Huts is a complex historical site, a remnant of the "Heroic Era" of exploration in Antarctica. The expedition carried out major scientific experiments and laid the foundation for the eventual claim to a very large portion of the Antarctic continent by Australia. The excavation of the huts provided challenges to the methodologies of historical archaeology and were reported by McGowan in *Australasian Historical Archaeology* Vol 5 (1987)

Nominated by Bronwyn Woff

Australia

ACT

Amaroo

1993 to 1993 **Crinigan's hut** Crinigan's stone hut
and analysis
of finds *Wanderer Ave/Burdekin Ave, Amaroo ACT 2914*

continued for
some years Excavated 1993, Crinigan's hut ruin is a tangible reminder of Canberra's rural history and a rare example of the legacy of convict John Crinigan. He and his family were well respected and successful farmers. John Crinigan's family was typical of many early rural settlers and the social significance of this place is important to his descendants, many of whom still live and farm in the area. The place has considerable educational potential as a study area and an archaeological site. The construction of the dwelling is of historical significance - most of the small dwellings of that time in this area were slab with stone chimneys, but this was a stone building with a brick chimney.

Nominated by Helen Cooke

NSW

Balmain and Rozelle

Balmain: **Lot 48 Darling Street Balmain & A Well in Rozelle**
December *181 Darling Street, Balmain and 63 Nelson Street, Roselle, Balmain and Rozelle*
1971, June to *NSW 2041 and 2039*
September

1973. Rozelle: These small excavations from 1971-, 1973 and 1977, though now largely forgotten, represent the earliest phase of
August 1977 historical archaeology in Australia. They were undertaken without funding, in response to community requests and
were primarily seen as a means of teaching and gaining experience in excavation, recording and publication. Both sites
produced assemblages that are now obviously typical of most urban domestic sites in Australia, but within completely
unknown. Although small and unspectacular both excavations were fully and properly published by the Sydney
University Archaeological Society, when there were very few options for publication. This in spite of the fact that
before they were published both editors, Maureen and Dani, had died. Interestingly the Dewey numbers assigned to
the reports by Fisher Library classify them under university education rather than archaeology, suggesting that the
librarians did not regard them as archaeology because they were local and not old world. The exposed sandstone

Year Site Name

Balmain and Rozelle

foundations of the church are a subtle but clear indicator of the initial use of the park site in the middle of the 19th century. Neither excavation produced assemblages of great significance but their treatment was interesting archaeologically. The glass, ceramics and faunal material from both excavations were all published in great detail.

Nominated by Andrew Wilson

Ben Lomond

1979–1982

Bagot's Mill

near Glen Innes, Ben Lomond NSW

Excavated between 1979-1982, the Bagot's Mill site is the ruin of a watermill located in Ben Lomond, NSW. Initial investigation of the site aimed to test the hypothesis that the watermill has been constructed in the wrong location and would not have been viable in the long term. The project ended up demonstrating that despite abandonment shortly after its construction, the watermill continued to be utilised for human occupation; albeit for different purposes.

Nominated by Penny Crook

Chippendale

2009–2015

CUB Broadway, Sydney

Central Park

28 Broadway, Chippendale NSW 2008

Excavated 2009-2015, the CUB Sydney site and its artefacts demonstrates the historical lifeways of the people living and working in Chippendale. The artefacts also demonstrate some of the industries and trades working in the properties surrounding the brewery. The most important structure is the Kent Brewery Stables, one of the largest colonial structures excavated in NSW.

Nominated by Abi Cryerhall

City of Blacktown

c. 1996

Plumpton Ridge

Ironbarks Ridge (and other local names)

Low interfluvial ridge running north from Dean Park to beyond Townson Road; focus of interest is within Colebee, City of Blacktown NSW 2761

Although associated as a place for Indigenous heritage, Plumpton Ridge also features contact and Historical archaeological facets. The site was the first British land grant to Indigenous people, and was inherited by "Maria Locke, mother of Darug nation". The site is part of the original Blacktown or Blacks Town (facilitated by the Wesleyan missionary Rev. Walker) and the land grant was listed as State-significant heritage.

Nominated by John Byrnes

Doonside

2000

Bungarribee

Bungarribee Homestead

Doonside Road, Doonside, NSW 2767 (city of Blacktown), Doonside NSW 2767

Excavated in 2000, Bungarribee provides a rare level of preservation. The main homestead is the largest building/feature. Bungarribee homestead site has been excavated, documented and then buried in situ. It is State-significant heritage. It was built for John Campbell who arrived in the Colony in 1821. Its decay under later government ownership - inspired a woman to try and 'save' the place. The young Annie Forsyth lived just west of it at Rooty Hill. She was unsuccessful to stop it being demolished but went on to become Mrs Wyatt and helped save Browns Forest, largest piece of northern Sydney "High Forest" left, and she inspired creation of the National Trust.

Nominated by John Byrnes

Ferodale

Year	Site Name
Ferodale 1967–1974	<p data-bbox="225 170 699 232">Irrawang <i>2 (A4) Pacific Highway, Ferodale NSW 2318</i></p> <p data-bbox="225 253 1546 539">Excavated between 1967 and 1974, Irrawang was the first historical archaeological excavation conducted in NSW and the third in Australia. It came about because archaeology students at Sydney University wanted to learn how to excavate. It was initiated and organised by the student archaeological society, with David Frankel playing a leading role, and Judy Birmingham was asked to direct the excavation. Between 1967 and 1974 more than 300 undergraduate, postgraduate and adult education students excavated at the site. As an industrial site abandoned in the mid 19th century it provides evidence for the adaptation of European technologies to Australian conditions, and played a significant role in the development of Birmingham and Jeans’ ‘Swiss Family Robinson model’. It also provides important evidence for the colonial consumer goods market and was part of a broader enterprise that was fundamental in the establishment of the Hunter Valley wine industry.</p> <p data-bbox="225 555 820 584">Nominated by Andrew Wilson for Judy Birmingham</p>
Marulan 2006–2007	<p data-bbox="225 683 893 745">Old Marulan 2007 <i>Corner Hume Highway and Jerrara Road, Marulan NSW 2579</i></p> <p data-bbox="1142 683 1433 712">OM7; Lynwood Quarry EIS</p> <p data-bbox="225 766 1546 1182">Old Marulan was an unexceptional, ordinary small town. It only became important because it died unexpectedly young and was soon forgotten. In the early 1980s it was recognised as an important ‘snapshot’ of Australian mid-19th century rural town settlement due to the town’s relocation and subsequent abandonment creating high archaeological potential. The 2006–2007 archaeological investigations realised Old Marulan’s archaeological potential, demonstrating that its material record was able to significantly contribute to our knowledge of 19th century colonial settlement. Supporting biographical and commercial documentary evidence extends the ability of the archaeology to provide new insights about rural settlement, economy, demography, social behaviour and environmental change. The remainder of Old Marulan is on the State Heritage Register and protected from development, so the archaeology has added value to that component as well. The Woolpack Inn cesspit, 1835, part of the town’s first building, was filled with material from the inn over the next c.30 years. Its construction from incredibly hard local stone demonstrates the investment made in a new town, reflecting the change from convict-based to pastoral economy. The faunal remains, mainly from the cesspit, form a high-quality mid-19th century assemblage. This demonstrates both diet, herd selection, the presence of unexpected species (koala) in a rare rural context.</p> <p data-bbox="225 1198 552 1227">Nominated by Denis Gojak</p>
Mittagong 2005–2006	<p data-bbox="225 1326 734 1388">Fitzroy Ironworks <i>197 Old Hume Highway, Mittagong NSW 2575</i></p> <p data-bbox="225 1408 1474 1471">Excavated 2005–2006, the Fitzroy Ironworks is an important industrial relic: the first iron works in Australia and its presentation is important. The Ironworks operated between 1848 to the 1890s.</p> <p data-bbox="225 1487 560 1516">Nominated by Penny Crook</p>
Mulgoa 1977–1996	<p data-bbox="225 1615 702 1677">Regentville <i>460a–626 Mulgoa Road, Mulgoa NSW 2745</i></p> <p data-bbox="1142 1615 1546 1677">Regentville Mansion (Site) and Vineyard Terracing, Mulgoa Nature</p> <p data-bbox="225 1697 1546 2047">Excavated between 1977 and 1996 the primary role and achievement was as a teaching excavation. It set out to establish a system of excavation and recording that would replace the Wheeler-Kenyon approach with one that adapted Barker and Harris to Australian conditions. Excavations were laid out to capture whole or significant parts of functional areas of the complex. Excavation was strictly stratigraphical using 1 m² quadrats for spatial control. All deposits were quantified, some were fraction-sieved to better interpret fills and demolition rubbles and all underwent standard soils analyses. All artefacts recovered were classified and quantified within a rigidly documented database – a first in Australian HA. This complete inventory formed the basis of spatial distribution across the site. Selected groups of artefacts were subject to further research and analysis, extending the initial inventory database into a catalogue recording extrinsic information such as origin, date and compendia. The documentation and understanding of the service ‘area’ located out of sight behind the house and concealed by high stone walls as well as Mason’s dinner service, a status symbol costing more than twice the annual wage of an estate worker, are largely important to the site.</p> <p data-bbox="225 2063 588 2092">Nominated by Andrew Wilson</p>

Year Site Name

Mulgoa

Orange

2–8 November 2019 **Narrambla Steam Flour Mill** *330 Ophir Road, , Orange NSW 2800* Templer's Mill, Ophir Road, Orange and Banjo Paterson Memorial Park

Excavated 2019 the Narrambla Steam Mill (Templer's Mill) was important as the first major industrial enterprise to be constructed in the Orange District. The Narrambla Steam Mill was an early and purpose-built steam powered mill. Its archaeological remains have the potential to add to a knowledge of its construction and use during the 19th century and the ability to demonstrate the method of construction and operation of the mill, which can be enhanced by appropriate presentation and interpretation. The Narrambla Property has important associations with its owners and occupants, including families prominent in the history of the Orange district, and many of which played a significant part in the history of NSW. Another probable building platform is situated in the eastern half of the park and has been previously identified as possibly the site of the old Narrambla Homestead. The remaining archaeological evidence within the Paterson Memorial Park is of particular importance. Although the precise connection between the Templer's Mill, located at Paterson Memorial Park and the poet is historically tenuous, the area reserved as a public park has been imbued with a strong symbolic value in the popular mind. It has high social significance and value to the residents of Orange and visitors to the district.

Nominated by Alison Russell

Parramatta

1989 **Babes in the Wood** *corner of George and Smith Street, Parramatta NSW*

In early stages the site was occupied by convict quarters, by c.1815 replaced by the Hawkesbury Settler Hotel. In 1825 the hotel and stables damaged by fire then demolished. A new hotel was built by 1826 and called the Babes in the Wood. Last publican left between 1871 and 1872 and the site was subdivided in 1877. The hotel demolished between 1879 and 1881. Tenanted by multiple people, including FJ Hamilton & W Parkinson, both cordial makers c.1874–1878. The important part of the later research by Martin Carney explored the possibility of the dump assemblage being evidence of cordial makers, rather than of the pub as first discussed by the excavators. This brought to the fore discussions of bottle reuse for different products, including black/olive alcohol bottles.

Nominated by Bronwyn Woff

[not given] **Old Government House, Parramatta Park** *Parramatta Park, Parramatta NSW*

Old Government House and the Domain is inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List as one of eleven Australian Convict Sites. In 2010 conservation and upgrade works were undertaken. Amongst a number of archaeological features identified at the site the most significant remains included the wall footings of two outbuildings associated with Governor Phillip's original house, constructed in 1793 and removed during the upgrade of the property by Governor Macquarie in c1815.

Nominated by GML Heritage

2006–2008 **Parramatta Justice Precinct** *northwest cnr George Street and Marsden Street, Parramatta, Parramatta NSW 2140*

Excavated 2006-2008, the Parramatta Justice Precinct provides the remains of early settlement (pre-layout of Rose Hill in 1792, longest occupied hospital site in Australia, archaeology of two early hospitals and important artifacts). Aligned along Marsden Street with is the only remnant of the early agricultural settlement. The footings of the 1818 convict hospital which is part of the institutional system managing convicts in Parramatta as well as the 1792 convict hospital. Locally-made pottery (Wellington jug and bone button manufacturing). As one of a group of institutional sites in Parramatta is part or rare surviving suite of sites which provide a convict landscape across the city.

Nominated by Mary Casey

Year	Site Name	
Parramatta		
2017–2020	Parramatta RSL <i>cnr Macquarie and O'Connell St , Parramatta NSW 2150</i>	Club Parramatta
	Excavated 2017-2020, the Parramatta RSL site includes the remains of convict huts and associated occupation within Parramatta where there was no later urban redevelopment phases by free settlers. Evidence relates to a small window of occupation 1790s-c.1814 (about 24 years). Remains of 4 convict huts dating 1790-c1814. Large subsurface features include a dam and a storage pit that contained early colonial artefacts including Sydney made lead glazed pottery, some near complete vessels. No later urban redevelopment as the site became part of the government domain parkland, zoo and most recently the RSL + bowling green in the 1950s	
	Nominated by Abi Cryerhall	
2017–2020	Arthur Phillip High School and Parramatta Public School (APHS + PPS) <i>102-114 Macquarie Street, Parramatta NSW 2150</i>	Arthur Phillip High School and Parramatta Public School (APHS +
	Excavated 2017-2020, the Arthur Phillip High School and Parramatta Public School site is an important institutional site in Parramatta that demonstrates the evolution of government sites - prisoner accommodation, military hospital, infectious diseases hospital, destitute asylum and then a school precinct. It is also important as an example of complex archaeology and heritage within a redevelopment project that achieved conservation in situ outcomes for Aboriginal (PSB) and historical archaeology and heritage buildings. It is most important as a multi-phased institutional site with evidence of convict lumberyard and sawpits. The artefacts and interpretation will be used in the near future for educational outcomes and for on-site interpretations.	
	Nominated by Abi Cryerhall	
Port Macquarie		
1993 to 2001	Lake Innes Estate, Port Macquarie <i>East side of Lake Innes, Port Macquarie NSW 2444</i>	
	Lake Innes Estate was the headquarters for a pastoral empire established by Major Innes. In 1830 Innes was granted 2560ac and his wife, 1280ac around Port Macquarie. Building started soon after on his grant which by the 1840s included a substantial brick homestead, stable complex, accommodation for free and assigned employees, blacksmith and other industrial complex along with a home farm. Innes left after the 1840s financial down turn, the site slowly became run down and in early 1900s destroyed in a bushfire.	
	Nominated by Rob Tickle	
Randwick		
[not given]	Randwick Stabling Yards <i>Randwick Stabling Yards , Randwick NSW</i>	
	The Randwick Stabling Yards site is an important Aboriginal contact period site, with a dense assemblage of worked (knapped) flint stone and black glass artefacts, set within a late Holocene dune system. Following British colonisation of NSW in 1788, the late Holocene systems of local Aboriginal economy and society changed due to many direct and indirect factors. Aboriginal people are known to have moved through the British settlement, and maintained their connections with traditional places and activities outside the reach of the British. The RSY site was used by Aboriginal people to work (knap) flint material, which had been procured from the British. The mechanism by which they obtained the flint and the precise date for its working are unknown, but likely to be within the first ten to fifteen years of colonisation. The presence of Aboriginal worked flint material in Sydney is of great scientific value, because it provides unambiguous evidence for Aboriginal use of a material post British colonisation.	
	Nominated by Dr Tim Owen	
1995–1996	The Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery <i>Barker Street, Randwick NSW 2031</i>	Prince Of Wales Hospital
	One of the largest, most complex and scientifically most valuable projects undertaken in Australia. In a medical first, the Project also enabled improved hearing in children who were recipients of a cochlear implant procedure using templates moulded from the bones of the excavated remains. Also important for the successful identification of over half the recovered children by name that enabled their reburial with name plates for some who had largely lived and died namelessly. Human remains of more than 65 children buried in the Asylum cemetery. As a result of the archaeological program, the site has provided tangible evidence of the lives of children who lived and died at the	

Year Site Name

Randwick

Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum; their identities, remains and life stories largely forgotten until the 1995 investigations; the site of the Cemetery is a place held in high esteem by particular sections of the community. The site is also important for revealing remains of the oldest known Aboriginal coastal campsite at the time; a stone hearth dating to at least c.8000BP, used to cook an aquatic protein meal, likely fresh fish on a high sandy ridge overlooking the Sydney coastline.

Nominated by Dr Nadia Iacono

Rose Hill

January 1972,
1976 and
December
1978

Elizabeth Farm

70 Alice Street, Rose Hill NSW 2142

Excavated in 1972, 1976 and 1978 the Elizabeth Farm site significance lies in two areas. The first is of course its status as the oldest surviving European domestic structure in Australia, although there is some question about how much of the original structure actually survives. The other area of significance is the contribution that archaeology has made to understanding the building and its site over several decades. These early excavations, especially David Frankel's excavation sponsored by Ian Jack demonstrated to an emerging heritage system the usefulness and unique contribution of archaeology on historic sites. Elizabeth Farm is associated with major figures who were prominent in the 19th century development of the colony, including John and Elizabeth Macarthur, and the Swann family in the 20th century. There is a large surviving collection of documentary evidence connected to the house, which contains part of the oldest surviving European construction in Australia. The garden contains some of the earliest European plantings in Australia including a Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), 1805-planted olive (*Olea europaea*), kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*), Bunya pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*) and hoop pine (*A.cunninghamii*). It is an example of early colonial architecture and early agricultural experiments (Bravery 1997:13-14, 24, modified Read, S., 11/2006). The property forms the core of a major historic farm estate which was highly influential in the development of the wool industry in Australia, the introduction and acclimatisation of plants and economic crops such as olives and vines. By its size, location and history of subdivision the property was influential on the development of the town of Parramatta. The property is also significant in the history of conservation in NSW, being the first to be preserved by direct acquisition by the State Government, and the second property to have a permanent conservation order placed over it under the Heritage Act 1977. (Read, S., pers. comm. 2003)

Nominated by Andrew Wilson and Penny Crook

Ryde

No major
excavations
yet

James Squire Estate, Putney

More modern address was Waterview Street, at Princes St., Putney Putney, Ryde
NSW 2112

Squire Inn, later Halvorsen's
boatyard

It was formerly the brewery/tavern, operating about 1801 but what survives is unknown. The later main feature of the site is the shipyards, still standing. Earliest brewery. Also the estate has additional important history on account of the small native burial ground on it. The Squire Estate seems also a significant place for the reported degree of befriending of Aboriginal people, beyond what was common for those times. Also, Squire's brewery site is believed by Peter Mitchell to be "potentially the most important archaeological site up the harbour between Sydney and Parramatta."

Nominated by John Byrnes

Schofields

[not given]

Schofields Aerodrome

Schofields Aerodrome, Schofields NSW 3086

Prior to colonisation by the British, the area now referred to as Schofields was part of a complex Aboriginal cultural landscape with many traditional sites and places being occupied for the duration of the Holocene. The Schofields Aerodrome site contained several such traditional places, with extensive concentrations of stone artefacts, demonstrating Aboriginal use and connection over the last 4,000 years. The Schofields Aerodrome was established as an airfield by the Royal Australian Air Force in World War II and remained in use until it was decommissioned in 1994. Prior to establishment of the Aerodrome, the site comprised part of a large homestead established by Joseph Pye, son of emancipated convict John Pye, in 1816. The Pye family occupied the site until 1938. During the early years occupation by the Pye family, the archaeology of one Aboriginal site demonstrates continued use and occupation by Aboriginal people. The Aboriginal site presented an extensive assemblage of worked and knapped glass and ceramic

Year **Site Name**

Schofields

items. The continued Aboriginal connection with the site demonstrated the importance of the area's cultural landscape, notably in that other very significant locations are nearby—both the Blacktown Native Institute and the Colebee and Nurragingy Land Grant, which are both of NSW State heritage value.

Nominated by GML Heritage

Sydney

[not given]

Sydney Opera House

Sydney Opera House , Sydney NSW

Built on a site sacred to the local Gadigal people for thousands of years, the world heritage listed Sydney Opera House was opened in 1973 charged with the promotion the archaeological potential of the site and monitored works during a major upgrade to the forecourt. We also conducted excavations, discovering tangible evidence of the earliest lime production in Sydney.

Nominated by GML Heritage

1990

Samsons Cottage, the Rocks

75-75.5 George Street, The Rocks/ 8 Kendall Lane, Sydney NSW

Excavated in 1990, the site of Samson's Cottage is central within the Rocks, one of the oldest places of European occupation in Australia. It contained evidence for occupation by prominent Chinese providore Hong On Jang, which served as an important regional, NSW and urban hub for the diaspora Chinese community. The surviving rear wall and archaeological remains provide significant evidence for the use of the site c. 1840- 20th century. The substantial remains of the 1840s building and the former laneway configuration, giving visitors a clear sense of the precinct's former nature and use. The collection of Chinese Australian material culture is rare and significant, especially in the context of urban archaeology. The archaeological artefact collection provides evidence for the Rocks' Chinese community in the context of 19th century Sydney. Artefacts were made for use by Chinese- not for export to European consumers- and so speak to the Chinese diaspora lifestyle, including cooking and medicinal practices.

Nominated by Jane Lydon

1997

Angel Place

Pitt Street, Sydney NSW

Excavation of the Angel Place site by Godden Mackay Logan in 1997 revealed substantive and ephemeral remains of pre-Contact Sydney, the earliest years of colonial settlement around the Tank Stream and the earliest decades of occupation in colonial Sydney. Worked-stone artefacts provide evidence that Aboriginal people flaked stone tools along the banks of a former creekline, now known as the Tank Stream, where palynological evidence revealed traces of Eucalyptus dry sclerophyll forest/woodland. The majority of early nineteenth-century physical evidence revealed by excavation was associated with the occupation of the allotment by the Chisholm family. Remaining physical evidence indicates significant capital and labour investment was used to maintain the allotment during the first half of the Nineteenth Century.

Nominated by Penny Crook

2018

Barangaroo Boat

, Sydney NSW

The Barangaroo boat was excavated in 2018 during works for a the new Sydney Metro Barangaroo station, and is the oldest boat of its kind ever found in NSW, and of State-level heritage significance. The 180 year old boat was found on a small area of beach which was used to store old boats to recycle or reuse them between the Cuthbert's shipyard and remnants of Langford's wharf. An 1850s seawall made of stone blocks was also found nearby, and it's likely the boat was buried in the sand before the seawall was built. The nine-metre-long wooden boat is made from Sydney Blue Gum, Stringybark and Spotted Gum, sourced in the Sydney basin. The boat is now undergoing conservation to rebuild and install it in the Australian National Maritime Museum.

Nominated by Mary Casey

Year	Site Name	
Sydney		
1980; 1995	The Royal Mint <i>Macquarie Street, Sydney NSW 2000</i>	
	The Royal Mint building was originally built as the Rum Hospital (1816-1854) and converted to the Royal Mint (1855-1926). It then was used as law courts and government offices before becoming the head office of Historic Houses Trust (now SLM) in 1997.	
	Nominated by Penny Crook	
April to October 1994 – and subsequently	Cumberland Street Archaeological Site <i>106–128 Cumberland and Gloucester Street, The Rocks, Sydney NSW 2000</i>	The BIG DIG, Sydney Harbour YHA, CUGL
	Prior to European invasion the BIG DIG site appears to have been on the boundary of Eora Country. The site comprises sections of two city blocks granted in the 1830s and 1840s. Historical research shows the site was occupied by Europeans from at least as early as c1795. During the 1790s and the early part of the nineteenth century it became a focus for settlement for convicts and ex-convicts. It had a rich subsequent history characterised by progressive intensification of occupation during the nineteenth century. Following large scale resumption and clearing by the government between 1902 and 1915, the site was used for various light industrial and public utility purposes. It remained undeveloped from the 1950s, when a concrete slab was laid as the pavement for a bus depot, until major archaeological excavations in 1994. In 2009 the Sydney Harbour YHA and Big Dig Archaeology Education Centre opened.	
	Nominated by Richard Mackay, Allison Frapelle and Penny Crook	
1980–1984	Hyde Park Barracks <i>Macquarie Street, Sydney NSW 2000</i>	
	The Hyde Park Barracks was built between 1817 and 1819 to provide accommodation for government-assigned convicts working in Sydney. The complex was designed by convict architect Francis Greenway and comprised a central dormitory building of three levels, enclosed by perimeter walls with ancillary buildings. The Barracks accommodated more than 1000 convicts over the years but with the end of transportation to NSW in 1840, the final prisoners were removed in 1848. The Barracks building was then refitted to accommodate orphans and as a depot for single female migrants arriving from Britain. In 1862 top level of the Barracks was given over for the use of the Government Asylum for Infirm and Destitute Women. In 1886 both the Asylum and the Depot were relocated and the Barracks then housed various judicial offices for the next 100 years. The complex became a museum in 1980 and was added to the World Heritage Register in 2010. Excavations occurred beneath the floor of Level 1 and in various outbuildings. This 'Underground' material included large amounts of animal bone, clay tobacco pipe fragments, nails, pins and bottle glass. Thousands of artefacts were also recovered from sub-floor cavities on Levels 2 and 3, including paper, textiles, leather, matches, clay pipes, religious and other personal items.	
	Nominated by Peter Davies	
1991	Lilyvale <i>176 Cumberland Street, The Rocks, Sydney NSW 2000</i>	
	Lilyvale was built as a town house for Michael Farrell, an innkeeper on land in Cumberland Street that he purchased in 1838 from Robert Fopp, a butcher. The house was probably built in 1847 and it replaced a single storey brick dwelling which was on the site in 1845. Originally intended as a town house, Lilyvale seems to have quickly assumed the role of a tavern and a boarding house. In 1885 it was known as Cumberland Hotel and in the following years was known as Clare Tavern and Athol Blair. The site was excavated in 1991 and revealed a rich collection of historical artefacts.	
	Nominated by Penny Crook	
1983–4, 1987, 1990–91	First Government House <i>Corner of Bridge and Phillip Streets, Sydney NSW 2000</i>	Museum of Sydney
	The construction of First Government House began on 15 May 1788. Governor Phillip was the first of six governors to live and work there. His six-room house was extended and expanded by his successors and was the centre of British government in the colony until 1845 when the new Government House opened. First Government House was demolished in 1846 and given over to multiple other uses including a carters' yard, a mining museum and terrace housing. In 1968 extant buildings were demolished to make way for a carpark which protected the site for another 14 years until its excavation which began in 1983.	
	Nominated by Penny Crook	

Year	Site Name	
Sydney	Paddy's Market Excavation	Market City Development
November 1990 to January 1991	<i>Hay Street, Sydney NSW 2000</i>	
	<p>The 1990-1991 investigations at the Paddy's Market site was considered to mark a new phase of archaeological work in Sydney, and as such was also considered a control for further work (GML & Thorp 1993: 27). One of the main aims of the excavations at the Paddy's Markets site was to provide a record of the unrecorded and hitherto poorly understood mundane lives of working-class people, primarily their domestic arrangements, which could then be compared to other sites, such as Lilyvale, Goulbourn Street and Parramatta (GML & Thorp 1993: 28). The Paddy's Market site excavations and resulting site analysis were intended to form part of an ongoing response to the mythology of 'slums' (GML & Thorp 1993: 29). Paddy's Market excavation was one of the first large scale excavations of this kind undertaken in NSW and Australia more broadly. The investigation provided the opportunity to study larger-scale patterns of residential and industrial occupation on a single site. The site revealed extensive structural remains of houses and yards wedged between industrial workshops and warehouses dating from the 1840s. ALong with over 100,000 artefacts, these were preserved under 1.5-3 metres of demolition levelling fill andthick concrete floors of the 1909 Markets structure.</p>	
	Nominated by Dr Nadia Iacono	
2013	200 George Street	EY Building
	<i>200 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000</i>	
	<p>Excavated in 2013, the location of the study area at 200 George Street near Sydney Cove means that it was part of the early development of the town of Sydney. The site's history and its archaeological research potential provides an opportunity to interpret the evolution of an important area of land associated with the earliest development of the City of Sydney. The residential accommodation between the 1850s and the early 20th century and the well assemblages provide samples or vignettes of those lives. In these cases, however, as the circumstances of association and creation can be so well identified, they are likely to have far more value than the generic view of Victorian or early settlement consumerism that is usually provided by these types of assemblages.</p>	
	Nominated by GML Heritage	
1998 to 2001	Sydney Conservatorium of Music and High School	
	<i>Macquarie Street, Sydney NSW 2000</i>	
	<p>Excavated 1998-2001, The Sydney Conservatorium of Music & High School are part of the civic reordering of Sydney and Parramatta by Governor and Mrs Macquarie with important civic building and landscapes. This site is an important cultural landscape designed by Mrs Macquarie which represents the role of the British governor in the colony following 1807 mutiny against Governor Bligh. The importance of milling of grain to feed the colonists pre-1818 but which was demolished for this new landscape. The Government Stables, designed by convict architect Francis Greenway are an important part of the site, as are convict quarry point, Thomas Ball pottery from bakehouse and government house rubbish dump.</p>	
	Nominated by Mary Casey	
2018 and 2019	Devonshire Street Cemeteries	The Sandhills Cemetery (and misidentified as the Sydney Burial
	<i>Railway Colonnade Dr, Haymarket NSW 2000, Sydney NSW 2000</i>	
	<p>Excavations covering the Devonshire Street Cemeteries site were undertaken in 2018 and 2019. The Devonshire Street Cemeteries were Sydney's second formal European burial ground and the first to be established with a regulated and ordered cemetery landscape. By the time they closed in c1867, over 30,000 men, women and children had been interred within their grounds. These individuals included prominent members of the community such as Isaac Nichols, James Squire, Simeon Lord, Cora Goosebery, George Howe, Samuel Terry and Allan Cunningham. Archaeological excavations at the site revealed unexplored aspects of Sydney's early to mid-19th century burial practices and provided new insights into the nature of early 20th century exhumation techniques. The remains of draper Joseph Thompson are considered to be the most significant feature on the site. Mr Thompson's coffin, coffin furniture and name plate were manufactured from high quality materials and consequently well preserved providing archaeologists with his full name, age and date of death. The discovery of Aboriginal artefacts within the intact sand dune further demonstrate the significance and dynamic history of the site now known as Central Station.</p>	
	Nominated by Dr Iain Stuart	

Year	Site Name	
Sydney		
April 1974; March–May 1991; May 2003 to March 2005; July–August 2007 (testing), January–March, July–August 2008 (exhumation)	Old Sydney Burial Ground <i>483 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000</i>	Old Burial Ground, Cathedral Close, Sydney Town Hall, Town Hall
	Excavated over multiple times over many years, The Old Sydney Burial Ground (OSBG) is important for its place in the history of Australian archaeology, its social significance, and the unique stories its archaeology tells. The OSBG was the site of the first urban ‘rescue excavation’ in Sydney, possibly Australia and New Zealand. It began a process where physical remains became archaeological heritage, creating urban historical archaeology in the process. It also appears to be socially significant to many in NSW, with over 3000 visitors attending an open day in 2008. Finally the archaeology itself offers poignant and unique insights. These include several immediately adjacent adult and infant grave cuts, suggesting infant and mother deaths, an intriguing large proportion of west-facing burials, semi-legible grave stone fragments, and unusual coffin construction techniques. Arguably the large brick vault (‘Vault 1’) found in 1974, which consisted of much of the brick vault structure, a wooden coffin, metal hardware and fragmentary human skeletal remains. The coffin is now in Museum of Sydney. It is perhaps the most complete settler coffin of the period from Aus/NZ. Stable isotope analysis provided evidence for the colonial diet rich in maize and possible migration from the Scottish Highlands. The most important artefact arguably is the headstone of Elizabeth Steel that was found during the 1991 excavations. Although the headstone was found separated from its corresponding burial, it is the only named artefact found to date during excavations at the site.	
	Nominated by Nicholas Pitt	
July 2003	King George V Recreation Centre <i>Cumberland Street, The Rocks, Sydney NSW 2000</i>	
	This small archaeological monitoring program carried out by Casey & Lowe in July 2003 revealed an extraordinary assemblage of artefacts discarded in the well of 88 Princes Street. Amongst an extensive collection of shoe and boot leather was a decorative wall plaque signed on the back with the mark of the former convict potter John Moreton and his sons (1835 to 1837). John Moreton was a trained potter who had worked with Josiah Wedgwood in Burslem prior to his conviction for burglary in 1819 and his subsequent transportation to Australia later that same year.	
	Nominated by Penny Crook	
Tibooburra		
March 1982 to May 1983	Mount Wood Woolscours <i>Mount Wood Homestead area, Tibooburra NSW 2880</i>	Sturt National Park
	Excavated between 1982-1983, the Mount Wood Woolscour is the most intact surviving station woolscour yet identified. It represents an interesting and rare component of late 19th - early 20th century remote arid -pastoralism when camel trains were relied on the wool transportation. It is part of an exceptionally well-preserved homestead and woolshed complex, which illustrates many aspects of outback pastoral production and isolated living conditions, and is in public hands. Such intact pastoral sites are becoming rapidly rare. Important features include the remains of the scour tank, hydro extractor, and the Williams boxes, which are seen in photographs but almost unknown as extant objects.	
	Nominated by Michael Pearson	
Windsor		
1976	Windsor Barracks <i>Bridge Street, Windsor NSW 2756</i>	Windsor Gatehouse
	The remains of the Windsor Barracks Guardhouse were excavated in 1976, following discovery during widening of Bridge Street, Windsor. The guardhouse formed part of the 1817– 1818 Windsor Barracks, which were likely designed by Lieut. John Watts or Francis Lawless, who were responsible for the design of other notable military structures in the early colony. The military barracks were later utilised as the police barracks, before their eventual demolition. The construction and destruction dates of the guardhouse are unclear, although it is estimated that this building was in place from round 1835–1879. Excavation identified a series of stone foundations, relating to various phases of construction at the barracks, along with several artefacts that were unfortunately removed by workmen prior to archaeological excavation.	
	Nominated by Penny Crook and Nicholas Pitt	

Year Site Name

Alice Springs, 100km east of

1977 and 1985 **Arltunga Goldfield**
White Range, Alice Springs, 100km east of NT

Arltunga Gold Mine is 'one of the more comprehensively documented of Australia's remote goldfields...due to the outstanding and sustained archaeological work of Kate Holmes' (Carment 1993: 140). The mine was active between 1887 and 1916. Holmes' archaeological excavations of surviving miners' camps and careful analysis of the White Range store revealed a range of global goods present in this remote and isolated workplace.

Nominated by Penny Crook

Coomalie Creek

Not known **Coomalie** NA
Coomalie Landing Ground, Coomalie Creek NT 0822

The land was privately owned by a local farmer prior to the war. It was taken over by Defence after the Bombing of Darwin in 1942 and built as one of two satellite airbases for Batchelor. It was built in just 16 weeks and at its peak was home to 2000 servicemen. The main operations carried out were photo reconnaissance missions over the Timor Sea. The last operational flight from Australia's mainland at the end of World War II took off from Coomalie and returned in peace time. Recent research has also suggested that there were secret wireless units based within this site. When the site was abandoned by Defence the original 1942 sealed runway and camps were left in situ. Unfortunately prior to it returning to public ownership in the 1970s, one of the camps was destroyed by a roads crew who used the materials on the new Stuart Highway. The site is today owned by Richard Luxton who often has past service people and their families visit. Wreckage of a Mosquito aircraft, everyday items used by the soliders and a melted camera lens from the photo reconnaissance unit.

Nominated by Fiona Shanahan

Darwin

2017 **Goyder Camp, Darwin City** Fort Hill / Darwin Waterfront /
Kitchener Drive , Darwin NT 0800 Hughes Avenue / Kitchener Avenue

Goyder Camp (c1869) is the origin site of Darwin city, the first permanent Western settlement in the NT. It is a significant site from the contact period of NT history. The site has been subjected to 3 cyclones, WWII bombing, significant earthworks and industrial development. However, the earthworks (moving a hill) preserved some archaeological remains of the original settlement site in situ, as well as the later Customs Office (1880s) and some wharf infrastructure. Following the establishment of the settlement on top of the escarpment, Goyder Camp became the location of a housing enclave for the settlement's elite citizens, overlooked by Government House. The military took it over prior to WWII, then the industrial period continued until 2001, when the site was slated to be part of the \$1bn Waterfront Development. The site remained inactive until 2017, when archaeological excavations confirmed the presence of in situ material. The research identified 137 built features over the 150-year history of the site, and mapped the changes per decade. Features included the telegraph cable that linked Australia to the outside world, Government house, Goyder camp buildings, military oil storage tunnels, jetties and wharfs, workers quarters, industrial buildings, a 19th century sea baths, and architecturally distinctive houses. Excavations recovered approx 3,000 artefacts, including Aboriginal stone tools, artefacts from the Chief Medical Officer's residence, and an in situ rubbish dump from a drain in the original 1869 camp.

Nominated by Karen Martin-Stone

1998 **PBY-5 Catalina A24-1 RAAF)**
Elizabeth River, East Arm, Darwin Harbour, Darwin NT 0810

A24-1 was the first Catalina flying boat received by the RAAF in WWII. Its delivery flight to Australia was only the third time that the Pacific Ocean had been crossed by air. The aircraft initially joined No. 11 Squadron RAAF and then No. 20 Squadron RAAF and later No. 3 Operations Training Unit (3OTU). While flying with 11 Squadron, it sank the Japanese troopship 'Nichiryu Maru' with great loss of life. Following the end of WWII, on 15 August 1945, a group of nine Catalinas were drawn from 3OTU to fly medical supplies and RAAF personnel to Singapore and to return with Australian prisoners of war. It was while operating in this role that Catalina A24-1 crashed on takeoff and was abandoned on a mud bank in Darwin Harbour's East Arm. The wreck is exposed at a spring low tide below 3.6 metres. It previously resembled an articulated aircraft and was clearly discernible throughout the ages to any passers by. The wreck site was broken up and scattered by Cyclone Tracy on 25 December 1974. The centre section of the starboard wing is attached to the wing pillar, but only a few aluminum sections are supporting it and it is likely that the wing will

Year Site Name

Darwin

eventually collapse altogether. The starboard engine appears to have moved down the mud bank. The port engine came to rest against the navigator's compartment.

Nominated by Silvano Jung

NA

1966 and
1967

Port Essington

n/a - this site is in the Garig Gunak Barlu National Park on the Coburg Peninsula approximately 200km northeast of Darwin, 70km east of Melville Island; it is accessible only by water, NA NT

The Victoria Settlement at Port Essington was established by Sir J. Gordon Bremer in 1838 as a British military outpost. Founded with high hopes for its military and economic value, it struggled a series of problems and finally failed in 1849. The region has a much longer history of engagement between local Aboriginal groups and people from overseas including Makassans. Jim Allen's 1969 PhD thesis on the site is one of the best early examples of archaeologists using material culture to highlight the interactions between British colonists and local Aboriginal people. Allen's archaeological excavations surveyed standing structures and excavated several buildings and dumps. Features included: Two rubbish dumps, a hospital complex of three buildings, married quarters (with distinctive 'Cornish' round chimneys), Quartermaster's storehouse, officers' mess, smithy, Aboriginal middens, kilns, jetty, and other structures and features.

Nominated by Nicholas Pitt

Victoria Settlement;
Murrumurrdmulya; part of the
Garig Gunak Barlu National Park on
the Coburg Peninsula; Cobourg
Peninsula Historic Sites Precinct,
Minjilang

None

June–July
1992

Boggy Hole Police Camp

Finke Gorge National Park, None NT

The camp on the Finke River was established in August 1889 by Mounted Constable William Willshire. He was appointed to form an irregular police unit, including 'native constables', primarily to prevent aboriginal people killing cattle. Willshire was based at the camp but he and his constables spent most of the time on patrol. His violence to the local population became so infamous that the Hermannsburg missionaries complained to the South Australian government and a commission of enquiry was established. Willshire was exonerated, but members of the government were suspicious of his actions. In February 1891 he shot and killed two aboriginal men and as a result he became the first white man in South Australia to be charged with murdering an aboriginal. He was acquitted because his defence argued that the evidence of his Native Constable witnesses was it admissible. The camp had been abandoned and was never reoccupied.

Nominated by Andrew Wilson

Pirlangimpi

1970s, late
1990s / early
2000s

Fort Dundas

Melville Island, NT, Pirlangimpi NT 0822

The site contains the structural remains of the presumed church, plus the fort and subsurface remains of the magazine (excavated), the commandant's house, the hospital (excavated) and other buildings.

Nominated by Karen Martin-Stone

West Arnhem Region

1965
(Mulvaney),
July 1966 and
July–August
1967
(Macknight);
2008 to 2010
(Wesley)

Malara, Anuru Bay

11°45'30"S 133°22'8"E, West Arnhem Region NT 0822

This is the largest and most fully investigated processing site for the trepangers from Makassar who visited the area in the eighteenth and nineteenth century. It has seen repeated use, though precise dates are not available. As well as evidence of the process of cooking, burying and drying the trepang in the form of stone fireplaces, buried trenches and ash deposits, large quantities of moveable artefacts have been collected on the surface and by excavation, especially earthenware and stoneware pottery. glass and metal. Two skeletons of trepangers were recovered from a grave. There is also evidence of Aboriginal occupation which was possibly contemporaneous with the use of the site by trepangers.

Anuru Bay

Year Site Name

Brisbane, aprox 100kms East of

Located December 2008 / Surveyed in January 2009. **Australian Hopspital Ship (AHS) Centaur**
aprox. 30 nautical miles off Moreton Island, Brisbane, aprox 100kms East of QLD

Built in 1924, Centaur was converted from merchant vessel & commissioned as Australian Hospital Ship AHS Centaur (AHS47) on 12 March 1943. In May 1943 the vessel departed Sydney for Milne Bay with 332 personnel aboard, including medical staff, field ambulance drivers & a crew of merchant seamen. In accordance with the Hague Convention of 1907, the Centaur was painted white with large red crosses and illuminated, identifying the vessel as a hospital ship. However, in direct contravention of the Convention, at 4:10am on 14 May 1943, the Centaur was fired upon by Japanese submarine I-177 east of Moreton Island & struck by a torpedo on its port side foundering in minutes. Only 64 of the 332 crew on board survived. The death toll was the highest of any merchant vessel sunk by a sub in the Pacific Ocean in WWII. The survivors were recovered by the USS Mugford approx 36 hours after the Centaur was lost. After decades of speculation, the wreck site was discovered and surveyed in 2008/09.

Nominated by ED SLAUGHTER

Milton

2000 to 2002 **North Brisbane Burial Ground** Lang Park, Milton Cemetery
40 Castlemaine St, Milton QLD 4064

The North Brisbane Burial Ground (NBBG) was established in 1843 just after Brisbane was opened for Free Settlement. It was located 1 mile from the centre of town and consisted of 7 denominational cemeteries and an Aboriginal cemetery within the boundaries of the Episcopalian cemetery. The NBBG operated until 1875 when a new cemetery was opened at Toowong. Between 5000 and 10000 burials occurred at the NBBG during those 33 year. After its closure of place was not maintained and in 1913/14 the surface of the site was cleared for public parkland. By 1920 it had become a garbage dump with up to 12 metres of garbage and nightsoil deposited over the graves. In 1940 the Queensland Amateur Athletics Association developed a running track on the site and in the 1950s it became a rugby league field. It is now the site of Suncorp Stadium.

Nominated by Jonathan Prangnell

Via Townsville Qld

about late 2011 or early 2012 **Fantome Island**
This Site is a Qld Island, Via Townsville Qld QLD NA

Fantome Island, located north of Townsville approximately 22 km off the coast of Qld near Ingham and 6.5 kilometers north west of Palm Island in the Great Palm group of Islands, was the site of a lock hospital between 1928 and 1945 and a lazaret (or leprosarium) between 1939 and 1973. Both facilities were used to isolate Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander and South Sea Islander patients or inmates. The archaeological remnants on the Island are representative of the responses of the former Queensland governments to the public health issues of sexually transmitted infections (STIs previously known as venereal diseases, or VD) and Hansen's disease (leprosy) as they affected Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander and South Sea Islander people. The Island has a long history of segregation and an example of the working of the Aboriginal Protection Act.

Nominated by Selwyn (Joe) Eggmolsesse

SA

Adelaide

1992 **East End Markets**
, Adelaide SA

Excavated by Austral Archaeology in 1992, the East End Market was Adelaide's first formal fruit and vegetable market and the structures were listed under South Australian State Heritage legislation for social values. It operated on East Terrace from the 1864 through to the 1980s. Previous to this vendors congregated around the Stag Hotel, and caused much disruption to traffic according to newspaper articles of the time. The market boomed, with a wide range and quality of produce available. Its main content remained fruit and vegetables, but it also sold meats, dairy, toys as well as 'sugarbeer and other colonial drink'. It wasn't until 1872 that the East End Market was officially sanctioned by the South Australian Government. By the turn of the century the East End Market was in decline, suffering from overcrowding and competition from the newer Adelaide Fruit and Produce Exchange. In 1988 the market was moved and residential housing now stands in its place, though the facades remain. Lots of great artefacts were recovered from the excavation related to the activities of the market.

Year **Site Name**

Adelaide

Nominated by Cherrie de Lieuen suggestions

[not given]

Queens Theatre
, Adelaide SA

The Queens Theatre, later known as the Royal Victoria Theatre, was the first purpose-built theatre in Adelaide, and is the oldest standing theatre in mainland Australia. The owners were former convicts thieves, Emanuel and Vaiben Solomon. Shortly after it opened in 1840, a recession hit and the theatre was closed down. The building was then used as court rooms and offices until 1850, when it was refurbished and renamed. In 1867 the theatre was considered past its prime, and the structure was used for a range of purposes, including a dancing saloon, a mission, a horse bazaar and a car park. Development plans prompted archaeological excavation of the underfloor of the standing building in the 1980s and reinvigorated the public's connection to the theatre, with basement, dressing rooms and the orchestra pit being uncovered and indicating the layout of the original theatre. Artefacts included clay pipes, bottles, plates, buttons, props and costumes, shoes, candlesticks and stage decorations, and a gold and ruby earring featuring dangling ivy leaves. The SA government took over ownership in the 1990s. Some of the collection is now held by the SA Museum, and the structure survives as a theatre and events venue.

Nominated by Cherrie de Lieuen suggestions

Burra

[not given]

Hampton Township Precinct, Burra
, Burra SA

The Hampton Township Precinct was confirmed as a State Heritage Place in 1983, and includes the ruins of the former Hampton Township, near Burra. During the peak mining period (1860s-1870s) the town was a settlement of up to 30 dwellings, many of which were built of stone and still survive in varying degrees of completeness today. The town was laid out in 1857, with the plan imitating an English village, and land began to be sold in 1858. The settlement was mostly inhabited by Cornish miners and Welsh and German smelters, though with the decline of mining in the area the land was bought out by farmers. The former settlement is a reasonably unique South Australian example of a completely abandoned town, where the original surveyed plan is still intact. Archaeological work at Hampton was carried out by Peter Birt as part of his PhD studies. The site is also included in the National Heritage listing for the Australian Cornish Mining Sites: Burra listed in 2017.

Nominated by Cherrie de Lieuen suggestions

Kapunda

2013

St Johns Church
, Kapunda SA

Kapunda was once a prosperous copper mining town located 75km north of Adelaide in South Australia. The population included a large number of emigrant post-Famine Irish Catholics, yet the Irish Catholics of Kapunda are invisible. One of the first Catholic churches built in South Australia, St John the Evangelist (St John's) was established in 1850 about three miles (5km) from Kapunda and was once a church and presbytery at the centre of a large, thriving Catholic parish. The buildings were later repurposed for use as a school and a Catholic girls' reformatory, and were demolished in 2002. Excavation in 2013 to document the site and to uncover the physical remains of the church and associated buildings. The excavation provided evidence of the Catholic community's development and artefacts recovered can provide a insight into the daily life of the everyday activities and patterns of behaviour - what people used, ate, and threw away.

Nominated by Cherrie de Lieuen suggestions

April–May
2016, April
2017

Baker's Flat Kapunda
N/A, Kapunda SA 5373

Baker's Flat was a long-lived Irish settlement near Kapunda, occupied from the mid-19th to the early 20th century, with about 500 people living there at its peak. The site was cleared for farming purposes in the 1950s, and no above-ground structures remain. Since 2013, archaeological work has been carried out on the site - surface and geophysical surveys, and two excavations. In conjunction with historical research, this site is now revealed as a traditional Irish settlement type known as a clachan, characterised by clusters of farm dwellings and outbuildings, close community relationships, and communal land management. This is the first clachan to be recognised so far in Australia.

Nominated by Susan Arthure

Year **Site Name**

Kapunda

near Salt Creek

c. 1984 **Chinaman's well (and associated sites), the Coorong (near Salt Creek)**

NA, near Salt Creek SA

Chinamans Wells site on the coast south of Adelaide, includes at least two stone-lined wells, lime kilns and the ruins of a cottage/hut which was rediscovered by Park Rangers in the 1980s. The site is strongly associated with the gold rush, including the the path of escorted gold transport from the Victorian goldfields to Adelaide, and as the migration path for Chinese people arriving to Adelaide who then made the overland trek to the Victorian goldfields. At one point more than 300 Chinese were said to be camped at McGrath Flat. A detailed study of the site and archaeological excavations carried out there was reported on by Sneok in 1984 in Archaeological Report of Chinamans Wells, The Coorong National Park. Research was also done by Luebbers in the 1990s.

Nominated by Cherrie de Lieuen suggestions

None

June 1995,
July 1997

Killalpaninna

Bethesda Mission

Birdsville track, None SA None

Lutheran missionaries asked for and received a lease over a nominal 100 mi² (259 km²) area at Lake Killalpaninna in 1867. With the addition of other leases, often acquired after they were deserted by neighbouring graziers, the mission had grown to 2,300 km² by the 1890s, straddling the course of Cooper Creek and including more than 30 km of its flood plain. While the Christianising enterprise survived into the twentieth century it ultimately failed both economically and spiritually.

Nominated by Andrew Wilson

Port Adelaide

1999

Lot 8-12 Divett Street

Lot 8-12 Divett Street, Port Adelaide SA

Excavated in 1999, the site of 8-12 Divett Street, Port Adelaide was the subject of two masters theses, by Susan Briggs and Ashley Matic.

Nominated by Cherrie de Lieuen suggestions

St Marys

2003

St Mary's Anglican Church and Cemetery, Adelaide, SA

1167 Main South Road, St Marys SA 5042

Original church constructed of iron-bark timber 200 m north of present location in 1841. Church relocated to current location in 1846 with use of the associated cemetery for burial of parishioners from November 1847. Second church building 1846-1848 construction. Consecrated by Bishop Short 11 March 1849; Associated cemetery 19th November 1847 first registered burial. Cemetery remains in use today. Original church 1841-1847 as church, 1848-1928 as a school (currently the site of the St Marys Fire Station); Current church building 1846-1848 construction. Consecrated by Bishop Short 11 March 1849; Cemetery 19th November 1847 first registered burial. More recent church administration buildings dating from 1950s.

Nominated by Professor Don Pate

TAS

Emita, Flinders Island

Year Site Name

Emita, Flinders Island

1969–1971 **Wybalenna Aboriginal Settlement – Aboriginal Terrace** n/a
Port Davies Road, Emita, Flinders Island TAS 7255

Wybalenna (palawa – ‘Black Mens’ houses’) was one of the places where the Tasmanian Aboriginal people rounded up from all parts of Tasmania by G.A. Robinson were held, removing them from their territories to allow unchallenged occupation by Europeans. The ‘Aboriginal mission’ operated at the site from 1830 to 1847. The Tasmanian Aboriginal people were supported by a small civil establishment, a military guard and convict workers. While the intent was to civilise and Christianise the palawa, historical and archaeological evidence shows this was resisted, at the same time as individuals both adopted or made accommodation with aspects of European culture. The Terrace was constructed in 1838 as 20 connected two-roomed residences for Aboriginal families. There they were expected to learn and express English notions of domesticity, privacy and behaviour. The stone and brick structures may have exacerbated ill-health that resulted in many deaths. The settlement was abandoned in 1847.

Nominated by Denis Gojak, Andrew Wilson, Jon Addison

Hobart

2007–2009 **Former Menzies Centre site**
Corner Campbell and Liverpool Streets, Hobart TAS 3000

The site of the Former Menzies Centre was excavated by ArcTas Pty Ltd between 2007 and 2009. The excavation revealed extensive remains of early nineteenth-century dwellings and warehouses on Campbell and Liverpool Streets, once owned and/or occupied by several notable figures in Hobart's history including surgeon and parliamentarian Sir Robert Officer, mayor George Crisp, emancipist Robert Jillett, whaler William Young, surgeon and parliamentarian Dr William L Crowther, solicitors and parliamentarians RW Nutt and William Fisher, solicitor Arthur Perry and furniture retailer Arthur Mathers. The remains are substantial, surviving to 1.85 m tall in some parts. While fragmentary and scarce, the site also presents evidence of Aboriginal occupation and exploitation of the natural resources of the area. This is interfaced with the lowest strata of European settlement and construction in the 1820s. It is a rare example of an urban archaeological site preserved in the foundations of new development in Hobart.

Nominated by Penny Crook

Nearest City is Burnie

1988–1990 **Burghley**
No street address. It is in the Surrey Hills area of North West Tasmania, Nearest City is Burnie TAS 7321

The site of Burghley, in the heart of the Surrey Hills area of the VDL grant, was the first of the stock camps to be established in the area in 1827. It was abandoned by the VDL Company in 1839. There is evidence of subsequent reoccupation by Aboriginal people prior to the removal of the last Tasmanians to Flinders Island in 1842. The discoveries at Burghley chart the dying moments of traditional Tasmanian society which had begun 37,000 years before. Even though Tasmanian aboriginal people had been the victims of a holocaust which had begun barely 40 years prior to the abandonment of Burghley, Lanne and his family were still able to adapt and to recreate the substance of their culture at what had become an alien place, and with alien materials. Thus at the time of their greatest test, greater even than the intense cold period around 20,000 years ago, or with the incursion of the rainforests into the alpine grasslands about 10,000 years ago, Tasmanian society, to the confusion of the social Darwinists, seemed not to be suffering the effects of a long slow strangulation of the mind supposedly brought about by 9,000 years of isolation. So, out of all that sadness, there is something.

Nominated by Tim Murray

Ross

1995–1997;
2007 **Ross Female Factory Historic Site**
2 Portugal Street, Ross TAS 7209

Located within the South Midlands of Tasmania, the Ross Female Factory site served as a Road Gang (1842-46) and Probation Station (1846-47) before being recommissioned to incarcerate convict women and their infants. At its peak, the Factory accommodated approximately 250 women and 45 children. Representing the final establishment within the network of Australia's Female Factories, it operated from 1848 through 1854, when Britain ceased transportation to Van Diemen's Land. The site was then transferred to civilian management, and experienced a series of municipal and domestic occupations. It was gazetted as an historic reserve in 1980 as a result of the substantial in-situ archaeological remains of the Female Factory. It is currently administered through the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service and

Year Site Name

Ross

Heritage Tasmania.

Nominated by Eleanor Conlin Casella

Tasman Peninsula

since the
1970s

Port Arthur

Port Arthur, Tasman Peninsula TAS 7182

Commandant's House

This was a centre of convict imprisonment and industry from 1833 until 1853. It later developed into a tourist precinct. Since the 1970s there have been successive archaeological excavations and surveys on this site, including multiple seasons in the last 10 years. The site forms part of the UNESCO World Heritage Convict Sites and sits within a landscape of convict incarceration, control and labour. The site not only tells us of the horrors of the past, but parallels can also be drawn with the modern world and its workings.

Nominated by Nicholas Pitt

VIC

Ballarat

2000

Camp Street Precinct Ballarat

Camp Street, Sturt Street, Lydiard Street and Mair Street, Ballarat VIC 3350

Former Police Barracks

Excavation of the former military and police Barracks in Ballarat, 1852–1864.

Nominated by Penny Crook

Ballarat East

December
1996 to June
1997

Eureka Stockade

Eureka Stockade Memorial Park, Eureka Street, Ballarat East, Ballarat East VIC 3350

Eureka Historic Precinct; Eureka
Stockade Memorial Park

A significant gold lead traversed the site that was mined extensively from 1854 by miners using deep shafts and shallow surface diggings. The 1854 Eureka Rebellion by the miners against the government and the mining licences occurred on this site, with the erection of a temporary stockade structure. This event was of great historical significance to Victoria and Australia. By 1856, the Eureka site was being worked by Chinese who panned for gold from the mining debris. In the 1860s, a number of companies worked the site, crushing the mining debris and also working deep leads. By the 1870s some parts of the site had been subdivided for housing but the main area was gazetted for use as a public reserve in 1870 and in 1885 it was officially gazetted as the Eureka Park and garden. It has remained a public park since that time.

Nominated by Dr Michelle Negus Cleary

Beechworth

2015

Pund's Water Supply and Sludge Dams

232 Voigts Road, Beechworth VIC 3747

Pund's Water Race

John Pund began construction of his water race system in 1865, working in partnership with several other mining parties. The race began in Nine Mile Creek near Stanley, tapping several groundwater tunnels, and extended for 28 km north and west to Three Mile Creek. By the 1880s Pund had secured water right licences to a daily supply of several million litres. He also sold water to other miners. Several water storage dams in Three Mile Creek were converted to sludge retaining ponds from the 1880s onward. By the early 20th century, Pund & Co were averaging 1000 ounces of gold per year. John Pund died in 1915. The company was eventually sold to GSG amalgamated, which continued operating until the 1940s.

Nominated by Peter Davies

Condah (nearest city)

Year Site Name

Condah (nearest city)

[not given]

Lake Condah Mission

NA, Condah (nearest city) VIC 3303

Lake Condah Mission, also known as Condah Mission, was established in 1867 as a Church of England mission. The site of the mission, on 2,000 acres (810 ha) north of Darlot Creek, was formally reserved in 1869, and the Mission continued operations until the reserve was finally revoked in 1951, with most of the land handed over to the Soldiers Settlement Scheme to provide land for white veterans of World War II.

Nominated by Sarah Hayes

Dimboola

2006–2009

Ebenezer Mission

EBENEZER MISSION ROAD DIMBOOLA, Hindmarsh Shire, Dimboola VIC

The Ebenezer mission, built on the site of a pre-contact aboriginal ceremonial ground, was the first of the missions founded in Victoria in the second half of the nineteenth century to gain a secure and lasting relationship with the native people. Established by Moravian missionaries in 1859, it is the earliest known example of a mission of the village green plan type in Victoria, with the church and missionaries' buildings at the head and the aborigines' dwellings along the other three sides of an open quadrangle. The site is significant for its historical and pre-historical associations with aborigines in the region and aboriginal people throughout Victoria, and as one of the two most extensive and original nineteenth century missions for aborigines surviving in Victoria. Its significance is enhanced by the survival of numerous pre-and post-contact aboriginal sites, such as scarred trees, burial grounds and occupation sites, in the surrounding area.

Nominated by Jane Lydon

Footscray

January to
April 1989

Stanley Arms Hotel / Victoria Hotel Site

59 Morland Street / Maribyrrong Street, Footscray Waterfront, Footscray VIC 3011

City Link Development Site Quay

West Development Site Grimes

Reserve Saltwater Crossing Site

The establishment of the punt across the then Saltwater (now Maribyrrong) River in March 1839 shortened travel between Melbourne and Williamstown. In 1840 Benjamin Levien was running the punt and had established the Victoria Hotel – this combination was common practice. This wooden hotel was the first European building in western Melbourne. In the 1841 census Levien and his family are listed as Jewish. In 1845 he moved to a punt on the Barwon River. In 1854 John Clark was granted a license for the newly built two storey brick Stanley Arms Hotel on the Footscray waterfront. This building operated as a hotel until 1920. It was used as a residence until the 1940s and was then used for storage until it was demolished in 1964. The extensive and meticulous historical research undertaken before the excavation failed to uncover any evidence of the location of the Victoria Hotel.

Nominated by Andrew Wilson

Harrietville

October 2017
and October
2019

Harrietville Chinese Mining Village

Bon Accord Track, Harrietville VIC 3741

Harrietville Chinese Camp

The Mining Village at Harrietville was a key Chinese settlement in Northeast Victoria, a region with the highest number of Chinese miners in Victoria for most of the 1860s, peaking at 7,200 in 1863. The village was occupied ca1860 to ca1909, with peak occupation of possibly 100+ from 1861-1875, then a declining community until at least 1906 and the last recorded occupant in 1909. The village was constructed on benched levels formed along the south bank of the East/Left Branch of the Ovens River. At least 19 buildings were constructed, primarily habitations, in a vernacular style, as slab huts with bark- and sheet metal- clad roofs. The village was a base for alluvial and quartz reef mining, and vegetable growing, along the East/Left Branch and its tributaries. Co-operative domestic arrangements were a feature of the social life, with a communal kitchen at which meals for the whole village were prepared.

Nominated by Melissa Tsafkas

Heidelberg

Year Site Name

Heidelberg

[not given]

Viewbank

The land on which Viewbank Homestead sat was first occupied by Europeans as part of a stock run in 1837. The land was subdivided in 1838 and a weatherboard house was constructed. Dr Martin and his family purchased and moved to the Viewbank Estate c.1843 a, Heidelberg VIC

The land on which Viewbank Homestead sat was first occupied by Europeans as part of a stock run in 1837. The land was subdivided in 1838 and a weatherboard house was constructed. Dr Martin and his family purchased and moved to the Viewbank Estate c.1843 and constructed a new brick homestead. The Martins lived in the house until Dr Martins death in 1874. The Martins and their servants have been the focus of research into the archaeology of genteel middle class Victorian families, which explored the establishment and maintenance of gentility and its effect on class position through artefact analysis.

Nominated by Penny Crook/Sarah Hayes

Mallee Region

Field investigations in February 2004, January 2010

Victorian Mallee Fence

205 miles long, running from near Swan Hill to the SA border, Mallee Region VIC

See Pickard 2019: 43 (Table 2)

The Victorian Mallee Fence was the first barrier fence erected in Australia. It was built in 1885-1886 along the line separating blocks and allotments in the Mallee Region of north-western Victoria. The 205 mile long barrier cost £13,790, and its function was to prevent rabbits moving south from blocks and dingoes moving north from allotments. Within five years the Fence was irrelevant as subdivision and settlement moved further into the Mallee. Subdivision overtook the Fence, so it was never tested as a barrier. Today there are variable surviving remnants of the original structure along the line of the Fence. Several interpretation sites and signs provide inconsistent and incorrect information about the Fence.

Nominated by Dr John Pickard

Melbourne

[not given]

271 Spring Street, Melbourne

271 Spring Street, Melbourne VIC

Little Lonsdale

In the heart of Melbourne's CBD, 271 Spring Street forms the northeastern corner of the 'Little Lon' precinct, an important part of the urban, social and economic history of the City of Melbourne. GML's most recent archaeological excavations in the precinct unearthed the remnants of an 1840s-era house, a notorious dance hall that was converted into the headquarters of a lay sisterhood's charity mission to help the poor, small houses with stone fireplaces, a pub, boarding house, stables, grinding wheel and cess pits.

Nominated by GML Heritage

1988–2017

Little Lon

The whole city block bounded by Spring, Exhibition, Lonsdale and Little Lonsdale Streets, Melbourne VIC 3000

Casselden Place; The Commonwealth Block

The Commonwealth Block area is bounded by Lonsdale, Exhibition, Little Lonsdale and Spring Streets in central Melbourne. During the mid to late-nineteenth century, it developed as a working class district, with simple houses, cottage industries and small scale businesses. The area was often regarded as a slum, occupied by criminals, prostitutes and the poor; however archaeological research on the nineteenth-century occupation of the site has provided evidence of a more varied history of occupation. Towards the end of the century many ethnic minority groups were moving into the area and operating businesses, and the early twentieth century saw the construction of a number of small factories. Five excavations have taken place in different sections of the block, between 1988 and 2017. The collection comprises some 700 000 artefacts, making it globally one of the largest collections related to the 19th

Nominated by Tim Murray

Year	Site Name	
Melbourne		
Oct 2018 to Feb 2019	9-27 Downie Street, Melbourne <i>9-27 Downie Street, Melbourne VIC 3000</i>	Langlands Iron Foundry
	<p>Langlands Iron Foundry was established in 1842 when Robert Langlands and Thomas Fulton purchased Allotment 2 in the south west corner of Melbourne's city grid, adjacent to the Yarra River. Despite Melbourne's 1840s depression, the foundry men began manufacturing items with just a foot powered lathe to hand (Milner 1990). The business prospered. Between 1842-1852 Langlands repaired and manufactured a wide range of agricultural implements as well as drays, carriages, buggies, axle-boxes, wool-presses, ornamental ironworks, cast iron bells and beams (Milner 1990: 6). During the gold rush they fabricated mining equipment including steam engines, stamp batteries, quartz crushing machines, pumping equipment and winding gear. Increasing mechanization from the 1860s and 1870s saw them manufacturing larger items; locomotive parts and railway equipment, pipes and saw-mills. In 1877 Langlands was awarded a Victorian government contract to manufacture 200 wrought iron locomotive railway wheels.</p> <p>Nominated by Sarah Myers</p>	
January to June 2017	Wesley Church Complex <i>130 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne VIC 3000</i>	Jones Lane, 118-122 Lonsdale Street and Wesley School House
	<p>The Wesley Archaeological Precinct was excavated between January and July 2017. This area contained many small brick and timber cottages, terrace houses, factories and shops, many of which were excavated, with walls as high as 2 metres still present in areas. Over the course of the excavations 41,626 artefact fragments were excavated. The artefacts from Phase One fit within the short timeframe of 1835-1855, making it highly significant, as it is currently one of the largest early Melbourne artefact collections.</p> <p>Nominated by Nadia Bajzelj</p>	
2009	Former Pentridge Prison <i>Heritage Victoria, 8 Nicholson Street PO Box 500 East Melbourne 8002, Melbourne VIC 3002</i>	Pentridge; HM Prison, Pentridge
	<p>Although the former Pentridge Prison site contains a diverse range of historical archaeological features and deposits that have been investigated by various archaeologists at different times, the 2009 project is probably the most significant. The investigation focussed on a mass grave of executed prisoner remains. The inmates had formerly been executed and buried at the Old Melbourne Gaol in the late 19th and early 20th century, before being exhumed and relocated to Pentridge in April 1929 following the closure of the Old Melbourne Gaol. The location of the prisoner reburials was not accurately recorded by prison authorities, and the re-location of the burials presented a challenge for historians and archaeologists, as the site was being developed from the mid 1990s onwards.</p> <p>Nominated by Jeremy Smith</p>	
May to June 2016 with monitoring later in 2016, July 2017 and March 2018	Parliament House and Gardens <i>110-160 Spring Street, East Melbourne, Vic, 3002, Melbourne VIC 3002</i>	Parliament House (Including Grounds, Works and Fences); Parliament House, Melbourne;
	<p>The church of St Peter's Eastern Hill was constructed to the north of the current Parliament House gardens in 1847-48. This was followed by the attached Diocesan Grammar School building and parsonage in 1849 and 1850. A second building for a State Denominational school was constructed in 1860. An outbuilding and cesspits were on site by 1867. The site was leased as a state school between 1874-1883. The footprints of these buildings are now within the Parliament House site, on land which was transferred to Parliament in 1885. On (or possibly before) the transfer of the land, the parsonage and school buildings were demolished. The plot was re-landscaped in 1888 to a scheme that persists to this day and included terraces for a bowling green and tennis court. Since the late 19th century the Site has remained largely unchanged, aside from the installation of a temporary office building in 1974.</p> <p>Nominated by Ian Travers; Christine Williamson; Anne-Louise Muir</p>	
Mernda		
June-July 2017	Old Bridge Inn <i>640 Bridge Inn Road, Mernda, Mernda VIC 3754</i>	
	<p>The Old Bridge Inn was originally a squatter's residence and farmhouse built in wattle-and-daub by the Willis brothers c. 1937 for their run known as Wanstead. It was built beside a ford on the Plenty River. In 1841 a liquor licence was issued to them for the building and it became a landmark in the area. It was bought in 1851 by Moses Thomas who continued to run the inn in this location and likely expanded it. The Old Bridge Inn was an important place in the 1840s</p>	

Year Site Name

Mernda

and 1850s Mernda, serving as a local landmark, a stop for travellers, a refuge during bushfires, and a focus to community gatherings and social interaction. Thomas moved the inn to a new location on the main Plenty Road in the 1860s. The archaeological site is one of the earliest commercial structures preserved on the outskirts of Melbourne.

Nominated by Michelle Negus Cleary

Mornington

1969–1970

Fossil Beach Cement Works

The Esplanade and Bentons Road , Mornington VIC 3934

James M Robertson, applied for a patent to manufacture cement from septarian nodules in Victoria in 1861. The cement works at Fossil Beach were constructed in 1862 and the company traded as the Patent Septaria Cement Co. the first attempt to manufacture Roman (hydraulic) cement in Victoria. Tenders were called for mac(a 10-12 horsepower steam engine, erection of a kiln and tanks, jetty and sheds, and supply of firewood. Within 12 months the company failed because the septaria nodules were limited and the process expensive. The Fossil Beach Cement Works were subject to thorough archaeological excavation during the late 1960s by William Culican and John Taylor, published in 1972. this was one of the first historical archaeological excavations to be carried out and published in Australia.

Nominated by Gary Vines

Morrison's

1990–1992

Dolly's Creek

Angees Road, Morrison's VIC 3334

The community of Dolly's Creek began following a rush for alluvial gold in 1857. By 1861 the settlement was at its height with nearly 700 residents including numerous European and Chinese families with small children. A school was opened in 1859 and a post office in 1865 but a formal township was never surveyed, and the miners and their families lived on Miners' Right allotments on the Goldfields Common. The colony's first water license was secured by the Lal Lal Waterworks Company in 1862 to carry water to the community for ground and hydraulic sluicing. Small quartz veins were also exploited as were deep leads in the valley of the nearby Moorabool River at Morrison's. Payable gold was largely worked out by the 1880s and many of the families selected small farms in the area and continued to mine on a part-time basis. Some of the Chinese miners took over the water license and mining leases but by the twentieth century mining had largely ended and the area became a timber reserve.

Nominated by Susan Lawrence

Mudgegonga

Surveys in 2015 and 2019; No Excavation.

Brewster Buffalo Wreck, Mt. Stanley, VIC

Granite Creek Road, Mudgegonga VIC 3737

The wreck is that of an American Brewster Buffalo aircraft that crashed in bad weather while flying between Laverton, west of Melbourne, and Wagga Wagga in NSW, on 1 July 1942. The pilot, 2/Lt H.O. Null, Jr, of California, was killed in the crash and is now buried at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Hawaii. The site has been surveyed in 2015 and 2019, and consists of numerous pieces of aircraft wreckage. Some artefacts include WWII era paint, potentially representing manufacturer-applied markings for the original Dutch customer, as well as American markings applied in the field in Australia. The wreck directly represents Australian, American, and Dutch involvement in the Second World War, in particular Australian and American air power in the state of Victoria. The aircraft was one of only 20 of this type of Brewster Buffalo aircraft to have been built and is also representative of the type's RAAF service around Australia. Only one near complete Buffalo example survives - in Finland.

Nominated by Daniel J. Leahy

Port Albert

[not given]

Chinaman's Point, Port Albert

NA, Port Albert VIC

Established during the Victorian Gold Rush, the fish curing site at Chinaman's Point, Port Albert was excavated as part of a wider exploration of the Chinese fishing industry in Victoria. The site and wider research provides a deep discussion of the lifestyles and contributions of Chinese migrants living and working during the Gold Rush. The research covers how Chinese workers at fish curing sites lived, worked, organised themselves, participated in colonial society as

Year **Site Name**

Port Albert

well as the reason for their decline. The 29,000 fragments recovered from the site provide vital information on the material culture of Gold Rush era Chinese communities from 1850s to the 1870s.

Nominated by Bronwyn Woff

WA

Albany

2002, 2008,
2012,
currently

Strawberry Hill Farm, Albany
174 Middleton Road, Albany WA 6330

Old Farm Strawberry Hill

Strawberry Farm is the earliest farm in Western Australia. It was first cleared in 1828, and occupied continuously into the mid-20th century before being taken over by the National Trust of WA. Has two of the earliest extant buildings in WA - the Workers cottage (constructed 1834) and Farm house (constructed 1836) - which have largely intact original construction features. The site is also significant as it supported the 1826 Albany settlement, is a significant contact site and is associated with important people such as Stirling, Spencer and Bird.

Nominated by sean winter

Cossack

1988 , 1990
and later

Cossack, WA
None, it is a town, Cossack WA 6720

Established in 1860s in territory of Yaburara people. Became centre of pearling industry and a multiethnic settlement with Japanese, Chinese and Malays working alongside Europeans and Aboriginal labour. Cyclone damage and silting of the Harding River saw the pearling industry move north to Broome in the 1880s. The town was slowly abandoned with the last residents leaving in the 1930s.

Nominated by Jack Mc Ilroy

Fremantle

1984 and
1986

Bathers Beach, Fremantle
Bathers Beach only, Fremantle WA 6160

The site at Bathers Beach, Fremantle, includes historic whaling tryworks and associated buildings buried under up to 2m beach sand. The site is likely the earliest whaling station in Western Australia and is possibly the site of first contact in the Perth region. The site was excavated by Jack Mc Ilroy and the Western Australia Museum in the 1980s, and uncovered structures and artefacts associated with the tryworks and whaling activities.

Nominated by Jack Mc Ilroy

Regularly
since 1989

Fremantle Prison
1 The Terrace, Fremantle WA 6160

The Fremantle Prison is a World Heritage site. Construction began in the early 1850s, and the prison was in use from 1855. Fremantle Prison was built as a centrepiece of Western Australia's convict system and was used as working prison until 1991. It has been excavated on a number of occasions since the 1980s by consultancies and UWA. The central cell block is the most important structure as it was built by convicts, and is where they and subsequent prisoners lived and worked. There is also a massive amount of archaeological evidence available within the cell block itself, and excavations have recovered tens of thousands of artefacts.

Nominated by sean winter

Greenough

November
2015 & July
2016

Gray's Store, Greenough, Western Australia
180 McCartney Rd, Greenough WA 6532

Manchester House, Greenough

Gray's Store was constructed 1857–1860 by the merchant, Henry Gray with TOL labourers from Geraldton Barracks. Managed by Henry Gray until 1865, followed by his son, Charles Watson Gray - who introduced the Independent Order of Good Templars to the Greenough Flats & wider WA following a business trip to Melbourne. Therefore, site significance relates to the development of merchant activity in the Midwest and the history of the Temperance

Year Site Name

Greenough

Movement in Western Australia. Site contains extant remains of a two-storey residence, adjoined single-storey warehouse, tack-store and walled yard abandoned since 1940. Residence and warehouse restored from 1977 and maintained by NTWA. Extant archaeological remains excavated from tack store and yard in 2015 & 2016.

Nominated by Melissa Hetherington

Henderson

2007 to present

Peel Town

Beeliar Regional Park, Henderson, Henderson WA 6166

Peel town is a unique first contact site. It contains the archaeology of the first steps British settlers took to establish the Swan River colony in 1829. About 500 men, women and children occupied the site from December 1829 to November 1830. The location of the site was considered elsewhere (Woodman Point about four kilometres north), meaning that much of the site is undisturbed. Excavations since 2007 have unearthed structural remains, large sheet scatters of artefacts and intact rubbish deposits. Work continues on the site. Analysis of the artefacts point to the struggles the first free settlers of Australia experienced. Charcoal deposited and other associated artefacts suggest that colonists had to use imported, high quality furniture as fuel for hearths and fireplaces, while the remains of four structures point to their destruction by bushfire. About 28 people died, and research is presently occurring to try to discover the location of the camp's graveyard.

Nominated by Shane Burke

Nearest is Dampier

1979

Dampier Archipelago

Possibly Murujuga

None, Nearest is Dampier WA 6713 for Dampier

The Dampier Archipelago is important for many reasons. The Aboriginal occupation of the place is well noted. From a historic standpoint, the significance of the place lies in some of the earliest historic period burials, settlements and commercial activities in Northwest Australia including the graves on Enderby Island and Flying Foam Passage, the pastoral settlement on West Lewis Island, the whaling tryworks on Malus Island and in the pearling camp on Gidley Island. The site was excavated by Jack Mc Ilroy and the Western Australia Museum in 1979.

Nominated by Jack Mc Ilroy

New Norcia

2015

The water management system of the monks of New Norcia

Great Northern Highway, New Norcia WA

The wells were the necessary centrepiece of a pastoral empire established by Abbot Salvado to provide the money and food for the New Norcia Mission established in 1847. Each well was built on a freehold property owned by the Benedictine Community of New Norcia of typically 16 hectares. This safeguarded the water resource for a much larger and cheaper pastoral lease of many thousands of acres. At its height in 1887, New Norcia held about 400,000 hectares of pastoral leases with water resources secured by over 200 wells. This system declined rapidly after the mid-1880s with government encouragement of agriculture over pastoralism and its land grants to railway companies which enclosed land and further shut off areas to the graziers. At the time of Bishop Salvado's death in 1900, Benedictine land holdings had fallen to about 162,000 hectares and by 1910 to around 40,500 hectares. The era of construction of monkish wells was over.

Nominated by Ross Bertinshaw

None

3–4 June 2004

Inthanoona

Indenoona

None, None WA None

Inthanoona pastoral station was established in November 1864 by Messrs Viveash, Wilkinson and Middleton with three hundred sheep and three horses; from this a flock of 10,000 sheep developed. Viveash retained the station until 1889, after which its use is less clear, becoming subsumed into Tambrey station by 1915. The station buildings were sited north of the Jones River with the stockyard and shearing shed to the south. Aboriginal people were present at pastoral stations across the Pilbara, and some stations quickly developed a reliance on Aboriginal workers for shepherding, domestic help, cleaning wool, delivering messages and for shearing. Aboriginal people were not only involved in

Year Site Name

None

pastoral and domestic work, but that some were involved in the pearling industry when pastoralists came to use Aboriginal divers to collect pearl shell.

Nominated by Andrew Wilson

York

2010, 2016,
2018, 2019

York Convict Depot
Brooks Street, York WA 6302

York Residency Museum and York
Hospital

Convict depot constructed early 1850s and occupied until 1875 when it became an Invalid hospital and old Men's Home, while Superintendent's quarters became Resident Magistrate's quarters. Most depot buildings demolished in 1896 and bricks reused for construction of York hospital (in use until 1950s). York Shire tried to demolish Residency in 1970s but it was saved by a community campaign and became a museum

Nominated by Sean Winter

New Zealand

Outside AUS

Bay of Islands

March/April
2002

Te Puna Mission
Te Puna Mission, Bay of Islands Outside AUS

Te Puna Mission was established in 1832 and was the home of the King family. John King was a missionary with the Church Mission Society, who established their first mission and the first permanent European settlement in New Zealand in 1814 at nearby Oihi, adjacent to the local Māori community at Rangihoua Pā. Many local Māori, including children being schooled by the missionary family, would have visited this house throughout its occupation. John King baptised over 1000 local people before his death in 1854. The house was subsequently occupied by another missionary, Richard Davis until 1863. While there is no documentary evidence for when the site was abandoned, archaeological investigations suggest that the house was finally abandoned in the early to mid 1870s. Te Puna Mission is located within a pre-existing Māori landscape. Survey of the area around the mission house revealed evidence for Māori occupation including middens, cooking ovens, and fortifications. The survey also uncovered evidence for European plowing of the area for agricultural activities. The mission house site itself consisted of the subsurface remains of the house and associated features. The main structural features included a cellar and probable lean-to structure. The cellar was 3m x 5m in surface area and 1.5m deep.

Nominated by James Flexner

Dunedin

2008

Dunedin Causeway
209 George Street, Dunedin Outside AUS

During development of the Wall Street Mall in 2008 a buried timber causeway was found. This had been constructed in the late 1840s or early 1850s by the early settlers who arrived in Dunedin from 1848 as part of a Wakefield Class Settlement project. The timber causeway was constructed from logs and branches from the bush above the town site in order to create a dry path down from the forest (a source of building timber) the location of the fledgling settlement. It is the oldest artefact so far discovered related to the first settlers of 1848.

Nominated by Peter Petchey

Kerikeri

2012–2013

Hohi
Oihi Road, Rangihoua Bay, Kerikeri Outside AUS NA

Oihi

Location of the first Church Missionary Society Mission established 1814 by Samuel Marsden et al. Also known as Oihi, the site is a major place in early Aotearoa New Zealand history where CMS missionaries established a small village under the auspices of Tangata whenua from the nearby large Maori settlement at Rangihoua Pa . It was the place where Samuel Marsden the first CMS sermon was preached. Excavations uncovered house structures and artefacts

Year Site Name

Kerikeri

associated with the occupation of the Mission, and has especially contributed to the study of schooling in early missions.

Nominated by Moira Jackson

Ōtautahi Christchurch

2010–2020

Christchurch

n/a, Ōtautahi Christchurch Outside AUS

Occupied by Māori since 14th century and colonised by Europeans (Canterbury Association) in 1850 as part of planned, ideological settlement. Officially designated a city in 1856, grew to become New Zealand's second largest city. Development in 19th century included landscape modification, local industry, local and national identity formation, urban infrastructure, labour and feminist movements and a characteristic built environment. Post-earthquake archaeology of 19th century city, geographically focused in CBD and eastern suburbs

Nominated by Jessie Garland

Rural

1985

Bullendale

Richardson Mountains, Otago, New Zealand, Rural Outside AUS

Phoenix Hydro-Electric Power Station

In the 1880s the Phoenix Mining Company was searching for a new way of powering their stamper battery at the remote gold mining settlement of Bullendale. The solution selected was hydro-electric power, at the time still in its infancy. Two Anglo-American Brush Corporation Arc Dynamos powered by two Pelton wheels were hauled into the mountains. The power station was first run in February 1886, and was New Zealand's first industrial hydro-power scheme. The abandoned dynamos, Pelton wheel and electric motor are still in place in the mountains, on public conservation land. This is one of the oldest surviving (albeit ruinous) hydro-power stations in the world.

Nominated by Peter Petchey

Tairua

2014–2015

HMS Tortoise 'Camp in the Forest' (CITF)

Te Karo Stream (approx 1 km upstream from HW mark), Te Karo Bay, Tairua Outside AUS Unknown

Sailor's Grave, Te Karo Bay (Tairua area, NZ)

HMS Buffalo and HMS Tortoise visited the Te Karo Bay site to gather kauri spars for RN in 1840 and 1842 respectively. Buffalo sank of Whitianga after a major storm. Tortoise returned, to complete the spar-gathering task. CITF was their main working camp in the bush; occupied for about 10 months. Spars were felled, dragged out of the forest by Maori contractors, rafted together and towed to Slipper Island, where they were loaded in the ship by means of ports cut in the hull. After the load was complete, the camp site was abandoned. CITF is thought to be the only unmodified spar-logging camp site still in existence in NZ. Leveled platforms for tent sites, shallow pits of temporary buildings, fire places, haul tracks for spar logs

Nominated by David Wilton

Westport

Not excavated

Denniston Plateau

Denniston, Westport Outside AUS 7891

Denniston

Wikipedia says during the first few decades of the 20th Century, up to 1400 people lived in the townships on the Denniston Plateau to service the large coal mines there. Coal was transported in railway wagons from the plateau via the Denniston Incline to Conns Creek, where steam locomotives of New Zealand Railways took coal trains to the port of Westport. The Denniston Incline closed in 1967. The plateau now has a population of fewer than 10 people, and virtually all the buildings and structures have gone, although many historical relics remain – scattered throughout the plateau and incline area amongst the scrub vegetation.

Nominated by stephen curham

Whangarei

Year **Site Name**

Whangarei

NA

Ruapekapeka Pa

Kawiti's Pa

Ruapekapeka Road, Towai , Whangarei Outside AUS

Ruapekapeka is New Zealand's best preserved land war battlefield. The ditch and bank defences, a carronade used by Chief Kawiti and the earthen defences of the British forward position are still visible. At Ruapekapeka both sides learned significant lessons that influenced our subsequent land war history. Māori realised they could effectively take on the British army; the British realised they would need to deploy a much larger army to be effective. The innovative design of the Māori pā was very effective as a defence against British muskets and heavy artillery. The northern war is notable as the first armed uprising and a portent for future events. Larger wars continued to be fought elsewhere until the 1870s. The process of resolving Treaty issues continues more peaceably into the present day. The history of Ruapekapeka is entwined with that of the Treaty of Waitangi, a living document which continues to shape New Zealand society. "The very existence of the Ruapekapeka site counteracts a powerful myth; the idea that Māori and Pākehā were miraculously joined as one after the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi". (Jamie Belich, 1986). <https://www.doc.govt.nz/parks-and-recreation/places-to-go/northland/places/ruapekapeka-pa/>

Nominated by Moira Jackson

Papua New Guinea

Outside AUS

n/a

Feb 2019 and ongoing

Etoa, Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea
n/a, n/a Outside AUS

'The Lost Battlefield'

Set in the traditional hunting grounds of the Isurava Biage people the site has been utilised for many generations by the traditional landowners. It contains the remains of a WW2 battlefield dating to October 1942. The site contains both artefacts and human remains from this battle. Subsequent to the battle the area was declared tabu by the locals and it is only recently that it has been used again for hunting. The site is set on a steep ridge in primary rain forest between approx 1400m and 2100m above sea level. Over 300 features (weapons pits) and artefact caches have been recorded between 2010 and 2018. To date 75 pits have been excavated revealing numerous artefacts from the battle and whole and partial sets of remains from 5 individual soldiers (Japanese).

Nominated by Matthew Kelly