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ASHA 2019

CONFERENCE 2019: COLONIAL FUTURES

13-16 OCTOBER 2019

THE GLASSHOUSE, PORT MACQUARIE NSW



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Conference Schedule – at a glance

	Sunday – 13 Oct	Monday – 14 Oct	Tuesday – 15 Oct	Wednesday – 16 Oct
9:00		Lake Innes Tour - meet at Glasshouse, Visitor Information Counter	Keynote address	Concurrent sessions Colonial Artefacts (Studio) Biography (Lv 2 Rooms)
9:30			ASHA Speed Trials	
10:00			Morning tea	Morning tea
10:30			Plenary - the archaeology of settler-indigenous relations	Plenary - New approaches
11:00				
11:30				
12:00		Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
12:30				
13:00	Port Macquarie Archaeology and Heritage Walking Tour - meet at Glasshouse, Visitor Information Counter	Artefact Workshop - Port Macquarie Museum (NOTE - 13:45 start)	Plenary - Archaeology of War and Fences	Plenary - Heritage management
13:30				
14:00			Afternoon tea	Afternoon tea
14:30				
15:00			Plenary - Convicts: in Tasmania and Port Macquarie	ASHA AGM
15:30				
16:00				
16:30				
17:00				
17:30		Welcome Reception - Mezzanine Foyer, Glasshouse (17:30-20:30, Welcome to Country at 18:30)		
18:00				
18:30				
19:00				Conference Dinner - Zebu Waterfront Restaurant, Rydges Port Macquarie
19:30				
20:00				
20:30				
Late				

Welcome

Welcome to the ASHA 2019 conference – ‘Colonial Futures’. Historical archaeology in Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific is intertwined with the colonial legacies of our countries. From the often coercive and entangled colonialism of the frontier, through to the subtle yet pervasive transfer and transformation of British material culture and technology across society, or the distinctive contribution of non-British migrants – Australasian historical archaeology deals with the physical remains of colonial pasts.

Yet what is the future of these colonial pasts? What new stories can we tell about past lives and places? What new methods can we apply? How do we manage the physical remains of the past for the future? How can the archaeology of the colonial past be interpreted or presented to future audiences? How can we integrate colonial histories with Indigenous histories? What relevance does local archaeology have to our culturally diverse contemporary societies? How can the archaeology of our colonial past inform broader contemporary debates?

Port Macquarie, on the NSW mid-north coast, provides an ideal venue to discuss these issues. Situated on Birpai Country, the British colonial government founded Port Macquarie in 1821 as a penal settlement. It was a place of secondary punishment – a place to transport convicts who had already been transported to New South Wales. When the penal settlement closed in 1832, a new town grid was surveyed, making a clear distinction between the two phases of settlement. Gradually the town became an important coastal river port and later a holiday destination and growing regional centre.

Since the 1970s Port Macquarie also has engaged in the development of archaeological heritage management practices, facing similar issues to those found across Australasia – including the development of a town centre archaeological management plan, large-scale salvage excavations, research excavations (at nearby Lake Innes House), and preservation of archaeological relics *in situ*.

The conference venue – The Glasshouse – itself is on the location of an archaeological site, excavated by Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd between May and June 2006. These excavations found archaeological remains associated with housing for various government officials between the 1820s and 1860s. Some of these remains have been retained *in situ* and an interpretive display is located in the basement level of The Glasshouse.

Acknowledgement of country

The ASHA conference organising committee would like to acknowledge the Birpai people who are the traditional custodians of the land on which this conference takes place. Furthermore, we would like to pay respect to Elders both past and present of the Birpai nation and extend that respect to our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander guests off country today.

We would like to thank Uncle Bill and the Birpai LALC for the Welcome to Country at Welcome Reception on Monday 14 October.

Conference Information

Location

The main venue for the 2019 ASHA Conference is **The Glasshouse** – a multifunction cultural centre located on the corner of Clarence and Hay Streets, Port Macquarie. The ASHA Conference is using the following spaces in the Glasshouse:

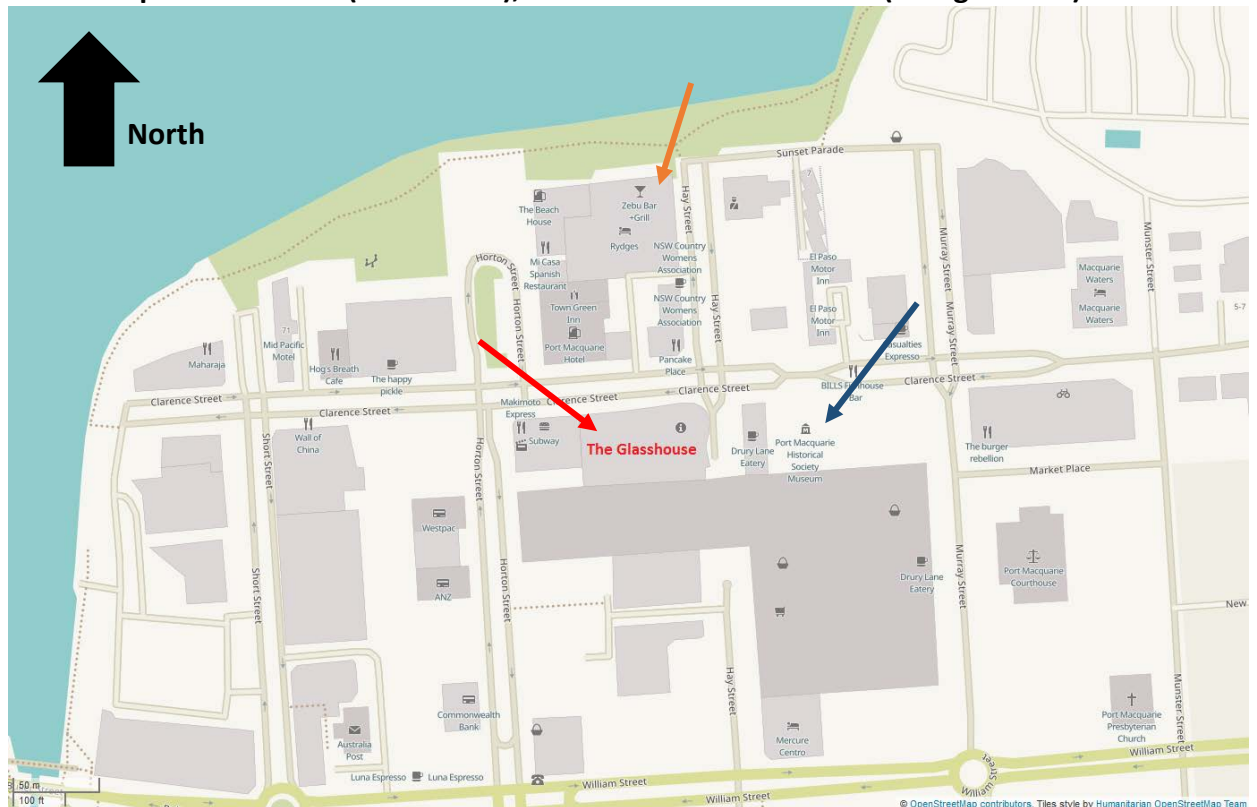
- **Visitor Information Counter, Ground Floor** – *meet here for pre-conference tours*
- **Mezzanine Foyer, Level 2** – *Welcome Reception, Tuesday & Wednesday Morning Tea, Lunch and Afternoon Tea, registration and bookstall tables, poster displays*
- **Ross Family Studio, Ground Floor** – *Plenary sessions*
- **Combined meeting rooms, Level 2** – *Concurrent sessions, ASHA Annual General Meeting*
- **Boardroom, Level 2** – *Conference site office*

The Glasshouse also boasts a regional art gallery and an archaeological display in the basement level. You may wish to check out these attractions during the conference breaks.

The Monday artefact workshop is being held in the upstairs meeting room at the **Port Macquarie Museum**, 22 Clarence St. We would like to extend our thanks to the Port Macquarie Museum for making this space available.

The Wednesday night conference dinner will be held at the **Zebu Room, Zebu Bar + Grill, Rydges Port Macquarie**, 1 Hay Street.

Map of central Port Macquarie showing the location of The Glasshouse (red arrow), the Port Macquarie Museum (blue arrow), and the Zebu Bar and Grill (orange arrow)



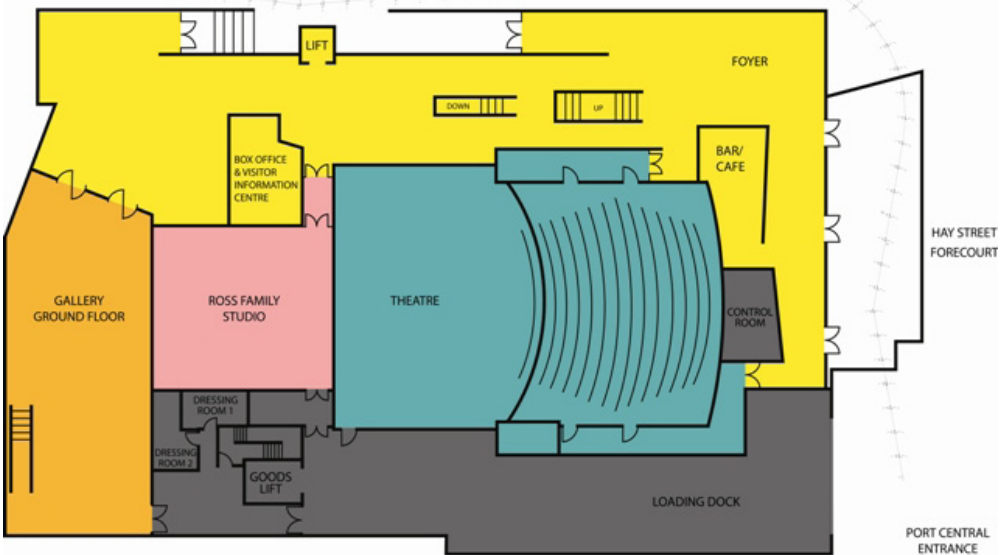
(source: ©OpenStreetMap contributors, tile format Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team)

The Glasshouse floor plans

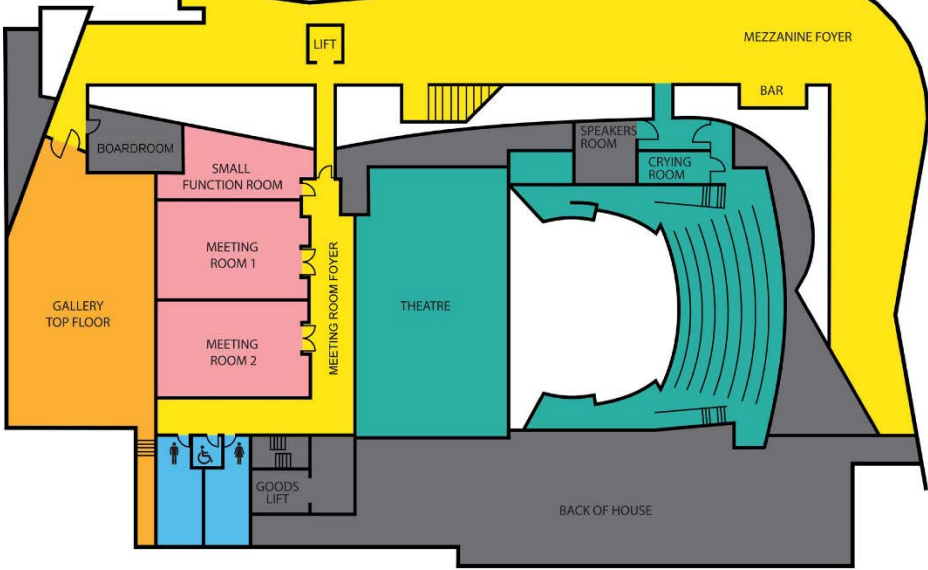
BASEMENT



GROUND



LEVEL 2



Registration

The registration desk is located in the Mezzanine Foyer, Level 2, The Glasshouse. Registrations will open at 4 PM, Monday 16 October. Registration will be open again at 8:30 AM on Tuesday and Wednesday, and during breaks. The registration desk will not be open during sessions.

Social Media

Stay connected during ASHA 2019! Feel free to comment and post about the conference on social media. However, please maintain a respectful tone in your posts and please refrain from posting material that a presenter has flagged as sensitive. You can find ASHA on:

- **Facebook:** [Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology](#)
- **Twitter:** @ASHA_inc

Conference hashtag - #ASHAPortMac

Photography

We would like to advise conference delegates that photographs will be taken by conference committee members for the purpose of recording conference proceedings. These photographs may be used for conference promotional material. The appropriate *authority to publish* permission applies. If you do not wish to be photographed, please advise the operator or conference committee.


Facilities

Toilets are located on both basement level and level 2 with access via the lift. There is also an accessible baby change room at basement level (request access to at the Customer Service Desk). For information about accessibility services at the Glasshouse, go to:

<https://www.glasshouse.org.au/About/Plan-your-visit/Accessibility-Services>

Prizes

There are book and cash prizes for the best paper and best student paper at the conference.

Students are marked by with an academic cap icon (). For further details see the voting slips supplied in your conference bags.

Acknowledgments

The ASHA 2019 conference has been organised by the following committee:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| • Alison Frappell | • Helen Nicholson |
| • Anita Yousif | • Jane Rooke |
| • Anne Collins | • Nicholas Pitt |
| • Bronwyn Woff | • Stephanie Moore |
| • Caitlin D'Gluyas | |

The conference committee would like to thank:

- Mary Casey and Robyn Stocks for their work organising the artefact workshop
- Mitch McKay for arranging an archaeology and heritage tour
- 'Jessie' Geoffrey James for running the Lake Innes Ruins tour
- Susan Phillips for initially organising the Innes Ruins tour
- Graham Connah for 20 copies of *The Archaeology of Lake Innes House* (NPWS 1997)
- James Flexner
- Rebecca Morley, Destination NSW
- Harvey Green, Graphic Designer, Extent Heritage for conference logo and program cover

Daily Schedule

Sunday 13 October

Port Macquarie Archaeology and Heritage Walking Tour

13:30-16:00 – *Glasshouse, Visitor Information Counter*

Mitch McKay has kindly agreed to run a special tour for the ASHA Conference, including a visit to Port Macquarie Historic Cemetery. **Cost:** \$25.00 – to be paid in cash on the day. **Book:** Book directly with Mitch McKay by emailing him at mitch@pmheritage.com.au or by phoning him on 0447 429 016. Please identify yourself as an ASHA Conference delegate wishing to join the special Sunday tour.

This tour is limited to 20 people and bookings must be made by close of business Friday 11 October 2019. If you are unable to be in Port Macquarie on the Sunday then you may like to book one of Mitch's regular tours on Thursday 17 October, the day after the conference. The tour can be booked via the Port Macquarie Heritage website:

<https://www.pmheritage.com.au/>

Monday 14 October

Lake Innes Ruins Tour

9:00-13:00 – *meet at Glasshouse, Visitor Information Counter*

The conference organisers have arranged a tour of the [ruins of Lake Innes House](#) at the Lake Innes Nature Reserve. BYO morning tea, Sunscreen + Hat + Insect Repellent, Long pants, sturdy walking shoes, and weather appropriate apparel.

Artefact Workshops

Sponsored by Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd, Archaeology & Heritage

13:45-17:30 – *Port Macquarie Museum*

These workshops will be held at the Port Macquarie Museum. These will be run by highly-experienced, Sydney and Armidale-based artefact specialists, with some reference to archaeological material found in Port Macquarie.

Welcome Reception

17:30-20:30 – *Glasshouse, Mezzanine Foyer*

The welcome reception is complementary with conference registration, but please advise us whether you are coming. The Welcome to Country and other welcome addresses are scheduled for 18:30.

Tuesday 15 October

Keynote address

Sponsored by GML Heritage

9:00-9:45 – Ross Family Studio

Richard Shing, Director
Vanuatu Cultural Centre



Colonial perspectives and futures in the Vanuatu

ASHA Speed Trials (3-minute talks)

Sponsored by AMAC; Session chair: Jane Rooke

Three-minute talks – just an archaeologist against the clock! Hear the latest that's happening in academic and professional archaeology.

9:45-10:30 – Ross Family Studio

Sally Brockwell and Annie Clarke	<i>The Royal We: Qantas in the service of nation and empire</i>
Jane Rooke	<i>Material culture, Institutional Youth Culture and Teenage Identity</i>
Christopher Biagi 	<i>'The Hand in the Pit'</i>
Wren Lakeman (presenting) and Zvonka Stanin (partner in this project)	<i>Revisiting the tale of the angasi</i>
Andrew Wilson	<i>Hic sunt dracones: An analysis of some early maps of Sydney.</i>
Denise Gaughwin	<i>The restoration of John Glover's 1832 home Patterdale, NE Tasmania: archaeological search for his studio and fernery</i>
Martin Carney	<i>Archaeological Recording and Conservation: Litchfields Store (c1860-1920s) & Prisoners Barracks Site (1821-1838) Port Macquarie NSW.</i>
Francesca McMaster	<i>Raising the Roof; some early interpretations of roofing tiles uncovered at Robin Thomas Reserve, Parramatta</i>
Geraldine Mate; James Flexner; Imelda Miller	<i>Developing plantation archaeology with Australian South Sea Islanders in Central Queensland</i>
Nicholas Pitt 	<i>Relics of 1977 - how archaeology got into the NSW Heritage Act</i>

Morning tea


Sponsored by Artefact Heritage

10:30-11:00 – Glasshouse, Mezzanine Foyer

The archaeology of settler-indigenous relations

Sponsored by GML Heritage; Session chair: Sally Brockwell

11:00-12:30 – Ross Family Studio

David Tutchener	<i>Persistence and Space: an investigation into the archaeology of the Wenlock region in Cape York Peninsula, Queensland</i>
Charlotte Feakins 	<i>Behind the Legend: a historical archaeology of the buffalo shooting industry</i>
Tim Owen	<i>British Flint in Sydney: a perspective through traditional Aboriginal use</i>
James L. Flexner	<i>Beyond Resistance and Agency</i>


Lunch

12:30-13:30 – Glasshouse, Mezzanine Foyer

The archaeology of war and fences

Session chair: Matthew Kelly

13:30-14:15 – Ross Family Studio

Gordon Grimwade	<i>The Forgotten Frontline</i>
Daniel J. Leahy 	<i>A Friendly Invasion: investigating the archaeology of air power in the Northern Territory during the Second World War</i>
Matthew Kelly	<i>"A Kiap just came and told us to bugger off": Local's Reactions to war in PNG</i>
John Pickard	<i>Dry Stone Walls on the Western Eyre Peninsula, South Australia</i>


Afternoon tea

15:00-15:30 – Glasshouse, Mezzanine Foyer

Convicts – in Tasmania and Port Macquarie

Session chair: Nicholas Pitt

15:30-17:00 – Ross Family Studio

Caitlin D'Gluyas 	<i>Landscapes of a Juvenile Convict Institution: a historical archaeological study of Point Puer</i>
Anthony Bagshaw	<i>Influences and Hindrances on the Colonial Pottery Trade in Tasmania</i>
Crystal Phillips	<i>Remembering the Dead: the story of Port Macquarie's burying grounds</i>
Robyn Stocks	<i>Port Macquarie Government House Site: reassessment of the artefact evidence</i>

Wednesday 16 October


Concurrent Sessions

9:00-10:30

People and place - biography and the historical landscape

Session chair: Geraldine Mate


9:00-9:50 – Combined meeting rooms, level 2

Michael Lever 	<i>Analytical Biography: place making and colonial history from between the lines</i>
Karen Filewood	<i>Impact at Sea: societal sensibilities in late Victorian Australia</i>

Colonial artefacts

Session chair: Bronwyn Woff

9:00-10:30 – Ross Family Studio

Zvonka Stanin	<i>Transforming the Scots: the Carlton United Brewery Assemblage, Melbourne</i>
Christopher Biagi 	<i>But at What Cost!? a preliminary study of meat costs in 19th century Melbourne</i>
Nadia Bajzelj, Christopher Biagi and Michael Shelford	<i>Brothels: Done to Death! Not Done in Depth</i>
Pamela Ricardi	<i>An Archaeology of Consumer Behaviour in Nineteenth Century Melbourne and Buenos Aires</i>

Morning tea


Sponsored by Artefact Heritage

10:30-11:00 – Glasshouse, Mezzanine Foyer

New Approaches

Sponsored by Extent Heritage; Session chair: TBC

11:00-12:30 – Ross Family Studio

Penny Crook	<i>'For the kitchen or nursery': The Promotion of Willow and Other Common Transfer-printed Ceramics</i>
Nic Grguric	<i>The Callington Smelting Works Archaeological Project: a community archaeology success story</i>
Melissa Hetherington 	<i>Through the Eyes of Henry Gray: an archaeological investigation of a merchant's life in nineteenth century Western Australia.</i>
Georgia Roberts, Co-Chair of ANCATL	<i>Teaching and learning in Australian archaeology: developments in resolving the discord between education and industry.</i>


Lunch

12:30-13:30 – Glasshouse, Mezzanine Foyer

Heritage Management

Sponsored by Austral Archaeology; Session chair: Nadia Iacono

13:30-15:00 – Ross Family Studio

Greg Hil 	<i>Rethinking Disturbance: investigating nineteenth century landscape change through use of spatial technologies</i>
Mitch McKay	<i>Sun, Sand, Surf.... and Heritage: how a revitalised town centre led to developers embracing heritage</i>
Diane Solomon Westerhuis	<i>Laurie Street, Laurieton</i>
Felicity Barry	<i>What Does the Future Hold for Port Macquarie's Past?</i>

Afternoon tea

15:00-15:30 – Glasshouse, Mezzanine Foyer

ASHA Annual General Meeting

15:30-17:00 – Combined meeting rooms, level 2

Conference Dinner

From 19:00 – Zebu Waterfront Restaurant, Rydges Port Macquarie

Posters on display

Posters will be on display in the Mezzanine Foyer (level 2) where meals will be served.

Presenters	Affiliations	Topic¹
Jane Rooke	Casey & Lowe	<i>Bedsteads, the North Parramatta Asylum and the practices of an institution</i>
Connor McBrian; Milly Bendell; Benjamin Wharton	Cosmos Archaeology Pty Ltd	<i>Early colonial shipwrecks at Barangaroo and Windsor</i>
Summer Maskey 	La Trobe University	<i>The rookery of 'Bilking Square', Melbourne</i>
Daniel J. Leahy  and Ashley Matic	University of New England	<i>The archaeology of a Second World War Dutch bomber squadron in Australia</i>

¹ Poster titles not supplied, but created by ASHA Conference program editor based on abstracts

Presenter details

Surname	Other names	Affiliations	Contact details	Session
Bagshaw	Anthony		anthonybagshaw@hotmail.com	Presentation
Bajzelj	Nadia	Christine Williamson Heritage Consultants	njbajzelj@gmail.com	Presentation
Barry	Felicity	Heritage, Community Engagement, Department of Premier and Cabinet (NSW)	Felicity.Barry@environment.nsw.gov.au	Presentation
Biagi	Christopher	Christine Williamson Heritage Consultants	drakolager@gmail.com	Presentation & Speed trial
Brockwell	Sally	University of Canberra	sally.brockwell@canberra.edu.au	Speed trials
Carney	Martin	Aegis-Heritage AMAC group	martincarney@archaeological.com.au	Speed trials
Clarke	Annie	University of Sydney	annie.clarke@sydney.edu.au	Speed trials
Crook	Penny	La Trobe University	p.crook@latrobe.edu.au	Presentation
D'Gluyas	Caitlin	University of New England	cdgluyas@myune.edu.au	Presentation
Feakins	Charlotte	Australian National University	charlotte.feakins@anu.edu.au	Presentation
Filewood	Karen	University of New England	thefilewoods@outlook.com	Presentation
Flexner	James	University of Sydney	james.flexner@sydney.edu.au	Presentation & Speed trial
Gaughwin	Denise		deniseheritage@hotmail.com	Speed trials
Grguric	Nic		eqeta@yahoo.com.au	Presentation
Grimwade	Gordon	Flinders University	ggrimwade@bigpond.com	Presentation
Hetherington	Melissa	University of Western Australia	melissa.hetherington@research.uwa.edu.au	Presentation
Hil	Greg	La Trobe University	G.Hil@latrobe.edu.au	Presentation
Kelly	Matthew	Curio Projects	matthew.kelly@curioprojects.com.au	Presentation
Lakeman	Wren		Lakeman.w@outlook.com	Speed trials
Leahy	Daniel	University of New England	dleahy3@myune.edu.au	Presentation & Poster
Lever	Michael	Artefact Heritage Services & University of Sydney	michael.d.lever@gmail.com	Presentation
Maskey	Summer	La Trobe University	summer.maskey@gmail.com	Poster
Mate	Geraldine	Queensland Museum	geraldine.mate@qm.qld.gov	Speed trials
McBrian	Connor	Cosmos Archaeology Pty Ltd	connormcbrian@cosmosarch.com	Poster
McKay	Mitch	Port Macquarie Hastings Heritage	mitch@pmheritage.com.au	Presentation
McMaster	Francesca	Extent Heritage	FMcmaster@extent.com.au	Speed trials
Owen	Tim	Flinders University and GML Heritage	timo@gml.com.au	Presentation
Phillips	Crystal		phillips.crystalyn@gmail.com	Presentation
Pickard	John	Macquarie University	john.pickard@bigpond.com	Presentation
Pitt	Nicholas	UNSW Sydney	n.pitt@student.unsw.edu.au	Speed trials
Ricardi	Pamela	Australian National University	pamela.ricardi@environment.gov.au	Presentation
Roberts	Georgia	Australian Archaeological Association	ancatl@australianarchaeology.com	Presentation

Surname	Other names	Affiliations	Contact details	Session
Rooke	Jane	Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd	Jane.rooke@caseyandlowe.com.au	Speed trials & Poster
Shing	Richard	Vanuatu Cultural Centre	rjashna@gmail.com	Keynote
Stanin	Zvonka	Freelance Heritage Consultant, for Alpha Archaeology Pty Ltd	zstanin50@gmail.com	Presentation
Stocks	Robyn	Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd	robyn.stocks@caseyandlowe.com.au	Presentation
Tutchener	David	Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation / Flinders University	david.tutchener@flinders.edu.au	Presentation
Westerhuis	Diane Solomon		dswesterhuis@gmail.com	Presentation
Wilson	Andrew	University of Sydney	theandrewwilson@gmail.com	Speed trials

Further reading

If you would like to know more about the archaeology of the conference venue or Lake Innes House, there is plenty of grey literature. The references below are designed to make finding this material easier.

Port Macquarie

Archaeological zoning plan:

Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. in association with Terry Kass and Vince Murphy, Perumal Murphy Wu Pty. Ltd. *Archaeological management plan, Port Macquarie*, for Hastings Council, August 1994. <http://heritagensw.intersearch.com.au/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=4496>

There are also many individual site assessments and excavations related to Port Macquarie – for an interactive map go to:

www.archaeology-near-me.com/ASHA2019

The Glasshouse

Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. 2008. *Report on the Archaeological Excavations of the Glasshouse, Clarence and Hay Streets, Port Macquarie, N.S.W., Summary of Main Findings*, for Port Macquarie Hastings Council, December 2008. <http://www.higginbotham.com.au/pdf/SummaryReportPM.pdf>

Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. 2008. *Report on the archaeological excavations of the Glasshouse, Clarence and Hay Streets, Port Macquarie, N.S.W.*, for 16 Clarence St Pty Ltd, April 2008. <http://heritagensw.intersearch.com.au/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=12399>

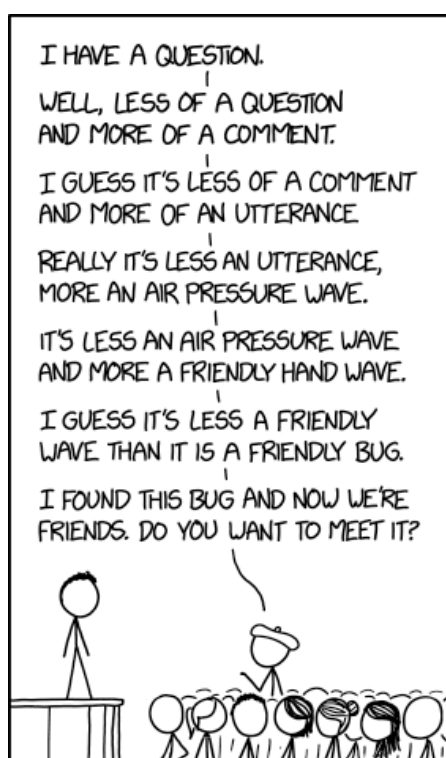
Harris, E. Jeanne (Urban Analysts). 2007. *Artefact collection from the Glasshouse archaeological excavations: preparation of study collection and display items*, for Port Macquarie-Hastings Council, September 2007. <http://heritagensw.intersearch.com.au/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=10217>

Harris, E. Jeanne and Caroline R Wilby in conjunction with Cosmos Archaeology. 2007. *Glasshouse artefact display catalogue*, for Port Macquarie-Hastings Council, October 2007. <http://heritagensw.intersearch.com.au/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=10755>

Lake Innes House

- Brooks, Alisdair and Graham Connah. 2007. 'A hierarchy of servitude: ceramics at Lake Innes Estate, New South Wales', *Antiquity* 81(311):133-147. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0003598X00094898>
- Connah, Graham (ed.). 1997. *The archaeology of Lake Innes House: Investigating the visible evidence, 1993-1995*, (Canberra: Connah for the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service).
- Connah, Graham (ed.). 2001. *The 2000 excavations at Lake Innes Estate Port Macquarie NSW: a preliminary report to the Heritage Council of NSW*, May 2001. <http://heritagensw.intersearch.com.au/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=8916>
- Connah, Graham (ed.). 2002. *The 2001 excavations at Lake Innes Estate Port Macquarie NSW : a preliminary report to the Heritage Council of NSW*, June 2002. <http://heritagensw.intersearch.com.au/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=7233>
- Connah, Graham (ed.). 2007. *The same under a different sky? A country estate in nineteenth-century New South Wales*, BAR international series 1625 (Oxford: John and Erica Hedges Ltd., 2007).
- Connah, Graham. 1998. 'The Archaeology of Frustrated Ambition: An Australian Case-Study', *Historical Archaeology*, 32(2):7-21. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/25616602>
- Connah, Graham. 2001. 'The Lake Innes Estate: Privilege and servitude in nineteenth-century Australia', *World Archaeology*, 33(1):137-154, : <https://www.jstor.org/stable/827893>
- Connah, Graham. 2009. 'Lake Innes: Identifying Socioeconomic Status in the Archaeological Record', *Historical Archaeology*, 43(3):82-94, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/25617572>
- Snelgrove, Catherine. 2000. *Lake Innes Estate: Conservation Management Plan*, for NSW National Parks & Wildlife, May 2000. <http://heritagensw.intersearch.com.au/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=6075>

(Note that presentation abstracts are provided only in the online version of this program)



There is time for questions during every session

<https://xkcd.com/2191/> (Creative Commons, non-commercial 2.5 licence)

Abstracts

By category, and then in alphabetical order by presenter surname

Keynote address

Colonial perspectives and futures in the Vanuatu

Author: Richard Shing — *Director, Vanuatu Cultural Centre*

rijashna@gmail.com

In the Pacific Islands, colonial legacies have always been viewed with mixed sentiments. There is that perspective that views our colonial legacy as a contribution to development in the islands. The establishment of plantations, businesses, administration, and mission stations brought about financial opportunities. On the other hand, there is that perspective, as portrayed in all colonies, of cruel masters and benign slaves, of the colonisers taking land and resources from the indigenous populations, and of islanders not being able to have an identity in their own lands. Many Pacific Islanders today still remember and talk about the atrocities committed during the colonial period, and in Vanuatu's case, the drive for independence was due to the loss of traditional land to the colonial administration and foreign interests. Faced with these historical realities, how can we, as historical archaeologists, conduct our work in a way that ensures the wider public appreciation of our colonial past?

This presentation will attempt to provide some answers to these issues, from an islanders perspectives, with examples drawn from the work done by the Vanuatu Cultural Centre and from the excavations and surveys conducted on the earliest mission site in Vanuatu on the island of Aneityum.

General Sessions

Influences and Hindrances on the Colonial Pottery Trade in Tasmania

Session: Convicts – in Tasmania and Port Macquarie

Author: Anthony Bagshaw

anthonybagshaw@hotmail.com

This paper will examine the influences and hindrances that affected the colonial pottery trade in Tasmania during 1803 – 1855 and will consequently focus on colonial labour, potters' skill level, availability of raw material and manufacturing technology. Further, the effects new manufacturing industries, such as ginger beer brewing and jam manufacturing had on the pottery trade will also be examined. In addition this paper will discuss the Government controlled pottery at Port Arthur and the manufacturing practices that occurred on this Convict station pottery by closely examining the artefacts that were recovered from an archaeological excavation in 2009. Finally, a pottery vase found in southern Tasmania with the words NEW SOUTH WALES stamped on the base will be discussed.

Brothels: Done to Death! Not Done in Depth

Session: Colonial artefacts

Authors: Nadia Bajzelj, Christopher Biagi and Michael Shelford — *Christine Williamson Heritage Consultants (Biagi); Melbourne Historical Crime Tours (Shelford)*

njbajzelj@gmail.com; biagi.c.1992@gmail.com

Archaeological works pertaining to brothel assemblages in Australia have arguably focused primarily on the qualitative, rather than the quantitative. This paper aims to examine brothels quantitatively to identify whether there are any archaeological signatures that can inform us on where these locations may have existed. The Jones Lane Archaeological Precinct, in Melbourne's CBD, excavated by Dr Vincent Clark and Associates will be used as a case study, with comparative analyses of other known brothel sites across the country, as well as overseas. This paper will aim to set up a model for the identification of brothel types through exploratory research across urban assemblages in Melbourne.

What Does the Future Hold for Port Macquarie's Past?

Session: Heritage management

Author: Felicity Barry — *Heritage, Community Engagement, Department of Premier and Cabinet (NSW)*

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Since the practice of historical archaeology started in Australia, Archaeologists have been recording and excavating. This has mostly resulted in removal of archaeological resources. Port Macquarie is no exception, but is one of a very few places in NSW where an early warning system (Archaeological Management Plan) is present. It is even rarer for this system to be linked to local Planning provisions (the Local Environmental Plan) which protect that layer within the earlier part of the Colonial Town layout in the CBD. While this has not stopped development, it requires additional guidance from State and Local Government in managing archaeology anticipated there when proposals are lodged for these areas.

Port Macquarie is also rare as one of a few places where two sites, which were the subject of archaeological excavation, have resulted with insitu conservation of intact and interpretable state significant archaeology, interpretation outcomes and State heritage register listing based on the archaeological findings and associated heritage values. Although other major early colonial cities in NSW have been the focus of more recent development and archaeology, as has happened in the past for Port Macquarie, this has left Port Macquarie with more surviving potential than places like Parramatta and Sydney. Recent reinvestigation of results from Port Macquarie excavations indicate continuing interconnected research values (including historical and Aboriginal occupation) that warrant further investigation, but is this place one of the few remaining opportunities left to retain evidence for the future? What could this mean for the next development boom and how will we manage it as a profession? What then is the future of Port Macquarie's past?

But at what cost!? a preliminary study of meat costs in 19th century Melbourne

Session: Colonial artefacts

Authors: Christopher Biagi  — *Christine Williamson Heritage Consultants*
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Many factors went into the selection of meat in 19th century Melbourne, with some of the primary influences affecting species abundance at sites being cost and availability. A preliminary analysis of fluctuations in meat prices through the years, and what factors may have caused them will be discussed in hopes of furthering our understanding of meat selection, as well as how price lists can aid in informing us about socio-economy throughout the 19th century

'For the kitchen or nursery': the promotion of Willow and other common transfer-printed ceramics


Session: New approaches

Authors: Penny Crook — *La Trobe University*
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This paper explores the promotion of 'Willow' and other common transfer-printed patterns in 19th-century trade catalogues and Australian colonial newspaper advertisements. These 'usual suspects' ('Willow', 'Asiatic Pheasant', 'Rhine' amongst others) appear in large numbers on historical archaeological sites across the globe. We know from select trade catalogues and ad hoc advertisements that by 1880s, 'Willow' and 'Asiatic Pheasant', along with Band-and-line wares, were sold as dinnerware 'for the kitchen and nursery' and were cheaper than plain white wares. If this were to be accepted as a widespread phenomenon, what might that mean for their interpretation in historical archaeological assemblages? Should these 'common prints' be isolated as a special group of analysis? If so, how do we determine what is 'common' in each local market?

Landscapes of a Juvenile Convict Institution: a historical archaeological study of Point Puer


Session: Convicts – in Tasmania and Port Macquarie

Authors: Caitlin D'Gluyas  — *University of New England*
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As an institution that operated between 1834 and 1849 to marginalise, reform and industrially train criminal boys, Point Puer at Port Arthur lends itself to the investigation of a wide range of questions centred around juvenile penological practices in the early nineteenth century. Previous research has typically avoided dealing with the complex and immense spatial and temporal dimensions of the site's development and the visible archaeological landscape. This paper introduces a new study that draws on the Landscapes of Production and Punishment ARC funded project, by utilising the materiality and archival record to portray a more nuanced history. It places Point Puer into a complex network of industrial and reformatory processes that connect it to regional and global convict labour systems. A comparative framework establishes a multiscalar approach that considers whether such institutions carry an identifiable signature, physically or in practice, that sets juvenile incarceration apart from adult systems.

Behind the Legend: a historical archaeology of the buffalo shooting industry

Session: The archaeology of settler-indigenous relations

Authors: Charlotte Feakins  — *Australian National University*
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The buffalo shooting industry was prevalent in the Northern Territory from the late nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century. It involved Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women and men working collectively for white male shooters to exploit feral water buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) primarily for their thick hides. It was dangerous, labour-intensive work that required great skill and courage. Over the nearly eighty years that the industry operated, unique cross-cultural relationships developed between the diverse groups involved and lives became intimately entangled. Aboriginal people dominated the workforce, typically constituting around 90%, and often excelled in both experience and ability. As a result, the success of the industry was contingent on the labour of Aboriginal women and men and without their involvement, the industry would have been economically unviable. Yet, in popular accounts, the white men are heroised. Their legend entangles in national imagining, obfuscates the valuable role of Aboriginal women and men and influences the memory of the industry and its heritage in the present. This multi-scalar and inter-disciplinary study, combining historical archaeology and folkloristics, 'excavates' the memory of the industry across a cultural continuum whilst providing historical reinterpretation of this unique industry.

Impact at Sea: societal sensibilities in late Victorian Australia

Session: Biography

Authors: Karen Filewood — *University of New England*
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On the evening of 8 December 1886 two coastal steamships collided off the coast of Coffs Harbour, NSW resulting in severe damage to the ss Helen Nicoll, the sinking of the ss Keilawarra and the loss of around forty lives. The narrative of the shipwreck remains a fascinating one, however until now, revision of the disaster has gone no further. This unique case study investigates responses by those on-board the ships during and after the collision, along with reactions from Australia's broader population. Fundamentally, it is a history of emotions, a prosopographical and phenomenological study of people as individuals and as a collective, built on the framework of a late 19th-Century crisis. Technological development, communication, perception and emotion are examined in a multi-disciplinary approach. This reveals how these elements manifest throughout Victorian culture, in a bid to understand, accept, memorialise and prevent loss of life in the disaster's aftermath.

Beyond Resistance and Agency

Session: The archaeology of settler-indigenous relations

Authors: James L. Flexner — *University of Sydney*

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Since the 1980s, anthropologists and archaeologists studying colonial encounters have gone out of their way to assert that indigenous and other subaltern peoples 'had history' and 'had agency', 'resisting' colonial power. This was an important move, as it challenged the notion that colonised cultures somehow passively accepted European domination or 'acculturated' to a superior colonizing group. It also caused cultural anthropologists especially to question how the 'primitive' peoples they studied had been affected by colonialism. Over 30 years later, resistance and agency are basically taken for granted in colonial archaeologies. It might be time to re-evaluate some of the strategies that indigenous peoples and others (women, or slaves for example) used to negotiate their positions in a colonialist world, and to imagine alternatives to the taken-for-granted of resistance and agency. I will specifically focus on the concepts of conversion and maintenance activities, drawing on fieldwork in Vanuatu and Tasmania.

The Callington Smelting Works Archaeological Project: a community archaeology success story

Session: New approaches

Authors: Nic Grguric

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This paper will describe the results of a program of archaeological excavation at the site of the Callington Smelting Works, at Callington, South Australia. This grass-roots project was initiated and carried out by local community volunteers, with the help of an archaeologist. The aim of the project was to establish the extent, form and function of the structural remains of the 1860s copper smelting works, with a view to presenting the site as a cultural tourism destination. The results revealed substantial remains of two smelting furnaces and a calcining furnace that potentially displays technological innovations not seen in contemporary text books, or in excavated examples anywhere else in the world. The community is currently in the process of applying for State heritage listing of the site.

The Forgotten Frontline

Session: The archaeology of war

Authors: Gordon Grimwade — *Flinders University*

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The Torres Strait played a pivotal, almost forgotten, role in the Second World War.

The anti-aircraft battery at King Point, Horn Island (34th Australian HAA, B Battery) – comprised a Command Post and Plotting Room, magazines and four gun emplacements for 3.7" AA guns. Overall conservation planning was initiated in 2006, limited archaeology on one emplacement occurred two years later. The Command Post environs were excavated and interpreted in 2015. Former serving artillerymen have maintained a strong association with the site and recently arranged the reinstallation of a 3.7" HAA gun.

This paper briefly describes the King Point installation and history. It discusses the work undertaken between 2006 and 2019 and the challenges faced by the project team, once again demonstrating that archaeologists and historians must be involved at all stages in the evolution of similar projects to ensure quality outcomes. Asserting those roles is not without its challenges.

Through the Eyes of Henry Gray: an archaeological investigation of a merchant's life in nineteenth century Western Australia.

Session: New approaches

Authors: Melissa Hetherington  — *University of Western Australia*
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An archaeological investigation of Gray's Store and the Temperance Lodge in Greenough, Western Australia has resulted in a fascinating biographical study on the British colonial settler and merchant, Henry Gray – who is quite possibly the most successful and influential failure in Western Australia during the nineteenth century. This presentation demonstrates how a biographical focus on an individual figure can tease out some of the key issues of the colonial period that have not been the subject of research in a Western Australian context. This rarely used research method may be one colonial future for historical archaeology; having successfully resulted in a more in-depth interpretation of two archaeological sites, where a historical focus on Henry Gray's life and business yielded greater insight on the use of these buildings than the archaeological record. Key topics are the impact of trade restrictions in isolation and Gray's business motivations behind joining the Good Templars

Rethinking Disturbance: investigating nineteenth century landscape change through use of spatial technologies

Session: Heritage management

Authors: Greg Hil  — *La Trobe University*
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Site formation theory considers that an archaeological site (or place) is the combined product of all processes (natural and cultural) that have taken place from the creation of an artefact/feature/deposit till the present day. When viewed through this lens, nineteenth century industrial activity becomes yet another part of the Australian cultural landscape palimpsest; from deep time to the modern era. Unfortunately, there is a tendency in today's Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management to view nineteenth century activities such as gold mining or urban development as near-wholly destructive forces. Contradicting this are an increasing number of examples where historical mining sediments or urban fill deposits have instead shielded buried Aboriginal cultural heritage from subsequent landscape modification. This paper provides some examples of this arrangement and considers the implications of nineteenth century 'made ground' for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management in Victoria.

"A Kiap just came and told us to bugger off": Local's Reactions to the War in PNG

Session: The archaeology of war

Authors: Matthew Kelly — *Curio Projects*

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Recent archaeological work on conflict sites in PNG has highlighted some aspects of indigenous history during WW2. What did happen to locals in remote areas subject to the conduct of military operations in WW2? Evidence indicates that local lives ran parallel to the Allied and Japanese actions- sometimes intersecting sometimes avoiding. The effect of military operations on local lives and places is largely disregarded in narratives of conflict where some communities find they are refugees in their own land. The Australian administration's approach to the PNG locals also demonstrates both change and continuity in the colonial relationships that had been the foundation of the administration before the War.

This paper will investigate some intersections of conflict, indigenous lives and places associated with WW2 in PNG.

A Friendly Invasion: investigating the archaeology of air power in the Northern Territory during the Second World War

Session: The archaeology of war

Authors: Daniel J. Leahy  — *University of New England*

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Prior to the outbreak of the Second World War, the Northern Territory was considered just another "far-flung outpost of the [British] Empire". Yet within a few short years, the Territory was literally Australia's front-line against the military might of the Empire of Japan. From early 1942, personnel from the air forces of Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Netherlands worked to defend this country from aerial bombardment and a perceived threat of invasion.

This paper discusses the history and the material remains of air power used in the Northern Territory during the Second World War. In particular it will look at the changes that can be seen with the 'friendly invasion' of American and Dutch forces and their equipment after Japan entered the war in December 1941.

Analytical Biography: place making and colonial history from between the lines

Session: Biography

Authors: Michael Lever  — *Artefact Heritage Services and University of Sydney*

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The colonial past and our understanding of its representative places are often only accessible through records written by the colonists who participated in it. Analytical biography is a tool which allows insight to subtexts and hidden pasts within in such records. Through strategies including interrogation of multiple avenues of evidence and tests of coherence and collaboration, nuanced insights and challenges to previously accepted narratives are often possible. I will demonstrate the utility of analytical biography through reexamination of one example of a widely accepted historical and ethnographic record.

Sun, Sand, Surf....and Heritage: How a revitalised town centre led to developers embracing heritage

Session: Heritage management

Authors: Mitch McKay — *Port Macquarie Hastings Heritage*

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Port Macquarie was established as a penal settlement in 1821 and has seen many changes over the years most of which have been brought about by the pressures of development. There being no Heritage Act in NSW until 1977 meant that many remnants of Port's convict period were demolished simply because 'tourists didn't want to see deteriorating buildings while they were on holidays'. It was not until 1990 that Council began to make a commitment towards heritage.

This presentation tells of the collaboration that took place between Council and the Chamber of Commerce to revitalise the public realm of Port Macquarie's town centre. That vision to turn the town centre into 'one that is vibrant, safe, pleasant for users and enhances business opportunities for the benefit of the community' was the catalyst for more private development in the early 2000s and created opportunities to showcase our small town's unique and rich history.

British Flint in Sydney: a perspective through traditional Aboriginal use

Session: The archaeology of settler-indigenous relations

Authors: Tim Owen — *Flinders University and GML Heritage*

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For Sydney's enduring Aboriginal population the arrival of the British in 1788 wrought significant and permanent changes to their society and their economic ways of living. Discourse relating to these events are seldom positive, focusing on land dispossession, the introduction of disease, and irreparable damage to traditional networks. The local Aboriginal population became 'hidden in plain view' (Irish 2017), a byline in the story of historical British colonisation. However, Aboriginal culture quickly assimilated and adopted new British material culture into their traditional tool kits. The adaptation and ingenious use of foreign materials presents a method for identifying the presence of Aboriginal people within the new hierarchical structure of Sydney's colony.

This paper will discuss the identification of British flint, worked by Aboriginal people into traditional bi-polar artefacts. The distribution of these items within the colony can describe the continuing network of material dispersion out from Sydney Cove across the Cumberland Plain (Western Sydney). The value of the flint material to archaeological narratives today is high, it provides direct evidence for the intertwined processes of British land settlement, whilst demonstrating the retention of traditional connections to Country.

Remembering the Dead: the story of Port Macquarie's burying grounds

Session: Heritage management

Authors: Crystal Phillips

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Port Macquarie's Historical Cemetery (1824-1886) is one of the few historical remnants of the town's convict past. Recent large infrastructure projects both in Australia and the U.K have unearthed the archaeology of cemeteries contemporary with Port Macquarie's. While these developments have led to some amazing discoveries and the recording of important sites, they have inevitably, albeit necessarily, destroyed these sites. Port Macquarie's second burying ground remains largely intact and is state heritage listed, however, this historical cemetery is also fading with the tests of time and so will the memories of those who rest there if they are not conserved and recorded. Cemeteries offer a place to connect with the past and are a way of keeping the stories of our colonial ancestors very much alive.

Dry Stone Walls on the Western Eyre Peninsula, South Australia

Session: Historic Landscapes

Authors: John Pickard — *Macquarie University*

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Most dry stone walls known from basalt, sandstone and granite areas are double walls with sloping batters capped by a coping. Single walls are rare in these areas. Extensive walls up to 25 km long are prominent landscape features on the western Eyre Peninsula (SA) between Tooligie, Elliston and Poldia where outcropping limestone mitigated against conventional fences. They are primarily single walls, but include a few double walls, and composite walls with post-and wire fences. The walls are made of slabs of limestone levered up from surface outcrops along the lines of fences. Most of the slabs are arranged across the wall, but unusually, some very large slabs are set in the line of the walls. Local oral history suggests that the walls were erected in the 1860s by Chinese labourers, but there is little documented evidence to support this.

An Archaeology of Consumer Behaviour in Nineteenth Century Melbourne and Buenos Aires

Session: Colonial artefacts

Authors: Pamela Ricardi — *Australian National University*

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This paper presents the results my completed PhD dissertation and upcoming book: *An Archaeology of Consumer Behaviour in Nineteenth Century Melbourne and Buenos Aires*. The study provides an analysis of domestic archaeological assemblages from two sites located in inner-city working class neighbourhoods that were largely populated by recently arrived immigrants. It also explores global trade networks and the types of goods arriving into each city. The archaeological and historical data was then used to consider the role of choice, ethnicity, and class on consumer behaviour.

This conference's theme asks us to consider what new stories we can tell and new methods can be applied to the archaeology of our colonial past. The approach in this study offers a new way of looking at the historical archaeology of our colonial past by crossing socio-political divides and comparing a site within a British colony to a site in a former Spanish colony in South America. The results of the study point to the far-reaching impact of colonialism, consumerism and widespread interconnectedness during the nineteenth century. It also highlights the need for further international comparisons at this scale in the future in order to gain a richer understanding of the worldwide impact of colonial expansion.

Teaching and Learning in Australian Archaeology: developments in resolving the discord between education and industry.

Session: New approaches

Authors: Georgia Roberts, Co-Chair of ANCATL, Australian National Committee for Archaeology Teaching and Learning (ANCATL) — *Australian Archaeological Association*
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Within Australian archaeology, teaching and learning has been a continuing source of conflict, resulting primarily from the differing focuses of education providers and employers. ANCATL reports here on new and ongoing initiatives aimed at building a stable learning ecosystem within the Australian context, aspiring to solidify strategic ongoing relationships between education providers, industry, government and the broader community. To this end ANCATL plans to introduce an Australian archaeological skills passport based on the highly successful UK model. The passport provides opportunity for the documentation of skills experience, presenting a way of focussing professional development to meet current skills shortages. Further, a critical outcome of the passport will be to facilitate non-traditional pathways into the discipline by capturing skills experience outside of taught environments. The passport will complement a fully revised and updated edition of the National Archaeology Benchmarking document, ensuring a link between experience requirements and taught content.

Transforming the Scots: the Carlton United Brewery assemblage, Melbourne

Session: Colonial artefacts

Authors: Zvonka Stanin — *Freelance Heritage Consultant, for Alpha Archaeology Pty Ltd*
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In 2016, Alpha Archaeology excavated the residential third of the former Carlton United Brewery (CUB) site, in northern Melbourne. Part of an important area of urban expansion during the Goldrush, the frontage appears to have revealed the largest and most diverse 1840s-1870s "Scottish" ceramics assemblage excavated in Australia. Ostensibly sourced from a limited number of potteries situated in and around Glasgow, it has been interpreted against many factors: including the presence of other Scottish imports at the site; a long-term residency of Scottish bakers at the location; through to the establishment of the neighbouring CUB brewery; and finally, of the development of the city itself. The results serve to illuminate recent discussions regarding the importance of British ceramics to the 19th century historical archaeologist, and specifically, to question the influence of a singular "British" national identity on the Colonial markets, during a highly significant period in Victoria's history.

Port Macquarie Government House Site: reassessment of the artefact evidence

Session: Convicts – in Tasmania and Port Macquarie

Authors: Robyn Stocks — *Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd*

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This paper presents the artefact evidence for the construction and occupation of Government House at Port Macquarie. The site was briefly excavated in 2001 and 2005 by Archaeology and Heritage Pty Ltd. In 2017-18 Casey & Lowe catalogued and analysed the items as part of a Final Consolidated Excavation Report for the Heritage Council of NSW. The analysis included a detailed comparison with other sites and buildings in Port Macquarie, Lake Innes, Newcastle and in the greater Sydney region. While limited in number, some of the artefacts from Government House were exceptional and directly reflect the lives of the military officers and their families in the early to mid-19th century. At times they were also able to provide substantive information about how different spaces were used and stratigraphic relationships not available in the historic or excavation records. The seriation of the building materials used at the site has enabled them to be placed within a chronological framework that may aid future research into early 19th century construction techniques in NSW.

Persistence and Space: an investigation into the archaeology of the Wenlock region in Cape York Peninsula, Queensland

Session: The archaeology of settler-indigenous relations

Authors: David Tutchener — *Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation / Flinders University*

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This presentation explores the production of social space and Indigenous cultural persistence in the Wenlock region of the Cape York Peninsula. The aim of this project was to undertake an archaeological investigation of Indigenous-settler relations in colonial north central Cape York Peninsula during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This project set out to question how socially produced spaces have been constructed in the Wenlock region and how this reflects cross-cultural interaction over time. It does this by building upon the work of Rodney Harrison and Denis Byrne through the use of Lefebvre's understanding of how social spaces are produced. The identification of the tensions between social spaces highlights the power disconnect within cross-cultural interactions during the colonial process, and the utility of a multivalent approach incorporating archaeology, ethnohistory and history. Crucially, the synthesis of these spatial tensions demonstrates that Kuuku l'yu classical lifeways changed but continued well into the colonial period.

Laurie Street, Laurieton

Session: Historic Landscapes

Authors: Diane Solomon Westerhuis

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This paper describes a study of Laurie Street, once the main street of the village now called Laurieton, situated on the Camden Haven River, in the mid-North Coast of New South Wales. The sites and buildings in Laurie Street provide a captivating glimpse into the past, but there is much more to be told about the heritage of Laurie Street and the village. Archival research and in-situ evidence supports this thematic chronological narrative, which may further the aim for future listing in Laurieton of a heritage precinct

Three-minute presentations

‘The Hand in the Pit’

Authors: Christopher Biagi  – *Christine Williamson Heritage Consultants*
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Two human finger bones were retrieved from a Cesspit located at 271 Spring Street, Melbourne, during excavations undertaken by GML in 2017. An analysis of the bones was undertaken to discern who this individual may have been, and how their hand came to its final resting place inside this pit. Documentary evidence in the form of medical records and police reports were sourced to see whether any written evidence was available that could give us further insights and clues as to who this person was

The Royal We - Qantas in the service of nation and empire

Authors: Sally Brockwell and Annie Clarke – *University of Canberra and University of Sydney*
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Post WW2, when aircraft gradually replaced ships as the medium for international travel, royal tours to Australia increased tenfold. Only six of 50 plus visits by royal family members pre-date 1954. In 1965, Qantas (then Qantas Empire Airways) flew the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester on their Australian tour. As the national airline, Qantas promoted Australian design, food and wine through its first-class cabin service. For this royal tour, the interior of a Boeing 707 was re-modelled with Australian designs, contemporary textiles and a food and beverage service that showcased local produce, presenting Australia as a modern nation of cosmopolitan tastes that had grown beyond its stereotypical portrayal as a convict/colonial backwater. In this presentation, we argue that on the one hand Qantas sought to promote a modern and cosmopolitan Australia, while on the other the growing accessibility of air travel enabled the maintenance of imperial and colonial connections.

Archaeological Recording and Conservation - Litchfields Store (c1860-1920s) & Prisoners Barracks Site (1821-1838) Port Macquarie NSW.

Authors: Martin Carney – *Aegis-Heritage AMAC group*

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Discovery of footings within a 1920s shop refurbishment in Horton St., Port Macquarie identified the foundations of the Litchfield store. The location of the current shops was found to be in part the location of the original prisoners and specials barracks at Port Macquarie. Evidence from within the Litchfield Store and rounding streets and buildings indicates that the archaeological profile that contains the site of the barracks is preserved for a wide area. The design implemented enabled the retention of all archaeological material from the Store and barracks phases.

The restoration of John Glover's 1832 home Patterdale, NE Tasmania - archaeological search for his studio and fernery

Authors: Denise Gaughwin

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The permit for the works required to undertake the restoration of the home of the artist, John Glover had an archaeological condition for the area that had contained his studio and a fernery but which at some time had been demolished. The owners plan was to restore the house and gardens and build a new studio and fernery based on various paintings that Glover had painted of his house. These structures are integral to the plan to open the property to artists who want to stay in his house, paint his scenes and use his studio. Archaeological work was undertaken to determine the heritage values of the location of these structures which will be reported in the presentation.

Revisiting the tale of the angasi

Authors: Wren Lakeman (presenting) and Zvonka Stanin (partner in this project)

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Evidence of the consumption of oysters in Melbourne through the abundance of oyster shells in the archaeological record, however the lack of interest in them as an indicator means that important information is being missed. Legislation, reports and first-hand accounts indicate when the native oyster (*O. angasi*) was available and when the introduction of other oyster species began. Of interest is importation of other species as farming the angasi was problematic and how Melbourne supported their oyster habit in the meantime. We use field observations and site reports to evaluate what can be known from oysters in the archaeological record.

Raising the Roof - some early interpretations of roofing tiles uncovered at Robin Thomas Reserve, Parramatta

Authors: Francesca McMaster – *Extent Heritage*

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In September 2019, Extent Heritage undertook test excavation at Robin Thomas Reserve in Parramatta. The site is listed on the State Heritage Register as a reserve for Ancient Aboriginal and Early Colonial Landscape for the presence of the Parramatta Sandsheet and as the site of the 1790 Military Barracks and Soldiers Garden. The September test excavations, and previous testing programs, have revealed the presence of structural and depositional remains on the site, interpreted as associated with the presence and demolition of the Military Barracks. The most recent excavations also revealed an assemblage of half round sandstock roofing tiles which may provide new insights into early colonial building techniques.

Developing plantation archaeology with Australian South Sea Islanders in Central Queensland

Authors: Geraldine Mate; James Flexner; Imelda Miller – *Queensland Museum (Mate)*, *University of Sydney (Flexner)*

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In 2016, we made a preliminary trip to consult with Australian South Sea Islander community groups about the possibilities of a collaborative project to build upon the massive but largely untapped potential of plantation archaeology in the area. While we were there we visited sites with community members and explored the landscape of the vast sugarcane fields and cultural landscapes in and around Mackay, Ayr, and Rockhampton in Queensland's Capricornia Coast. This year we began the first stages of our Australian Research Council Linkage Grant to pursue this research. We report briefly on the latest developments and early findings of this project.

Relics of 1977 - how archaeology got into the NSW Heritage Act

Authors: Nicholas Pitt – *UNSW Sydney*

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On 16 May 1977, Paul Landa, Minister for Planning and the Environment wrote to Peter White - then a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Sydney - archaeology would not be included in the proposed Heritage Bill. However, within weeks the minister's office was considering the first drafts of what became the relics provisions and by the end of the year these had become law. This short presentation uses government correspondence files to look at the drafting of the relic provisions, to remember the concerted lobbying that led to their inclusion, and to consider how they took on their settler-colonial focus.

Material culture, Institutional Youth Culture and Teenage Identity

Authors: Jane Rooke – *Casey & Lowe*

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Heritage repairs were recently undertaken at the 150-year old building that housed the Parramatta Girl's Home and Roman Catholic Orphan School in North Parramatta. During the repairs, several artefacts were uncovered, revealing the ability of material culture to focus on the identity of post-war teenagers in an institutional environment. Youth culture offers participants an identity outside of that ascribed by social institutions such as family, work, home and school. In this presentation I will look at three artefacts that were found hidden, and unusually well preserved, within the institution and expose the layers of subculture influenced by mass media

Hic sunt dracones – An analysis of some early maps of Sydney.

Authors: Andrew Wilson, *USYD*

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While maps are an important data source in Historical Archaeology they cannot be taken at face value and like all other evidence they have to be analysed and interpreted to establish their reliability and value. This analysis is of a sequence of 12 maps of Sydney produced between 1832 and 1860 that include buildings and works that range from the imagined to the fictitious and ultimately the absurd.

Posters

Bedsteads, the North Parramatta Asylum and the practices of an institution

Authors: Jane Rooke – *Casey&Lowe Pty Ltd*

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The analysis of the 120 bedstead components from trench 24/I in Parramatta North Growth Centre (PNCG) provides an increasing knowledge of the management of the North Parramatta Asylum, not only the changing attitudes and policies on mental health but also the practicalities of maintaining the hospital. This in turn leads to an understanding of the patients and their living conditions. The assemblage from the northern ha-ha is a unique representation of this process of long-term accumulation, re-use, repairing rather than replacing, and ultimately of the economic strains on the institution throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Early colonial shipwrecks at Barangaroo and Windsor

Authors: Connor McBrian, Milly Bendell, Benjamin Wharton – *Cosmos Archaeology Pty Ltd*

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Multiple early colonial shipwrecks were recovered and recorded by archaeologists in New South Wales in 2018 and 2019. The shipwrecks were found during archaeological excavations for the construction of the new Sydney Metro Barangaroo Station and in the Hawkesbury River at Windsor during works for the Windsor Bridge Replacement Project. Two of the wrecks have been assessed to be of state cultural heritage significance and illustrate the critical importance of inshore and riverine trade and shipbuilding in early New South Wales history. The process of recording, excavating, and conserving the Barangaroo wreck and the Windsor wrecks has been, and continues to be a multi-disciplinary endeavour involving institutions and organisations across Australia and internationally.

The rookery of 'Bilking Square', Melbourne

Authors: Summer Maskey – *La Trobe University*

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In the shadows of Melbourne's Parliament, the rookery of 'Bilking Square' sat nestled just out of view, though not out of the public eye. This infamous quarter was at its height in the 1860s-1870s, though its exact location was eventually lost to time. However, through a combination of documentary sources, the author has been able to map the physical location of the square for the first time. The aim of this exercise was originally to assess the archaeological potential of the square, unfortunately however, all remains were destroyed by development in the 1980s. Though no archaeological excavation was undertaken, the author conclusively locates the square within Melbourne's CBD, and offers an insight into the lost assemblage based on early 20th century sources.

The archaeology of a Second World War Dutch bomber squadron in Australia

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After the fall of Java during the early days of the Second World War in the Pacific, personnel from the Royal Netherlands East Indies Army Air Force were evacuated to Australia. In April 1942 a composite unit of Dutch, Indonesian, and Australian personnel – No. 18 (NEI) Squadron, RAAF – was formed to conduct operations out of the Northern Territory. This poster will discuss the fates of six B-25 Mitchell bombers that were wrecked while in the service of the squadron. It will look at the ways state and territory heritage bodies have dealt with these sites in the past, while also examining the need to protect what remains both now and in the future.

PORT MACQUARIE-D

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'Port Macquarie, compiled in the Department of Lands NSW from aerial photographs taken April, 1956' (<http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-1087714747>)