



IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT

Inveresk, Launceston, Tasmania

24-26 September 2009

2009 Conference Program

A joint conference for

Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology

Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology

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Citation Details:

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In a Global Context Conference at a Glance

Wednesday September 23 rd , 2009		
9:30AM – 3:00PM	Maritime Museums Tour	
1:00PM – 5:00PM	Afternoon Devonshire Tea and Guided Tours of World Heritage Nominated Properties - Brickendon & Woolmers	
5:30PM – 7:30PM	Conference Registration /Welcome Reception – Queen Victoria Museum & Art Gallery Phenomena Factory - Inveresk	
Thursday September 24 th , 2009 - Tramshed Conference Centre		
	#29 Tram Room	Auditorium
8:00AM – 8:45AM	Conference Registration	
9:00AM – 10:30AM	Posters/Photos	Session 1 <i>Raw Materials: exploration, extraction, processing and transport</i>
10:30AM – 11:00 AM	Morning Tea	
11:00AM –12:30PM	Posters/Photos	Session 2 <i>New Techniques & Scientific Methods: Globalisation in Archaeology</i>
12:30 PM – 1:30PM	Lunch	
1:30PM- 3:00PM	Posters/Photos	Session 3 <i>Australian Conflict Archaeology</i>
3:00PM – 3:30PM	Afternoon Tea	
3:30PM – 5:00PM	Posters/Photos	Session 4 <i>Australian Conflict Archaeology</i>
5:00PM – 5:30PM	Break	
5:30PM – 6:45PM		Guest Speaker - Lieutenant Colonel James Brownlie Project Manager Australian Fromelles Project Group
Friday September 25 th , 2009 - Tramshed Conference Centre		
8:00AM – 8:45AM	Conference Registration	
9:00AM – 10:15AM	Posters/Photos	Tour of the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery
10:15AM – 10:45 AM	Morning Tea	
10:45AM – 12:30PM	Posters/Photos	Session 5 <i>Internationalization of Cultural Heritage Management theme Underwater Cultural Heritage - recent International developments</i>

	#29 Tram Room	Auditorium
12:30 PM – 1:30PM	Lunch	
1:30PM – 3:00PM	Posters/Photos	Session 6 Student & Recent Research
3:00PM – 3:30PM	Afternoon Tea	
3:30PM – 4:30PM	Posters/Photos	Session 6 (cont) Student & Recent Research
4:30PM – 5:30PM	Posters/Photos	Session 7 Internationalisation of cultural heritage management
5:30PM – 7:00PM	Break	
7:00PM	Dinner at The P@V	
Saturday September 26th, 2009 - Tramshed Conference Centre		
	#29 Tram Room	Auditorium
8:00AM – 8:45AM	Conference Registration	
9:00 AM – 10:30AM	Posters/Photos	Session 8 Management of archaeological collections post excavation - Panel discussion
10:30AM – 11:00 AM	Morning Tea	
11:00AM –12:30PM	Posters/Photos	Session 9 Transporting Ideas, Cultures and People
12:45 PM – 1:45PM	Lunch	
1:45PM – 3:00PM	AGMs	
3:00PM – 3:30PM		
3:30PM -5:00PM	Closing Drinks & Conference Awards Presentation Blue Cafe Bar	
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In a Global Context – Conference Welcome

2009 Conference Committee Welcome

The 2009 Conference Committee would like to welcome all the conference delegates to Launceston. This conference brings together the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology and the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology in Tasmania for the first time since the inaugural joint conference of the two organizations in 1995.

From early exploration and settlement, through to today, the social and economic development of the Australasian region has been shaped by global influences. This conference will explore the development and management of Australasia's historic and maritime archaeological sites, places and artefacts within the broader context of relevant world events.

We invite you to discuss the archaeological evidence for Australasia's role in the globalisation process.

Enjoy the conference and please take the time to enjoy some of Tasmania's unique natural and cultural sites whilst you're here.

The 2009 Conference Committee

2009 Conference Committee

Chair:	Denise Gaughwin	(Forestry Practices Authority)
Committee:	Jody Steele Richard Tuffin Peta Knott Greg Jackman Angie McGowan Elspeth Wishart Brad Williams Linda Clark	(Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania), (Austral Tasmania), (Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery), (Port Arthur Historic Sites & Hydro Tasmania), (Heritage Tasmania), (Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery), (Glenorchy and Southern Midlands Councils) and (Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery).
Assisted by:	Liz Fitzgerald Anthony Bagshaw	(Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania) (PhD Candidate – LaTrobe University)

Contacts and Points of Interest

Who/What:	Phone:
Emergency	000
Conference Emergency	Jody 0409 280 706 Richard 0400 193 545 Peta 0407 723 987
Taxi	132 227 or 131 008
Tramshed Function Centre	03 6331 6115
Police Tasmania	03 6230 2111
Metro Tasmania	13 22 01

ASHA President's Welcome

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the 2009 ASHA/AIMA conference. Tasmania is a special place for Australasian historical archaeologists, offering a landscape of fascinating sites which have hosted some of the earliest researches in our field. For over 30 years archaeologists have also been trained or otherwise participated in the ongoing investigations at Port Arthur, providing a strong bond of shared experience and practical experience between the generations.

This year has been very exciting for ASHA as it goes electronic with a new and much more interactive website. Thanks to the tireless work of VP Penny Crook, we can now provide a wide range of information to the public and our members on historical archaeology in Australasia. The decision was made to scan and make available for free the first 20 years of the AHA journal, our back newsletters and the old publication series, as a means of improving the profile of the society, its members, and their research. Existing and new members will enjoy on-line payments of memberships and new publications, and a special Members Only section where they can access the last 5 years of journals and eventually other materials. Regional representatives will take on a new role of collecting and providing information on HA publications, sites open to the public, displays, talks and other items of interest for their area. At the same time we are also signing agreements to ensure the journal is indexed and citations appears on various academic and open search engines. This will improve our visibility to the rest of the archaeological world, and with luck will also encourage greater international interest and membership.

As always, providing an annual conference is an important part of what ASHA as a society does for its members. It allows a very dispersed group to come together, not just to share the fruits of research and explore new ideas, but also to catch up with old friends, meet new people, and renew those social bonds which have created a surprisingly close professional community. By meeting once again with AIMA we also affirm the links with our closest allied society, recognising that our areas of interest and activity continue to merge.

On behalf of ASHA I thank the conference organisers for their hard work and wish everyone an enjoyable and exciting conference. All the best,

Dr Martin Gibbs
ASHA President

AIMA President's Welcome

Welcome to the 2009 AIMA/ASHA conference!

The natural and cultural landscape of Launceston, and Tasmania generally, provides a fantastic backdrop for our main conference theme of the maritime and historical archaeology of globalisation.

The Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery's Inveresk rail yards are a stunning example of an industrial location re-used and adapted for heritage, culture and education. Being the centre of northern Tasmania's pastoralism and mining booms over the years, it is a reminder of the driving forces of cycles of boom and bust, and of the possibilities for sustainability and regeneration. As a major rail centre and inland river port for sailing vessels and steamships crossing Bass Strait, Launceston also demonstrates well the links between both our associations and land and sea – or as I prefer to call it 'surf and turf'.

In terms of maritime archaeology and AIMA, Launceston is important to events surrounding the shipwreck site of the SS *City of Launceston* (1863-65), flagship of the Launceston-based Launceston and Melbourne Steam Navigation Company (LMSNC). In 1865 the *City of Launceston* was wrecked following a collision in Port Phillip, Victoria, and the LMSNC collapsed as a result of legal costs. The discovery of the wreck in 1981 by a group including founding AIMA member Terry Arnott, led directly to the enacting of Victorian state historic shipwreck legislation, and creation of the then Historic Shipwrecks Unit of the Victoria Archaeological Survey. So it could be said that it all started here in Launceston!

On behalf of AIMA a big thank you to our sponsors for your support and the conference organisers for all of your hard work to make this event happen, and we look forward to an enjoyable time that will further the already strong friendship, collegiate and research links between AIMA and ASHA.

Ross Anderson
AIMA President

Participating Society Details

The *In a Global Context Conference* will combine the annual conferences of the following organizations:

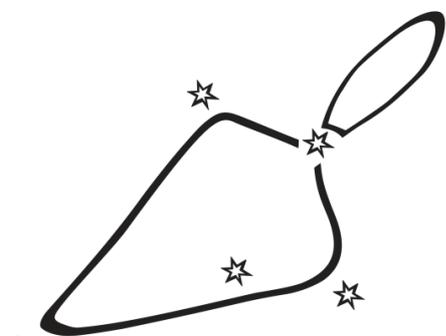


AUSTRALASIAN INSTITUTE FOR
MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY

AIMA 2008-2009 Committee

President	Ross Anderson
Senior Vice-President	Cos Coroneos
Vice President	David Nutley
Vice President	Andrew Viduka
Secretary	Cass Philippou
Treasurer	Jun Kimura
Public Officer	Jennifer Rodrigues

AIMA
<http://www.aima.iinet.net.au>



AUSTRALASIAN SOCIETY FOR
HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

ASHA 2008-2009 Committee

President	Martin Gibbs
Vice President	Mac North
Vice President	Penny Crook
Secretary	Katrina Stankowski
Treasurer	Sue Singleton

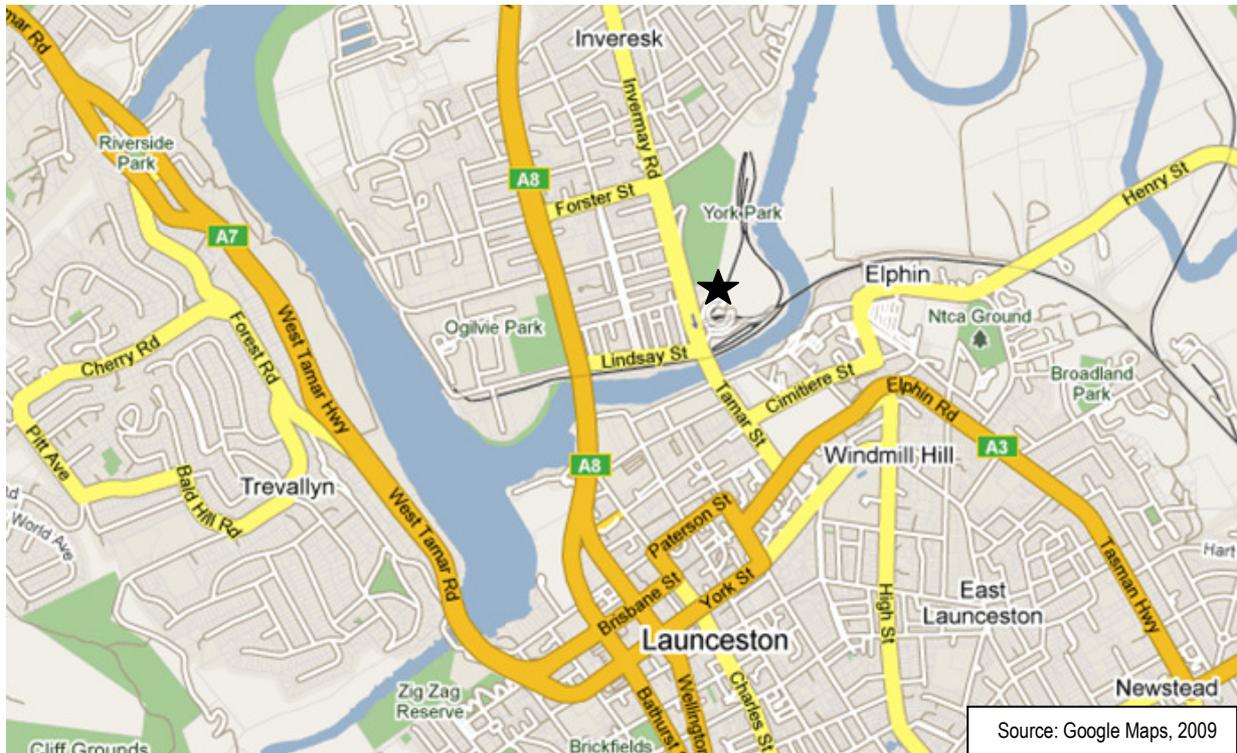
ASHA Inc
Box 220 Holme Building
University of Sydney, NSW 2006
<http://www.asha.org.au>

General Conference Information

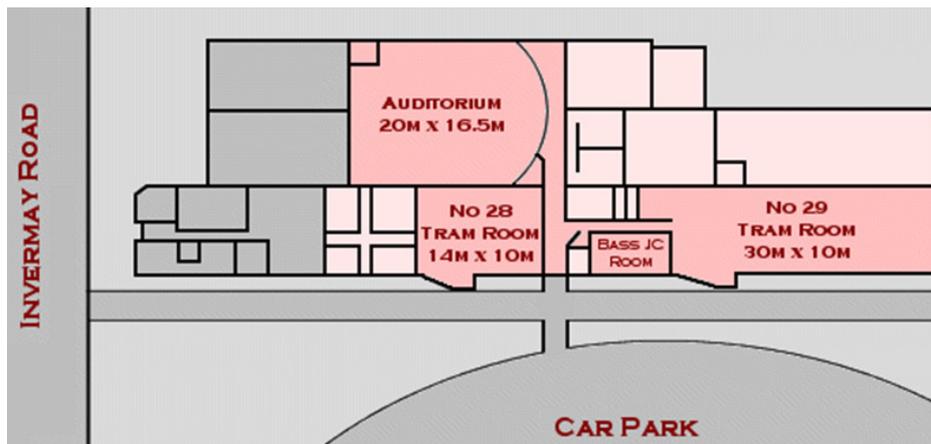
Conference Venue Location

The main conference venue is the Launceston *Tramshed Function Centre & Auditorium* located at the Inveresk Rail Yards:

4 Invermay Rd, Inveresk, Launceston, Tasmania



Conference Venue - Tramshed Function Centre & Auditorium Map



The conference sessions will be held in the **Auditorium**

Daily registration will be available in the **No. 29 Tram Room**

Conference refreshments will be served in the **No. 29 Tram Room**

Parking at the Tramshed Function Centre & Auditorium

Public Parking is available at the Conference Venue:
\$1 per hour or \$3 per day or \$2 per day - School of Architecture Car Park
Parking spaces: various. Open: Monday - Saturday 9.00am - 5.30pm

Driving Directions from Launceston Airport to the Tramshed Function Centre & Auditorium

Leaving the Airport Head southeast	0.2 km
Take the 1st left, towards Evandale Rd	0.2 km
Take the 2nd right on to Evandale Rd	2.4 km
At the roundabout, take 1st exit onto Midland Hwy	10.8 km
Continue on Bathurst St	1.6 km
Continue on the A8 East Tamar Hwy	0.4 km
Turn right at Lindsay St	0.4 km
Turn left at Esk St	0.2 km
Take the 1st right on to Dry St	55 m
Turn right at the 2nd cross street onto Invermay Rd	46m Destination will be on the right

From Launceston Airport to Launceston CBD

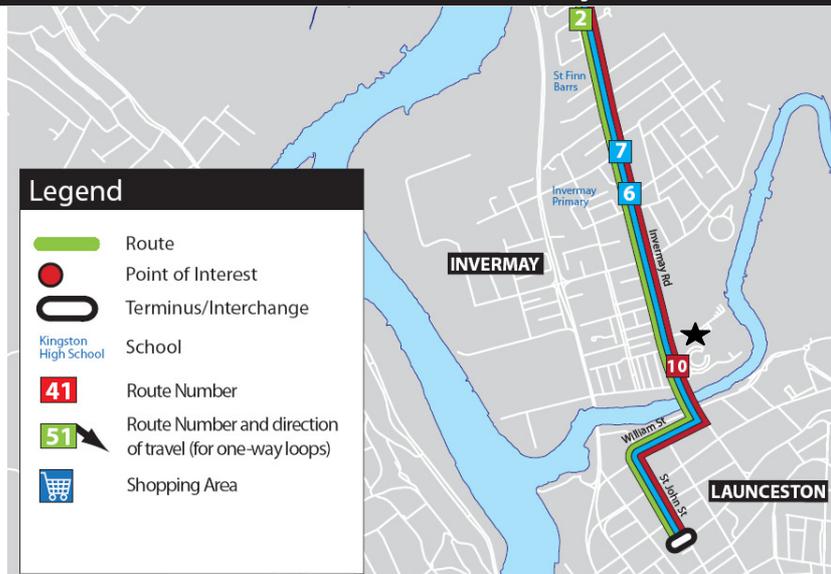
The Airporter Shuttle Bus Service operates from the Launceston Airport to the Launceston CBD and surrounding regions. Price to/from Launceston Airport to city is single fare \$14 or double fare \$24 - Contact (03) 6343 6677 for reservations and enquiries.

Taxi Combined Launceston. Phone 132 227 or 131 008 or www.taxicombined.com.au. The approximate cost of a taxi to Launceston is \$30 to \$35.

Bus from Launceston CBD to the Tramshed Function Centre & Auditorium

Several Metro buses pass by the front of the conference centre, in particular Route 2, 6, 7 & 10 which leave from Stop E in the St. John Street Bus Mall.

NORTH BUS - City - Invermay - Mowbray - Alanvale - Mayfield - Rocherlea 
For Route, Timetable & General Information call the Metro Hotline 13 22 01 or go to www.metrotas.com.au



Conference Function & Tour Information

World Heritage Nominated Convict Sites tour:

Visit Brickendon and Woolmers, two historic sites up for World Heritage Listing.

Devonshire afternoon tea included.

Wednesday 23rd September 1pm - 5pm. Departing from in front of Tramshed (Conference Venue & Returning in time for Reception & Welcome Drinks)

Woolmers Estate is a property situated approximately 7km from Longford along the banks of the majestic Macquarie River. It was settled in 1817 by Thomas Archer and continuously occupied by the Archer family until 1994, making it one of the most outstanding examples of 19th century rural and colonial settlements in Australia. The original homestead was built in c.1819 and the Italianate front added in the early 1840s. Over 20 other structures were built on the property between 1819 and 1850 and 15 of these still survive today. The property passed through six generations before Thomas VI bequeathed the Estate and its contents to the Archer Historical Foundation in May 1994. The site was opened to the public in December 1995 and Woolmers achieved public museum status in 1997. In October 2001 the Archer Historical Foundation restructured the organisation and changed name to become the Woolmers Foundation Incorporated.

The Estate itself is of outstanding cultural and historical significance. The array of extant buildings that still remain on the Estate, including the main and family houses, workers' cottages, former chapel, blacksmith's shop, stables, coach house, bake house, pump shed, gardener's cottage, wool and apple packing sheds, provides an insight into the social and organisational structure of a large colonial estate. Many of the buildings found within the Estate's grounds were constructed during the 1840's, with some dating back to as early as 1820. The outbuildings precinct itself exemplifies the development and operations of a large 19th Century property and provides an insight into the social and cultural structure of a colonial pastoral estate. Woolmers Estate operated as a large farming property with assigned convict labour from the early 1820's until the late 1850's. Convicts were predominantly responsible for building the Homestead, farming and agricultural buildings, extensive drainage systems and outbuilding structures and were instrumental in the expansion of the property. Whilst male convicts worked as blacksmiths, tanners, bricklayers and agricultural hands, the female convicts worked mainly as domestic servants and occasionally alongside male convicts on the farm. The females were housed in separate quarters in the main Homestead, while male convicts were accommodated in barracks on the farm.

The Estate is listed on the register of National Estates and with the Tasmanian Heritage Council and most recently achieved National Heritage listing. A significantly important development for the Estate involves the process of World Heritage nomination.

Located in Northern Tasmania, the historic working farm of Brickendon is situated on the outskirts of the town of Longford, 20 kilometres from Launceston. Brickendon Estate is a remarkable example of a farming property dating from the 1820s. The property has been continuously farmed by the descendents of the Archer family for six generations, who have ensured that the convict-built farm complex, Georgian country house and formal garden remain largely intact. The estate is of outstanding national significance for its association with the convict assignment system and as a designed landscape which provides a record of continuous farming practice. The convict assignment system was set up to provide labour to settlers in exchange for food and clothing. The government also saw the system as a cost-effective way to develop colonial infrastructure, assist settlers in developing their land and reforming convicts through hard and constant work. Around 85% of convicts transported to Australia passed through the system. At Brickendon, male convicts worked as blacksmiths, tanners, bricklayers and agricultural hands, while female convicts worked in domestic service.

The Estate's original 420-hectare property is in very good condition. The Georgian house in its garden setting, farm buildings, hedges, and land use patterns all provide a rare source of information about the living and working conditions of settlers and the convicts assigned to rural estates from the 1820s to the end of transportation to Tasmania in 1853. Brickendon is also uncommon in that the range of buildings show early colonial agricultural and pastoral farming practices based on British practice and techniques imported by the Archer family and developed over six generations. These building types and construction methods are represented by the timber pillar granary, Dutch barns, the poultry house and the blacksmith's shop with its associated collection of tools. The place has enormous research potential thanks to its extensive documentary records, including family diaries and early maps which detail the layout and development of the estate.

Maritime Museums Tour

Visit Low Head Pilot Station and the lighthouse and fog horn then marvel at the Norfolk replica at the Bass and Flinders Centre. Two course cooked lunch included.

Wednesday 23rd September 9am - 3pm. Departing from in front of Tramshed (Conference Venue & Returning in time for Reception & Welcome Drinks)

The Low Head Light Station was established in 1833 - the third light station to be established in Australia. The Light Station has been developed over a period of 170 years and includes a suite of buildings including the lighthouse, various residential quarters, a fog horn building, former stables, workshops, a meteorological recording station and garages.

The lighthouse is owned and operated by the Australian Marine Safety Authority, while the remainder of the Light Station is managed by the Parks and Wildlife Service. In 2000, the Low Head Light Station reserve was gazetted as an Historic Site under the *Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Act, 1975*. The whole of the site is listed on the Register of the National Estate and on the Tasmanian Heritage Register.

Although a pilot service had been established near the entrance to Port Dalrymple as early as 1805, there is little documentary evidence about these early operations. It is known that a flagstaff was located on the headland where the lighthouse now stands and this was used for signalling to Pilots Bay, where longboats and crews were stationed.

By 1835 the piloting operations numbered at least 36 men, many of whom were housed at Low Head, probably in a timber barracks. In 1835 the current Pilots Row building was constructed to replace an existing weatherboard building that was no longer adequate for the pilots and their families. The Coxswain's Cottage was constructed in 1847 and six paired cottages for the boat crews were added between 1859 and 1861. A weatherboard schoolhouse was built at the Pilot Station in 1861 for the children of the families stationed at Low Head.

The Low Head Pilot Station was transferred to the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service in 1998. The Tasmanian Ports Corporation still operates a pilot service out of Low Head but no staff reside at the Pilot Station.

The Bass & Flinders Centre is located in Elizabeth St, George Town, and amongst other attractions, houses the *Elizabeth*, a replica of the whaleboat that Capt John Kelly sailed round Van Diemen's Land in 1815. The replica is fully rigged and is available for close-up viewing. The *KD*, a beautiful old clinker built vessel purchased from the Launceston Sea Scouts, with the generous assistance of two donors, is also on display. The Upper Gunn Deck (named in memory of John Gunn MBE) houses a beautifully rebuilt Tamar Class Dinghy, *Melanie*, a small yacht that many youngsters learnt to sail in on the Tamar River and beyond, along with a number of beautifully made quilts depicting (in the minds of the makers) 'what Bass & Flinders' may have seen on their arrival in and around Port Dalrymple in 1798.

The replica *Norfolk*, in all her glory, is also available for viewing and boarding. You'll hear about Bass & Flinders, two of our early maritime explorers and their adventures on the Tamar River and elsewhere.

Welcome Reception and First Night Conference Registration



Date: Wednesday September 23rd, 2009
Time: 5:30PM till 7:30PM
Location: Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery
2 Invermay Rd, Inveresk

Located adjacent to the Conference Venue.

Free with conference registration.

This event is proudly sponsored by the **Parks and Wildlife Service & Heritage Tasmania**

The Welcome Reception will be held in the Phenomena Factory within the museum. A registration table will be available at the venue for the evening. The Phenomena Factory is the result of a successful partnership between Rio Tinto Alcan and the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, with generous support from the Tasmanian State Government and Launceston City Council. The objective of the partnership is to encourage the community to explore and engage with science and technology.

The Phenomena Factory provides hands-on, minds-on, curiosity-on science education for kids of all ages. The centre includes over 30 permanent exhibits with regularly changing programs and displays. Fire your own EX-1 Rocket, challenge yourself in the Perception Tunnel, or test your reactions while you touch, switch, pull and crank your way around the Factory, actively learning about science along the way.

The Conference will be opened by Michelle O'Byrne MP, Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage.

Free Public Lecture – Lieutenant Colonel Brownlie - 'The Fromelles Project'

Date: Thursday September 24th, 2009
Time: 5:30PM till 6:45PM
Location: Auditorium, Tramshed Function Centre & Auditorium, 4 Invermay Rd, Inveresk.
Free to conference delegates and members of the public.

The Fromelles Project's central aim is to recover, identify and reinter the Australian and British soldiers discovered in a mass grave in northern France. Lieutenant Colonel James Brownlie, from the Australian Fromelles Project Group, will brief audience participants on the full scope of the project. In order to achieve that, he will first provide a brief background to WWI and the reasons for the Battle of Fromelles. From that basis, the actual battle and its aftermath will be discussed to frame the modern day recovery operation that is currently underway. James will then describe the Fromelles Project from conception through to the planned Commemorative Event on the 94th Anniversary of the Battle on 19 July 2010. In that process the topics of discovering the graves, recovery of the remains, the identification process, reinterment and finally the commemorative event to honour the service and sacrifice of the those men will all be briefed. At the end James will invite questions from the audience about any project matter that requires clarification or further detail.

Conference Dinner at The P@V

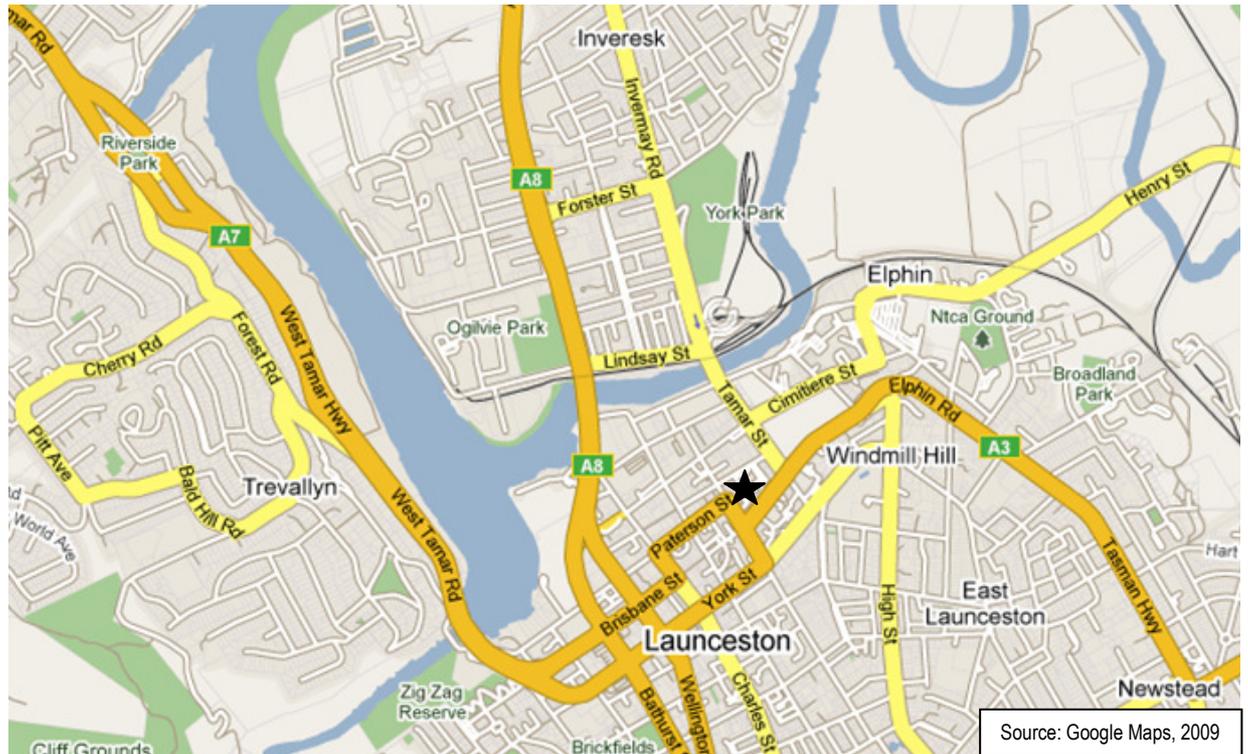
Date: Friday September 25th, 2009

Time: 7:00PM onwards

Location: Yorktown Square, Launceston.

\$55 per person, payable on registration.

This event is proudly sponsored by **Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants**



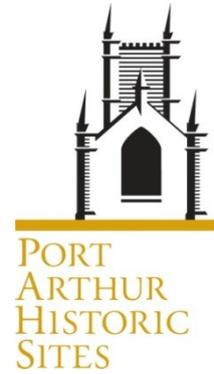
The Conference Dinner will be held at The Pavillion Brewhouse and Function Centre in Yorktown Square in Launceston. Dinner will be a 3-course buffet meal. The venue is within walking distance from the conference venue.

Leaving the Tramshed, Head south on Invermay Rd toward Lindsay St	0.2km
Continue on Tamar St	0.5km
Turn right at Cameron St	0.2km
Turn left at Cameron Cntr just past the Grand Chancellor	0.1km
Turn right at Yorktown Sq	13m
Turn left to stay on Yorktown Sq	6m

The 2009 ASHA Awards will be presented during the Conference dinner.

Sponsors

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Session and Paper abstracts

Session 1: Raw materials: exploration, extraction, processing and transport.

Convenors: Denise Gaughwin & Richard Tuffin.

Thursday September 24th, 2009

9:00AM till 10:30AM

The search for raw materials to feed the industrial revolution was an important part of Australasia's history from the first European visitors to later settlers. Locating the raw materials whether pastoral, agricultural or mineral that could be extracted and processed and sent to distant markets marks the economic and social history of the region. Papers are invited that address any aspect of these activities or review the actions involved in establishing Australasia in the globalisation process.

"A chance missed"? An archaeological interpretation of the mining operations of the government coal mine at Plunkett Point, Tasman Peninsula, Tasmania. Greg Maiden.

The Tasman Peninsula was the site of a unique mining enterprise over a decade before the Australian gold rushes of the 1850's made mining synonymous with Australian Industry. Between 1834 and 1848 the convict coal mine at Plunkett Point produced up to 10,000 tons of coal per year for the colonial market. Employing over 600 men, this was a complex underground mine that was passed over to private enterprise in 1848, followed by eventual commercial oblivion. This paper explores how the Plunkett Point coal mining operation reflects trade-offs between British coal mining expertise and the limitations of the penal system. The sequence of mining is traced through ambiguous historical records and archaeological remains of the mine workings to show why this Van Diemen's Land adventure failed to realize the success achieved by coal mining elsewhere in the Australian Colonies.

Greg Maiden (Runge Mining Consultant & Postgraduate Student)

Thursday September 24th, 2009, 09:00AM – 09:15AM

Shafted: Landscapes of convict coal mining in Van Diemen's Land. Richard Tuffin.

Amongst the many forms of labour a sentenced convict could be tasked with in 19th Century Van Diemen's Land was the extraction of coal. The use of convict labour power in coal mining was no different to its widespread use in other primary industries, such as timber-getting or quarrying: the presence of an accessible resource plus the availability of labour equalling the establishment of convict industrial workcamps across the colony. The use of convicts for coal mining, however, was marked by a confusion on the part of the administrators as to how the labour should be applied and classified. On the one part, the heavy labour aspect of parts of the extraction process was regarded as a severe punishment. On the other was the inescapable fact that the pointy end of the labour wedge – literally at the coal face – needed to know what it was doing, otherwise the whole enterprise was doomed to an inglorious failure.

Five separate sites of convict coal mining have been identified: from the longest-lived operation on the Tasman Peninsula (1833-1848), to the laboured scratchings of a handful of convicts at 1820s Macquarie Harbour. This paper will present the results of the initial phase of desktop research into these operations, focussing on the landscapes that they generated. Using both the documentary and pictorial record, it has been possible to form an early understanding of how both convict and administrator negotiated the overground and underground landscapes of the coal mine. The former landscape was marked by the brick, stone and timber demarcations that were the hallmark of convict stations and workcamps. The latter were landscapes hewn out of rock and coal, where the skill of the convict very much determined whether they received their just measure of pain. An essential part of this has been the comparison of mining technique on a global scale, in an effort to understand how the penal overlay may have altered contemporary coal mining practice and, consequently, the landscapes that remain today.

Richard Tuffin (Austral Tasmania & Postgraduate Student – University of Sydney)

Thursday September 24th, 2009, 09:15AM – 09:30AM

“Water Mills of the Plenty”. Gary Vines.

There are three sites of former water powered flour mills on the Plenty River near Melbourne dating from the 1840s and 50s. Several other water powered mills operated in Victoria, but their histories have been characterised by failure due to the unsuitability of the technology to the local climate. I have recently been recording the site of the Carome Mill ruins at Mernda, where new residential development is transforming the rural landscape. This paper looks at the transplanted water mill technology to the dry climate in Victoria, the adaptations evident in a comparison of the surviving sites with potential British progenitors, and the repercussions for milling of technological, environmental and economic factors. Some previous research on Australian water mills, suggests that they failed because of environmental unsuitability – the water sources were inadequate and unreliable, and there was insufficient understanding of climatic variability. While the Victorian water mills did all failed after only a few years or decades, this may have been due to other factors – politics and insecurity of resource – e.g. water supply was diverted by damming rivers, there was a shift in the wheat belt, and advancements in other technologies - rather than an intrinsic unsuitability of the technology.

Gary Vines (Biosis Research Pty Ltd)

Thursday September 24th, 2009, 09:30AM – 09:45AM

Beyond the Mill: A Model for the Archaeological Investigation of Historical Communities. Karen Murphy.

The investigation of communities of the past has been commonly undertaken in archaeological research in various geographical locations across a range of time periods. Traditionally these investigations have taken an approach which tends to see the community as a bounded entity that can easily be equated with an archaeological site. Moving towards a more interactional approach based in practice theory, this paper presents a model for the archaeological investigation of historical-period communities. This model is used to explore the late 19th century sawmilling community of Cootharaba, southeast Queensland. The community and the interaction of its members are examined at three ‘scales of practice’ which occur in the domestic, local and regional locales. The paper outlines a range of indicators for each scale of practice which may be elucidated through the examination of archaeological and documentary evidence. Examples of the indicators at each scale of practice will be presented for the Cootharaba sawmill community to demonstrate the model’s application.

Karen Murphy (University of Queensland)

Thursday September 24th, 2009, 09:45AM – 10:00AM

An Archaeological Investigation of the Historical Gold Mining Landscape of Mount Shamrock. Geraldine Mate.

This paper takes a fresh approach to understanding mining landscapes going beyond descriptions of artefact distribution. It explores the dialectic nature of place by investigating the manner in which people occupy and alter landscapes.

Using the case study of Mount Shamrock in south east Queensland, I show that settlers brought preconceptions and existing imaginatives to new and unknown environments. In doing so, landscape transformations were driven by cultural ideas and practices, producing structure in the physical landscape. Misconceptions of these environments, as wilderness and alien, shaped the cultural landscapes people viewed and created. Residents also constructed, interacted with and understood their landscape within the context of colonial expansion and governance. The paper provides new insights into attitudes and perceptions of resource exploitation and the nature of mining landscapes.

Geraldine Mate (University of Queensland)

Thursday September 24th, 2009, 10:00AM – 10:15AM

Session 2: New Techniques & Scientific Methods: Globalisation in Archaeology

Convenor: Sarah Ward.

Thursday September 24th, 2009

11:00AM till 12:30AM

The scientific study of maritime archaeological sites in the form of shipwrecks and their cargoes, inundated terrestrial sites, foreshore and inter-tidal sites, is enormously important to the advancement of our knowledge of human history, and our understanding of Australia's place in the global context.

The session provides a forum for researchers in archaeology and related disciplines, to exchange ideas and explore future challenges in the development, application and implementation of new technologies and scientific methods. It is hoped the session will provide momentum in new directions in archaeology, showcasing emerging methods in:

- Exploration and discovery
- Survey and Recording
- Data Management & Dissemination
- Deep Water Archaeology
- Conservation & Management of Underwater and other sites

Together, these are opening up new frontiers in maritime and archaeological science, and creating opportunities for interdisciplinary international development and collaboration in a globalised world.

Managing sites you can't see: developing a conservation management policy for deep water shipwrecks. Hanna Steyne & Cass Philippou.

A number of shipwrecks have been discovered in recent years in depths not only beyond the diving limits of Heritage Victoria staff but also of most recreational divers. This inability to see, survey and record historic shipwrecks leave us blind as site managers. Using traditional approaches, we are unable to monitor the site condition, undertake conservation works, police damage to the site or even the removal of artefacts.

This paper explores the work that Heritage Victoria is currently doing to resolve this problematic situation. We have been taking advantage of established links with the Victorian dive community, contacts with port authorities, water police and the Australian Hydrographic Office. In conjunction with these groups we are calling on unconventional approaches to site recording and cutting edge technology. As we begin to develop a system of recording these sites we hope to be able to actively managing them in the future. Get ready for site plans in power-point, Trimix, ROV's and radial 3D scanners.

Hanna Steyne & Cass Philippou (Heritage Victoria)
Thursday September 24th, 2009, 11:00AM – 11:15AM

Revisiting archaeological assemblages: some suggestions for best practice data collection. Sarah Hayes.

Many collecting organisations across Australia and world wide store large scale archaeological assemblages with a view to allowing future research. However, in many cases the passage of time, record keeping and collection management provide and obstacle to this. A current project to revisit artefacts from five seasons of excavation at the Little Lon and Casselden Place sites in Melbourne's CBD has highlighted some of the difficulties that can be encountered. These include collection strategy in the field, availability and quality of original data, records of the methods used, cataloguing strategy and the physical housing of objects. This paper will introduce the aims of the current project and provide some suggestions on best practice data collection to allow for revisiting assemblages.

Sarah Hayes (LaTrobe University)
Thursday September 24th, 2009, 11:15AM – 11:30AM

Expanding the Archaeological Footprint – The 1911 Australian Antarctic Expedition, a case study.
Anne McConnell.

There is a tendency in the practice of cultural heritage to focus research and assessment on the more visible aspects of a heritage place. This case study uses the Mawson's Huts Historic Site, the main base for the 1911 Australian Antarctic Expedition, a scientific expedition led by Sir Douglas Mawson, to explore how deliberate refocussing of archaeological research can provide different results. In the case of the Mawsons Huts Historic Site, archaeological research undertaken in the summer of 2007-8 which focussed on the scientific work undertaken during the Expedition, in particular the geological work of the Expedition (which numbered two geologists), has been able to build on previous work to provide a better and more comprehensive knowledge of the archaeology, hence archaeological values of the Site. This enriches the values of the site and the improved understanding of the archaeology is critical for the management of this extremely significant heritage site.

Anne McConnell (Consultant)
Thursday September 24th, 2009, 11:30AM – 11:45AM

Geophysical investigations at an Indigenous and Macassan site in Anuru Bay, Arnhem Land.
Jennifer McKinnon, Daryl Guse, Jason Raupp & Toni Massey.

In September 2009, as a part of the Anuru Bay-Wellington Range Collaborative Archaeological Research Project, geophysical investigations using a proton precession magnetometer were conducted. These pre-disturbance surveys were conducted in an effort to understand known and identify unknown subsurface features related to Macassan and Indigenous coastal sites. It was expected that such surveys could be useful for future pre-disturbance surveys and locating similar sites along the Arnhem Land coast. Magnetometer surveys were conducted at both known trepang-processing stone lines and in areas where subsurface features were unknown. Results indicate that magnetometer surveys are effective for identifying features related to Macassan and Indigenous occupation and would be useful during future pre-disturbance surveys to help locate new sites and define site boundaries.

Jennifer McKinnon (Flinders University), Daryl Guse (Australian National University), Jason Raupp (Flinders University) & Toni Massey (Earth, Sea, Heritage Surveys)
Thursday September 24th, 2009, 11:45AM – 12:00PM

Leo's last roar. Cos Coroneos.

In 2007 archaeological monitoring being undertaken by AMAC Group in reclamation along Newcastle's waterfront, unexpectedly encountered the intact iron hull of the PS Leo. A side wheel paddlesteamer built in 1871 it operated as a tug boat in Newcastle. It is believed that during major dredging and reclamation works in Newcastle during WWI the vessel was used as a hulk over which outlet pipes were draped to direct the deposition of dredge spoil. The NSW Heritage Branch approved the vessel's removal and so an intensive in-situ recording programme was instigated. The programme, which included the taking of the vessel's lines, presented some physical and safety challenges which were overcome. This paper discusses the history, conduct and results of the archaeological recording of the PS Leo.

Cos Coroneos (Cosmos Archaeology Pty Ltd)
Thursday September 24th, 2009, 12:00PM – 12:15PM

Session 3 & 4: Australian Conflict Archaeology

Convenors: Brad Duncan & Martin Gibbs.

Thursday September 24th, 2009
01:30PM till 03:00PM & 03:30PM till 05:00PM

Conflict archaeology is an area of developing international interest particularly in the USA and UK. International policies and trends are often reflected in the colonial conflict sites, as settlement and economic development often bring disparate cultures into conflict. Australasian nations have been built upon conflict and the avoidance of it, and offer great potential to inform of events on both global and regional scales. However, despite many individual studies across the country, the scope of this field has still to be focused and defined in Australasia.

This session will explore the nature of current research into conflict archaeology in the Australia/ New Zealand region. The diverse expressions of conflict research will be investigated with reference to potential site types, historic sub-themes and sources, technological change, national and international defence, social and cultural interaction, and methodological approaches for recording archaeological sites. The broad range of topics covered by this theme provides a huge potential for complementary avenues of investigation for both historical and maritime archaeological research.

Paranoia in Port Phillip: Defence Networks around the Queenscliffe Heads, Victoria. Brad Duncan & Bob Marmion.

This paper will explore current research into the 19th and 20th century defence networks of Port Phillip Bay in Victoria. The complementary archaeological and historical studies jointly undertaken by Duncan and Marmion (respectively) have explored how technological change and international political events have stimulated notions of potential conflict, which led to the genesis and expansion of the coastal Victorian defence systems. This ongoing study has produced a chronological history of Victorian coastal defences, and examined the range of archaeological indicators of paranoia as evidenced by former defence sites both above and below water in Port Phillip. This research has produced archaeological characterisations for the predictive modelling of the probable location, scope, chronological and technological development, and regional variation of other archaeological defence sites around Australasia. This research has supplied unexpected glimpses of everyday military life, as evidenced by seemingly innocuous underwater deposits. The study's findings have further challenged and complemented the historical record, especially where poor documentary evidence exists of highly secretive 20th century defence sites. These observations have major implications for the management of archaeological Defence Heritage sites Australia-wide.

Brad Duncan (Aboriginal Affairs Victoria) & Bob Marmion (Bob Marmion History Solutions)
Thursday September 24th, 2009, 01:30PM – 01:45PM

Battlefield Casualty: The Archaeology of a Captured Gun. David Pearson.

Many artefacts in museums lack adequate information about the context from which they were collected. Not surprisingly, this often applies to artefacts recovered from battlefields, where chaotic conditions can result in uncertainty about their origins. This paper examines the case of a Second World War German 88 mm gun preserved in an Australian museum. The museum had little contextual information for this weapon, except that the Australian Army captured it in North Africa in 1942, probably after the Second Battle of El Alamein. However, an archaeological analysis of the gun as physical evidence, particularly of damage incurred during battle, can link it to photographs taken after the battle and re-establish its historical context and the circumstances of its acquisition. In this way, a museum artefact can become more than a mere exhibit. It can be made to document its own past.

David Pearson (National Library of Australia)
Thursday September 24th, 2009, 01:45PM – 02:00PM

Fear of the deep – Cockburn Sound's anti-submarine boom defences. Ross Anderson.

During World War II Australia was under threat of enemy attack by submarines, midget submarines and human torpedoes. In Western Australia anti-submarine boom defences were constructed in Fremantle Harbour and Garden Island naval base in Cockburn Sound.

Construction of the anti-submarine boom defence for Cockburn Sound's northern approaches occurred between November 1942 and April 1944, it being designed to span a distance of 30731 feet (9366m) between Garden Island and Woodmans Point. The structure was a combination of steel hurdles, timber piles (Edolphins¹) and steel mesh nets with tank floats secured to the seafloor by concrete anchors.

Following complaints about the deteriorating structure following the war, in 1964 the Naval Officer in Charge of Western Australia (NOCWA) reported that 'All dolphins in Cockburn Sound have been removed¹, however the remains of one last dolphin remains visible above water. This paper will discuss the fabric of the dolphin, its significance in terms of anti-submarine port defences, and the management of submerged World War II sites in Western Australia.

Ross Anderson (Western Australian Museum)
Thursday September 24th, 2009, 02:00PM – 02:15PM

Architecture of Fear: Civilian-Built Defensive Structures and their Usefulness for Australian Frontier Conflict Studies. Nicolas Grguric.

Historical archaeological investigations into Australian frontier conditions, and in particular, Aboriginal/settler frontier conflict, often have to struggle with the issue of lack of a large body of hard evidence, both physical and documentary. However, recent research has shown the existence and usefulness of a largely un-utilised body of material evidence in the form of structures built by civilian settlers to provide defence against attack. These structures exist throughout Australia and are extremely useful to historical archaeologists investigating frontier conflict. This is because they effectively represent historical 'beacons' in the landscape that alert us to the existence of significant fear felt by the builder at the time of construction. Furthermore, because these structures 'speak for themselves', they can provide evidence of the existence of fear in a geographical area which is not available in the documentary evidence. The recent research into this subject suggests that they represent localised and immediate frontier conditions, and therefore hold great potential to contribute information to regional studies.

Nicolas Grguric (Not Affiliated)
Thursday September 24th, 2009, 02:15PM – 02:30PM

Truthing the *Florence D*: Incorporating remote sensing in Northern Territory research. David Steinberg & Jason Raupp.

In March 2009 a team from the Northern Territory's Heritage Branch conducted an investigation of a site believed to be the wreck of the WWII era blockade runner *Florence D*. Sunk by Japanese fighter planes on their return from the first air attack on Darwin Harbour on 19 February 1942, eyewitness accounts provide only a very general location for the wreck.

Originally identified as an echo sounder anomaly by a local fisherman, the site was surveyed by a local enthusiast using an adapted Hummingbird sounder. This work produced intriguing imagery which coupled with site information gleaned from a bounce dive in very poor visibility, confirmed that it was a cultural feature.

Due to poor visibility, a short diving window and the site's remote location the Heritage Branch team utilized a progression of remote sensing technologies prior to verifying the wreck's identity through diver investigation. This paper explains the trail of evidence that led to this confirmation and brought an end to one of the Northern Territory's great maritime mysteries.

David Steinberg (NT Heritage Branch) & Jason Raupp (Flinders University)
Thursday September 24th, 2009, 02:30PM – 02:45PM

Victoria's Sunken Navy. Peter Taylor.

There was a time when each Australian state and territory had its own naval forces for seaboard protection. Victoria's navy was one of the biggest, and best equipped, having the monitor class vessel, HMS Cerberus, torpedo boats and a number of auxiliaries made up of Harbor Trust and coastal vessels fitted out with a variety of weapons. Much has been written about the Cerberus, but there remains a number of unanswered questions with regards to the auxiliary fleet.

Victoria is fortunate in having, an hour and a half drive from Melbourne, the Ships' Graveyard, and with depths ranging from 26 to 75 metres, it offers the scuba diver a variety of challenges. From approximately 1910, this area received a diversity of obsolete and unwanted vessels. A number of these were part of Victoria's auxiliary fleet. Recently these sites have been visited for more than just a recreational dive, but with the purpose of studying these sites for their unique alterations that turned them from a humble steam hopper barge, into a unit of Victoria's navy, and part of Victoria's defences.

David Steinberg (No Affiliation Supplied)

Thursday September 24th, 2009, 03:30PM – 03:45PM

Air Raid Shelters: Notional Explanations for Concrete Structures. Martin Wimmer.

Think for a moment of structures which embody notions as diverse as defence, statecraft, social stratification and fear. Now think of structures which exist, largely only in individual and social memory despite their continuing physical presence in the community. All of these structures are air raid shelters.

For the main, air raid shelters are no longer recognised as symbols of the fear of aerial attack or of the hardships and restrictions faced by the population during the Second World War. Despite their past importance to Australian citizens and their acknowledged heritage value, with at least 49 of them appearing on various heritage data bases, their simple aesthetics and concrete forms seem to have attracted little more than concrete explanation. In the post-war era, World War II air raid shelters are either (and only briefly) mentioned in histories as facets of social policy or civil defence theory and practise, or in their relationship to the larger ideas of conflict and militarism in the 20th-century. They are largely absent in dedicated higher level research and academic discourse. One consequence of this is that we have little understanding of how rare or unusual these structures are, nor of the complex social issues surrounding their construction and contemporary meanings. This paper will discuss these observations in relation to the World War II civilian air raid shelters of Adelaide.

Martin Wimmer (Flinders University)

Thursday September 24th, 2009, 03:45PM – 04:00PM

Conflict on high: the archaeology of fortified hilltop settlement sites on Santa Isabel, Solomon Islands. Melissa Carter.

There is a widely held view that the intensive headhunting and warfare recorded throughout the Solomon Islands in the mid-late 19th century was a consequence of economic and social destabilization resulting from the Queensland and Fiji Labour Trade systems. This paper presents evidence that although European contact and the introduction of trade goods and weapons may have intensified and changed the nature of these conflicts, their origin was much earlier. Re-analysis of the first European records of the Solomon Islands dating from the 16th century and recent archaeological investigations of fortified hill top sites in northwestern Santa Isabel testify to the significantly earlier development and existence of these activities. Examination of recorded archaeological features and excavated subsistence assemblages suggest changes in local settlement patterns and marine foraging strategies throughout the last 2000 years. By spanning the prehistoric-historic occupation threshold, the archaeology of northwestern Santa Isabel provides a unique case study in conflict archaeology. In this context two major questions are addressed in this paper: How does the archaeological evidence of conflict change throughout the last two millennia of human occupation? What are the distinguishing characteristics of the mid-late 19th century European contact which redefined and intensified inter and intra-island aggression in the western Solomon Islands?

Melissa Carter (Sydney University)

Thursday September 24th, 2009, 04:00PM – 04:15PM

Turbulent waters - Conflict on the Port Phillip Hulks. Brad Duncan & Martin Gibbs.

From the 1850s to the 1870s the five yellow-painted hulks purchased by the Victorian government formed a conspicuous and menacing part of the landscape of gold-rush era Hobsons Bay, near the Port of Melbourne. Originally used as prison ships to house the overflow from Victoria's gaols, these hulks came to embody many of the tensions within the gold-rush society. Over a 25 year period the vessels performed multiple functions, as barracks for convict labourers, a reformatory for boys, an immigration depot, quarantine station, ballast repository, as well as a visible warning to any sailors tempted to jump ship for the goldfields. In the late 1870s two of these vessels, the Deborah and Sacramento, were transferred to the Victorian Defence Force to assist in repelling anticipated attacks from overseas navies expected to target the colony's riches and gold. This paper reviews the historical roles of the hulks and details recent research identifying the probable locations of the Deborah and Sacramento where they were built into landfill at the mouth of the Yarra River after their abandonment in 1882. It also outlines forthcoming remote sensing fieldwork designed to relocate the lower portions of these hulks and considers the potential for the associated archaeological deposits to illuminate the multiple periods of conflict, both internal and external, within the colony.

Brad Duncan (Aboriginal Affairs Victoria) & Martin Gibbs (Sydney University)
Thursday September 24th, 2009, 04:15PM – 04:30PM

The archaeology of military mismanagement: an example from New Zealand's colonial torpedo boat defences, 1884-1900. James Hunter.

In 1882, New Zealand's colonial government purchased four torpedo boats from J.I Thornycroft & Co., a British firm that specialized in the manufacture of such craft and boasted an impressive international clientele. These small, manoeuvrable, steam-powered vessels had their origins in the American Civil War (1861 – 1865) and were specifically designed to attack large warships within the confines of harbours and inland waterways. Torpedo boats were an integral component of the New Zealand government's efforts to develop coastal defences for the colony's most important ports, and part of a larger Australasian response to regional threats and other defence-related concerns.

One of these craft, designated No. 168 by Thornycroft's manufacturing yard, was deployed to the town of Lyttelton in 1884, where it remained for the remainder of its service career. Nearly 100 years later, the vessel's remnants were recovered, conserved and exhibited as the centerpiece of a torpedo boat-themed museum established on the property of the former station where it was once assigned. Data gleaned from archival and archaeological investigation of torpedo boat No. 168 and its associated shed and slipway, demonstrate that Lyttelton's torpedo boat defences were negatively affected by numerous and significant episodes of indecision, mismanagement, incompetence and neglect.

James Hunter (Flinders University)
Thursday September 24th, 2009, 04:30PM – 04:45PM

Session 5: Internationalization of Cultural Heritage Management theme Underwater Cultural Heritage - recent international developments Convenor: Mark Staniforth.

**Friday September 25th, 2009
10:45AM till 12:30PM**

The UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage 2001 entered into force on 2 January 2009. The coming into force of the 2001 UNESCO Convention marks the beginning of a process whereby it will become an important international instrument for the protection and management of the world's fragile, finite and irreplaceable underwater cultural heritage.

There have been some significant international developments in the area of Underwater Cultural Heritage as a result of the entry into force of the 2001 UNESCO Convention and, more generally, from increasing internationalization of Underwater Cultural Heritage Management which have arisen from factors like increasing globalisation and the widespread use of the Internet. This session will provide an opportunity to review some of these developments and to suggest some directions for the future.

Options for Article 21, regional and collaborative training initiatives. Amer Kahn.

The UNESCO 2001 Convention has identified the need for internationally collaborative approaches towards the protection and management of underwater cultural heritage. It outlines the requirement for “competent authorities” to fulfil State party obligations under the Convention. In recognizing the global shortage of skills in underwater archaeology, Article 21 of the Convention calls on State parties to cooperate in the provision of training in underwater archaeology and conservation. In January 2009 a training initiative was developed for maritime archaeologists in the Asia Pacific region by the Maritime Archaeology Department at Flinders University. The “Flinders University Intensive Program in Maritime Archaeology” was run as a six week training program and included participants from Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The program was supported by AusAID via the Australian Leadership Awards Fellowships, the Flinders University Department of Archaeology, national counterpart agencies from the Asia-Pacific region, and State heritage agencies in Australia. This paper will outline the goals and objectives of the program, discuss its implications in light of the UNESCO Convention and identify lessons learnt for future regional programs.

Amer Kahn (Flinders University)

Friday September 25th, 2009, 10:45AM – 11:00AM

Industry movement towards *in situ* preservation: compatibility between method and environment.
Debra Shefi.

Shipwreck environments cannot be regarded as merely the resting place of material remains but rather as the driving force dictating preservation and stability of these remains. With the recent ratification of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage, there has been a more aggressive push towards *in situ* conservation throughout the industry. However, as the field shifts towards less external conservation and more *in situ* preservation there is a need to establish a set standard for site assessment that includes addressing the biological, physical, and chemical factors impacting site stabilization. This paper will discuss these issues by addressing international collaborative projects investigating methods of *in situ* conservation in terms of its compatibility in specific environments as well as address the express need to establish standardised field methods for initial site assessment.

Debra Shefi (Flinders University)

Friday September 25th, 2009, 11:00AM – 11:15AM

Submerged Cultural Heritage Management in Antarctica. Emily Jateff.

Seven nations (Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Argentina, Chile, France and Norway) claim sovereign rights to territory in Antarctica. Under the 1959 Antarctic Treaty and subsequent Madrid Protocol (1999) territorial nations are responsible for protection of cultural heritage under pertinent national legislation. However, the Antarctic Treaty does not provide adequate protection for cultural heritage located within Antarctic waters. Signatories remain at odds over the legal extension of previously recognized territorial claims; an oversight which has implications for Antarctica's submerged cultural heritage sites. Areas such as the Australian Antarctic Territory (AAT) Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) are only recognized by the claimant nation, leaving heritage sites in Antarctic disputed waters virtually unprotected.

It is proposed that in the spirit of the 1959 Antarctic Treaty, the seven territorial claimants employ a ‘common heritage of mankind’ approach to preservation of submerged cultural resources in Antarctica by ratifying the 2001 UNESCO *Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage* on behalf of Antarctica. Implementation of the 2001 Convention could allow for improved management and increased protection for submerged cultural heritage in Antarctic waters below 60° South Latitude without requiring territorial nations to alter existing legislation or ratify the 2001 Convention for their home nations.

Emily Jateff (Flinders University)

Friday September 25th, 2009, 11:15AM – 11:30AM

A database approach to ship remains in Asia: for future contribution to underwater cultural heritage management in this region. Jun Kimura.

The UNESCO Convention 2001 in its Article 19 states the significance of cooperation and information-sharing through the database approach. Recently, an international collaborative approach to collect resources and information about ship remains and shipwrecks identified in Asia was launched (<http://www.shipwreckasia.org/>). The project focuses on providing qualified date of the ship remains by involvement of local researchers. Past achievements in underwater and maritime archaeology in Asia in the last two decades have been gradually recognized, but there are no proper instruments to provide the information outside of the region. The scheme of the project is aimed at developing a platform to share the result of study about historic ships and underwater archaeological work achieved in Asia with the rest of the world. The information presented at the database is selective. Initially, it highlights the archaeological remains of coastal and oceangoing vessels rather than other watercrafts such as dugout canoes. The selective approach is thematically related to an idea that this project attempts to clarify historical maritime connections in the region

Jun Kimura (Flinders University)
Friday September 25th, 2009, 11:30AM – 11:45AM

UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Archaeology (2001): Comparisons with other UNESCO Conventions and an analysis of ratifications. Mark Staniforth.

UNESCO has a set of 6 complementary cultural conventions that have come into force over the past five decades or so. An analysis of these UNESCO Conventions can provide insights into some of what is possible and what works, in a practical sense, with regard to the effective implementation of UNESCO Conventions for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage. This paper compares the Underwater Cultural Heritage Convention (2001) with ratification patterns, and the operation, of the five other UNESCO cultural conventions. It discusses the ratifications of the Underwater Cultural Heritage Convention (2001) in terms of the UNESCO regional divisions and clearly shows that the number of ratifications in the Asia and the Pacific region has already fallen well behind those in other UNESCO regions of the world.

Mark Staniforth (Flinders University)
Friday September 25th, 2009, 11:45AM – 12:00PM

Australia and the UNESCO 2001 *Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage*: consideration of ratification process and current position. Leah McKenzie.

The Australian Government, via the Maritime Heritage Section, is currently undertaking consultation with individuals, NGO's and State and Commonwealth Government agencies in regards to a review of the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* and consideration of the requirements arising from the UNESCO 2001 *Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage*. Submissions to this review and consideration will form a basis for the Australian Government's position in regards to ratification of the Underwater Cultural Heritage Convention. This presentation gives an overview of the current status of processes being undertaken by the Australian Government in considering the requirements of the Underwater Cultural Heritage Convention including a State by State overview and the treaty ratification processes.

Leah McKenzie (DEWHA)
Friday September 25th, 2009, 12:00PM – 12:15PM

Session 6: Student & Recent Research Session
Convenor: Jody Steele.

Friday September 25th, 2009
01:30PM till 03:00PM and 03:30PM till 04:30PM

This session invites papers from students who wish to air their research at the Conference. Recent research that does not fit into the overall conference theme is also invited to present in this session.

Refuge or Workhouse? The Hyde Park Barracks Destitute Asylum in international context. Peter Davies.

The Hyde Park Barracks in Sydney is well known for its association with convicts, but from 1862 to 1886 the building served in part as an Asylum for destitute women. Authorities were anxious that the asylum should provide a place of refuge for impoverished but deserving women, rather than be a workhouse on the traditional British model. Occupation by the asylum women resulted in the accumulation of large quantities of material beneath the floorboards, including paper, textiles, clay pipes and sewing items. This assemblage is now the subject of an ARC-funded project between La Trobe University and the Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales. The project seeks to improve documentation of the artefacts, and to analyse them to understand better the lives of the asylum women, and the changing role of institutions of refuge in the nineteenth century.

Peter Davies (LaTrobe University)

Friday September 25th, 2009, 01:30PM – 01:45PM

In search of 'community' based archaeological heritage management policy: Port Adelaide - A case study. Adam Patterson.

This paper presents proposed PhD research that aims to examine the extent to which heritage and planning frameworks in South Australia facilitate management of stakeholder values associated with historic and maritime archaeological heritage in Port Adelaide; and identify new directions for management of these values through consultation with stakeholders. The motivation for developing this research proposal comes from a largely undocumented, although generally accepted, recognition amongst the Australian archaeological community that heritage and planning legislation and policy frameworks in South Australia provide little opportunity to manage development-related impacts to historical archaeological heritage values. This contrasts dramatically with heritage management frameworks in other states, such as NSW and Victoria, where there is a greater degree of integration between development assessment and archaeological heritage management. Port Adelaide has been chosen as a case study because it has high historical and maritime archaeological research potential demonstrated by several terrestrial and underwater archaeological studies and the waterfront area is subject to higher development pressure than many other locations in South Australia, placing this heritage at risk. From an archaeological heritage management perspective, careful and detailed evaluation of the effectiveness of South Australian heritage management frameworks and their application in Port Adelaide is therefore needed.

Adam Patterson (Flinders University)

Friday September 25th, 2009, 01:45PM – 02:00PM

Yorktown convict settlement site: archaeological investigations. Adrienne Ellis.

Located approximately 50km north of Launceston, Yorktown is one of the oldest sites of British settlement in Tasmania. Settled in 1804 by Lt. Col. William Paterson and a party of approximately 200 people - including soldiers, convicts and their families - the Yorktown settlement was considered a strategic move to secure British interest in the newly discovered Bass Strait. Plagued by food shortages, mutinous staff and the attempted escape of convicts, Yorktown was abandoned by 1811.

While some building materials were removed from Yorktown following abandonment, the lack of major development in the area has allowed the settlement's remains to survive largely *in situ*. Two field seasons were conducted at Yorktown in 2006, during which three areas within the settlement were excavated as part of a PhD research project undertaken by La Trobe University in collaboration with the West Tamar Historical Society. The results of these excavations have provided information regarding building construction and the availability of consumer goods and personal items to people of differing social status at the Yorktown settlement.

Adrienne Ellis (La Trobe University/Matrix Archaeological Services P/L)

Friday September 25th, 2009, 02:00PM – 02:15PM

Colonial Pottery Production in Tasmania 1803-1855. Anthony Bagshaw.

This paper will examine colonial pottery production in Tasmania, with a focus on the Government Potteries at Port Arthur, Maria Island and Deloraine, and the privately controlled potteries of James Sherwin, Charles Tibbs (Goulbourn St), Henry Yeates, Richard Hill (Hoon Pottery) and James Brammer. A detailed analysis of the known material from these potteries will be discussed in relation to the items these potteries produced and the manufacturing techniques that were used. Lastly a discussion of the recent excavation at the potteries at Port Arthur, including the interim results, will also be conducted.

Anthony Bagshaw (La Trobe University)
Friday September 25th, 2009, 02:15PM – 02:30PM

Peter Degraives – One of Tasmania’s Pioneer Industrialists: Insights from his Hobart residence. Fiona Leslie, Erin Finnegan and Jennifer Porter.

Peter Degraives (1778 – 1852), a trained civil engineer, shipbuilder and factory owner, arrived in Van Diemen’s Land in 1824 and through dedication and ambition established at least two industries in Tasmania: shipbuilding and brewing. Whilst much is known about his commercial activities, particularly the establishment of the highly successful Cascade Brewery, much less is known about his domestic life. We know Degraives arrived in Hobart Town with his wife and eight children. We also know that he purchased an allotment at 154 Collins Street in the 1840s, constructed a house on the property and lived there with his family, presumably until his death in 1852. During this time Degraives was actively pursuing a town water supply scheme, was the main proprietor of Hobart’s Royal Theatre and was supervising shipbuilding at his nearby shipyards. Archaeological investigation of 154 Collins Street at the end of 2008 provided an exciting opportunity to explore the domestic life of the Degraives family to supplement the historical record. Our paper presents the initial results of artefact analysis and new historical research to create a more personalized history of one of Tasmania’s pioneer industrialists.

Fiona Leslie & Erin Finnegan (Godden Mackay Logan) & Jennifer Porter (Tardis Enterprises Pty Ltd)
Friday September 25th, 2009, 02:30PM – 02:45PM

“Survivor: Sarah Island” – Preliminary Masters research results on the penal settlement of Sarah Island. Angela So.

The penal settlement of Macquarie Harbour was established in 1821 and was Tasmania’s first place of secondary punishment. With Sarah Island established as the central hub, convict numbers varied between 100 and over 300 men. A small number of female convicts were also sent to Macquarie Harbour. The female convicts were removed from Macquarie Harbour in 1824 with the exception of a few who were kept as domestic servants.

In addition to being a place of secondary punishment, Macquarie Harbour was a successful industrial settlement due to its abundance in timber. Timber getting (Hoon Pine and Celery Top) and shipbuilding became their principal industrial activity. The convicts were also involved in brick making, lime and charcoal burning, farming erecting buildings, and shoe cobbling.

In 1832 a decision was made to close down Sarah Island due to continuing problems of access, isolation and security. Sarah Island was finally closed in 1833.

The aim of my Masters is to investigate Sarah Island’s role as the central hub of Macquarie Harbour. This aim will be answered through an archaeological and historical investigation, which is to be guided by questions that intend to examine the routine, industrial activity and landscape of the penal settlement of Sarah Island.

This paper will provide an overview of historical and archaeological research carried out on Sarah Island and my Master’s current work in progress.

Angela So (University of Sydney)
Friday September 25th, 2009, 02:45PM – 03:00PM

Beyond the bones – Identifying remains at the Pentridge Prison site. Rhonda Steel & Brandi Bugh.

In the late 1920s Melbourne Gaol was decommissioned, and in 1929 the bodies of approximately 36 executed prisoners were exhumed and relocated to Pentridge Prison. At the same time a bluestone wall containing the prisoner's burial markers was dismantled, and the stones re-used as part of the seawall along Port Phillip Bay.

In 2008, development works at Pentridge re-exposed all of the historic burials, except for one mass grave which was believed to have been destroyed by drainage installations in the 1960s. In February this year, the missing grave site was finally located during site works. This grave was excavated by Heritage Victoria's archaeologists.

The paper will focus on the significant non-skeletal findings from the missing mass grave. The artefacts included newspaper fragments, burial boxes and bluestone burial markers. Analysis of these artefacts provided important information about the history of the burials and the circumstances surrounding their relocation in 1929.

Rhonda Steel & Brandi Bugh (Heritage Victoria)
Friday September 25th, 2009, 03:30PM – 03:45PM

Pen nibs and percussion caps on the shores of Bilpa Morea: Traces of Burke and Wills? Cos Coroneos.

On the night of the 3rd April 1861 an exhausted Burke, Wills, King and Gray buried ('planted') their surveying equipment in an effort to lighten their load. The location of the sextants, chronometer, artificial horizon and other ancillary equipment has been the subject of speculation and enthusiastic searches. In 2007 and 2008 artefacts such as a bubble level were found within a few kilometres of the most credible location for "Plant" Camp. In May 2009 a team led by the University of Melbourne and supported by the Queensland Museum undertook an archaeological investigation of the area to locate the cache of equipment left behind by the Burke and Wills Expedition. This paper provides a summary of the conduct and preliminary findings of the investigation.

Cos Coroneos (Cosmos Archaeology Pty Ltd)
Friday September 25th, 2009, 03:45PM – 04:00PM

From Privateers to Pearlers: Maritime Resource Exploitation in the Buccaneer Archipelago, Kimberley, Western Australia. Corioli Souter.

The recent proposal for the inclusion of the offshore region of the Kimberley on the National Heritage List, combined with commercial LNG interests has initiated a number of studies of the environmental and cultural diversity of the Kimberley coast and archipelagos. The limited archaeological knowledge of the Kimberley coast line is largely due to the regions remoteness with research undertaken to date both opportunistic and rudimentary. This paper presents the results of a desktop assessment of shipwrecks in the Kimberley region as well as an overview of maritime sites. Coastal sites include Aboriginal fish traps, European explorer contact sites, Maccassan seafood processing camps, pearling camps/wreck sites and guano mining sites.

Corioli Souter (Western Australian Museum)
Friday September 25th, 2009, 04:00PM – 04:15PM

Session 7: Internationalisation of Cultural Heritage Management

Convenors: Angela McGowan & Greg Jackman.

Friday September 25th, 2009

04:30PM till 05:30PM

This session will address contemporary global pressures on archaeological heritage and the varied management responses. This may include topics such as changing community perceptions towards and uses of heritage, trends in visitation and interpretation, management of archaeology at state and other levels, and responses to global challenges such as climate change.

Historical Archaeology in Tasmania – an Archaeoliography. Angela McGowan.

An 'archaeoliography', a word I made up, is about the material culture of archaeological data and archaeology-writing. This paper will look at the practice of historical archaeology and production of historical archaeological data in Tasmania over the last 30 odd years in the context of global trends.

Angela McGowan (Heritage Tasmania)
Friday September 25th, 2009, 04:30PM – 04:45PM

A clash of values: perspectives on evolving approaches to archaeological site conservation. Richard Mackay & Sharon Sullivan.

Cultural heritage conservation developed as a Western construct; gradually evolving from early European antiquarianism and a focus on aesthetics through Ruskinian recognition of the historic value of authentic ruins to the advent of more holistic frameworks – reflected in a burgeoning of "Charters" – Athens Venice and Burra among them.

As the science of archaeology blossomed during the twentieth century the "new archaeology" and its problem-oriented framework was symptomatic of a shift in the perceived value of archaeology. Archaeological resources were increasingly valued for their information. This altered perception had profound implications for cultural resource management, as it justified destruction - provided that the research potential of the site was realised.

It was not until the latter part of the century that an enduring archaeological conservation ethos emerged, recognising the merits in long term conservation strategies. Throughout the twentieth century much of the philosophical and methodological basis that underpinned archaeological conservation - reflected in doctrines such as the International Charter for Archaeological Heritage Management - and evidenced in reality at many sites in the less developed world – remained rooted in imposed Western, fabric-based value judgements.

Worldwide emergence of indigenous stakeholders as participants in international heritage conservation and growing recognition of the intangible and social values of many significant places (including archaeological sites) has dramatically altered contemporary approaches to their conservation and management. Conflicting values are often evident; ranging between the juxtaposition of living ritual with ancient ruin or the tension between new technology and traditional maintenance. Divergent perspectives of cultural value have profound implications for archaeological site conservation and management.

Taking a global view of the emergence and development of values-based archaeological site conservation, this paper will examine how differences in the cultural values of archaeological sites affect what different players consider appropriate for their conservation.

One culture's conservation is another culture's destruction.

Richard Mackay, AM (Godden Mackay Logan & LaTrobe University) & Sharon Sullivan, AO (Sullivan Blazejowski & Australian Heritage Council). Friday September 25th, 2009, 04:45PM – 05:00PM

To know which way the wind blows: Anticipating the impacts of the global economy and climate change on Tasmania's archaeological heritage. Greg Jackman.

The historical development of Tasmania has been shaped by its status as a collection of islands at the southern extent of global human distribution. Tasmania's relative isolation and temperate climate were key factors in 19th century settlement, fostering the development of a largely rural economy with a small dispersed population base.

Despite its relative isolation and stasis, or perhaps because of it, as part of the modern world Tasmania is increasingly experiencing external pressures arising from changing trends in global economics and climate.

Aspects of Tasmania's unique island heritage are at significant risk from current and future changes in land use and meteorological effects. This paper explores some of the challenges of modern globalisation facing Tasmania's relict landscapes and sites as discussed from the perspective of the Tasman Peninsula.

Greg Jackman (Port Arthur Historic Sites & Hydro Tasmania)
Friday September 25th, 2009, 05:00PM – 05:15PM

Session 8: Management of archaeological collections post excavation - panel discussion

Convenors: Elspeth Wishart & Linda Clark with Chair Denise Gaughwin.

Saturday September 26th, 2009

09:00AM till 10:30AM

A follow on from last year's conference. The round table will focus on the process and procedure of how Archaeological collections end up in museums. Museums often end up with large collections of archaeological material from excavations that sit around in boxes with minimal access. How can we make these collections more accessible? How can museum staff and archaeologists work together to maximise the value of these collections? What can we do to improve their preservation? It will also examine the big questions. With growing accountability and cost analysis museums are being challenged as to whether they can afford to retain this material and why. This roundtable will begin with a number of short examples to be followed by a lively discussion.

Introduction to the Discussion. Elspeth Wishart & Linda Clark.

Elspeth Wishart (Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery) & Linda Clark (Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery)
Saturday September 26th, 2009, 09:00AM – 09:10AM

A model for assessing the research significance of Australian historical archaeological collections.
Ilka Schacht.

This paper will present a model for assessing the research significance of Australian historical archaeological collections. The model is the final result of a doctoral research project and responds to problems being experienced in Australia and elsewhere in the long term preservation and management of increasing numbers of archaeological collections. This growth in collections is the consequence of important heritage legislation requiring the archaeological excavation of sites at threat from proposed development works. Assessing the research significance of historical archaeological collections is an important step in better managing, utilising, and justifying the resources spent on these collections. The model identifies the criteria most important and effective in determining the research significance of historical archaeological collections, and provides step-by-step guidelines for conducting such an assessment. The model was developed from a combination of research methods, including a reading of the literature, a critical assessment of archaeological publications and reports, and information about current practice derived from interviews with archaeologists, conservators, curators and heritage managers. The model was tested through the significance assessment of six case study Australian archaeological collections and refined in the light of the results.

Ilka Schacht (Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory)
Saturday September 26th, 2009, 09:10AM – 09:20AM

The Rorschach Test: Patterning in Inter-Site Artefact Variability. Susan Lawrence.

There have been repeated calls for greater co-ordination of artefact cataloguing and data collection from Australian historic sites with a view toward ultimately being able to compare patterns of artefact distribution between sites and draw more meaningful conclusions about the interpretation of artefact assemblages. In recent years there has been a gradual increase in published research on artefacts in Australia which has included discussions of methodological approaches as well as the documentation and analysis of a range of different classes of artefacts, including ceramics, bottles, toys, buttons, footwear and clay pipes. A number of techniques, such as minimum object counts and the analysis of assemblages from discrete deposits (eg features) within sites, are becoming more widespread. This has now reached the point where the comparative analysis of artefact patterning across a range of sites is becoming feasible. The present paper offers an initial attempt at such a project with a glimpse of the kinds of broad insights that may be gained.

Susan Lawrence (Museum LaTrobe University)
Saturday September 26th, 2009, 09:20AM – 09:30AM

New Challenges in Artefact management. Jeremy Smith.

Since 1999, Heritage Victoria has operated an Artefact Conservation and Management scheme. The scheme requires parties responsible for the excavation or recovery of historical archaeological artefacts to provide funding for conservation and on-going collection management expenses.

The system relies on a statutory framework (*Heritage Act 1995*) which enables the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to set conditions requiring artefact management on the permits that authorise site excavation or disturbance. Heritage Victoria also operates an archaeology laboratory where artefact conservation work is undertaken, and the artefacts are stored. The success of the scheme is attributable to the strong legislation in Victoria and the existence of the laboratory.

However, in recent years, new challenges have emerged. As the laboratory approaches full capacity, it is clear that policies are needed to direct the artefact retention policies of archaeologists, significance assessments, and the way in which sites are investigated, assessed and recorded.

The need for archaeological work is often justified on the grounds that the recovered artefacts have immense significance and research potential. It is clear that policy frameworks need to be developed to ensure that these values are realised.

Jeremy Smith (Heritage Victoria)
Saturday September 26th, 2009, 09:30AM – 09:40AM

Diamond in the Rough: Management of Port Arthur Historic Site's Archaeology Collections. Annita Waghorn.

Port Arthur is one of the most intensively researched and managed archaeological sites in Australia. Numerous excavations have been conducted at the site since 1977. These have been influential in shaping technical standards for the recording of historical archaeological sites in Australia. The excavations have resulted in extensive collections of artefacts which are curated at the Port Arthur historic site. However, for various reasons the collections have not substantially contributed to our understanding of convict-period research issues. This presentation will discuss the actions needed to reinvigorate the research potential of these important collections.

Annita Waghorn (Port Arthur Historic Sites)
Saturday September 26th, 2009, 09:40AM – 09:50AM

Management of archaeological collections post excavation - panel discussion. Discussion chaired by Denise Gaughwin.

An opportunity for all presenters and audience participants to discuss the challenges faced in archaeological collection management.

All Session Participants
Saturday September 26th, 2009, 09:50AM – 10:30AM

Session 9: Transporting Ideas, Cultures and People to and from Australasia Convenor: Brad Williams.

**Saturday September 26th, 2009
11:00AM till 12:30PM**

The European settlement of Australia offered a clean slate in terms of building a nation using the tried, tested and true traditions of the homeland – people bringing familiar ideas, knowledge and skills to this strange new territory. However, it was often found that the new land offered vastly different opportunities and challenges than that of the homeland – and historical archaeology can demonstrate that that the traditional way of doing things often was not possible, or desirable in this new land. This session will explore the transportation of technology, culture and ideas to Australasia, and the often divergent means in which life and culture played out on this side of the world.

Health Appropriation: A Comparative Study of Patent Medicines and Orthodox Medical Practice in Queensland, 1859-1907. Noel Sprenger.

The aim of this research for my PhD thesis is to determine the manner in which orthodox medical authorities, through strategic relations of power, stretching beyond the well documented field of the emerging professions, became the major providers of medical treatment at the expense of other health occupations and treatment. Historical evidence suggests that orthodox medical practice was introduced, achieving social, economic and political status, prior to developing a coherent knowledge base, and that social acceptance of orthodox medical practice was characterised by a long period of resistance by Victorian society. These varied relationships are examined and explicated utilising particulars of the medical establishment, the politics, and societal changes that occurred in early Queensland. The development of Queensland, initially as a British colony, subordinate to the authority of New South Wales, then a separate state in the Commonwealth of Australia, mirrored the political, social and medical events that occurred throughout the Western world during the Victorian era. As such, it represents a microcosm of these societal changes, thus allowing a detailed explanation of these changes by using events in colonial Queensland as a case study.

Noel Sprenger (University of Queensland)
Saturday September 26th, 2009, 11:45AM – 12:00PM

'Culture and refinement may dwell in the humblest homes...': Expressions of gentility in colonial Australia. Kate Quirk.

The social ideology of 'Victorianism' or 'gentility' was one of the most significant cultural imports to Australia during the colonial period. Originating in Britain, gentility spread throughout the English-speaking world, drawing Australia into what was becoming a genuinely global culture – but gentility should be considered neither intrinsically British nor entirely homogenous. Rather, it was a highly malleable, highly adaptable set of ideals, and its particular expression could be tailored to a range of social and cultural settings.

In this paper, I discuss the historical and archaeological evidence for expressions of gentility at Paradise, a late-nineteenth-century mining town in central Queensland. Comparing and contrasting evidence from a number of domestic contexts, I consider how Paradise families' engagement with the global culture of gentility was mediated by local social and economic imperatives. This analysis provides insight not only into the complexity and diversity of gentility as a worldwide phenomenon, but also illustrates the development of uniquely Australian gentilities.

Kate Quirk (University of Southern Queensland)
Saturday September 26th, 2009, 12:00PM – 12:15PM

"16,000 KM to work in the snow". Tim Owen.

Following the end of WWII thousands of Europeans found themselves without work, a home and sought a better and brighter life away from their war-torn homelands. Australia represented a land of chance and adventure; which coupled with the dire shortage of local skilled labour provided an ideal location for a new life. The opportunity for a new life was generated by the Snowy Hydro Scheme (the Scheme). The impact of the scheme on Australia's modern cultural identity has been profound and enduring. "More than 100,000 migrants [including 60,000 displaced migrants] from 30 countries worked on the Snowy Mountains Scheme, a huge hydro-electric power generating project in the Australian Alps. The project took 25 years to complete, from 1949 until 1974" (Australian Government 2007:9).

Today the Scheme is recognised as one of Australia's great engineering feats; through listing at the National (Australian Alps National Parks, NHL listing; Snowy Mountains Scheme, RNE listing) and NSW State level (DECC CHD s170 register). Many academic and private publications have focused on the people involved in the Scheme, detailing the harsh conditions, the sometimes primitive and isolated lifestyles, the camaraderie between workers and the 'foreign' cultural influences on Australian practices. However, few studies have examined the material record. This paper will present results from recent archaeological landscape survey of three former Snowy camps/towns (Island Bend, Three Mile and Thiers Village), and remnant material culture from associated dumps. The paper will explore possible evidence for the treatment of immigrants, their lives in the mountains and adaptation to their new environment.

Australian Government. 2007. *Becoming an Australian Citizen*. Publication by the Department of Citizenship.

Tim Owen (ERM)
Saturday September 26th, 2009, 12:15PM – 12:30PM

Poster Session 2009

Convenor: Peta Knott

Thursday September 24th – Saturday September 26th 2009
8:00AM till 5:30PM

This session will invite Posters relevant to overall conference theme and or sessions above to present in this forum.

Sub-surface testing on a late 19th/early 20th century dairy complex in Alfredton, Victoria. Ashley Matic.

The poster shows the results of two programs of sub-surface testing and related historical research undertaken in 2007 and 2008 on a late 19th/early 20th century dairy complex in Alfredton, Victoria. The site may possibly have also been utilised by the Redemptorist order during the 1880s, during their initial establishment in the Ballarat area.

Ashley Matic (Biosis Research Pty Ltd)
Thursday September 24th - Saturday September 26th, 2009

The Old Southport Sea Wall Archaeological Dig. Jonathan Prangnell & Kevin Raines.

A large sea wall was built from 1895 to the early 20th century to protect Southport from coastal erosion. At this time Southport was one of Queensland's premier seaside resort towns and main business and education centre of the Gold Coast. Photographs and early documents indicate that the wall was of various concrete and dry stone sections, measuring over 2kmlong and up to 3-4m high. One of the earliest sea walls in Queensland, it was a prominent Southport landmark, but eventually reclamation activities buried it. It was unclear how much of the structure survived beneath the ground surface.

In May 2009, the Gold Coast City Council and the University of Queensland undertook an archaeological dig to document the wall's location, physical condition and structure. The excavation was run as a public archaeology event within National Archaeology Week. Following a GPR survey, up to 70 enthusiastic volunteers of all ages participated in two days of digging, helping the archaeologists expose a 14m section of intact, dry stone wall. It generated substantial public interest in archaeology and Southport's heritage, and revealed the high archaeological potential of the structure. The data is being used to inform redevelopment and interpretation of the foreshore.

Jonathan Prangnell (University of Queensland) & Kevin Raines (Gold Coast City Council)
Thursday September 24th - Saturday September 26th, 2009



Protecting and Promoting Tasmania's Heritage

The Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service is responsible for managing Tasmania's parks and reserves, and for protecting the State's unique natural and cultural heritage, while at the same time providing for sustainable use and economic opportunities for the Tasmanian community.

Tasmania has a rich cultural heritage and many of Tasmania's historic sites are open to the public. Don't miss the opportunity to visit such sites to gain a better understanding of the places and events that have shaped the community we are today.

Since the wreck of the ship Sydney Cove in 1797, around 1,000 vessels of all sizes are known to have been lost in Tasmanian waters up to the present day. Although the locations of less than 10% of these shipwrecks are presently known these sites are an important part of our national maritime heritage, a unique gift from our past.

While many shipwrecks can only be visited by suitably qualified divers material may also be seen on the sea shore or in tidal zones.

Check out the Parks and Wildlife Service website for more information about Tasmania's Historic and Maritime Heritage.



Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment





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GML is a leading provider of specialist historical and indigenous archaeological services and a long time supporter of the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology. We are conscious of the extraordinary contribution made by Australian archaeologists in a global context and welcome the theme of this year's ASHA / AIMA conference, which seeks to explore the role and contribution of our region to world history.

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**PORT
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SITES**



IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT
Inverick, Lannoxian, Tasmania
24-26 September 2009

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Presenter/s Name:	Paper Title:	Session Date & Time:	Email:	Email 2:
DENISE GAUGHWIN & RICHARD TUFFIN				
Session # 1 Thursday September 24th, 2009 9:00AM till 10:30AM		Raw Materials: exploration, extraction, processing and transport		
Greg Maiden	"A chance missed"? An archaeological interpretation of the mining operations of the government coal mine at Plunkett Point, Tasman Peninsula, Tasmania.	Thursday September 24th, 2009 09:00 – 09:15	gmaiden@runge.com.au	
Richard Tuffin	Shafted: Landscapes of convict coal mining in Van Diemen's Land.	Thursday September 24th, 2009 09:15 – 09:30	richard@australias.com.au	
Gary Vines	Water mills of the Plenty.	Thursday September 24th, 2009 09:30 – 09:45	gvines@biosisresearch.com.au	
Karen Murphy	Beyond the Mill: A Model for the Archaeological Investigation of Historical Communities.	Thursday September 24th, 2009 09:45 – 10:00	karen.murphy@uqconnect.edu.au	
Geraldine Mate	An Archaeological Investigation of the Historical Gold Mining Landscape of Mount Shamrock.	Thursday September 24th, 2009 10:00 – 10:15	mngmate@optusnet.com.au	
SARAH WARD				
Session # 2 Thursday September 24th, 2009 11:00AM till 12:30PM		New Techniques & Scientific Methods: Globalisation in Archaeology		
Hanna Steyne & Cass Philippou	Managing sites you can't see; developing a conservation management policy for deep water shipwrecks.	Thursday September 24th, 2009 11:00 – 11:15	hanna.steyne@dpcd@vic.gov.au	
Sarah Hayes	Revisiting archaeological assemblages: some suggestions for best practice data collection	Thursday September 24th, 2009 11:15 – 11:30	S.Hayes@latrobe.edu.au	
Anne McConnell	Expanding the Archaeological Footprint – The 1911 Australian Antarctic Expedition, a case study.	Thursday September 24th, 2009 11:30 – 11:45	annemc@aaa.net.au	
Jennifer McKinnon, Daryl Guse, Jason Raupp & Toni Massey	Geophysical investigations at an Indigenous and Macassan site in Anuru Bay, Arnhem Land.	Thursday September 24th, 2009 11:45 – 12:00	Jennifer.McKinnon@flinders.edu.au	darylguse@bigpond.com
Cos Coroneos	Leo's last roar.	Thursday September 24th, 2009 12:00 – 12:15	cosmosc@ozemail.com.au	
BRAD DUNCAN & MARTIN GIBBS				
Session # 3 Thursday September 24th, 2009 1:30PM till 3:00PM		Australian Conflict Archaeology		
Brad Duncan & Bob Marmion	Paranoia in Port Phillip: Defence Networks around Queenscliffe Heads, Victoria.	Thursday September 24th, 2009 1:30 – 1:45	brad.duncan@graduates.jcu.edu.au	
David Pearson	Battlefield Casualty: The Archaeology of a Captured Gun.	Thursday September 24th, 2009 1:45 – 2:00	dapearso@nla.gov.au	
Ross Anderson	Fear of the Deep - Cockburn Sound's anti-submarine boom net.	Thursday September 24th, 2009 2:00 – 2:15	Ross.Anderson@museum.wa.gov.au	
Nicolas Grguric	Architecture of Fear: Civilian-built Defence Structures and their usefulness for Australian Frontier Conflict Studies.	Thursday September 24th, 2009 2:15 – 2:30	egeta@yahoo.com.au	
David Steinberg & Jason Raupp	Truthing the <i>Florence D</i> : Incorporating remote sensing in Northern Territory research .	Thursday September 24th, 2009 2:30 – 2:45	David.Steinberg@nt.gov.au	jason.raupp@flinders.edu.au

BRAD DUNCAN & MARTIN GIBBS	Session # 4 Thursday September 24th, 2009 3:30PM till 5:00PM	Australian Conflict Archaeology	-
Peter Taylor	Victoria's Sunken Navy.	Thursday September 24th, 2009 3:30 – 3:45	jpjl@ozemail.com.au
Martin Wimmer	Air Raid Shelters: Notional Explanations for Concrete Structures	Thursday September 24th, 2009 3:45 – 4:00	martin.wimmer@flinders.edu.au
Melissa Carter	Conflict on high: the archaeology of fortified hilltop settlement sites on Santa Isabel, Solomon Islands	Thursday September 24th, 2009 4:00 – 4:15	Melissa.Carter@arts.usyd.edu.au
Brad Duncan & Martin Gibbs	Turbulent waters - Conflict on the Port Phillip Hulks	Thursday September 24th, 2009 4:15 – 4:30	brad.duncan@graduates.jcu.edu.au martin.gibbs@usyd.edu.au
James Hunter	The archaeology of military mismanagement: an example from New Zealand's colonial torpedo boat defences, 1884 - 1900	Thursday September 24th, 2009 4:30 – 4:45	james.hunter@flinders.edu.au
MARK STANIFORTH	Session # 5 Friday September 25th, 2009 10:45AM - 12:30PM	Internationalization of Cultural Heritage Management theme Underwater Cultural Heritage - recent International developments	-
Amer Khan	Options for Article 21, regional and collaborative training initiatives	Friday September 25th, 2009 10:45 – 11:00	contactamer@yahoo.com
Debra Shefi	Industry movement towards <i>in situ</i> preservation: compatibility between method and environment.	Friday September 25th, 2009 11:00 – 11:15	Debra.shefi@flinders.edu.au
Emily Jateff	Submerged Cultural Heritage Management in Antarctica	Friday September 25th, 2009 11:15 – 11:30	Emily.Jateff@flinders.edu.au
Jun Kimura	A database approach to ship remains in Asia: for future contribution to underwater cultural heritage management in this region	Friday September 25th, 2009 11:30 – 11:45	jun.kimura@flinders.edu.au
Mark Staniforth	UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Archaeology(2001): Comparisons with other UNESCO Conventions and an analysis of ratifications	Friday September 25th, 2009 11:45 – 12:00	Mark.Staniforth@flinders.edu.au
Leah McKenzie	Australia and the UNESCO 2001 <i>Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage</i> : consideration of ratification process and current position.	Friday September 25th, 2009 12:00 – 12:15	Leah.McKenzie@environment.gov.au

Session # 6 Friday September 25th, 2009 1:30PM till 3:00PM		Student & Recent Research		
JODY STEELE			-	
Peter Davies	Refuge or Workhouse? The Hyde park Barracks Destitute Asylum in an international context.	Friday September 25th, 2009 1:30 – 1:45	peter.davies@latrobe.edu.au	
Adam Paterson	In search of 'community' based archaeological heritage management policy: Port Adelaide - A case study.	Friday September 25th, 2009 1:45 - 2:00	adam.paterson@flinders.edu.au	
Adrienne Ellis	Yorktown convict settlement site: archaeological investigations	Friday September 25th, 2009 2:00 – 2:15	adrienne@matrixarchaeology.com.au	
Anthony Bagshaw	Colonial Pottery Production in Tasmania 1803-1855	Friday September 25th, 2009 2:15 – 2:30	anthonybagshaw@hotmail.com	
Fiona Leslie, Erin Finnegan & Jennifer Porter	Peter Degraives - One of Tasmania's Pioneer Industrialists: Insights from his Hobart Residence.	Friday September 25th, 2009 2:30 – 2:45	Erinf@gml.com.au	Fional@gml.com.au
Angela So	Survivor: Sarah Island” – Preliminary Masters research results on the penal settlement of Sarah Island.	Friday September 25th, 2009 2:45 – 3:00	anso2945@uni.sydney.edu.au	
Session # 6 cont Friday September 25th, 2009 3:30PM till 4:30PM		Student & Recent Research		
JODY STEELE			-	
Rhonda Steel & Brandi Bugh	Beyond the bones – Identifying remains at the Pentridge Prison site.	Friday September 25th, 2009 3:30 – 3:45	rhonda.steel@dpcd.vic.gov.au	
Cos Coroneos	Pen nibs and percussion caps on the shores of Bilpa Morea: Traces of Burke and Wills?	Friday September 25th, 2009 3:45 – 4:00	cosmosc@ozemail.com.au	
Corioli Souter	From Privateers to Pearlers: Maritime Resource Exploitation in the Buccaneer Archipelago, Kimberley, Western Australia	Friday September 25th, 2009 4:00 – 4:15	Corioli.Souter@museum.wa.gov.au	
Session # 7 Friday September 25th, 2009 4:30PM till 5:30PM		Internationalisation of cultural heritage management		
GREG JACKMAN & ANGIE MCGOWAN			-	
Angie McGowan	Historical Archaeology in Tasmania – an Archaeology	Friday September 25th, 2009 4:30 – 4:45	Angela.mcgowan@heritage.tas.gov.au	
Richard Mackay & Sharon Sullivan	A clash of values: perspectives on evolving approaches to archaeological site conservation	Friday September 25th, 2009 4:45 – 5:00	RichardM@gml.com.au	Redbank@hotmail.net.au
Greg Jackman	To know which way the wind blows: Anticipating the impacts of the Global economy and climate change on Tasmania’s archaeological heritage	Friday September 25th, 2009 5:00 - 5:15	Greg.jackman@portarthur.org.au	

ELSPETH WISHART & LINDA CLARK	Session # 8 Saturday September 26th, 2009 9:00AM till 10:30AM	Management of archaeological collections post excavation - panel discussion	-
Elsbeth Wishart & Linda Clark	Introduction to roundtable	Saturday September 26th, 2009 09:00 – 09:10	
Ilka Schacht	A model for assessing the research significance of Australian historical archaeological collections.	Saturday September 26th, 2009 09:10 – 09:20	ilka.schacht@nt.gov.au
Susan Lawrence	The Rorschach Test: Patterning in Inter-Site Artefact Variability	Saturday September 26th, 2009 09:20 – 09:30	S.Lawrence@latrobe.edu.au
Jeremy Smith	New Challenges in Artefact management	Saturday September 26th, 2009 09:30 - 09:40	Jeremy.smith@dpcd.vic.gov.au
Annita Waghorn	Diamond in the Rough: Management of Port Arthur Historic Site's Archaeology Collections	Saturday September 26th, 2009 09:40– 09:50	Annita.Waghorn@portarthur.org.au
All Participants	Discussion chaired by Denise Gaughwin	Saturday September 26th, 2009 09:50– 10:30	
BRAD WILLIAMS	Session # 8 Saturday September 26th, 2009 11:00AM till 12:30PM	Transporting Ideas, Cultures and People to and from Australasia	
Geoff Hewitt	How Benthamite Utilitarianism and Reformist evangelism played out in nineteenth century Victorian prisons: the evidence from Melbourne Gaol.	Saturday September 26th, 2009 11:00 – 11:15	g.hewitt@latrobe.edu.au
Andrea Murphy	EYNESBURY STATION, MELTON SOUTH - Pastoralism through time in rural Victoria	Saturday September 26th, 2009 11:15 – 11:30	tardisenterprises@bigpond.com
Jennifer Porter	A late nineteenth century ceiling deposit: EYNESBURY STATION, MELTON SOUTH	Saturday September 26th, 2009 11:30 – 11:45	jenporter@optusnet.com.au
Noel Sprenger	Health Appropriation: A Comparative Study of Patent Medicines and Orthodox Medical Practice in Queensland, 1859-1907	Saturday September 26th, 2009 11:45 – 12:00	n.sprenger@uq.edu.au
Kate Quirk	'Culture and refinement may dwell in the humblest homes...': Expressions of gentility in colonial Australia	Saturday September 26th, 2009 12:00 – 12:15	kate.quirk@uqconnect.edu.au
Tim Owen	"16,000 KM to work in the snow"	Saturday September 26th, 2009 12:15 – 12:30	Tim.owen@erm.com
PETA KNOTT		Poster Session	-
Ashley Matic	Sub-surface testing on a late 19th/early 20th century dairy complex in Alfredton, Victoria.	Poster	AMatic@biosisresearch.com.au
Jonathan Prangnell & Kevin Raines	The Old Southport Sea Wall Archaeological Dig	Poster	j.prangnell@uq.edu.au