



LAND & SEA
Common Ground and
Contemporary Issues for
Australasian Archaeology

Program and Abstracts for the first combined
conference of the
Australian Archaeological Association
Australasian Institute of Maritime Archaeology
Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology

Townsville 2002

Hosted by James Cook University

&
Maritime Museum of Townsville
[logos]

LAND AND SEA

Common Ground and Contemporary Issues for Australasian Archaeology

PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACTS

**of the First Combined Conference of the Australian
Archaeological Association, the Australasian Institute of Maritime
Archaeology and the Australasian Society for Historical
Archaeology**

**edited by
Martin Gibbs and David Roe**

17-21 November, 2002
===== Southbank Convention Centre =====
Townsville, Queensland

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Contents

Warning and Disclaimer	v
Acknowledgements	vi
Conference Organisation	vii
Executives of the Societies, 2002	viii
WELCOME	1
AIMS OF THE CONFERENCE	2
GENERAL INFORMATION	
International Colleagues	3
Name Tags	3
Society Stalls	3
Conference Merchandise	3
Main Bookshop	3
Other Books and Products	3
Doctors and Dentists	4
Help and Assistance	4
PROGRAMME	
MAP – CONFERENCE VENUES	6
DAILY SCHEDULES	7
“MEET AND GREET” AND TRADITIONAL OWNERS’ WELCOME	12
OFFICIAL OPENING	13
CIVIC RECEPTION	14
SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS	15
PUBLIC LECTURES	16
COMMON GROUND PLENARY SESSIONS	17
1 Archaeology and Heritage Practices	18
2 Teaching and Training	19
3 The Management and Sharing of Data and Resources	20
4 Public Perceptions, Promotion and Interpretation	21
SESSIONS “AT-A-GLANCE”	23
CONFERENCE SESSIONS AND ABSTRACTS	24
Archaeological Practice I: Landscapes and Seascapes	24
Archaeological Practice II: Working with Law and Policy	28
Archaeological Practice III: New Developments in Approaches to Artefacts	32
Archaeology and the Public I: Engaging the Community	37
Archaeology and the Public II: Museums, Interpretation and Virtual Reality	41
Archaeology and the Public III: Object Lessons – Archaeology and Heritage in Australian Society	44

Continued over

Australasia and the Pacific at War	47
Australian Contributions to World Archaeology	53
The Chinese in Australasia	56
Colonization, Contact and Cultural Transference	60
Cultural Crossroads: Current Research in Torres Strait and the Tropics	63
Recent Research and Issues in Bioarchaeology	70
Urban Archaeology	73
What's in a Shipwreck ? Researching and Managing Historic Shipwrecks	76
Posters	81
CLOSING PLENARY SESSION	82
CONFERENCE DINNER AND PRESENTATION OF AWARDS	84

WARNING

This program has been provided as a guide to the conference to allow participants to make informed decisions about attending sessions and individual presentations. Some presentations *may* include material that might offend personal or cultural sensibilities.

It is the responsibility of the individual to determine which papers they wish to attend and to ensure that they are properly informed about possible content before they enter a room.

DISCLAIMER

The Conference Organizers, the Australian Archaeological Association (Inc.), the Australasian Institute of Maritime Archaeology (Inc.) and the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology (Inc.) take no responsibility for the content of either the abstracts contained in this program or the content of the any presentation or discussion during the course of the conference.

Acknowledgements

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO TRADITIONAL OWNERS

The Conference Organizers would like to acknowledge the Bindal and Wulgurukaba communities as the Traditional Owners of the greater Townsville-Magnetic Island region.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to the representatives of both communities for their participation and welcome to delegates at the opening proceedings of the 2002 *Land and Sea Conference*.

SPONSORS

The Conference Organizers would like to thank the following individuals, businesses and organisations for their generous assistance and sponsorship in planning, running and funding the conference:

James Cook University
(the School of Anthropology, Archaeology and Sociology; the Faculty of Arts, Education and Social Sciences; the Media Office; the Research and International Division; and the Resources Office)

Maritime Museum of Townsville

Townsville Port Authority

Townsville City Council

Museum of Tropical Queensland

The Ian Potter Foundation

Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists

Kieron Amphlett - Canberra Print Sc(r)ene

Sophie Thompson - James Cook University Bookshop

Chris Boyle – Payless Chemists

David Barron – Castlemaine Perkins Ltd (XXXX)

Ross Kirwan - Pfizer

The Commonwealth Bank

Mayne Healthcare

Raewin Dooley - Townsville Enterprise

The Townsville Bulletin

ABC Townsville.

Our apologies to anyone we have inadvertently left out - our thanks are no less sincere.

Conference Organisation

CONFERENCE CONVENORS

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JAMES COOK UNIVERSITY

David Roe

JAMES COOK UNIVERSITY

Vivienne Moran

MARITIME MUSEUM OF TOWNSVILLE

SOCIETIES ADVISORY PANEL

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AUSTRALASIAN SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Viv Moran & Bill Jeffery

AUSTRALASIAN INSTITUTE OF MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY

Sean Ulm & Ian Lilley

AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Louise Boyle – SPECIAL GUESTS & PROMOTIONS

Walter Dixon - ACCOUNTS

Alison Mann - WELCOME & CLOSING DINNER

Lorna Hempstead - PUBLICITY

Jane Harrington - ASSISTANTS COORDINATOR

Brad Duncan - AUDIO VISUAL

Sophie Thompson - BOOKSHOP

Lynley Wallis - MERCHANDISING & DESIGN

Melissa Carter, Ewen McPhee, John Edgar, Stephen Beck,

Helen Lucas, Andrew Border - GENERAL ASSISTANCE

A special acknowledgement is due to the Presidents of AIMA (David Nutley), ASHA (Neville Ritchie) and AAA (Sean Ulm) for fielding an endless stream of questions and requests, as well as for allowing us to use material from previous programs.

Executives of the Societies 2002

AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT - **Sean Ulm**

SECRETARY - **Ian Lilley**

TREASURER - **Catherine Wescott**

EDITORS - **Donald Pate, Pam Smith**

AUSTRALASIAN INSTITUTE OF MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY

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SNR VICE PRESIDENT - **Bill Jeffrey**

VICE PRESIDENTS - **Myra Stanbury and Terry Arnott**

SECRETARY - **Tim Smith**

TREASURER - **Mike Lorimer**

EDITORS - **Jeremy Green, Myra Stanbury**

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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VICE PRESIDENTS - **Susan Lawrence and Paul Rheinberger**

SECRETARY - **Mac North**

TREASURER - **Charles Brackenridge**

EDITOR - **Iain Stuart**

WELCOME

The Conference Organizing Committee extends a very warm welcome to all delegates attending the 2002 *Land and Sea Conference* hosted by the School of Anthropology, Archaeology and Sociology of James Cook University and the Maritime Museum of Townsville. Although the organization of this unique conference has been a challenge – and we make no claims that it is guaranteed to run without a hitch – we have been heartened by the very positive response to calls for papers and of the breadth and quality of the presentations that have been programmed. With three concurrent sessions and well over a hundred papers, four plenary sessions, three public lectures and the societies' Annual General Meetings, we are confident that this is a conference where there is truly 'something for everyone'.

In 2002 the conferences of AAA, AIMA and ASHA will be more than the usual annual get-together of friends and colleagues. The *Land and Sea Conference* provides all of us with the opportunity to meet new colleagues and to widen our horizons. We trust that the informal conferences in Townsville this year will be as productive as the formal academic sessions detailed in this programme.

In the Southbank Convention Centre we believe we have found an excellent venue for the 2002 archaeology conferences. We would like to note that we have received wonderful support from the Southbank staff – they have gone out of their way to make this event a success. Indeed, the entire Townsville community has recognised the importance of our gathering; a Civic Reception at the Townsville City Council chambers is but one mark of this recognition.

Welcome again to the *Land and Sea Conference*, we sincerely hope that this will be a memorable, rewarding and productive event and at its conclusion we wish you a safe journey home,

The Conference Organizers

AIMS OF THE CONFERENCE

The 2002 *Land and Sea Conference* is the first ever combined meeting of The Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology (ASHA), The Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA) and The Australian Archaeological Association (AAA). This makes the conference in Townsville a landmark event in itself, but it will be the results of the conference that have the potential to make a lasting impact on the state of archaeology in Australasia.

The conference has two basic aims – the first is to provide an opportunity for participants to familiarize themselves not only with the broader range of Australasian archaeological endeavours, but also with the practitioners who make up the wider Australasian archaeological community. The mixing of subdisciplines within the session themes emphasizes the *Common Ground* of interests and concerns, as well as the possibilities for collaboration and cooperation.

The second aim is to use this rare joint meeting of the Australasian archaeological community to identify and address some of the *Contemporary Issues* facing the discipline. In the last decade archaeology has been affected by drastic changes in government policy, staff levels, funding and resourcing. Training strategies need to be reassessed and redeveloped, as does the relationship between Australian archaeology and the public. By identifying common problems and challenges, it is hoped that participants at the combined conference might share strengths, pool expertise and consider opportunities for coordinated or even unified responses.

Such a broad-based collaborative assembly by a national community of archaeologists has not been seen for many decades, if ever, making the *Land and Sea Conference* a notable national and international event. The conference organizers encourage your participation and goodwill to make this a memorable and worthwhile experience.

GENERAL INFORMATION

International Colleagues

The Conference Organizers warmly welcome our international colleagues, especially those listed below for generously giving keynote addresses, public lectures, or agreeing to participate as plenary panel discussants. We trust that you will have an enjoyable and rewarding stay in Townsville and we wish you a safe journey home at the end of the conference.

Prof. Brian Fagan (University of California, Santa Barbara, USA)
Prof. Richard Gould (Brown University, Rhode Island, USA)
Prof. Carl Cederlund (Södertörns Högskola, (University College), Huddinge, Sweden)
Dr John Jameson – (Southeast Archeological Center – National Parks Service, Florida, USA)
Dr Mark Jones (The Mary Rose Trust, UK)
Dr Yvonne Marshall (University of Southampton, UK)
Mr Ray Sutcliffe (Surrey, UK).

Name Tags

As the Conference events take place at a number of venues and as we expect public participation at some of the sessions, may we ask that you carry your Conference name tag with you at all times. This will immediately identify you as a registered delegate and ensure that you obtain free entry to all of the Conference sessions, the Civic Reception and the Public Lectures.

Society Stalls

AAA, ASHA and AIMA will have tables in the foyer of the Southbank Convention Centre for anyone who wants to join, renew memberships, or purchase journal back issues and other society publications. Support your society by making sure you renew and take the opportunity to join one or both of the other associations – all memberships are excellent value.

Conference Merchandise

Exclusive *Land and Sea Conference* shirts, caps, mouse pads and stubbie coolers will be available in the foyer. Show off to your colleagues and impress your friends – remember Christmas is only a month away! All profits are returned to the societies.

Main Bookshop

The James Cook University Bookshop is operating an ‘archaeological superstore’ with a selection of new and popular publications from major Australian and international publishers. This is the biggest bookshop to ever run at an Australian archaeology conference and a great opportunity to see, buy or order the latest publications. This may also be your best chance to ‘value-add’ by hunting down the authors for an autographed copy!

Other Books and Products

Colleagues and groups selling their own recent publications and products will also be present throughout the lobby area.

Doctors and Dentists

A complete listing of medical and dental services is available in the Yellow Pages. The closest facilities to the Conference venue are:

Doctor: The Doctors
 Cnr Stoke and Sturt Street
 Townsville CBD

 Bulk-billing. Tel. 47811111

Dentist: Townsville Family Dental Clinic
 89 Bundock Street
 Townsville

 Tel. 47714866

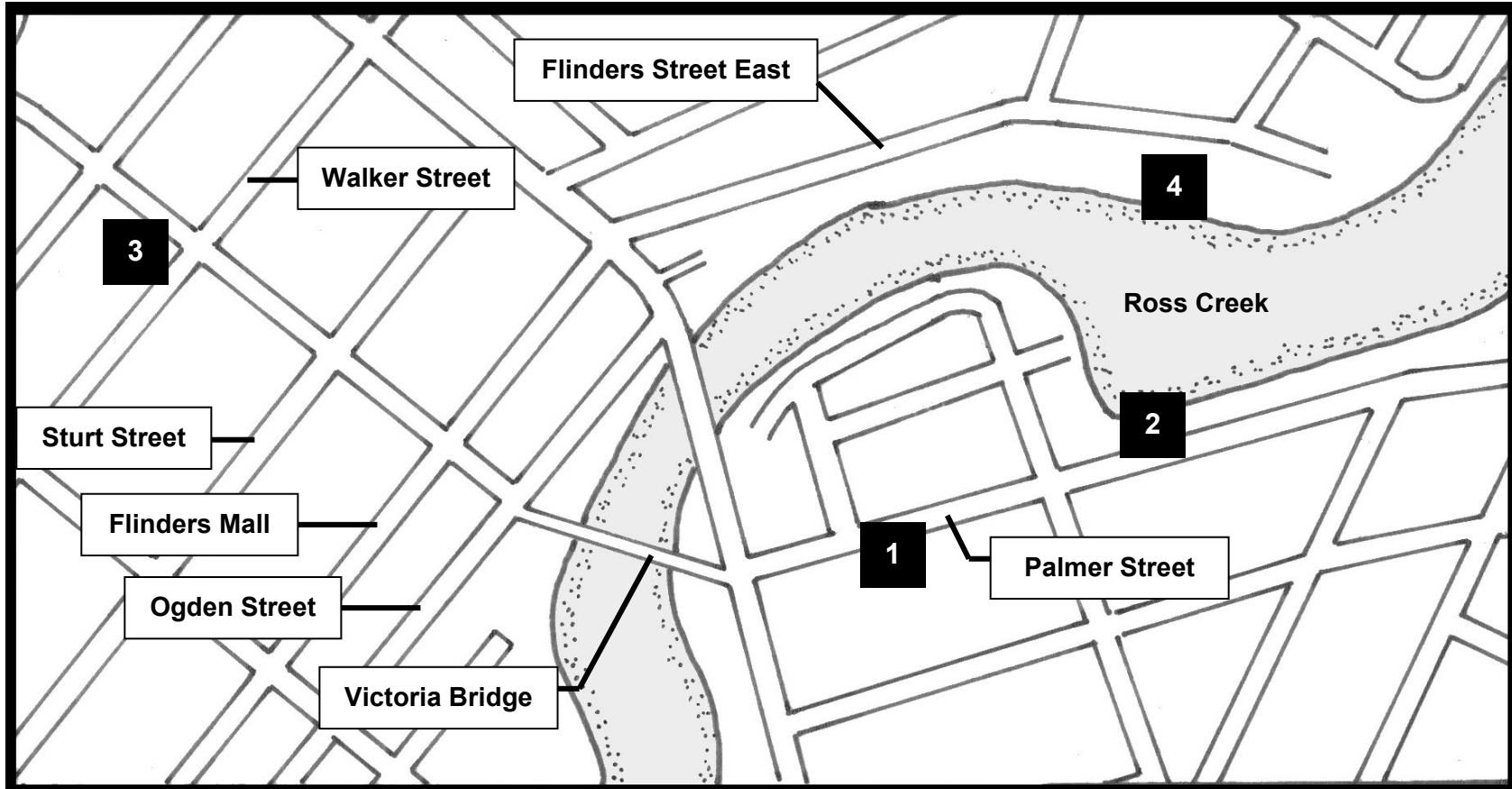
Help and Assistance

If you have any special needs or require any assistance during the Conference please contact any of the Conference staff or the staff at the Southbank Convention Centre. We shall do our best to assist you.



PROGRAMME

CONFERENCE VENUES



1 Southbank Hotel and Convention Centre
2 Maritime Museum of Townsville

3 Townsville City Council Chambers
4 Museum of Tropical Queensland

DAILY SCHEDULES

SUNDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER

5.30pm - 6.30pm

MEET & GREET

HOSTED BY THE TOWNSVILLE PORT AUTHORITY

Welcome from Traditional Owners

Townsville Maritime Museum

8.00pm - 9.30pm

PUBLIC LECTURES

Mark Jones

(The Mary Rose Trust)

LIFE ON BOARD THE TUDOR WARSHIP *MARY ROSE*

and

John Jameson

(US National Parks Service)

**ARCHAEOLOGY AS PUBLIC INSPIRATION: PROGRAMS AND
INITIATIVES OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

Southbank Convention Centre

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER

7.30-8.30	Registration & Reception		
9.00-10.30	<p align="center">OFFICIAL OPENING</p> <p align="center">Presidential Addresses</p> <p align="center">Keynote Address – Professor Brian Fagan (University of California, Santa Barbara)</p> <p align="center">AUSTRALIA, WORLD PREHISTORY AND WHERE WE GO FROM HERE</p>		
10.30-11.00	Morning Tea		
11.00-12.30	<p align="center">Common Ground 1</p> <p align="center">ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE PRACTICES</p>		
12.30-1.30	Lunch		
	Kingston Room	Raffles Room	Savoy Room
1.30-3.00	Archaeology & The Public: Engaging The Community	Archaeological Practice – Landscapes & Seascapes	Cultural Crossroads – Current Research In Torres Strait & the Tropics
3.00-3.30	Afternoon Tea		
3.30 – 5.00	Archaeology & The Public: Engaging The Community	Archaeological Practice – Landscapes & Seascapes	Cultural Crossroads – Current Research In Torres Strait & the Tropics

5.30pm - 6.30pm
CIVIC RECEPTION
Townsville City Council Chambers

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER

9.00-10.30	Common Ground 2 TEACHING AND TRAINING						
10.30-11.00	Morning Tea						
	Kingston Room			Raffles Room		Savoy Room	
11.00-12.30	Colonization, Contact & Cultural Transference			Australasia & The Pacific At War		Cultural Crossroads – Current Research In Torres Strait & the Tropics	
12.30-1.30	Lunch						
1.30 – 3.00	Colonization, Contact & Cultural Transference			Australasia & The Pacific At War		Torres Strait & the Tropics	
	The Chinese In Australasia					Archaeology & The Public: Object Lessons	
3.00-3.30	Afternoon Tea						
3.30-5.00	The Chinese In Australasia			Australasia & The Pacific At War		Archaeology & The Public: Object Lessons	

5.30 pm
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Southbank Convention Centre
6.00 pm
AIMA-NAS TUTORS MEETING MEETING Southbank Convention Centre
7.00 pm
PUBLIC LECTURE Professor Richard Gould Brown University AN ARCHAEOLOGIST AT GROUND ZERO Museum of Tropical Queensland

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER

9.00-10.30	Common Ground 3 MANAGEMENT AND SHARING OF DATA AND RESOURCES					
10.30-11.00	Morning Tea					
	Kingston Room		Raffles Room		Savoy Room	
11.00-12.30	Urban Archaeology		Workshop: Teaching Archaeology		What's In A Shipwreck ? Researching & Managing Historic Shipwrecks	
12.30-1.30	Lunch					
1.30 – 3.00	Archaeological Practice – Working With Law & Policy		Archaeological Practice – Approaches to Artefacts		What's In A Shipwreck ? Researching & Managing Historic Shipwrecks	
3.00-3.30	Afternoon Tea					
3.30-5.00	Archaeological Practice – Working With Law & Policy		Archaeological Practice – Approaches to Artefacts		What's In A Shipwreck ? Researching & Managing Historic Shipwrecks	

<p>ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS Southbank Convention Centre</p>
<p>5.30 pm</p>
<p>Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology</p>
<p>6.30 pm</p>
<p>Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology</p>
<p>7.30 pm</p>
<p>Australian Archaeological Association</p>

THURSDAY, 21TH NOVEMBER

9.00-10.30		Common Ground 4 PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS, PROMOTION AND INTERPRETATION			
10.30-11.00		Morning Tea			
		Kingston Room		Raffles Room	
11.00-12.30		Australian Contributions To World Archaeology		Archaeology & The Public – Museums, Interpretation & Virtual Reality	
12.30-1.30		Lunch			
1.30 – 3.00		Australian Contributions To World Archaeology		Museums, Interpretation & VR	
3.00-3.30		Afternoon Tea			
3.30 – 4.00		CLOSING PLENARY SESSION			

5.00 pm
ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK COMMITTEE
Southbank Convention Centre

7.00 pm
CONFERENCE DINNER
&
PRESENTATION OF AWARDS
Quarterdeck on the Marina

“MEET AND GREET” TRADITIONAL OWNERS’ WELCOME

Delegates will have the opportunity to enjoy a pre-Conference get-together at the Maritime Museum of Townsville on Sunday 17th November at 5.30pm. This event is hosted by the Townsville Port Authority – a long-time supporter of the Museum. The traditional owners of the Townsville and Magnetic Island region - the Bindal and Wulgurukaba communities – will welcome *Land and Sea Conference* delegates to north Queensland.

OFFICIAL OPENING

Monday 18th November, 9.00 – 10.30am
Venue: Southbank Convention Centre

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Professor Helene Marsh

DEAN OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES
JAMES COOK UNIVERSITY

OPENING ADDRESS

Hon. Peter Lindsay, MP

FEDERAL MEMBER FOR HERBERT

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES

Mr Sean Ulm

AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Mr David Nutley

AUSTRALASIAN INSTITUTE OF MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY

Dr Neville Ritchie

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Professor Brian Fagan

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA

AUSTRALIA, WORLD PREHISTORY AND WHERE WE GO FROM HERE

(IAN POTTER FOUNDATION KEYNOTE SPEAKER)

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr Tony Manning

PRESIDENT, TOWNSVILLE MARITIME HISTORICAL SOCIETY

CIVIC RECEPTION

The Mayor of Townsville, Councillor Tony Mooney, will host a reception for all Conference delegates at the Townsville City Council chambers on Monday 18th November at 5.30pm.

The City Council chambers are within easy walking distance of the Southbank Convention Centre (see map – page 6). Delegates are asked to make their way promptly to the City Council offices at the conclusion of the last session on Monday.

Volunteers will be placed strategically along the walking route to guide your perambulation – which begins by crossing the recently refurbished Victoria Bridge over the Ross Creek.

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS

Tuesday 19 th November 5.30pm	Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists	SOUTHBANK CONVENTION CENTRE
Wednesday 20 th November 5.30pm	Australasian Institute of Maritime Archaeology	SOUTHBANK CONVENTION CENTRE
Wednesday 20 th November 6.30pm	Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology	SOUTHBANK CONVENTION CENTRE
Wednesday 20 th November 7.30pm	Australian Archaeological Association	SOUTHBANK CONVENTION CENTRE

OTHER MEETINGS

Tuesday 19 th November 6.00pm	AIMA-NAS Tutors Meeting	SOUTHBANK CONVENTION CENTRE
Thursday 21 st November 5.00pm	Archaeology Week Committee	SOUTHBANK CONVENTION CENTRE
Friday 22 nd November 9:00am	* Maritime Archaeology Practitioners	SOUTHBANK CONVENTION CENTRE

Please Note: The listing of meetings here is for scheduling purposes only; it does not indicate that they are open to registered persons or the general membership of any society. Closed meetings are indicated by '*’.

PUBLIC LECTURES

All Conference delegates are invited to attend the public lectures kindly offered by three of our international visitors. Entry to these events is free for Conference delegates – please show your conference name tag at the door.

Sunday 17th November

8.00 - 9.30pm

Venue: Southbank Convention Centre

Dr Mark Jones

THE MARY ROSE TRUST, UK

LIFE ON BOARD THE TUDOR WARSHIP *MARY ROSE*

Dr John Jameson

SOUTHEAST ARCHEOLOGICAL CENTER, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE, FLORIDA, USA

**ARCHAEOLOGY AS PUBLIC INSPIRATION: PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES OF THE
NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE**

Tuesday 19th November

7.00pm

Venue: Museum of Tropical Queensland

Professor Richard Gould

BROWN UNIVERSITY, RHODE ISLAND, USA

AN ARCHAEOLOGIST AT GROUND ZERO: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR AUSTRALIA

COMMON GROUND

The *Common Ground* plenary sessions at the conference provide an opportunity to capitalise fully on the first-ever joint meeting of the Australian Archaeological Association, the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology, and the Australian Institute of Maritime Archaeology and the presence of several members, and a number of the executive, of the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists. This unique gathering of archaeologists and heritage professionals from Australia and New Zealand allows the tabling of a number of general issues for debate and discussion that would be difficult to achieve in any other forum. These plenary sessions have been scheduled with a view to the generation of robust and focussed debate concerning the future of archaeology in Australasia and the establishment of an agenda for the safeguarding and promotion of the discipline into the twenty-first century.

The plenary sessions – *Archaeology and Heritage Practice, The Management and Sharing of Data and Resources, Teaching and Training* and *Public Perceptions and Promotion* – address four areas of fundamental concern for all delegates at the *Land and Sea Conference*. They are intended to provide a general structure for an honest appraisal of the current state of the discipline of archaeology in Australasia and the consideration of two fundamental questions: “Where do we go from here ?” and “What are the best ways to achieve the goals that we set ourselves ?”

The discussions in the Plenary Sessions will be co-ordinated by a chairperson whose role will be to provide an overview of the responses to the questionnaires sent out with the registration forms, invite comment from a selected panel representing the various interest groups at the conference, to engage (and control !) comment from the “floor”, and, if necessary, to play “devil’s advocate” in stimulating discussion.

The conference organisers have invited some of our international visitors to act as *Common Ground* panel members in order to bring as wide a perspective as possible to these discussions and to contextualise the Australasian experience within a broader framework.

It is hoped that these plenary sessions will result in more than just discussions “on the day”; the *Land and Sea Conference* is an opportunity to set in place some mechanisms and initiatives that will have a life beyond the Townsville meeting and which will facilitate continued dialogue, debate and collaboration between the sub-disciplines for the future of archaeology in Australasia.

Common Ground 1

ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE PRACTICES

(Monday 11.00am - 12.30pm)

Chair: **David Roe** (James Cook University)

Presenter: **Sharon Sullivan** (James Cook University)

Archaeology and archaeologists have been closely associated with the growth and development of both the concept of cultural heritage and cultural heritage management in Australia and elsewhere. Indeed it might properly be claimed that the greatest opportunities for archaeology graduates are in the arena of heritage management – either as consultants or as staff in state and national agencies. So close is the relationship between archaeology and heritage that the distinction between the two is now somewhat blurred – almost to the extent that the two are treated as being synonymous. There are concerns, however, that such a hybridisation might be problematical, and perhaps detrimental to both archaeology and cultural heritage as ‘disciplines’.

This plenary session aims to provoke discussion about whether archaeology is more than heritage and whether heritage is more than archaeology. More specifically we want to examine the relationship between the two areas so that we can achieve the best possible standards of archaeological research and publication, and continue to be at the forefront of developing best practice in heritage management regimes.

There are some very basic issues to be discussed – some of which will be developed in the *Common Ground* sessions to follow – but which will be fundamental to planning a way forward and which are of common concern to researchers and heritage managers alike. These might include, for example,

- Why do we feel it necessary to protect and preserve archaeological sites and materials ? – and for whom ?
- What role does archaeological research have outside of the heritage arena ?
- To what extent is heritage legislation and/or management stifling the archaeological research agenda ?
- Can an archaeological research agenda be properly conducted within a heritage management legislative framework ?

We anticipate that the discussion will be “robust” – perhaps even heated – but the aim of the session is to provide a forum for airing diverse views and, through a better understanding of this diversity, to reassess the relationship between archaeology and heritage in Australasia.

Common Ground 2

TEACHING AND TRAINING

(Tuesday 9.00am - 10.30am)

Chair: **Martin Gibbs** (James Cook University)

Presenter: **Brian Fagan** (University of California, Santa Barbara)

What do professional archaeologists want of new graduates? Agencies, consultants and other employers frequently lament the products of university programs as being 'under-trained' or 'lacking experience', although there are often conflicting or ambiguous expectations about what is required to redress the situation (more theory, field skills, CHM background, technical skills, etc). Like everyone else, university staffing and resources have decreased at the same time as previously separate programs in historic, indigenous and maritime archaeology have been drawn or forced together into single departments. Despite this, each sub-field demands existing standards of specialist skill training be maintained or improved, compounded by recent expectations that all archaeology graduates are inherently capable of cultural heritage management research and planning. Are professional demands unrealistic and based on idealized fantasies of the halcyon days of educational yore, or are the universities genuinely not catering to the needs of its student and industry clients?

The Teaching and Training plenary is an opportunity to review and reconsider the nature of archaeological training programs and, if necessary, determine what a core archaeology degree and training looks like. What are the standards currently demanded by industry and how do we achieve them? Is it purely up to the universities to train, or do we need to recognize the other bodies that have particular responsibilities and roles in providing, contributing or assisting? At the same time this session allows us to raise wider issues regarding vocational training, including opportunities for professionals to obtain or update new skills and demand for postgraduate vocational courses or degrees. It may also be the time to reconsider attitudes towards provision of avocational training in one or all of the fields represented at the conference.

Common Ground 3

THE MANAGEMENT AND SHARING OF DATA AND RESOURCES

(Wednesday 9.00am - 10.30am)

Chair: **Ian Lilley** (University of Queensland)

Presenter: **Julian Richards** (University of York and Archaeology Data Service)

Archaeological research and training in Australasia at the beginning of the 21st century is being conducted in a climate of ever-diminishing resources. Research budgets are becoming increasingly difficult to secure and University departments, agencies and research institutions are regularly threatened with staff reductions and/or increased workloads – the latter often of an administrative nature and which are required to address increasingly onerous reporting requirements and performance audits. At the same time new technologies require the acquisition of new skills and the up-grading of equipment on a regular basis, and these new methodological developments are generating quantities of new, and new kinds of, data.

The new electronic technologies, now commonly employed in both field and office, are also providing us with unparalleled opportunities for establishing systems allowing instantaneous exchange of, and access to, a wide range of data and resources for the both research and training. This plenary session seeks to examine the range of opportunities that exist for the management and sharing of data and resources in archaeological research. In particular we wish to address the desirability, or otherwise, of data/resource sharing; the economies of scale that might be achieved by collaboration in resource acquisition; the advantages that electronic data-sharing might bring to the conduct of research programmes; the practical issues that will need to be addressed in such enterprises (copyright, intellectual property, culturally sensitive datasets etc.), and the mechanisms that will need to be established to realise progress and achieve continuing results and benefits.

Common Ground 4

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS, PROMOTION AND INTERPRETATION

Increasing the profile of archaeology in Australia

(Thursday 9.00am - 10.30am)

Chair: **Peter Veth** (AIATSIS)

Presenters: **John Jameson** (US National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center, Tallahassee, Florida) and **Robin Williams** (ABC Science Unit)

This theme has been identified as a key issue for the plenary sessions because there is a widespread view that archaeology needs greater profiling within Australia. In comparison to other industrial nations such as the United Kingdom, United States and countries of Western Europe the role and value of archaeology to the general public remains under-realised. It could also be argued that archaeology assumes a greater role in the public consciousness of many of our Asian neighbours. Why should this be the case? To what extent is this perception accurate and what factors might be responsible given the unique circumstances of the Australian experience.

Respondents to questionnaires have identified a number of problems with the public perceptions of our discipline and have suggested mechanisms by which these may be addressed. Many Australians see 'real' archaeology as being based off-shore with the local archaeology being synonymous with palaeontology and other earth-science endeavours. At best archaeology is seen to deal with obvious indigenous themes such as origins, rock art and burials. Celebrity wrecks get a guernsey while historic features have to be linked to important historic figures before they get considered. And yet it can reasonably be asked – which major archaeological projects in Australia over the last 10 years have not received comprehensive, if sometimes inaccurate, coverage from the media? For example haven't the Cuddie Springs, First Government House and Pandora/Bounty projects all received near-saturation media coverage - and the vast majority of this positive. The obvious retort is not as much profile as those involving some degree of professional or personal controversy (e.g. Jinmium or the Mungo burials). Most senior practitioners log numerous press releases, interviews and public presentations on a yearly basis yet the cry is for increased interaction with the Australian media.

Clearly there are factors at work that might be unique to the Australian situation. These might include:

- the generally poor exposure of primary and secondary schoolchildren to studies of domestic archaeology in all its forms;
- the relative youth of the discipline in Australia (< 40 years);
- the comparatively small number of archaeologists practicing in Australia (500 in Australia versus 5,000 + in the USA);
- the reasonable assertion by indigenous people for some control of information resulting from archaeology and the caveats on dissemination that this introduces;
- the eagerness of the media to give dominance to controversy or cult archaeology over significant and substantive findings because of the assumption that this provides better copy;
- the nascent racism and cultural cringe of Australians who do not accept the worth of helping to articulate an indigenous past or a 'short' contact and colonial history;
- the move of funding formulae at tertiary institutions towards rewarding high volume courses which emphasise economic value-adding; and

- the requirement for University faculty to increasingly mentor students on the need to engage the media as part of their normal professional careers.

The Panel will provide both an overseas and domestic perspective having representatives from most sectors including cultural heritage management, university and museum research, the media, consultancy and public education. The Panel strongly encourages the audience to discuss these and other topics and to make appropriate suggestions by which to increase the profile of the discipline and to improve perceptions of its overall worth to the wider Australian community.

SESSIONS AT-A-GLANCE

Common Gound 1: Archaeology and Heritage Practices
Monday, 11.00-12.30

Common Ground 2: Teaching and Training
Tuesday, 9.00-10.30

Common Ground 3: Management and Sharing of Data and Resources
Wednesday, 9.00-10.30

Common Ground 4: Public Perceptions, Promotion and Interpretation
Thursday, 9.00-10.30

	MONDAY		TUESDAY				WEDNESDAY			THURSDAY		
Raffles Room	Archaeological Practice – Landscapes and Seascapes		Australasia and the Pacific at War				Teaching Archaeology Workshop	Archaeological Practice – New Directions in Approaches to Artefacts		Archaeology and the Public – Museums, Interpretation and Virtual Reality		
	1.30-3.00	3.30-5.00	11.00-12.30	1.30-2.10	2.20-3.00	3.30-5.00	11.00-12.30	1.30-3.00	3.30-5.00	11.00-12.30	1.30-2.10	
	MONDAY		TUESDAY				WEDNESDAY			THURSDAY		
Kingston Room	Archaeology and the Public – Engaging the Community		Colonization, Contact and Cultural Transference		The Chinese in Australasia		Urban Archaeology	Archaeological Practice – Working with Law and Policy		Australian Contributions to World Archaeology		
	1.30-3.00	3.30-5.00	11.00-12.30	1.30-2.10	2.20-3.00	3.30-5.00	11.00-12.30	1.30-3.00	3.30-5.00	11.00-12.30	1.30-2.10	
	MONDAY		TUESDAY				WEDNESDAY			THURSDAY		
Savoy Room	Cultural Crossroads – Current Research in Torres Strait and the Tropics				Archaeology and the Public – Object Lessons		What's in a Shipwreck ? Researching and Managing Historic Shipwrecks			Recent Research and Issues in Bioarchaeology		
	1.30-3.00	3.30-5.00	11.00-12.30	1.30-2.10	2.20-3.00	3.30-5.00	11.00-12.30	1.30-3.00	3.30-5.00	11.00-12.30	1.30-3.00	
	MONDAY		TUESDAY				WEDNESDAY			THURSDAY		

CONFERENCE SESSIONS AND ABSTRACTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE I: LANDSCAPES AND SEASCAPES

Convenor: David Roe

Email: David.Roe@jcu.edu.au

Archaeologists have enthusiastically adopted the interpretive concepts of cultural land- and sea- scapes. While the ‘useful ambiguity’ of these paradigms is eminently appealing and appears to offer a realistic alternative to site-based archaeologies, the literature has been arguably more successful in the development of the concepts than in their application. This session will showcase current and diverse approaches to the reconstruction and interpretation of past land- and seascapes in the Australia/Pacific region.

THE EMERGENCE OF AN AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE IN THE HIGHLANDS OF NEW GUINEA

Simon G. Haberle

Resource Management in Asia-Pacific Program, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University

Abstract

Pollen and sediment evidence has long been at the forefront of attempts to understand the timing and nature of the transition to an agricultural landscape in the highlands of New Guinea. Detecting the beginnings of agriculture and subsequent impact on landscape and vegetation is, however, not straightforward. A conceptual model for the identification of human impact in palaeoecological records is constructed to distinguish between the impacts of differing subsistence strategies. A review of five palaeoecological sites from highland valleys (1400-1890 m altitude) that cover the late glacial to early Holocene transition is presented and the implications of the rate and direction of environmental changes that occurred are evaluated. Using rate of change analysis as a means of identifying deviations in the rate of vegetation change from that which would be expected under natural climate change, the earliest indications of agricultural impact in the vegetation record can be identified at around 7800 cal BP. Subsequent vegetation change reflects an increase in anthropogenic impact that is punctuated by peak episodes of vegetation change towards a more open landscape. The emergence of an agricultural landscape in New Guinea can be seen as a result of gradual indigenous development punctuated by external influences such as introduced domestic plants and climate change and variability.

Archaeological Practice I - Landscapes and Seascapes : Monday, Raffles Room, 1.30-3.00

DEAD MEN WALKING - OR PADDLING ? ROCK ART AND ROADS OF THE DEAD IN THE PACIFIC

David Roe

School of Anthropology, Archaeology and Sociology, James Cook University

Abstract

Engraved and painted rock art sites are widely distributed in the Pacific islands. While some attempts have been made to integrate them into broader regional prehistories, most of these have sought, perhaps understandably, to use rock art data as stylistic indicators of cultural affiliations or colonisation patterns rather than to investigate their possible meanings. This paper re-investigates a corpus of material from Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands with a view to exploring its potential significance and context of meaning. In particular, it suggests ways in which this, and other, bodies of rock art might reflect a broad regional tradition that links the production of some rock art sites to physical and conceptual landscapes associated with belief systems concerning 'roads of the dead'.

Archaeological Practice I - Landscapes and Seascapes : Monday, Raffles Room, 1.30-3.00

BLUE MOUNTAINS RELIGION

Matthew Kelleher

School of Archaeology, University of Sydney

Abstract

This paper examines the material correlates of religious behaviour. Religion is an important part of every culture, but the impact religion has on structuring material culture is not well understood. Recent Ph.D. research has developed a universal model for how archaeology can identify religious behaviour. It predicts a particular spatial arrangement of several phenomena. The model was tested in the Blue Mountains National Park in New South Wales. Spatial analysis found statistically significant patterns that conformed to the model. A formulaic spatiality between objects and geography, indicative of religious behaviour, exists at specific places within the region. These patterns can be interpreted as insights into the archaeology of religious behaviour in the Blue Mountains.

Archaeological Practice I - Landscapes and Seascapes : Monday, Raffles Room, 1.30-3.00

THE HUMANIZING PERSPECTIVE AS AN APPROACH TO RECENT HISTORICAL LANDSCAPES

Phill Murray

Currajong, Townsville

Abstract

This paper uses the *humanizing* perspective of Tilley (1994) as a means of exploring and further understanding the relationships between people and historical landscapes. The context of the road system that developed in North Queensland following the settlement of Bowen in 1862, will be used to investigate historically different perceptions and experience of *space* and *place*. The phenomenological perspective will be used to attempt to draw out some of the contextual relationships between people and the landscape that have been lost with the changing experience of travel and interaction with the landscape.

Archaeological Practice I - Landscapes and Seascapes : Monday, Raffles Room, 1.30-3.00

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF 'LOST PLACES': RUIN, MEMORY AND THE RETURN TO NOTHING

Rodney Harrison

Research Unit, Cultural Heritage Division, New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service

Abstract

This paper discusses the archaeology of the former Dennewan reserve in northwestern NSW, and its role in the evocation and reproduction of an ancestral past by local Aboriginal people. Objects and places speak to us through the memories that we associate with them. Such *cognitive* memory is conscious and hence easily verbalised or recalled. *Habit* or *performative* memories (Bordieu's *habitus*), those memories and structures formed out of routine performance, are much less likely to be able to be recalled in the absence of that performance. Performative memories materialise only with re-enactment. 'Landscape memories' or 'bodily memories' are intrinsically linked to practice, objects and place. The archaeology of the former Dennewan reserve has much information to contribute regarding the relatively 'hidden histories' of Aboriginal pastoral labour camps in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. However, the ruins of the former reserve are much more than a source of information to local Muruwari people, representing instead the focus for a program of shared, collective memorialisation of the past. To local Muruwari people, their history is enmeshed in social trails created by the movement of people that are symbolised by the objects they left behind them. Recent research at the site of the former Dennewan reserve has involved a joint program of detailed archaeological mapping, along with research into the social practices associated with local people's reconstruction of the landscapes of the past within the context of their ancestors' exile from this place. The artefacts that remain on the former reserve are invested with intense emotional and spiritual power. They form the conduit for controlled interactions both between the spirit and human worlds, and between past and present. Instead of ceasing to exist with its abandonment, Dennewan continues to hold power and fascination for Muruwari people as a place where local traces and memories persist, challenging and actively assisting in the creation of past and present. At Dennewan, the practice of walking a formal route around the settlement, experiencing the settlement from set places and pathways and interacting with the material remains in particular ways, reproduces landscape memories that work on the body to create a communicative bridge between the past of their ancestors and their own present.

Archaeological Practice I - Landscapes and Seascapes : Monday, Raffles Room, 3.30-5.00

DIGITAL SIGNPOSTS IN THE SEA: EXPLORING CULTURAL SEASCAPES WITH GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Brad Duncan ¹ and Marji Puotinen ²

¹ *School of Anthropology, Archaeology and Sociology, James Cook University*

² *School of Tropical Environment Studies and Geography, James Cook University*

Abstract

The idea of analysing archaeological sites within the complex interplay of social and environmental factors that produced them (defining the cultural landscape) is nothing new. However, few researchers have attempted to build cultural seascapes to examine marine artefacts within a broader spatial and temporal context. Extensive databases of shipwreck locations and associated information have been built for much of Australia, including the Heritage Victoria shipwreck database. An exploratory analysis of a supplemented version of this database using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) revealed that spatial patterns in shipwreck location appear to have shifted over time in response to a range of environmental and social factors. Facing inclement weather in an old ship posed obvious risks. Yet cultural factors such as regional trade patterns and the actual and perceived risks of danger in the area also appear to have been important. For example, more ships carrying coal wrecked, and

wrecks appear to cluster around areas designated as safe anchorages or near lighthouses after they were built. All of these apparent spatial and temporal relationships can be tested statistically using pattern analysis techniques in a GIS. Further, the relative significance of each potential determinant of wreck location can be tested using logistic regression analysis. The resulting model can be implemented in a GIS to spatially predict the potential location of wrecks not yet discovered. The skill of the model to predict the known wrecks on which it was based can be tested using stepwise cross validation. The model can also be used to predict the potential location of wrecks in other regions. If shipwreck data for those regions exists, it could be used to test and refine the model. This will soon become possible for Bass Strait, where an upgraded shipwreck database is currently under development.

Archaeological Practice I - Landscapes and Seascapes : Monday, Raffles Room, 3.30-5.00

BEYOND THE BRICK WALL AND INTO THE BACKYARD: URBAN LANDSCAPES AND 'ARCHAEOLOGY AT HOME'

Kimberley Owens

School of Anthropology, Archaeology and Sociology, James Cook University

Abstract

Urban areas are familiar to many of us, as landscapes of childhood, adolescence or adulthood. However fleeting or lasting our encounters are with the 'concrete jungle', these interactions are dynamic and influential on both the individual and the environment. As such, urban landscapes present an interesting area of study which has been largely unexplored, particularly in research orientated studies. One of these possibilities concerns 'archaeology at home': that is studying a 'living landscape' which is already familiar to the researcher and engaging a certain amount of subjectivity as a tool rather than a disadvantage.

This paper will introduce material from a study of the urban landscapes in the oldest section of Townsville's CBD in order to illustrate how such an approach can be successfully employed. Further, several methods developed for this study can be applied to other urban contexts and are very useful in gaining a more detailed understanding of an urban landscape from its conception to the present. This approach has implications for research and heritage studies in terms understanding the development of urban landscapes and the nature of community interactions in the past and present.

Archaeological Practice I - Landscapes and Seascapes : Monday, Raffles Room, 3.30-5.00

SEEING THE WOOD THROUGH THE TREES

Richard Tuffin and Greg Jackman

Port Arthur Historic Site, Port Arthur, Tasmania

Abstract

Historical archaeologists routinely use simplistic historical accounts of the type and geographical extent of activities within an area in order to enforce a rigid structural patterning on regional archaeologies. This often leads to the construction of notional cultural landscapes of unambiguous thematic integrity and clarity. Rarely does one see such desktop models translate well to the field, particularly where subsequent developments and activity have overprinted the evidence of the modelled periods. A recent survey of elements of a notional convict-period logging landscape surrounding the Port Arthur penal station demonstrates some of the potentials and pitfalls of matching cultural landscape models with on-ground evidence.

Archaeological Practice I - Landscapes and Seascapes : Monday, Raffles Room, 3.30-5.00

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE II: WORKING WITH LAW AND POLICY

Convenor: Celmara Pocock

Email: Celmara.Pocock@jcu.edu.au

Archaeological practice both informs and is structured by laws and policies at international, commonwealth, state and regional levels. Legislation and policy relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, maritime and historic heritage, national and marine parks, environmental protection, and areas such as copyright, intellectual property and Native Title all impact on archaeological practice. While archaeology has played an important role in establishing key frameworks, the role of archaeology has changed. Issues in current practice concern the lack of recognition of cultural values within natural conservation and planning regimes, the perception that archaeological skills and knowledge are marginalised, and the role of archaeology in future regimes. This session will inform archaeologists of recent developments in international, commonwealth and state legislation, explore how these frameworks might facilitate and restrict archaeological practice, and consider the role of archaeology in implementing and shaping legislation and management practice

NEW COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION

Kevin Keeffe

Heritage Management Branch, Environment Australia

Abstract

On 27 June 2002, the Government introduced a package of Heritage Bills into the Australian Parliament. The Bills, the result of over six years of consultation, will replace the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975 and amend the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 to provide for the identification, conservation and protection of places of national heritage significance through a National Heritage List, provide for the identification and management of Commonwealth heritage places, and establish the Australian Heritage Council. Indigenous places of outstanding national heritage significance will be given the recognition and management protection they deserve and require.

This paper has two aims. Firstly, it will provide a brief summary of the legislation and the mechanics of listing places in the National and Commonwealth Lists. Second, the paper will present a case study to illustrate the opportunities that will exist for archaeologists, anthropologists and historians to assist Aboriginal communities in the preparation of nominations for national listing.

Archaeological Practice II – Working with Law and Policy : Wednesday, Kingston Room, 1.30-3.00

ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE PRACTICES - NSW NPWS APPROACHES TO ACHIEVING INTEGRATED CONSERVATION PLANNING

Steve Brown ¹, Rodney Harrison ² and Cath Snelgrove ³

^{1,3} *New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service*

² *Research Unit, Cultural Heritage Division, New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service*

Abstract

The paper examines the place of historical archaeology within a broad and holistic framework of landscape conservation. It recognises that material remains are an integral part of heritage in its widest sense and that archaeological management is not something that should exist in isolation from other areas of cultural and natural heritage management.

A case study is presented that looks at the place of historical archaeology within the wider context of heritage management within NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, a State government protected area agency. The paper considers the role of research in managing archaeological heritage; the ways in which archaeological heritage is integrated into broader cultural heritage planning; the methodology and effectiveness of archaeological zoning plans within the context of conservation planning; and the identification, assessment and management of social values of archaeological places and landscapes. Archaeology is a peripheral activity within NPWS. The challenge for protected area agencies is not to make the discipline an area of greater focus but to make it of greater relevance to the interpretation, management and understanding of places and landscapes. The future of archaeology in the context of reserve management needs therefore to move away from traditional descriptive methods toward creating stories and narratives around places and landscapes so that the community may more readily understand them.

Archaeological Practice II - Working with Law and Policy: Wednesday, Kingston Room, 1.30-3.00

FUNDS FOR FINDS: HERITAGE VICTORIA'S ARTEFACT CONSERVATION BOND SCHEME

Jeremy Smith

Heritage Victoria

Abstract

In 1999 the Heritage Council ratified Heritage Victoria's Conservation Bond scheme. The scheme was designed to provide funds to ensure the responsible conservation, management and storage of artefacts recovered from historical archaeological sites.

In the last 4 years, more than \$550,000 has been generated through the scheme.

The system itself is fairly straightforward. When an application for an excavation permit is made, Heritage Victoria determines whether the project is likely to result in the recovery of significant artefacts. If the site is likely to contain artefacts, a bond sum is determined and this amount is lodged by the applicant with Heritage Victoria prior to the commencement of the excavation. The details relating to the bond are listed in the conditions specified on the excavation permit.

The Bond sum is used to employ professional conservators and collections managers to work on the artefact assemblages in Heritage Victoria's conservation laboratory. If any part of the Conservation Bond is not required to fund artefact work, it is returned to the applicant.

The great benefit of the system is that it ensures that funds are made available to conserve and manage significant artefact collections. It also means that artefacts recovered from all projects in Victoria can be stored in one location, which facilitates research.

Archaeological Practice II - Working with Law and Policy: Wednesday, Kingston Room, 1.30-3.00

SLIPPERY WHEN WET: INCORPORATING CULTURAL HERITAGE INTO WATER MANAGEMENT

Vanessa Hardy, Oona Nicolson and Eeni Taylor-Wood

Biosis Research

Abstract

Biosis Research has been involved in the independent expert panel (panel) advising the Hawkesbury-Nepean river management Forum.

The Forum was established in April 2001, as part of the NSW Government's recent water reforms, to advise on providing 'environmental flows' for the River.

Environmental flows are defined as "flows, or characteristics of the flow pattern, that are either protected or created to benefit the natural environment".

The unique task of the Forum is to "recommend a regime of environmental flows whilst maintaining the economic, social, and cultural benefits that derive from the River".

Whilst the importance of such a significant river-system to the surrounding communities (including the population of Greater Sydney) for drinking water, irrigation, sewerage and stormwater systems is immediately recognisable, the incorporation of cultural heritage values (Indigenous and non-Indigenous) into what is seen as a 'natural heritage' project, is relatively new.

The Cultural and Heritage objective established by the Panel is

- To recognise and foster the significant benefits to culture and heritage for both present and future generations, including benefits to the Aboriginal people in relation to their spiritual, social, customary and economic use of land and water.

The challenges facing the cultural heritage team (and indeed our natural heritage colleagues on the panel) have included establishing this objective and exploring ways to enable cultural heritage to be integrated into such a Forum. This paper examines some of the issues experienced as part of that process and considers how cultural heritage is starting to move beyond an 'optional extra' and towards a more fundamental integrated environmental value.

Archaeological Practice II - Working with Law and Policy: Wednesday, Kingston Room, 1.30-3.00

EXTENDING THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE TO THAT FOUND AT SEA: NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE LAW

Craig Forrest

TC Beirne School of Law, University of Queensland

Abstract

The Tek Sing case, in which 71,939 items of ceramics were returned to Indonesia, having been recovered from the wreck in Indonesian waters and illegally exported, is not only an example of the trade in illicitly excavated cultural heritage, and the necessity for States to enter into co-operative protection regimes for the recovery of such material, but also illustrates the dangers posed to the underwater cultural heritage, and the need for a regime that encompasses the protection of cultural heritage found on land and underwater.

The international legal framework for the protection of cultural heritage has been strengthened by three new developments. In November 2001, UNESCO adopted the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage. This Convention has the potential to radically improve protection in cases similar to that of the Tek Sing. So too, will the announcement that the UK will accede to the 1970 UNESCO Illicit Traffic Convention. The third event will have important implications for the international market for cultural heritage and in particular, to the world's largest market State, the US. In January 2002, a US District Court, in *US v. Schultz*, gave effect to foreign State legislation vesting ownership of all cultural heritage in that State.

The paper will consider the effect of these three developments to the international law relating to cultural heritage, and illustrate the extent to which these developments have the effect of extending the protection of cultural heritage to that found underwater, and particularly to that found in waters beyond coastal State jurisdiction.

Archaeological Practice II - Working with Law and Policy: Wednesday, Kingston Room, 3.30-5.00

PARTNERSHIPS: BENEFITS OF A FORMALISED UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE NSW MARINE PARK AUTHORITY AND THE NSW HERITAGE OFFICE

David Nutley

Maritime Heritage Program, NSW Heritage Office

Abstract

In early 2002 NSW Heritage Office entered into a joint partnership with the NSW Marine Park Authority. The partnership is an important step in expanding the influence of the maritime heritage management policies and principles of the Heritage Office and of the Commonwealth Historic Shipwrecks Program. The two State agencies have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding and produced a set of management guidelines. Fieldwork conducted on Lord Howe Island in February 2002 was the first tangible outcome of this new relationship.

This paper will look at the structure and implications of this agreement and its realisation within the framework of the maritime archaeological survey on Lord Howe Island.

Archaeological Practice II - Working with Law and Policy: Wednesday, Kingston Room, 3.30-5.00

THE AMNESTY ARTEFACT PROJECT 1993-2002: A DIVERSE RESOURCE WITH VAST RESEARCH POTENTIAL

Cassandra Phillippou and Ross Anderson

Maritime Heritage Unit, Heritage Victoria

Abstract

The 1993 Commonwealth Historic Shipwreck Amnesty resulted in the declaration of artefacts from more than one hundred Historic Shipwrecks in Victorian waters, and provided the positions of many previously unlocated wrecks. Since 1993 divers have continued to come forward with information about shipwreck relics in their possession. More than 3300 artefacts, from concretions of lead shot to children's toys and passenger's clothing, are in the custody of some 150 private individuals, local museums, and other community organisations. The artefacts are material evidence of cargoes, shipboard life, and the development of society and culture in Australia from the early nineteenth century to the present day.

Since the Amnesty, Heritage Victoria has incorporated these artefacts into its historical, maritime archaeological and conservation database (MS Access). The database is available as a resource for research by students, academics, archaeologists, historians and related professionals.

In 1999 Heritage Victoria published a preliminary historical significance assessment and conservation condition assessment, aiming to establish the significance of artefacts recorded during the Amnesty, and facilitate a strategy for the conservation and management of these artefacts and collections for the future. This paper will outline the progress of the significance assessment, discuss issues related to long term management and integrity of the collections, and provide examples of the tremendous potential these artefacts hold for researching various aspects of nineteenth and twentieth century culture.

Archaeological Practice II - Working with Law and Policy: Wednesday, Kingston Room, 3.30-5.00

DEVELOPING SITE MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR SHALLOW COASTAL WRECKS BASED ON UNDERSTANDING LONG-TERM COASTAL PROCESSES: A UNIQUE APPROACH TO SITE MANAGEMENT PROPOSED

Trevor Winton

Maritime Archaeological Association of Western Australia

Abstract

A new site management approach is proposed for shallow coastal wrecks. The concept has been developed for the *James Matthews* wreck site after extensive assessment of site-related coastal processes and in-situ conservation studies of the physical and micro-environment and decay rates of existing ship's timbers by the Western Australian Maritime Museum.

This study assessed that littoral conditions affecting the site would be expected to work counter to the site management objectives of achieving long term sand coverage over the wreck site in a manner that doesn't adversely effect the corrosion potential or micro-environment of the wreck-site.

The solution proposed is to use the chemically inert interlocking plastic 'crash barrier' units commonly seen in roadworks today. These units would be placed in a pre-excavated shallow trench on the seafloor and interlocked to form a ring around the wreck. Each unit would be filled with sand, and then sand pumped inside the ring of interlocking units until the wreck-site is covered to the required depth. The shape of each unit and the inherent properties once linked together are expected to result in its ability to withstand wave loading and collapse from undercutting.

Depending on the successful application of these units as part of the site management plan for the *James Matthews*, the Maritime Museum of Western Australia has plans to use this concept on another endangered local wreck site.

Archaeological Practice II - Working with Law and Policy: Wednesday, Kingston Room, 3.30-5.00

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE III: NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN APPROACHES TO ARTEFACTS

Convenor: Lynley Wallis

Email: lynley_wallis@optusnet.com.au

Artefacts remain the heart of archaeological practice and are a common link between the varied forms of Australian archaeology. This session hopes to explore the latest approaches to artefacts from both pre-historic/indigenous and/or historic/maritime contexts. This includes consideration of current issues in identification and analysis, as well as reports on innovative technologies and techniques.

STORIES, SANDSTONE, AND THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF EXCHANGE: ABORIGINAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF ABORIGINAL QUARRIES IN NORTH-CENTRAL NSW

Richard Fullagar ¹, Judith Field ², Joe Dortch ³, Paul Gordon ⁴ and Adriana Dutkiewicz ⁵

^{1 2 3} *School of Archaeology, University of Sydney*

⁴ *Wilbertree Station, Brewarrina NSW*

⁵ *School of Geosciences, University of Sydney*

Abstract

Exchange in Aboriginal Australia was fundamental to maintenance of inter- and intra- group alliances. Exchange also facilitated occupation of regions with limited resources, such as the arid zone, by widely distributing raw materials such as sandstone for use as grinding stones. Grinding stones are ubiquitous in the arid and semi-arid zones and were an essential element in the toolkit of these regions. The principal aims of this study were to:

- establish and correlate the antiquity of exchange and quarry use, and
- identify social and economic determinates of exchange in the archaeological record.

Dreamtime stories and archaeological surveys were important tools for compiling the histories of exchange of grinding stones from two quarries in central northern New South Wales. At Yambaconda Hill (Mount Druid), different groups had free access to the quarry for collecting rock to make grinding stones. At Mt Oxley, access was apparently limited to a few “clever fellas” or *Wirrigan* from one Ngemba group. Archaeological and geological surveys indicate differences in the quality of sandstone, the extent of quarrying, and the function of grindstones. Petrographic analyses currently in train will indicate whether sandstones from each quarry can be discriminated in regional archaeological sites.

Archaeological Practice III - New Developments in Approaches to Artefacts : Wednesday, Raffles Room, 1.30-3.00

QUARTZ ARTEFACT MICROWASTE AND AGE DETERMINATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

George J. Susino

School of Geosciences, University of Wollongong

Abstract

This research into an alternative use of archaeological material as a primary source for age determination has produced some new applications for existing techniques. Quartz microdebitage may be used as the primary source material for chronological dating of archaeological events. The possibility of using quartz microdebitage rather than sedimentary quartz for age determination with Optical dating (OSL) methods is examined. The research is based upon the recognition of quartz grain surface morphology applied to lithic microwaste (microdebitage). Scanning electron microscopy, energy dispersive x-ray analysis and light microscopy is applied to material from archaeological deposits. It is proposed that OSL be applied directly to quartz microdebitage particles. Dating microdebitage directly with OSL will leave no questions as to archaeological association. The archaeological event is dated directly, regardless of post-depositional bioturbation processes. At present, sand grains surrounding artefacts are dated, leaving questions as to association of the artefact to the sediment. Direct dating of microdebitage circumvents this problem. The sedimentary material used for this research is derived from archaeological deposits of five Northern Territory sites, namely: Malakunanja II; Nauwalabila I; Jinmium, and two recently excavated sites in the Keep River region. Although this technique is innovative, it must be treated as experimental.

Archaeological Practice III - New Developments in Approaches to Artefacts : Wednesday, Raffles Room, 1.30-3.00

THE DEVIL AND THE DETAIL: SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF WOOD AND CHARCOAL FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

John Edgar

School of Anthropology, Archaeology and Sociology, James Cook University

Abstract

While scanning electron microscopy has been available for use as a method of identification of wood and charcoal samples from archaeological deposits since the early 1970s it is seldom used. This paper briefly outlines the technology of scanning electron microscopy, its advantages and disadvantages compared to alternative techniques of wood and charcoal identification. Cross-disciplinary examples of its use from the literature and a recent example of its use as a method of extracting palaeobotanical information for paleoenvironmental reconstruction at the Western Australian site of Carpenter's Gap 1 is presented.

Archaeological Practice III - New Developments in Approaches to Artefacts : Wednesday, Raffles Room, 1.30-3.00

SUNSHINE ON THE STUBBLE: AN ARCHAEOLOGY OF AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE

Di Smith

Department of Archaeology, School of Humanities, Flinders

Abstract

The persistence of the farm dump presents a unique opportunity to investigate the physical remains of agricultural obsolescence. On many Australian farms lie graveyards of rusting and rotting remnants of trucks, harvesting machines, rippers, strippers and other forlorn reminders of a past working life. An early model H. V. McKay seed and fertiliser drill staunchly posed in the afternoon light on the edge of a cultivated paddock - 'Sunshine' on the stubble. Rural vehicle and machinery assemblages may encapsulate generations of accumulated material culture and offer insights to a multitude of uses and intangible associations for the farm occupants. This paper discusses methodology and research in progress, while addressing some of the issues raised by the regional studies conducted. Motivation for continued collection and retention of obsolete vehicle and machinery assemblages is explored in conjunction with the location of these sites on farm properties. Modes of collection and utilisation of such assemblages as the inherited and collective memory of agricultural life, form a significant part of the farmer's desire to maintain these sites. The rural vehicle and machinery assemblage can reveal much about responses to obsolescence in an agricultural context, providing a much needed view of agricultural heritage through a contribution to historical archaeology and modern material culture.

Archaeological Practice III - New Developments in Approaches to Artefacts : Wednesday, Raffles Room, 1.30-3.00

A BLUE-GREY SHADE OF PALE: WHITE GRANITE WARES IN AUSTRALIA

Alasdair Brooks

Department of Archaeology, La Trobe University

Abstract

Ongoing research strongly suggests that white granite wares are potentially one of the more important components of Australian ceramics assemblages dating from the second half of the 19th century. This is particularly true in light of past northern hemisphere research from the UK and USA that has

focused on this material solely as an indicator of developing American tastes and trade. However, the unexpectedly large amounts of white granite that exist in some Australian assemblages suggest that this past work focuses disproportionately on Atlantic trade routes and preferences to the detriment of an understanding of how this material might have interacted with the socio-economic milieu of the British Empire in general, and Australia specifically. Unfortunately, some confusion over how to identify and catalogue white granite continues to exist in Australian historical archaeology, with 'white granite', 'stone china' and - perhaps most commonly - 'ironstone' all used to describe this material. Yet not only are two of these designations at best inaccurate, but they are also often used to describe entirely separate and unrelated wares more or less interchangeably. This paper will therefore not only offer an expanded version of this author's prior brief explorations of the importance of white granite to Australian historical archaeology (in both national and international contexts), but will also offer a straightforward and simple guide on how to identify this often confusing ware type. It is also hoped that this paper will be able to incorporate the results of upcoming research in Stoke-On-Trent (currently planned for October) on the interaction of Staffordshire potters with the emerging Australian market, particularly as regards the makers most frequently identified on white granite makers' marks in Australia.

Archaeological Practice III - New Developments in Approaches to Artefacts : Wednesday, Raffles Room, 3.30-5.00

CONSERVATION OF A FRENCH PISTOL FROM *HMS PANDORA*

Jon Carpenter

Western Australian Maritime Museum

Abstract

This paper describes the conservation of a French pistol recovered from the wrecksite of *HMS Pandora* after 195 years in the sea. Discovered during the 1986 excavation of the wreck the concreted artefact was easily identified as encapsulating corrosion products and seabed materials conformed to the shape of the pistol. Assembled from a composite of materials the pistol was expected to be difficult to conserve, unless its components could be separated. An X-radiograph revealed the configuration of the pistol and suggested that little of the iron components remained. Recognising the potential for the pistol to disintegrate, during or after removal of its reinforcing concretion, it was decided to acquire a mould from its pre-treatment form. If the conservation treatment failed a replica could be made to illustrate the pistol as recovered. If conservation were successful the replica could be used to illustrate the transformation. It was found that some components of the pistol could be detached but it also separated, at random, into a number of pieces due to the very degraded state of the wood. As the most degraded part,(and structurally important), the wood dictated the method of conservation treatment. The procedure known as PEG twinning was chosen. This treatment utilises two grades of the water soluble wax Polyethylene Glycol (PEG). Immovable brass components remained in-situ during treatment. The difficulties encountered during the treatment and restoration process are described and how they were overcome.

Archaeological Practice III - New Developments in Approaches to Artefacts : Wednesday, Raffles Room, 3.30-5.00

CORROSION MONITORING AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF DECOMMISSIONED NAVAL VESSELS AS ARTIFICIAL REEFS

Marianne Heldtberg ¹, Ian MacLeod ², Peter Morrison ³, Vicki Richards ² and Nigel West ⁴

¹ *Bevtoftgade 4, II, 1736 Copenhagen V, Denmark*

² *Department of Materials Conservation, Western Australian Museum*

³ *Sinclair Knight and Merz Pty Ltd, Perth*

⁴ *Geotechnical Services, Cannington*

Abstract

The former Australian Naval vessels, HMAS *Swan* and HMAS *Perth* were scuttled as artificial reefs off the Western Australian coast in 1997 and 2001, respectively. During the decommissioning of the ships prior to sinking, significant quantities of metals, such as copper, copper alloys, aluminium, lead and steel, petroleum hydrocarbons and other potential pollutants were removed. However, there remains the possibility that the corrosion of the submerged metallic vessels and the presence of any residual hydrocarbons may impact on the local marine environment. Hence, the corrosion potentials of the hull and superstructure of the vessels and concentrations of key contaminants, such as heavy metals, total petroleum hydrocarbons and tributyl tin in the surrounding sediment are being monitored annually. In addition, biological monitoring, including assessment of the encrusting marine growth and fish community species richness are also being undertaken. These results provide information on the important synergistic chemical, physical and biological interactions between modern shipwreck materials, sediments, biota and the marine environment.

Archaeological Practice III - New Developments in Approaches to Artefacts : Wednesday, Raffles Room, 3.30-5.00

INTERPRETATION OF IN-SITU CORROSION MEASUREMENTS ON SHIPWRECKS: THE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Ian Donald MacLeod ¹ and Andrew Viduka ²

¹ *Department of Materials Conservation, Western Australian Museum*

² *Museum of Tropical Queensland*

Abstract

In situ corrosion potential and pH measurements have enabled a corrosion model to be developed for iron hulled vessels that incorporates site specific variables. The implications of this quantitative tool for site managers are that the model provides a new understanding of the interaction of the vessel with the environment and its rate of deterioration. This allows site managers to instigate and monitor *in situ* preventative or interventive treatments to stabilise the site, which will lead to increased longevity of remnant materials.

The utility of *in situ* corrosion measurements is fundamentally constrained by the value of the collected data. To collect meaningful data the researcher needs to comprehend the mechanics and errors associated with equipment calibration, sample point selection and *in situ* measurement protocols. Quantitative and qualitative issues in collection and interpretation of data are discussed with reference to wrecks in Chuuk Lagoon and other shipwreck sites.

Archaeological Practice III - New Developments in Approaches to Artefacts : Wednesday, Raffles Room, 3.30-5.00

ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE PUBLIC I: ENGAGING THE COMMUNITY

Convenor: Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy

Email: stamwoy@bigpond.net.au

This session addresses the following themes:

- Innovative projects (Aboriginal, non-Indigenous or maritime) by researchers that have sought to engage the community.
- What worked? What didn't? What agency did the community have in the project? What were the outcomes?
- Communities (indigenous or non-indigenous) that have either sought to participate in projects or have actually been involved in archaeological or heritage projects.
- What was the impetus for getting involved? Did the project live up to expectations? What do you see as the potential benefits to the community in being a part of a project? Did you feel you had enough agency in the project. What were the outcomes?
- Theoretical papers that aim to progress the questions around methodology or relevance of community based approaches. For example what type of projects should be community based? What types of projects are not suited to community based approaches? Why and how much agency should communities have in such projects? Determining the community local versus, state, national and world communities, who has a say?

WHAT IS COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY ?

Yvonne Marshall

Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton, UK

Abstract

Community archaeology is emerging as a distinctive set of practices within the wider discipline, distinguished in particular by the relinquishing of at least partial control of a project to the local community. This paper begins with a brief overview of where this kind of archaeology is being carried out around the world. It then examines some of the similarities and differences in how and why community archaeology has development in Australasia, North America and England. In conclusion, it is argued that community archaeology will be critical if the discipline of archaeology is to transcend its roots in nationalist, imperialist and colonialist narratives and become a non-exploitative conversation about the past which is both locally informed and genuinely international.

Archaeology and the Public I: Engaging the Community : Monday, Kingston Room, 1.30-3.00

INTERPRETING ARCHAEOLOGY: THE HOME OF ARCHAEOLOGY LIES IN THE HEART OF MODERN COMMUNITIES

Natalie Vinton

NSW Heritage Office

Abstract

The fate of our rare archaeological assets rests in the hands of modern communities. Therefore, if our archaeological resources are to survive the constant evolution and changing dynamics of modern communities, then our archaeological research must have an outcome that is useful to the people of Australia, not just the secular profession of archaeology.

The key to realising the potential for archaeological remains to significantly contribute to our understanding of Australia's history lies in the development of innovative collaborations between archaeologists, historians, heritage managers and local communities.

In order to gain a clear understanding of how archaeological resources are valued, managed and effectively interpreted internationally, I undertook a five-week study tour of relevant cultural sites and agencies in America, on behalf of the NSW Heritage Office.

America's interpretative public archaeological programs were assessed for their relevance and application to the effective management and interpretation of NSW's historical archaeological resources. In particular, the economic, tourism, cultural and educational benefits for cities and local communities were analysed.

Preliminary trials of public archaeology interpretation methods by the Heritage Office in conjunction with relevant stakeholders, private consultants, Universities and developers, to date are yielding some fantastic results.

This paper looks specifically at two successful Case Studies in America, Elden Pueblo, Arizona and Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest, Virginia; and one in Sydney, NSW, The Quadrant Site.

Archaeology and the Public I: Engaging the Community : Monday, Kingston Room, 1.30-3.00

OF ELEPHANTS AND MEN ...

Jane Harrington

ICOMOS International Secretariat, Paris and School of Archaeology, Anthropology and Sociology, James Cook University

Abstract

This paper reports on PhD fieldwork with the community at Ayutthaya, in Thailand. The research investigates the construction of social value, and the identification of heritage by the local community, primarily through a process of open-ended interviewing. In particular, the paper will discuss the relationship between the people, the historic city, the site of the Elephant Kraal, and the new elephant village at the kraal, that has been (re)established as a home for mahouts and elephants after being abandoned for around 100 years.

The ancient capital of Ayutthaya is a World Heritage property, managed by the Archaeological Division of the Fine Arts Department in Thailand. Many parts of the old city are surrounded by the modern town of Ayutthaya.

The relationship between men and elephants is an ancient practice, based on a significant and complex history that is enshrined today in a multifaceted system of practices and values. It is closely interwoven with a way of life, ritual, religion, traditional training and education, and the maintenance of a community and personal identity that has been, and continues to be, passed down through generations.

The discussion of the elephant kraal is more widely contextualised in an understanding of intangible heritage as the symbolic manifestations of culture that are passed on (and changed) over time in a creative process that transmits ideas, beliefs, values and emotions, and is so doing enshrine a community's character and identity.

Archaeology and the Public I: Engaging the Community : Monday, Kingston Room, 1.30-3.00

THE WAANYI WOMEN'S HISTORY PROJECT

Anna Morgan

Australian Heritage Commission

Abstract

The Waanyi Women's History Project was established in 2000 as an ongoing collaborative project between a number of female traditional owners of Boodjamulla National Park in far north-west Queensland and the authors. The project, based within the boundaries of Boodjamulla National Park (including the World Heritage Fossil Mammal Site at Riversleigh) was initiated by Waanyi women. The project had four formal intertwined aims: to record sites of cultural and historical significance to Waanyi women; record oral histories and family genealogies; to provide women with training in the recording process and to develop protocols for community consultation to be used by the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS).

There is a widening literature within archaeology relating to the inclusion of community interests within both cultural heritage management and academic research archaeology. Attempts have also been made to theorise the implications of community participation. However, there is a scarcity of consideration of the tensions that arise between expertise, community knowledge and value and the use of intellectual knowledge by the state.

In outlining the history of this project we aim to illustrate how issues of power and control over the project were negotiated and dealt with, and we argue that only through open negotiation over how knowledge is managed and controlled can community aims and aspirations be meaningfully achieved. In this project we surrendered control over knowledge production and in doing so provided ourselves with an opportunity to re-examine the nature of heritage and its management. Subsequently this paper also illustrates how, for the Waanyi women participating in this project, the project aims and material outcomes appear to have been ultimately less important than the fact that the project took place at all. In effect, the significance of the project appeared to centre, for the Waanyi participants, on the process of the project and how it was conducted rather than on the overall results. For us, as archaeologists, the process of learning and identifying what actually was important in this project was a learning experience that provided us with an opportunity to question and broaden our understanding of the meaning of 'heritage' and of 'heritage management'.

Archaeology and the Public I: Engaging the Community : Monday, Kingston Room, 1.30-3.00

NEGOTIATING HERITAGE AND THE ROLE OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE UPPER HUNTER VALLEY

Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy

Ashbury, NSW

Abstract

Aboriginal heritage investigation in the Hunter Valley NSW has been largely driven by Environmental Impact Assessments related to the coal mining industry. The regulatory emphasis has been upon archaeology. As costs of archaeological components of EIA work have risen, industry stakeholders

have become increasingly vocal in critiquing the archaeological emphasis, methodologies and project outcomes. As in other areas where industry groups have long-term interests, many of the mining companies have forged their own alliances with sectors of the Aboriginal community. In perhaps a unique development, mining companies in the Upper Hunter Valley are combining forces with local Aboriginal community groups to establish their own research program that seeks to address what they see as the Aboriginal heritage information gaps in the region. The Upper Hunter Aboriginal Heritage Trust has been established with financial contributions from Coal and Allied, BHP Billiton, Xstrata, Enx Resources and Anglo Coal and a one off contribution from NPWS. Planning NSW provides the day-to-day oversight of the Trusts' operations and together with the NSW Dept of Aboriginal Affairs and the Public Trustee form the Trusts management group. The coalmines, NSW Minerals Council, Aboriginal community representatives, along with a representative from NSW Planning, DAA and NPWS form the Trust's Advisory Group.

The Trust has recently appointed me as a technical advisor to assist the Advisory Group in developing a 'Studies Plan'. The plan focuses study on areas outside the current mines in order to provide a regional basis for assessing the significance of archaeological and other Aboriginal heritage material. It will include research into related aspects of Aboriginal culture such as anthropology, history and ethnography and contemporary community land and resource interests in an effort to produce a holistic picture of Aboriginal heritage in the region and begin to develop a strategic approach to identification of significant places and sites and their conservation.

This paper will outline some of the history behind the formation of the Trust and the common objectives that bring together this seemingly mismatched group of interests. It will forecast some of the challenges facing the Trust in meeting its objectives and outline the approach being adopted and the implications for archaeological consultants and future Aboriginal heritage work in the area.

Archaeology and the Public I: Engaging the Community : Monday, Kingston Room, 3.30-5.00

FROM HEADLAND TO MOUNTAIN RANGE: COLLABORATIVE APPROACHES TO ASSESSING ABORIGINAL HERITAGE VALUES IN THE COFFS HARBOUR REGION, NEW SOUTH WALES

Anthony English ¹ and Megan Goulding ²

¹ *Research Unit, Cultural Heritage Division, NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service*

² *Goulding Heritage Consulting Pty Ltd*

Abstract

Between 2000 and 2002, the NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service conducted an innovative assessment of Aboriginal heritage values associated with the land and sea in the Coffs Harbour region of NSW. The project tested the boundaries of existing heritage law and policy and focused on the need to broaden the scope of heritage management in land use planning contexts in NSW. Using tools like cultural mapping, participative planning and oral history, the project was based on extensive collaboration with local Gumbaingirr people. Many important issues associated with making collaboration "real", handling cultural information in a planning context, and respecting a large group of knowledge holders were addressed. At the project's heart was a shift in the power balance between heritage specialists and community members. Scientific or technical knowledge was not given primacy over local knowledge. Achieving this required intensive engagement between project staff and local people and a commitment to sharing ideas and expertise.

Archaeology and the Public I: Engaging the Community : Monday, Kingston Room, 3.30-5.00

ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE PUBLIC II: MUSEUMS, INTERPRETATION AND VIRTUAL REALITY

Convenor: Vivienne Moran

Email: tmhs@bigpond.com

This session looks to examine current issues surrounding archaeological collections held and displayed within museums, as well as innovative new approaches to *in situ* site and object interpretation. Questions that might be addressed about the nature and future of the museum and interpretive displays include:

- Who should interpret the collection and how should this interpretation be displayed?
- From what perspective are collections displayed and interpreted?
- Can interpretation successfully address public perceptions and stimulate interest?
- How successful is interpretation and how is this measured?
- Whose perception determines success?
- Where do museums go from this point?
- What is the role and relationship of virtual reality, web-based information and other new media means of presenting artefacts, collections and sites?

LEARNING TO SPEAK THE LANGUAGE OF AN 18TH CENTURY SHIPWRECK

Alison Mann

Pandora Project, Maritime Archaeology Section, Museum of Tropical Queensland

Abstract

Museums are essentially in the business of exhibitions and collections. Core to these operations is the effective and efficient management of information. The collection of 18th century material culture excavated from the wreck of *HMS Pandora* (1791) had a problem. Emerging information requirements and plans for online public access to the collection had placed demands on the object database that had far exceeded its humble beginnings as a simple field object inventory. Attempts to extract accurate information from the database about these objects were complex and inefficient. Lack of authority controls and inexact data fields within the database were the major problems. A retrospective artefact record documentation audit highlighted that individual artefact documentation was, at best, variable and at worst, disarmingly brief and confusing. To effectively manage this collection and improve accessibility to researchers we had to return to fundamentals. Our object database was reviewed and issues of authority lists, typographical standards, syntactical controls and datafield usage were addressed. The potential for comparative analyses with other 18th century Royal Navy historical collections have been expedited with this reformed collection management system.

Archaeology and the Public II: Museums, Interpretation and Virtual Reality : Thursday, Raffles Room, 11.00-12.30

YONGALA: A WRECK FOR MOST SEASONS

Vivienne Moran

Maritime Museum of Townsville

Abstract

The wreck of *SS Yongala* lies within the Central Section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, approximately 48 nautical miles south east of Townsville and 12 nautical miles east of Cape Bowling Green. Foundering in a cyclone in 1911 *Yongala* sank without trace, taking with it the 124 people who had been on board.

The wreck has since become an established artificial reef, attracting an increasing number of dive tourists to the site each year since its discovery in 1958. The need for more effective management of the wreck to alleviate the destructive nature of mooring and anchoring practises has increased with the growing numbers of tourist boats visiting the site. In 2001 a Commonwealth grant for the installation of a mooring system was granted, and in July 2002 the moorings were installed.

This paper looks at the history of the wreck and the management options available to the site pre- and post- mooring installation.

Archaeology and the Public II: Museums, Interpretation and Virtual Reality : Thursday, Raffles Room, 11.00-12.30

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERPRETATION ON DIVER ATTITUDES AND AWARENESS OF UNDERWATER SHIPWRECK VALUES: THE SS YONGALA - A CASE STUDY

Bronwyn Jewell

James Cook University

Abstract

Archaeological sites, whether terrestrial or underwater, are an important part of the tourism industry. The sustainability of sites is important, not only in economic terms for the various stakeholders who use or manage them, but also in terms of cultural heritage. Built in 1903, the *Yongala* sank during a cyclone on 23 March 1911 with all lives lost. The wreck is an internationally renowned diving attraction, providing visitors with spectacular colour and range of biodiversity. The Museum of Tropical Queensland's 2001 Management Plan outlines recommendations to achieve the goals of long-term conservation and the retention of cultural significance. The goals include appropriate interpretation of all cultural information, enhancement of public understanding and recognition of the *Yongala* as a cultural and economic resource. The aim of the current research was to develop an interpretative tool to communicate the cultural significance of underwater heritage in a broader context as suggested by the interpretative literature. Results from the current study showed the interpretative tool was effective in influencing attitudes and raising awareness of the wreck's values. This included increasing knowledge about the wreck's history and archaeology, reasons for no penetration of the wreck by divers, and in changing attitudes about how divers viewed the *Yongala*. Diver qualification and past diving experience was an influential factor on the importance of the interpretation tool in enhancing the diving experience.

Archaeology and the Public II: Museums, Interpretation and Virtual Reality : Thursday, Raffles Room, 11.00-12.30

MULTIMEDIA SHIPWRECK TRAIL

Coleman Doyle

Museum of Tropical Queensland

Abstract

The project is a demonstration of the use of multimedia to promote the shipwrecks of Queensland. The goal is to provide shipwreck information to the public in a user friendly and exciting format. Each shipwreck is presented with its history, old photographs, site plan, video footage and photographs of some of the marine life which inhabit the shipwreck site. An effort has been made to put the people back into shipwrecks by including photos of people associated with all aspects of these vessels. Also included is information about the need to protect shipwreck sites as an important part of Australia's maritime cultural heritage, as well as, procedures for reporting new sites.

Archaeology and the Public II: Museums, Interpretation and Virtual Reality : Thursday, Raffles Room, 11.00-12.30

CREATING VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENTS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONSTRUCTIONS

Erik Champion

Architecture and Geomatics, University of Melbourne

Abstract

This paper will examine various techniques for enhancing participant engagement in virtual heritage sites. The aims of the paper are to develop means of immersing the public in the views, beliefs and issues of indigenous people of a past era through the use of interactive digital media. While the current study of this research is on a Classical Mayan site, Palenque, Mexico, the methods and strategies for choosing and developing interactive techniques can be applied to Australian settings.

Archaeology and the Public II: Museums, Interpretation and Virtual Reality : Thursday, Raffles Room, 1.30-2.20

TOURISTS, TRENCHES AND TOURS: THE PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY OF PORT ARTHUR HISTORIC SITE

Jody Steele and Tim Owen

Department of Archaeology, School of Humanities, Flinders

Abstract

The Port Arthur Historic Site Summer Archaeology Programme of 2002 gave a perfect opportunity to Public Archaeology. Keeping tourists entertained is one of the greater challenges placed upon those running a historic site that is open to the public and archaeology is an avenue that appeals to the mystery and intrigue planted in the minds of tourists. Curiosity about the grubby people in the neat holes is often too much for the inquiring mind of the visitor. We are about to offer you the ABC of how to tend to those inquiries through the implementation of a full scale Public Archaeology Programme. This paper enables you to take a virtual archaeological tour of Port Arthur Historic Site just as any tourist could during the 2002 summer. Wander through the museum display, read the temporary interpretive signage and experience archaeology first hand for yourself. We aim to show you how to protect your digging crew from the tedious questions of "What are you looking for?", "Have you found anything interesting?" and our all time favourites... "Are you looking for gold?" and "Are you looking for dinosaurs?" We also hope to show you how to divert the public's attention away from the wonderful images of Indy Jones and Lara Croft to the reality of what archaeology is here in Australia today.

Archaeology and the Public II: Museums, Interpretation and Virtual Reality : Thursday, Raffles Room, 1.30-2.20

ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE PUBLIC III: OBJECT LESSONS - ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE IN AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY

Convenors: Jane Lydon ¹ and Tracey Ireland ²

Email: ¹ j.lydon@latrobe.edu.au ; ² tireland@griffin-nrm.com.au

'he merely told
The unhappy Present to recite the past
Like a poetry lesson till sooner
Or later it faltered at the line where
Long ago the accusations had begun'
(*In Memory of Sigmund Freud*, W H Auden)

Australian society increasingly tries to learn from its past, as it comes to recognise how complex, violent, even inspiring that past has been, and the ways that it continues to shape the present. Where once many Australians would declare that we have no history or culture of our own, today the nation takes pride in its distinctive identity. Representations of 'us' draw upon diverse aspects of the past, including the longevity and richness of Aboriginal cultures, and the meanings and importance conferred upon colonial places and stories. Arguments over the interpretation and management of sites like First Government House and the Tasmania's Port Arthur define what it is we care about: whether it is the convict roadway through the Domain christened Sydney's 'Appian way' in 1994, the 'glorious grunge-bucket pub', known to Melburnians as the 'Espy', or the uranium mine proposed for Jabiluka, conflict over these sites and artefacts defines our national personality, while Aboriginal communities' claims upon the future often rest on a demonstrable past. This session explores how archaeological knowledge is constructed for political purposes. It shows how places and objects, the stories we construct around them, and especially, what we disagree over, tell us about ourselves.

BULLECOURT PLACE

Matthew Kelly

Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd

Abstract

Recent work at an archaeological site in the Pyrmont Ultimo area of Sydney has highlighted current concepts of history, urban landscape, community displacement and their associations with archaeology. Archaeology, in some development contexts, is increasingly finding itself involved in presentation of the past to give meaning to the present. Development sites are 'branded' by associating them with past activities on the site through presentation of historical themes in a variety of media. Interpretation Plans are also increasingly part of development consent conditions on large-scale sites and the results of archaeological digs are now finding their way into these plans. Just what does archaeology have to offer in terms of the elucidation of past community life and can that assist in the development of new communities? This paper will explore some of the uses to which archaeology is put and ask if archaeology has any more, or indeed anything, to offer in this respect.

Archaeology and the Public III: Object Lessons - archaeology and heritage in Australian society : Tuesday, Savoy Room, 2.20-3.00

THE ROAD TO CONTROVERSY

Mary Casey

Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd

Abstract

In 1998 redevelopment of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music prompted archaeological excavation of the extant Government Stables (1817-1821) and its landscape. Three weeks into the project, with the discovery of an early convict roadway, controversy struck. The combination of fiction and fact promoted by the media, led to questions in State Parliament, a public rally against the re-development, orders to close down the site from the New South Wales Heritage Council and eventually a Green Ban.

Many commentators, uninformed by the actual research results, made claims about the remains' significance. Prominent heritage architect Clive Lucas, for example, asserted that they were the equivalent of Rome's Appian Way the main road leading to the heart of Empire, along which victorious armies and their generals had marched surrounded by cheering crowds. Other critics argued that we were dealing with Mrs Macquarie's Road but this was actually nearby in a different location and there was no threat to it by this development. Our (archaeological) interpretation of this controversial relic was that it operated as a service road from the stables to Government House from c.1820 into the 1840s. It was part of an intricate, buried landscape we were only starting to discover. Prior to the archaeological program many heritage professionals had limited the interpretation of the stables and its landscape to the visible, architectural and aesthetic aspects of the building's fabric - tangible expressions which were not buried by 180 years of remaking, rejection and obfuscation as were the archaeological remains and their newly realised meaning. By contrast, consideration of the early nineteenth-century landscape as a whole revealed it to be of far greater interest. The landscape of the stables and the surrounding Sydney Domain, to which historically and physically it belonged, were forged in the history of settlement as profound expressions of British identity, power and intention in an 'alien wasteland'.

Archaeology and the Public III: Object Lessons - archaeology and heritage in Australian society : Tuesday, Savoy Room, 2.20-3.00

GOING, GOING... DESTRUCTION OF ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE IN MULTICULTURAL DARWIN

Patricia Bourke

Centre for Indigenous Natural and Cultural Resource Management, Northern Territory University

Abstract

In the short history since European settlement - a mere 130 years - Darwin city and surrounds have been transformed into an urban landscape that would be unrecognisable to past indigenous inhabitants if they were alive today. As for other parts of Australia that bore the focus of European settlement, by the early 20th century the traditional owners of the Darwin region had notionally disappeared, from ethno-historical and anthropological records into the realm of administration records, as a "problem" for the European colonizers (Read 1991; Wells 1995:17). A gradual, century-long process of destroying existing archaeological remains of Aboriginal occupation, forms part of the story underlying a lack of public recognition of Aboriginal Darwin history. This paper illustrates fragments of that destruction and outlines a project working on integrating cultural heritage management with the development of indigenous tourism in the Top End, with the aim of bringing Aboriginal heritage back into the Darwin landscape.

Archaeology and the Public III: Object Lessons - archaeology and heritage in Australian society : Tuesday, Savoy Room, 3.30-5.00

THE WARDENS OF ABORIGINAL RELICS: AN ANALYSIS OF THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT'S USE OF ANTIQUARIANS FOR HIGHLY DECENTRALISED, COMMUNITY-BASED ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Daniel Leo

Anthropology Museum, University of Queensland

Abstract

From the early 1970s to the late 1980s the Archaeology Branch of the (Queensland) Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement initiated and operated an 'Honorary Wardens (of Aboriginal Relics) Service'. About 500 people from throughout Queensland became Wardens. Wardens had the primary objectives of preserving and recording Aboriginal relics (which were defined under the 1967 Aboriginal Relics Act in relation to their archaeological significance). Even though most Wardens were non-professional and avocational, they can not always be regarded as amateur. Indeed, the Wardens Service is a significant example of the expertise, prominence and influence of antiquarianism in both Queensland and Australia. It was also a realistic, low-cost and local community-based form of Australian archaeology and cultural heritage management, albeit located within a context of the appropriation of Aboriginal heritage by a settler culture.

Archaeology and the Public III: Object Lessons - archaeology and heritage in Australian society : Tuesday, Savoy Room, 3.30-5.00

'MEN IN BLACK': THE BLACKTOWN NATIVE INSTITUTION AND THE ORIGINS OF THE 'STOLEN GENERATION'

Jane Lydon

Department of Archaeology, La Trobe University

Abstract

'while in this district (Portland Head) I availed myself of an opportunity of speaking to a tribe of native blacks ... I put my horse up at a settler's house, and walked towards them. As I approached, the women and children ran away; but the King ('Yellowmonday' or Yarramundi), with several men, came to meet me. I inquired why the children were carried off; they replied that many of them had been taken away by men in black clothes, and put to a school in Parramatta, and they feared I was come on that errand.'

(Rev. Walter Lawry, c.1819. Colwell, J. 1904 *The Illustrated History of Methodism*, Sydney, p 171.)

In 1997 the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission published its report *Bringing Them Home*, the outcome of a three-year inquiry into the separation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from their families. It revealed a history of forcible removal and continuing trauma, and aroused a popular response of sympathy and outrage on behalf of those Indigenous families affected. The political and intellectual debate which surrounds this historical process has focused upon the factuality of various versions produced by historians issues such as the number of children removed, the degree to which the Indigenous community was aware of the larger pattern of separation, and the precise nature and intent of official policy at specific periods. In this political context the archaeological ruins of the Blacktown Native Institution have assumed a wider significance to black and white Australians, as a tangible remnant of the colonial government's first (1814) attempt to assimilate Aboriginal children into white society.

In 2002 a project was undertaken which seeks to explore this significance, and to ensure a future for the site that builds upon its current resonance. The solidity of this monument and its parkland setting embodies memories and experiences at the core of Aboriginal (Darug) identity, but its status as

memorial to the 'stolen generation' may seem more ambiguous in scholarly terms. These shifting historical meanings define a range of current political viewpoints and demonstrate how these interests have transformed the past into functional instruments of warfare.

Archaeology and the Public III: Object Lessons - archaeology and heritage in Australian society : Tuesday, Savoy Room, 3.30-5.00

HISTORY AND HOPE: COMMUNITY EXPECTATIONS AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR THE BLACKTOWN NATIVE INSTITUTION SITE

Tracy Ireland

Griffin nrm

Abstract

The Blacktown Native Institution site has immense symbolic potential for many different Australian communities. To some it is the birthplace of the Blacktown region, to others it is the birthplace of the colonial administration's most notorious assimilationist policies, while to others it is a place of memories of childhood and family.

Heritage management has always had difficulty in reconciling values that derive from forms of expert and specialist knowledge about the past, with values derived from what a place might mean for the future well-being of a community. The latter values usually incorporate the former, but rather than being about holding on to the past, the most important heritage places are those which encompass important future hopes. This paper reviews the diversity of expectations for this site and the heritage management processes that seek to help the place have a meaningful future in the life of the community.

Archaeology and the Public III: Object Lessons - archaeology and heritage in Australian society : Tuesday, Savoy Room, 3.30-5.00

AUSTRALASIA AND THE PACIFIC AT WAR

Convenor: Denis Gojak

Email: Denis.Gojak@planning.nsw.gov.au

The convergence of the three sub-disciplines of Australian archaeology provides the opportunity to examine shared human history and experiences across boundaries set by academic history rather than subject matter. One obvious theme that would benefit from a more holistic examination is war and conflict. After a period when the study of war lost favour, archaeologists are again placing it in its anthropological and historical context. The Mega-conference session - Australasia and the Pacific at war - presents current research within indigenous, historical and maritime archaeology, and also examines the disciplinary boundaries - at the land-sea frontier, between indigenous and colonial/settler/aggressor groups, from high-tech to technophobic, local and global.

Speakers in this session examine the impact of war and hostility on people and the archaeology it creates. The wide-ranging papers focus on the Australian mainland but also include the Pacific and even Australia's projected force at Gallipoli. The subjects are equally diverse military technology, ecology, social landscapes and dead bodies. The papers represent a movement away from considering weaponry, battle and hardened fabric as the main concerns of the archaeology of war. They stress that any approach to understanding the impacts war has made are equally social and environmental as technological. The full range of archaeological approaches is needed to access this wider concern with war and defence heritage.

THE INTER-WAR YEARS: A CRITICAL PERIOD FOR DEFENCE HERITAGE

Iain Stuart

Archaeology and Heritage Management, HLA-Envirosciences

Abstract

This paper briefly discusses the nature of military archaeology and argues that much of the research adds little to overall history of war apart from demonstrating through physical examples what a particular technology was like. There often seems to be a notable lack of engagement with the mainstream of military history. This paper argues for a closer engagement with the broad research themes of Australia's military history.

As an example research on a number of sites from the inter war period is discussed. It is argued that a complex reading of the physical evidence on these sites results in a better understanding of the site as a whole and places the site into context of Australia's military history.

Australasia and the Pacific at War : Tuesday, Raffles Room, 11.00-12.30

WORLD WAR II AIR FORCE TRAINING FACILITY IN WERRIBEE, VICTORIA

Oona Nicolson

Biosis Research

Abstract

Biosis Research has been investigating a former World War Two airfield in Werribee, Victoria. The original owners were one of the Wada wurrung clan, part of a larger grouping of clans known as the Kulin.

The study area has been subject to many uses over the years, from Aboriginal campsite, to sheep farm, and then an experimental farm for the government. Early in the twentieth century the property was used by the Board of Works for wastewater irrigation in summer and sheep grazing in winter.

The coming of the war changed the Werribee area. In 1939 a portion of the property was acquired for RAAF 'aerodrome purposes'. The aerodrome was intended to serve as a satellite to the RAAF squadrons at Point Cook and Laverton. In 1942 five hangars were erected by the Allied Works Council and Civil Construction Corps, with construction undertaken for the USAAF. After the war the remaining structures were used to house migrants. The hangars are now mostly empty, with the exception of one that has been home to the restoration of a B24 Liberator.

Archaeological investigation of the site has unearthed evidence of the multiple occupations and identified the significance this site holds for the many different groups of people that occupied it. The impact that the aerodrome period has left on the site has been challenging in terms of the significance

of the remaining structures and the wide variety of material remains that relate to the war period. This paper examines the issues that arose from the investigations and the challenge of managing such a site for the future.

Australasia and the Pacific at War : Tuesday, Raffles Room, 11.00-12.30

THE TUDELA SITE: FIRE AND STEEL OVER SAIPAN, 15 JUNE 1944

Lon Bulgrin

Historic Preservation Office, Commonwealth of the North Mariana Islands

Abstract

Artefact distribution data collected from a Japanese residential complex is interpreted to discuss combat on the first day of the invasion of Saipan. Discussion concentrates on the locations of recovered bullets and cartridges in relation to concrete structural remains on the site. Combat activities and fire team composition are inferred from spatial evidence for the 25th Marine Regimental Combat Team in this small group action. Defensive actions of the Imperial Japanese 47th Independent Mixed Brigade and combat complications for this unit are also inferred.

Australasia and the Pacific at War : Tuesday, Raffles Room, 11.00-12.30

TACTICAL LANDSCAPES: WORLD WAR TWO IN THE TOP END

Colin De La Rue

Northern Territory University

Abstract

While the historical events of WWII relating to the Darwin region, and the 'Top End' of the Northern Territory in general are being quite well researched historically, there is little archaeological investigation of the numerous WWII sites around Darwin. This may be due to the conflict being too recent an event to arouse archaeological enthusiasm, or to the relative remoteness of the area (conceptually, if not geographically), but this lack of interest is leading to the passive (and often active) destruction of many significant sites.

In view of the importance of the Battle of Northern Australia in the development of this nation, the heritage value of these sites needs planned and integrated examination. A theoretical context for assessing the WWII sites and activities in the Top End is overdue and consideration needs to be given to developing appropriate archaeological techniques and concepts for excavation and interpretation. Arguably the Darwin region is the only battlefield in Australia of a modern mechanised war, so assessing its archaeological record presents many unique considerations. The short duration of active warfare, the population redistribution, the residue of attack and defence activities and the influence of global strategies and local tactics are all significant factors in analysing the archaeological record. Particularly, the relics of this period must be considered in terms of the dynamics of a battlefield, not according to the standards of peacetime Australia, or even along the lines of the period's military bases or barracks. The activities in the Darwin region during 1942 and 1943 took place in the context of active warfare.

Australasia and the Pacific at War : Tuesday, Raffles Room, 11.00-12.30

AFTER THE WAR IN CHUUK: THE IMPACT OF, AND THE SITES FROM, WORLD WAR II IN CHUUK, FSM

Bill Jeffrey

Chuuk Historic Preservation Office and School of Anthropology, Archaeology and Sociology, James Cook University

Abstract

Micronesia, located in the Western Pacific was inhabited and developed by Japan as stepping-stones to the resource rich countries in the south. Japan formerly gained control of Micronesia under a League of Nations Mandate from 1914. Chuuk (Truk) Lagoon, located approximately in the middle of the Japanese mandated islands, contains over 2000 square kilometres of deep and sheltered waters, and it was developed as the Imperial Japanese Navy's Fourth Fleet base for the duration of World War II. Chuuk Lagoon was as a very important strategic advance base, the US Military regarded it as the second most important base in the Pacific, behind Pearl Harbour.

At the time of World War II, Micronesia was occupied by about 50, 000 indigenous people. Initial Japanese rule was considered to be in harmony with the customs and manners of the indigenous population, the Japanese also established hospitals and schools, but with the great influx of Japanese migrants and the demand for land and facilities, the indigenous population soon began to loose out. War made the situation may times worse, indigenous people were forced from there homes and farms, and forced into slave labour, suffering terrible pain and hardships.

The aim of this paper is to look at the legacies of the war in Micronesia, and on the Micronesians using Chuuk as an example. Chuuk is said to contain *in situ* as many guns as all of Europe', over 50 of the best shipwreck dives in the world, and hundreds of other sites and objects related to the war. While the shipwrecks are protected by legislation and promoted for tourism, other sites are not, and the Chuukese are frequently encouraged to build-up these activities. Should they? Does the impact of the war on the Chuukese have any effect on the way they view and treat the war remains ?

Australasia and the Pacific at War : Tuesday, Raffles Room, 1.30-2.10

ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE DEFENCE FORCE

Peter Illidge

Maritime Archaeology Section, Museum of Tropical Queensland

Abstract

In March 2001, the Museum of Tropical Queensland (MTQ) participated in a RAAF expedition that successfully recovered the remains of four air crewmen killed in November 1943, when their Beaufort torpedo bomber A9-217 crashed near Kawa Island, New Guinea, after a hostile engagement with Japanese forces near Rabaul. The wreck of the bomber was discovered in January 2000, and the MTQ was contacted after two early attempts to recover the crewmen failed. While not strictly an archaeological mission, the success of the 2001 expedition was primarily due to the archaeological approach taken, and the application of archaeological tools. The sediment filled and inverted fuselage was systematically cleared with the use of the water driven suction dredge used for *HMS Pandora* excavation. Recovery of small items such as teeth was facilitated by use of mesh bags over the dredge outlet, and surface sieving. While individual recovered objects were not measured in precisely, the systematic dredge plan did allow identification of object clusters with a degree of accuracy that discriminated an individual's remains and their possessions. In this case, the objective of recovery was to inter the human remains in a war cemetery with military honours, and return possessions to next of kin as mementos of their lost loved ones. However, the success of this project demonstrated its potential to yield far more archaeological evidence. Undoubtedly though, the most important outcome of this work is providing closure to bereaved relatives and friends of the airmen themselves.

Australasia and the Pacific at War : Tuesday, Raffles Room, 1.30-2.10

THE UNKNOWN SAILOR FROM THE *HMAS SYDNEY*: ISSUES RELATING TO AN ATTEMPTED RECOVERY

Denise Donlon

Shellshear Museum, University of Sydney

Abstract

In November 1941 the *HMAS Sydney* was sunk with all hands in the Indian Ocean. In early 1942 an unidentified sailor was recovered from a Carley float as it drifted by Christmas Island. His body was buried in the Old European Cemetery on that island. In 2001, a team went to Christmas Island to attempt to find and excavate the grave and recover and identify the skeleton of the unknown sailor. The excavation was unsuccessful. However, the search for this highly significant site has raised important issues pertaining to the heritage management, community involvement and forensic techniques used in military recoveries.

Australasia and the Pacific at War : Tuesday, Raffles Room, 2.20-3.00

IMPACT OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR ON THE ECOLOGY OF NEW IRELAND PROVINCE, PAPUA NEW GUINEA: FROM HISTORICAL ECOLOGY TO TAPHONOMY

Tom Heinsohn

Department of Archaeology & Natural History, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University

Abstract

While much has been written about the massive human toll and social upheaval brought about by the Pacific War on the islands of Melanesia, little has been recorded regarding the ecological legacy of that conflagration. This paper combines environmental history with historical ecology to assess the impact of the Pacific War on the ecology of New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea. I then endeavour to predict the likely imprint or 'signature' of the war in the bioarchaeological record of the region.

Australasia and the Pacific at War : Tuesday, Raffles Room, 2.20-3.00

CARRYING CARRONADES CROSS-COUNTRY: THE CHANGING SOCIAL IMPORTANCE OF THE ARMAMENTS OF SYDNEY HARBOUR

Darren Griffin

Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd

Abstract

In compliance with Taronga Zoo's Master Plan, Godden Mackay Logan undertook archaeological monitoring during construction works for the redevelopment of the Backyard to Bush Precinct. The unusual discovery of three cannons buried half a metre below a former aviary during these construction works, and the subsequent historical search for their likely origins has resulted in the posing of some more general questions about the armaments of Sydney Harbour. This paper will briefly examine the historical background of these armaments and the reasons for their original installation and positioning and then explore the social dynamics behind their wide disbursement and the changing public opinion of their importance and place in Australian history.

Australasia and the Pacific at War : Tuesday, Raffles Room, 3.30-5.00

BARNET'S SYDNEY DEFENCE SCHEME OF 1870: HOW PARANOIA TRANSLATES INTO PRACTICAL ACTION

Denis Gojak

Banksia Heritage + Archaeology

Abstract

In the late 1860s the British government decided that its troops in Australia were to be withdrawn. Immediately the colonies were plunged into a panic about the loss of their armed protectors and a tangible distancing from the might of 'Home'. This was the latest in a series of panics that characterise the politics of defence in the Australian colonies, and the response was in part predictable hurriedly designed and constructed defences, poor planning, exaggerated fear. What was different this time was that the design of the fortifications was essentially left to an architect without military experience, with interesting consequences.

James Barnet, Colonial Architect, designed a series of defences with limited resources and time using techniques reflecting his civic and functional architectural training. These are unique as a 'new' form of defence site that was outside the prevailing military ethos. Australian designed and funded, they were a brief flirtation with independence from Britain. Within seven years Britain reasserted its control over colonial military matters and the pattern of construction once again began to mimic closely British exemplars and doctrine.

The paper examines the Barnet period defences as both a design phenomenon and a cultural expression of the breaking away from British control, with the opposing forces of community fear and increased independence reflected in their histories.

Australasia and the Pacific at War : Tuesday, Raffles Room, 3.30-5.00

PLANE SAILING: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT CRASH SITES IN NSW

Tim Smith

Maritime Heritage Program, NSW Heritage Office

Abstract

This paper will summarise the range of known historic aircraft crash events in NSW coastal and inland waters. It will assess the range of archaeological materials detected to date and examine strategies for the sound management of these and future discoveries.

Australasia and the Pacific at War : Tuesday, Raffles Room, 3.30-5.00

LORD HOWE ISLAND: SHIPWRECKS AND SEA ADVENTURE

David Nutley

Maritime Heritage Program, NSW Heritage Office

Abstract

Lord Howe Island with its surrounding marine park is a special place. The natural assets of this area are recognised internationally for their uniqueness in terms of geographical location and almost pristine condition. The island's rich maritime associations with mainland Australia are less well established and the associated physical reminders of past human interaction are under utilised as a learning resource.

The Lord Howe Island Maritime Archaeological Survey was undertaken to contribute to the development of appropriate management and interpretation of Lord Howe Island maritime heritage. It

was conducted as a joint project between the NSW Heritage Office and the NSW Marine Park Authority.

The survey identified a range of significant underwater cultural features that have a special association with the island's historical past. Through this survey, for the first time, a scientific assessment of the shipwrecks and associated items, protected by a range of State and Federal legislation, has been commenced.

One of the sites included in the survey, Wolfe Rock, has direct Royal Navy links, both historical and recent, as publicized with this year's *HMAS Nottingham* incident.

The survey has identified the value of this archaeological resource, demonstrated its importance in association with the established world heritage attributes of Lord Howe Island and provided recommendations for its ongoing management and interpretation.

Linked to the natural heritage values of the island, the land and marine based cultural heritage provides great potential for further promotion and understanding of this unique place and its colourful history.

Archaeological Practice II - Working with Law and Policy: Wednesday, Kingston Room, 3.30-5.00

AUSTRALIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY

Convenor: Shelley Greer

Email: Shelley.Greer@jcu.edu.au

Where would world archaeology be without Gordon Childe? This conference is the timely place to assess more recent Australian contributions to the world archaeological stage. These include theoretical innovations, milestone work (both in Australia and overseas) and the development of ground-breaking approaches to the discipline. This session includes contributions from many branches of archaeology practiced in Australia, from Near Eastern to prehistoric, and maritime to heritage practice. This is an opportunity for archaeologists in Australia to explore the ways in which the colonial project of archaeology has been boomeranged back across the world.

CREATED, TRANSPORTED, REMEMBERED AND FORGOTTEN: PACIFIC PERSPECTIVES ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Robin Torrence

Australian Museum, Sydney

Abstract

Innovative research in the Pacific region has made a major contribution to world archaeology by demonstrating the complex and dynamic nature of cultural landscapes. Not only have the physical environments in this area been continually shaped and reshaped by natural processes, such as volcanic activity and sea level change, but human societies have also been active forces in creating the cultural

landscapes they inhabit. Archaeological studies have demonstrated that humanly transported landscapes led to fauna and floral extinctions as well as erosion and redeposition. Also important was the establishment and marking of significant places through rock art, stone arrangements, ditches, monuments, statues, etc. The processes of remembering, reuse, recreation, and forgetting of these features further added to the complexity of the modern landscapes we observe. By drawing on Pacific case studies, this paper will illustrate how archaeologists are attempting to unravel the layers of physical forces, human behaviour and cultural meanings that have created past cultural landscapes.

Australian Contributions to World Archaeology : Thursday, Kingston Room, 11.00-12.30

DIVING FOR LAPITA POTTERY: THREE BOILING, YET FREEZING, DAYS AT BODUNA ISLAND, WEST NEW BRITAIN

Cosmos Coroneos

Cosmos Archaeology Pty Ltd

Abstract

In 2001 an underwater survey, in conjunction with terrestrial activities, was carried out at Boduna Island. This investigation was sparked by a local collector's finding of three moulded pottery faces decorated with dentate stamping in the shallow sandy lagoon on the southwest side of the Island. The pottery collection from the lagoon also contained some large sherds with very fine and complex decoration more appropriately assigned to early 'Far Western' Lapita than the 'Western' designation ascribed to their dry-land surface collected and excavated samples collected in 1991.

Given that other 'Far Western' sites occur on small islands like Boduna, and that obsidian from mainland flows nearby was prominent in other 'Far Western' sites, it seemed that this site might yet contribute substantially to the study of the Lapita phenomenon. Additionally, it was suggested that the island's sandy lagoon might once have had stilt houses built over it, and might preserve archaeological materials in a relatively original state similar to those found elsewhere.

This paper will discuss the findings of the investigations carried out in 2001, with particular emphasis on the underwater component of the project.

Australian Contributions To World Archaeology : Thursday, Kingston Room, 11.00-12.30

VESTIGES OF SHELL: A WINDOW INTO PRE-AGRICULTURAL LAND USE IN EAST TIMOR

Susan O'Connor ¹, Matthew Spriggs ² and Peter Veth ³

¹ *Department of Archaeology and Natural History, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University*

² *Department of Archaeology and Natural History, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, and School of Archaeology and Anthropology, The Australian National University*

³ *Australian Institute for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies*

Abstract

During our 2000-2002 field survey in East Timor we located many shell scatters in areas away from modern settlement. These sites are predominantly diffuse open surface scatters of midden located on small headlands, low lying hills or beach ridges immediately behind the present coastal margin. Most include at least some stone artefacts. A dating program to ascertain the age of these middens has begun. The results indicate that the majority are Mesolithic, dating between 7,000 and 3,500 years ago. The locations in which the middens occur do not appear to have been used subsequently, after the arrival of agriculturalists in East Timor, as few contain recent material such as pottery.

The impact of clearing, gardening and burning has taken its toll on the shallow soils along the north coast and many middens have probably been destroyed without trace. Some of the shell scatters we recorded remain only as 'pockets' of sediment and cultural material, trapped in small depressions on the limestone ridges behind the present coastal margin. Some are clearly remnants of what must once have been much larger middens with some depth of deposit. We hope that by recording the locational context and content of these 'vestiges', and by dating them, we will be able to salvage some information about coastal land use prior to the arrival of agriculturalists about 4000-3600 years ago.

Australian Contributions To World Archaeology : Thursday, Kingston Room, 11.00-12.30

MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDERSTANDING OF TRADE AND MARITIME COMMERCE IN ASIA AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES TO ASSIST IN THIS STUDY

Jeremy Green

Western Australian Maritime Museum, Cliff Street, Fremantle, WA 6160

Abstract

This presentation deals with two separate aspects to maritime archaeology, firstly the collaborative work conducted between Australia and a number of Southeast and East Asian countries studying shipwreck sites and, secondly, the development of photogrammetric techniques that can be used to study underwater archaeological sites.

The work in the Gulf of Thailand on a series of sites has resulted in a new understanding of the chronology of Southeast Asian ceramics, in particular the dating of Sawankhalok or Si Satachanali wares. These wares have now been closely dated to about 150 years after the kilns were thought to have ceased operation. In addition, from the excavations, a understanding of the construction of Southeast Asian ships has shown similarities and differences with Chinese shipbuilding technology. In conjunction with the American-based Institute of Archaeology in Bodrum, Turkey, a new method of surveying sites has been developed using computer-based photogrammetry software (Photomodeler). This work was developed on the Tektash site, a 4th century BC shipwreck in 42 m of water and subsequently on the Pabuc Brunu site of a similar age and depth. The technique can be used to plot objects over a wide area (50 m by 20 m) with an accuracy of ± 3 mm. Naturally the technique is subject to the limitation to clear water, but has important applications on many sites.

Australian Contributions To World Archaeology : Thursday, Kingston Room, 11.00-12.30

THE GOD'S LAND OF EL: ARCHAEOLOGY, RELIGION, AND LANDSCAPE IN BRONZE AGE JORDAN

Stephen Bourke

Near Eastern Archaeological Foundation, University of Sydney

Abstract

For the past five seasons (1996-2001) the University of Sydney excavations at Pella in Jordan have been uncovering one of the largest, best preserved Migdol or fortress temples ever discovered. The temple, 32 metres long and 24 metres wide, is preserved in places to a height of over five metres. Built of roughly dressed fieldstones 1.5 x 1.0m in size, this is the largest Bronze Age structure found over the more than twenty years of excavations at the site. The temple was constructed around 1600BC and goes through a series of significant re-building phases following several episodes of destruction, before being finally destroyed around 800BC. The series of destruction layers seal complete temple assemblages dating from around 1350, 1150 and 800BC. These facilitate

comparisons over time and help chart the changing patterns of religious ritual and cult practice at the site.

When coupled with our evolving knowledge of the hinterland sites around Pella (courtesy of three years of detailed survey work by Pam Watson [Armidale] and Margaret O'Hea [Adelaide]), and the recent excavations of a series of small rural shrines by American, Swedish and Israeli teams, we are now able to begin the process of reconstructing the changing sacred landscape in and around Pella over the course of the Bronze and Iron Ages (ca. 1600-800BC), the 'God's Land of El', if our tentative identification of the deity worshipped at Pella and the surrounding countryside is correct.

We know a great deal about the economic sinews of past societies, but this work aims at a different target, namely the 'social sinews', one significant element of which is the religious observations, which bound the landscape and its peoples together as sure as any economic association.

Australian Contributions to World Archaeology : Thursday, Kingston Room, 1.30-3.00

AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Sharon Sullivan

School of Anthropology, Archaeology and Sociology, James Cook University

Abstract

Australian archaeologists have been active in ensuring that archaeological values and archaeological research and site conservation are a key part of the development of heritage conservation methodology in Australia and more generally.

At the same time, Australian archaeological practice has perforce followed a trajectory which has meant that its practitioners acknowledge the broad and often complex values of sites, which encompasses much more than their archaeological value or potential, and which makes their conservation and management a nuanced and often contested project.

The resulting Australian Heritage conservation methodology as expressed for example in the Burra Charter and its recent amendments, has wide international acceptance. This paper examines the contribution of Australian archaeology to the development of this methodology and discusses examples of its adaptation and use in a world context.

Australian Contributions to World Archaeology : Thursday, Kingston Room, 1.30-3.00

THE CHINESE IN AUSTRALASIA

Convenor: Neville Riethe

Email: Nriethe@doc.govt.nz

This session draws together recent scholarship on the archaeology of Chinese sites in Australia. One aim will be to familiarize non-specialists with some aspects of Chinese sites they may encounter in the course of other work, as some practitioners suspect that many Chinese Australian sites may be going unrecognised. The session includes papers on recent surveys, excavations and other research on sites and artefacts throughout Australasia and beyond.

WHAT'S CHINESE ABOUT "CHINESE" OVENS: INNOVATION, DIVERSITY, AND CONTEXT IN THE INTERPRETATION OF "CHINESE" ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND ARTEFACTS

Henry Chan

School of History and Philosophy of Science, UNSW and Department of Chinese Studies, SEAMELS, University of Sydney

Abstract

This paper will present a sinological critique of the recent discussion on the archaeology of "Chinese" ovens found in some parts of Australia as a means of raising some issues concerning the interpretation of Chinese archaeological sites and artefacts and Chinese heritage places in Australia. The presenter, being a Chinese historian with an interest in the historical archaeology and heritage of the Chinese in Australia, will stress the importance of the diversity of Chinese cultural practices, the varying patterns of Chinese migration and settlement, and the need to avoid orientalism.

The Chinese in Australasia : Tuesday, Kingston Room, 2.20-3.00

CHINESE OVENS REVISITED: WHAT WERE THEY REALLY USED FOR?

Peter Bell

Historical Research Pty Ltd

Abstract

Peter Bell has previously published a description of Chinese pig-roasting ovens, distinctive masonry structures found on nineteenth century alluvial mining fields in widely-separated parts of Australia. This paper updates what is now known about the ovens, based on more recent archaeological research in North Queensland, the Northern Territory, Victoria and California. This larger sample shows greater diversity of form, suggesting that the functions of the ovens are more complex than previously suspected, and the paper proposes a sub-division into several types of Chinese masonry cooking structures, and postulates different functions for them.

The Chinese in Australasia : Tuesday, Kingston Room, 2.20-3.00

INTERPRETING CHINESE SITES IN FAR NORTH QUEENSLAND

Gordon Grimwade

Gordon Grimwade and Associates

Abstract

This paper outlines recent efforts to interpret two Chinese religious sites in far North Queensland: Croydon temple and 'Chinatown', and the extant Hou Wang Temple, Atherton. The sites are contemporaneous. At Croydon only the temple floor slab, and most of the pig roasting oven remains. At Atherton the entire temple is intact and is regarded as a particularly rare example of a timber and iron temple both within the Australian and the international context. Centenary of Federation funding has enabled interpretation to be developed at both sites. Croydon Shire Council received \$82,000 and the National Trust, with Atherton Shire Council, received \$1.3 million.

The two sites are considered as case studies to:

- illustrate their diversities and similarities and,
- the opportunities each has presented for public visitation.

It will be shown that, while differing funding levels clearly influence the extent of work possible, there are opportunities for innovative approaches to be adopted. In both cases the emphasis has been on *in situ* presentation which takes due regard of the archaeological attributes of each site.

At Croydon an interpretive trail has been established around the core area of archaeological interest. In Atherton conservation of the temple and appropriately low key presentation of the temple, hall and kitchen interiors has been supplemented by development of a small museum gallery incorporating traditional and innovative presentations. Central to these innovations is the opportunity for visitors to handle artefacts and, through a simple but effective DVD presentation, learn more about the individual artefacts. The extensive use of oral history, and primary research has added an additional personalised touch to both displays. In contrast Croydon uses 'low tech' interpretive signage and was heralded as a very "respectful presentation" by Chinese descendants who attended its official opening in 2001. Atherton opens its doors in September 2002.

The Chinese in Australasia : Tuesday, Kingston Room, 3.30-5.00

OPIUM DENS, GAMBLING HALLS AND LADIES OF THE NIGHT: ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE IDEA OF 'CHINATOWN'

Thomas J. Harvey

School of Anthropology, Archaeology and Sociology, James Cook University

Abstract

In the mid nineteenth century the lure of gold drew many Chinese people to various parts of the globe, with Australia high on the list of destinations. The large influx during this period was a major contributing factor in the development of Australia's political, economic and social life. To date there has been very little archaeological research on the Chinese in Australia, most of which takes a stereotypical view of Chinese settlement as isolated, non-adaptive and homogenous. This paper explores the stereotypes of Chinese settlement in Townsville, analysing different conceptions of Chinatown and how our preconceived stereotypes of such terms can influence our approach to archaeological theory and practice, and finally, considers how we might take a different approach to better uncover the reality of overseas Chinese settlement in Australia.

The Chinese in Australasia : Tuesday, Kingston Room, 3.30-5.00

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE CHINESE ON THE BRAIDWOOD GOLDFIELDS OF SOUTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES

Barry McGowan

School of Humanities, The Australian National University

Abstract

The Braidwood gold fields included Mongarlowe, Jembaicumbene, Araluen, Major's Creek, Bell's Creek and the Shoalhaven River. By 1859 the Chinese were well established on all the above fields, and their arrival corresponded very closely with the re commencement of sustained mining activity in the Braidwood district. These goldfields were the most significant in New South Wales during the main period of Chinese settlement in that Colony, that is between 1858 and 1870, but by a curious process of historical neglect, they have been ignored by most historians.

Proportionately, the Chinese formed a very significant part of the mining population. For example, at Mongarlowe they were the largest part of the mining fraternity, and at Jembaicumbene they constituted about half. With such large numbers extending into the early 1900s, it is not surprising that there is significant archaeological evidence of their presence. This evidence extends to their

mining sites, camps, cemeteries and market gardens. With the renewed interest in Chinese heritage matters currently fostered by the Tracking the Dragon project it is timely to review some of this evidence in the hope that it may provide a guide to others working in this field.

The Chinese in Australasia : Tuesday, Kingston Room, 3.30-5.00

CHINESE ON THE LODDON: THE STORY OF MINING AT THE MOUNT ALEXANDER GOLDFIELD

Zvonka Stanin

Department of Archaeology, La Trobe University

Abstract

This paper discusses the course of a PhD project which aims to make a contribution to the understanding of the life of miners, in particular Chinese miners, in late 19th and early 20th century Victoria; a period encompassing the heady days of the goldrush to the early days of Federation. Within the early part of this period, Chinese men were the largest group of non-Europeans to live and work in Victorian mining towns. However, the story of their everyday lives remains unsynthesised and poorly researched despite being supported by a wealth of archival and archaeological evidence.

The major aim of this project is to build on such limited knowledge, particularly in relation to one of the most significant cultural landscapes of the goldrush - the Mount Alexander Diggings - and further address the unrealistically static and stereotypical role Chinese men play in its history and ultimately, to question their 'disappearance' from broader social narratives of the early 20th century .

The aim is being achieved through excavation, analysis and comparison of two household sites on the Diggings, Butcher's Gully and the Loddon Terraces, linked to the broader issue of history through integrated documentary research and physical survey of the modern landscape. More broadly, the expectation is that the integrated comparison of site specific evidence will provide a platform from which to explore the many constraints and opportunities that drive social analysis on the basis of material culture, in particular as related to ethnic groups. Butcher's Gully is an archaeologically rich, but historically anonymous, collection of miner's huts isolated within the forests of the Lower Loddon, the main river located within the diggings. In contrast, the Loddon River terraces represent structural remains that are well documented as one of many market gardens that lined the river from the 1860s to the second decade of the 20th century. Not only does their presence strongly illustrate the importance of adjunct industries within mining life, but the often ignored, but long-lasting participation by non-European groups in early Victorian rural history.

The Chinese in Australasia : Tuesday, Kingston Room, 3.30-5.00

THE TONGS: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF A CHINESE FAMILY IN INNER MELBOURNE

Anne-Louise Muir

Heritage Victoria

Abstract

This paper examines the assemblage recovered from a house excavated in a lane that runs off Little Bourke Street, in Melbourne's Chinatown. From 1900 to 1912, the Tong family, a couple and their five children, occupied 24 Lacey Place. This paper focuses specifically on the ceramic assemblage, both Chinese and non-Chinese, retrieved from one deposit in this house. The artefacts are examined to explore ideas of identity, such as ethnicity and gender, and how these may manifest themselves in material culture assemblages.

The Chinese in Australasia : Tuesday, Kingston Room, 3.30-5.00

COLONIZATION, CONTACT AND CULTURAL TRANSFERENCE

Convenor: Peter Veth

Email: peterveth@hp.ozemail.com.au

This session aims to explore archaeological approaches to understanding the social agencies involved in the active mediation, acceptance or rejection of new cultural institutions and traits between groups in contact during the recent past in Australia. The complex interactions between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and maritime industries (e.g. whalers, sealers, pearlers, trochus collectors and beche de mer traders), pastoralists, cameleers, prospectors and early mining communities are all different contact experiences that might be covered in such a session, although examples from the wider Indo-Pacific region are also encouraged.

For example, in the native title context archaeologists now regularly have briefs for consideration of the possible relationship of palimpsest cultural assemblages covering the period immediately before the assertion of sovereignty and contact through to the contemporary era. Historic archaeologists study early bay whaling and pearling camps that commonly overlie indigenous campsites focused on the same reliable water sources. Shipwreck survivor camps will often be positioned on landscapes that are already modified through generations of prior occupants.

What are the likely archaeological signatures of such encounters and how might they be plausibly recovered in differing locations throughout Australia and the wider Indo-Pacific region? What advances have occurred in recent archaeological practice that allows the social agencies that are in play at contact to be identified ?

THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS: TRANSITIONAL ABORIGINAL TECHNOLOGIES FOLLOWING EUROPEAN CONTACT

Peter Veth ¹ and Susan O'Connor ²

¹ *Australian Institute for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies*

² *Department of Archaeology and Natural History, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University*

Abstract

A number of archaeologists have drawn attention to the ubiquity of Aboriginal glass artefacts at contact sites (e.g. Allen, Birmingham, Dalton, Jones) and more recently explored the theme of regional variability in the morphology, style and function of such implements (after Harrison). Their role as markers of cultural identity and in asserting territoriality has also been recently canvassed (Akerman, Fullagar, McDonald and Veth). In this paper we report on remarkable assemblages of glass artefacts recorded from late 19th century contact sites in the arid eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. We note the repeated occurrence of forms such as the tula adze, burren adze, geometric microlith and specialised engravers such as the *marni wadna*. The presence of such artefacts at aggregation sites raises interesting questions about the organisation of their production and the role they might have as markers of group identity and group cohesion. The transmission of clearly

identifiable forms into the new medium of glass challenges previous assumptions about the amorphous nature of contact artefacts in the desert and their multifunctional nature. It also raises questions about the degree to which risk minimising strategies, argued by some to result in the standardisation of key implements such as backed blades (after Hiscock), continued to be used by newly amalgamated groups after contact.

Colonization, Contact and Cultural Transference : Tuesday, Kingston Room, 11.00-12.30

TRADERS AND RAIDERS

Stephen Beck

School of Anthropology, Archaeology and Sociology, James Cook University

Abstract

Colonial expansion into the South Pacific in the 19th Century brought with it the introduction of European goods into the socio-economic structure of the South Sea islanders. This assemblage of European goods consisted mainly of firearms, metal axes, knives, trade beads, clay pipes and tobacco, all of which have been investigated in the past. However, artefacts recovered from the wreck of the Queensland labour schooner *Foam* (1893) have brought to light another range of trade goods that reveal new information and pose new questions about exchanges between European labour recruiters and South Sea islanders.

This paper focuses on a European ceramic industry that manufactured copies of traditional islander status goods for trade and exchange and provides an insight into the range of these ceramic copies. The paper concludes by examining copies of European clay pipes manufactured by the islanders.

Colonization, Contact and Cultural Transference : Tuesday, Kingston Room, 11.00-12.30

THE MUTINEER SETTLEMENT OF PITCAIRN ISLAND: A STUDY IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ISOLATION

Nigel Erskine

Norfolk Island Museum

Abstract

Pitcairn is a small volcanic island rising abruptly out of the deep waters of the eastern South Pacific Ocean. The island is cliff-bound and open to full ocean swell, limiting access to the island to small boats capable of negotiating the surf. There is no safe anchorage and little flat land, indeed the island lacks almost every convenience conducive to settlement. In January 1790 a small British naval vessel carrying 28 people aboard arrived at Pitcairn.

In 2002 the descendants of this group continue to live on Pitcairn. The survival of the mutineer and descendant settlement for two centuries must be considered an unlikely success in the face of considerable obstacles. All accounts of the mutiny aboard the *Bounty* describe an event that was barely meditated and essentially initiated on the spur of the moment. The only attempt to form a settlement prior to arrival at Pitcairn (Tubuai) was abandoned within four months, and the Polynesians who came to Pitcairn aboard *Bounty* were largely there by chance. None of the steps leading to the settlement at Pitcairn indicate any particular plan beyond locating a suitable place, and within ten years of arrival, all but two of the male population had died violently.

The study of the mutineer settlement at Pitcairn Island provides a means of interpreting relationships between institutional authority, cultural identity and environment in highly vulnerable societies operating at the extreme range of lines of communication and supply.

Colonization, Contact and Cultural Transference : Tuesday, Kingston Room, 11.00-12.30

FISHERS AND DIGGERS: RESOURCE USE AT ASHMORE REEF AND BROWSE ISLAND IN THE LATTER HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY

Paul Clark

Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory

Abstract

This paper discusses a history of visitation and the utilisation and exploitation of marine resources at Ashmore Reef and Browse Islands. It discusses the provenance and activities of Indo-Malay fishers in the region and the historical and archaeological evidence left by European guano diggers in the 1870s. Located at the edge of the Australian continental shelf, in a border zone with Indonesia, these islands are part of an area that has recently been called 'the last frontier' (Balint 1999). The region today includes an Australian external territory, a national nature reserve, a marine reserve and a significant oil and gas reserve. It is also subject to an international agreement regarding access to traditional fishing grounds.

The information presented in this paper was collected during short field visits to Ashmore in September 1996 and October 1998 and to Ashmore and Browse Island in November 2000.

Colonization, Contact and Cultural Transference : Tuesday, Kingston Room, 11.00-12.30

RATIONAL / RELATIONAL RESPONSES TO 'CONTACT': THE HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE WAANYI PEOPLE, NORTHWEST QUEENSLAND

Michael Slack

School of Archaeology, University of Sydney

Abstract

This paper examines the nature of Indigenous/settler interactions in Waanyi country in northwest Queensland. Taking a holistic approach to analysis; archaeology, written and oral histories from both sides of the cultural encounter are examined for a time frame beginning from the Late Holocene up until the 1960s.

Rather than assuming the archaeology of cultural interaction to be one that is wholly historically materialistic, this paper focuses on assessing the relative merits of a theoretical model first proposed for North America by Bruce Trigger (Trigger 1991), in which relational and rational cognitive responses are seen as the prime movers of the 'contact experience'.

Changes and continuities in Waanyi settlement, technology, resource procurement, and culture (art sites, stories, and language) are discussed.

Colonization, Contact and Cultural Transference : Tuesday, Kingston Room, 1.30-2.10

POLISH TRADITIONAL CULTURE AT POLISH HILL RIVER

Katrina Stankowski

Department of Archaeology, School of Humanities, Flinders University

Abstract

'Culture: every human activity, whether represented by an artefact (material culture) or a practice or belief (non-material culture), which is transmitted from individual to individual by some kind of teaching, not by genetic inheritance. Although usually bound by strict tradition, cultural change can come about comparatively rapidly by diffusion or by local development

without external stimulation' (Bray and Trump 1982:70).

Every person on this planet is bound by some type of culture, whether it is the culture handed down to them by their ancestors or is the dominant culture of the society in which they live. Yet how do archaeologists obtain information about culture and its off-shoot term, ethnicity, from the material record? Singleton, in her 1996 article, makes the distinction between *value culture* and *reality culture* (1996:142). *Value culture* refers to customs, beliefs and values influenced for example by a Polish heritage (although in her article, Singleton is referring to African slave culture). *Reality culture* refers to aspects of life influenced by external forces (1996:142), for example the type of foods available in the general market place to make traditional (*value culture*) meals.

What then, using this method, constitutes Polish traditional *value culture* that would have been seen at Polish Hill River? Language, dress, dance, song, food, architecture, religion and writing. Most of these items are intangible in the material record. You cannot find evidence of song or dance or language that was not written down. Evidence of the type of foods consumed can be found but this tells very little of the types of traditional dishes prepared. Clothing does not usually survive well in the material record, nor do spiritual beliefs as such, if again they were not documented in some way. Thus we are left with two types of *value culture* evidence from the Polish: their architecture and their writings. But if we take another look at these two things, architecture and writings, which is the true representation of value culture? Perhaps not architecture. Buildings themselves are influenced by what is at hand to construct them and the design of the buildings has to be adapted also to what is at hand. Thus architecture would seem to be more indicative of *reality culture* than *value culture*. In fact, would not all material remains be evidence of *reality culture*? The remains of traditional Polish meals, housing and clothing would all be constrained by *reality culture* to a certain extent in this non-Polish country. Therefore, the material evidence found would represent *reality culture*, while the documentary sources, Polish letters, diaries and reminiscences would constitute *value culture*.

This paper looks at the reasons behind the Polish abandonment (or their assimilation into the general culture of the time) of their *value culture* at Polish Hill River, South Australia, and the effect this abandonment had on the settlement.

Colonization, Contact and Cultural Transference : Tuesday, Kingston Room, 1.30-2.10

CULTURAL CROSSROADS: CURRENT RESEARCH IN TORRES STRAIT AND NORTHERN AUSTRALIA

Convenor: Andrew Border

Email: andrew.border@env.qld.gov.au

The last 10 years have witnessed a vigorous renewal of interest in the archaeology and history of Torres Strait and the tropics generally. This session is intended to provide a snapshot of current research in this region. One of the features of the region is the diverse nature of Indigenous social and economic systems encountered during the European contact period, which ranged from the unique maritime cultures of the Torres Strait and north Queensland to Indigenous adaptations to a range of tropical environments including rainforests, rangelands, savannah country and semi-arid lands. These systems emerged against a backdrop of great ecological diversity and significant environmental change at different periods such as sea level adjustments, which had major effects in Torres Strait, the Great Barrier Reef Province and the Gulf of Carpentaria and shifts in monsoonal

systems. In particular, the extensive tracts of “sea country” and associated island archipelagos have acted as a conduit for coastal contact and exchange both locally and with the wider Melanesian and Indo-Pacific regions. The responses of European explorers and settlers to the rich variety of cultural contexts and landscapes of Torres Strait and the tropics has been an important aspect in shaping the character of contemporary cultures, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous. Ongoing research in this region continues to make significant contributions to our understanding of the human use of the continent from the earliest times through to the modern period.

INTEGRATING PALAEOECOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON MOA AND BADU ISLANDS WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF WESTERN TORRES STRAIT

Cassandra Rowe

School of Geography and Environmental Science, Monash University

Abstract

One of the most complex and confounding issues in Torres Strait prehistory concerns the general chronology of human settlement, and the enigmatic nature of direct supporting evidence. This issue is not only important for the development of a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of cultural interaction, exchange networks, and socio-political alliances between islands, and between islands and adjacent mainland areas, but also as an element in the formulation of Austronesian expansion and the debates over population increase across northern Australia. Such uncertainties are found within the context of changing late Quaternary climatic and environmental conditions where the palaeoenvironmental records for the study area are sparse.

This paper investigates island palaeoenvironments across western Torres Strait and causes of vegetation change through the Holocene. One specific aim of the study, which investigates several sites on Moa and Badu Islands, is to establish evidence for human impacts via pollen and charcoal records, and their relationships with archaeological trends. Episodes of vegetation disturbance and human impacts are investigated in relation to climate change and human colonisation and activity. Initial results indicate broad shifts in local vegetation at key points in the Holocene. Results from the analysis of charcoal as a means of reconstructing the ecological role of fire and detection of fire regimes are also reported.

Cultural Crossroads - Current Research in Torres Strait and the Tropics : Monday, Savoy Room, 1.30-3.00

SPIRITSCAPES: TRACKING BACK THE HISTORY OF ETHNOGRAPHICALLY AND LOCALLY KNOWN WESTERN TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER RITUAL PRACTICES

William Bowie ¹, Bruno David ², Ian McNiven ³ and Cygnet Repu ⁴

¹ *Mura Badulgal Native Title Group, Badu Island*

² *Department of Geography and Environmental Science, Monash University*

³ *School of Fine Arts, Classical Studies and Archaeology, The University of Melbourne*

⁴ *Goemulgau Kod, Mabuig Island*

Abstract

Ethnographic accounts and oral traditions present the historical researcher not only with rich cultural details, but also with a means by which to track back in time the origins of those same cultural practices. For if cultural practices possess material correlates particular artefact or site types, or specific technological conventions then by progressively tracking their earliest appearance back in time it should theoretically be possible to archaeologically investigate when those material items and

in the process the associated cultural practices first appeared in the depths of history. Yet as archaeologists seldom do we come across material objects, or patterning in material remains, that can be typically identified with particular and ongoing indigenous cultural practices. In Western Torres Strait there are accordingly few long-lasting material objects and site types that can be said to be characteristically 'Torres Strait Islander' in cultural expression. Of those that can, *bu* (trumpet, *Syrinx*) shell alignments, structured dugong bone mounds and turtle shell masks are perhaps the most readily recognizable. It is therefore towards such sites and artefacts that an archaeology of Western Torres Strait's locally and ethnographically known cultural landscapes can beneficially focus.

This paper presents initial results of such an approach to the archaeology of Western Torres Strait cultural landscapes by reporting on excavations and radiocarbon dates recently obtained from ritual sites that possess characteristic *bu* shell arrangements, dugong bone mounds, and in one case a turtle shell mask. The research results are presented in two parts. Part 1 presents an archaeology of the *kod* ritual site complex from Pulu Islet including excavation results at one of its dugong bone mounds and at the *adi* where human heads were displayed. The *kod* is perhaps the most detailed 19th century documented indigenous ritual site in Australia.

Part 2 presents excavation results of ancient, buried and recently partially re-exposed *bu* shell arrangements on neighbouring Badu Island.

This research was from the onset co-designed by, and is an ongoing collaborative project between university researchers and the indigenous people of Badu and Mabuiag Islands.

Cultural Crossroads - Current Research in Torres Strait and the Tropics : Monday, Savoy Room, 1.30-3.00

A LONG WAY FROM HOME: RESULTS OF THE MURRAY ISLANDS POTTERY ANALYSIS

Melissa Carter

School of Anthropology, Archaeology and Sociology, James Cook University

Abstract

This paper reports on the results of the mineralogical composition analysis of four pottery sherds recovered during archaeological investigations on the Murray Islands in the eastern Torres Strait. This analysis was undertaken with the aim of determining the possible origin of the sherds. Unexpectedly, the mineralogy of the sherds appears to be highly consistent with the volcanic mineralogy of the central Highlands of New Guinea. The implications of these results will be discussed in the context of the nature and antiquity of cultural exchange and trade between Torres Strait and New Guinea, the nature of pottery and trade networks in the New Guinea Highlands and finally, the processes of human occupation and expansion into Melanesia.

Cultural Crossroads - Current Research in Torres Strait and the Tropics : Monday, Savoy Room, 1.30-3.00

A PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL RECONSTRUCTION FROM THE WHITSUNDAY ISLANDS, CENTRAL QUEENSLAND COAST

Bryce Barker ¹, Matt Genever ² and John Grindrod ³

¹ *Department of Humanities and International Studies, University of Southern Queensland*

^{2 3} *Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, Monash University*

Abstract

This paper presents a detailed Holocene palaeoenvironmental record spanning 7000 years from Whitehaven Swamp, Whitsunday Island. It lies approximately halfway between the Atherton Tableland to the north and Fraser Island to the south and is thus ideally located to contribute to

existing regional late Quaternary palaeoenvironmental records. The palaeoenvironmental reconstruction based on this record is examined in relation to prehistoric cultural change in the region as found archaeologically.

Cultural Crossroads - Current Research in Torres Strait and the Tropics : Monday, Savoy Room, 3.30-5.00

EARLY MAN ROCKSHELTER REVISITED

Noelene Cole ¹ and Alan L. Watchman ², in association with the Ang-Gnarra Aboriginal Corporation ³

¹ *Cultural Heritage Research*

² *Department of Archaeology and Natural History, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University*

³ *Ang-Gnarra Aboriginal Corporation, Laura*

Abstract

Early Man rockshelter (Cape York Peninsula) was excavated by Andrée Rosenfeld and colleagues in 1974-75. This work produced late Pleistocene dates for Aboriginal occupation and a hypothesised chronological model for Aboriginal rock art of the Laura region. Recent research (2001-2002) at Early Man and Possum Rockshelters east of Laura aimed at testing some of the earlier hypotheses using the application of AMS direct dating techniques. 'Early Man' direct dating results are ambiguous, pointing either to a recent reworking of the Early Man style and/or to the late deposition of oxalate crust. Results from both rockshelters build on previous direct dating research that confirms the existence of a rich Aboriginal rock art tradition in south-east Cape York Peninsula from the late Pleistocene to relatively recent times.

Cultural Crossroads - Current Research in Torres Strait and the Tropics : Monday, Savoy Room, 3.30-5.00

CHANGING HOLOCENE LAND-USE PATTERNS AT NGARRABULGAN, SE CAPE YORK

Alex Mackay

Umwelt Environmental Consultants

Abstract

This paper uses stone artefact data from 3 rockshelters and 131 open sites to explore changing mid to late Holocene Aboriginal land use on and around Ngarrabulgan, a table-top mountain in South East Cape York,. Changes in the organization of technology are examined in the period after 4500BP, during which as many as 15 rockshelters in the area were occupied, until 400BP, after which time occupation of the area appears to have ceased. The paper implements theory relating the organization of subsistence to the organization of technology through concepts such as procurement, provisioning, reduction and discard. It is argued from changes in artefact size, assemblage composition, raw material use, and the location of artefact discard that the Aboriginal inhabitants of the area altered their stone artefact provisioning strategies over time in response to an increase in mobility, motivated by a decrease in the predictability of critical resource availability on the mountain.

Cultural Crossroads - Current Research in Torres Strait and the Tropics : Monday, Savoy Room, 3.30-5.00

MT GARNET MINE: READING MINING POLICY IN THE LANDSCAPE

Janice Wegner ¹ and Anne Bolton ²

¹ *School of Humanities, James Cook University*

² *Natural Resources Assessment Pty Ltd*

Abstract

In the early 20th century, a small group of company directors including John Moffat floated the huge Chillagoe venture, one of the biggest mining enterprises in Australian history. Associated with the Chillagoe venture was the Mt Garnet copper and silver lode which followed the pattern typical of Northern mining. Mines were overcapitalised, with too much spent on surface works on the basis of unproven ore-bodies which were expected to fund their own development costs. These enterprises were also given impressive surface works to lure shareholders and help promoters to offload their own holdings. This paper will show how the physical remains of the Mt Garnet mine, smelters and railway demonstrate these characteristics to a degree unusual even for this period.

Cultural Crossroads - Current Research in Torres Strait and the Tropics : Monday, Savoy Room, 3.30-5.00

ABORIGINAL RAINFOREST OCCUPATION: PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM NORTHEAST QUEENSLAND RAINFORESTS

Richard Cosgrove ¹ and Judith Field ²

¹ *Department of Archaeology, La Trobe University*

² *School of Archaeology, University of Sydney*

Abstract

The antiquity of human occupation of Australian tropical rainforests and the role that toxic plants played in the adaptation process is not well understood but international research suggests that people only permanently occupied rainforests in the last 5,000 years with access to agriculture. The fact that Australian rainforest Aborigines were hunter-gatherers using specialised processing technology to exploit toxic plant foods and living at high population densities suggests a more complex situation. Preliminary archaeological survey and excavation of open sites in rainforests of northeast Queensland has shed light on this debate through the dating and identification of large quantities of surviving organic (starch and nut endocarps) and inorganic remains. Our research is discussed in the context of global debates on the colonisation of rainforest environments.

Cultural Crossroads - Current Research in Torres Strait and the Tropics : Tuesday, Savoy Room, 11.00-12.30

MEGAFUNA AND THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF WAANYI COUNTRY

Andrew Border ¹, Judith Field ², Richard Fullagar ³, Michael Slack ⁴ and Paul Taçon ⁵

¹ *Cultural Heritage, Environmental Protection Agency, Townsville*

^{2 3 4} *School of Archaeology, University of Sydney*

⁵ *The Australian Museum*

Abstract

We describe recent fieldwork in the Riversleigh-Lawn Hill region of northwest Queensland. The first field trip in 2002 had the following aims:

- develop consultation and training programs with the Waanyi people;
- survey and record rock art sites and identify locations with excavation potential;

- identify Late Pleistocene deposits containing faunal remains;
- excavate selected sites.

Waanyi people were actively involved in all stages of the fieldwork including rock art recording, site survey and excavation. Forty archaeological sites were documented, including rock shelters, quarry locations, freshwater shell middens, hearths and stone artefact scatters. A Late Pleistocene faunal deposit was relocated on the terraces of the Gregory River and dating samples recovered. Other potential Late Pleistocene landscapes were discovered and sampled for dating. Three Aboriginal occupation sites were excavated including a limestone rockshelter, a shell midden and a hearth. We summarise preliminary findings, management implications and prospects for future work.

Cultural Crossroads - Current Research in Torres Strait and the Tropics : Tuesday, Savoy Room, 11.00-12.30

THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF ARTEFACTS: ABORIGINAL PERCEPTIONS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD IN NORTHWEST QUEENSLAND

Luke Godwin, Peter Madden and Scott L'Oste-Brown

^{1 3} *Central Queensland Cultural Heritage Management*

² *Independent Consultant*

Abstract

This paper briefly presents the results of a systematic and comprehensive survey of a transect running from the Century Mine to Point Parker on the Gulf of Carpentaria, a distance of approximately 220kms. We describe the nature and distribution of the cultural places identified in the course of the survey. We then turn to examining the Native Title implications of the finds in the context of Aboriginal interpretations of the archaeological record. There are numerous demonstrations of cultural continuity in that several modern practices have clear antecedents in traditional knowledge and custom. However, it is also clear that what we call the archaeological record is in other ways directly integrated into traditional belief systems. We describe examples of this. We also then cast our net more widely in Queensland to observe that this applies in numerous other places. Finally, we touch on the implications of this for cultural heritage management in the context of Native Title.

Cultural Crossroads - Current Research in Torres Strait and the Tropics : Tuesday, Savoy Room, 11.00-12.30

LOOKING FORWARD, LOOKING BACK : FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE LAKE MOONDARRA STONE AXE QUARRY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Kevin Tibbett ¹ and Andrew Border ²

¹ *School of Anthropology, Archaeology and Sociology, James Cook University*

² *Cultural Heritage, Environmental Protection Agency, Townsville*

Abstract

The Queensland Environmental Protection Agency and the Kalkadoon Claimant Group have been working to implement cultural heritage management initiatives for the Lake Moondarra stone axe quarry near Mt Isa in northwest Queensland. The main aim of the project was to assess current impacts on the site including mineral exploration, the establishment of a major mining infrastructure in the catchment, pastoral activities and any other impacts. The project also included further archaeological research at the quarry to better understand its key cultural heritage values so management planning could take these into account. This research demonstrated that open sites associated with the quarry are of sufficient depth to potentially provide chronological information on the use of the quarry. In addition, it was established that the quarry and associated sites are larger than previously recorded, that there are other silcrete quarries associated with this quarry and that further examples of organisation of

activities at the site were identified. The research also confirmed that, in spatial terms, the primary reduction area is larger than the combined area of two of the largest stone axe quarries in the UK and, on a global scale, is extensive. The research component has therefore been critical in guiding the formulation of appropriate management strategies for the quarry.

Cultural Crossroads - Current Research in Torres Strait and the Tropics : Tuesday, Savoy Room, 11.00-12.30

PATTERNS OF CONNECTION AND IDENTITY ACROSS THE WESTERN TOP END

Ken Mulvaney

Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority, Darwin.

Abstract

Tribal boundaries, language and group identity are issues pertinent in today's world of Native Title aspirations. Archaeology, to some extent, has relevance in documenting connection to particular landscapes. Aboriginal groups have for a long time utilised data obtained by archaeologists in pursuit of land rights, identity and cultural ownership, although this has not been without controversy and misunderstanding. Using the geographic region southwest of Arnhem Land and into Western Australia as a case study, a pattern emerges of cultural and spatial coalescence that supports modern land affiliations. Rock art, artefacts, kinship structures, rituals and Dreaming mythologies are all used to explore the development of the Top End's indigenous cultural identity.

Cultural Crossroads - Current Research in Torres Strait and the Tropics : Tuesday, Savoy Room, 1.30-2.10

GEOARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SANDSTONE LANDSCAPES IN THE KEEP RIVER REGION, NORTHERN AUSTRALIA

Ingrid A. K. Ward ¹, D. Fink ², Lesley Head ³, D. Price ⁴ and Richard Fullagar ⁵

^{1 3 4} *School of Geosciences, University of Wollongong*

² *Physics Division, Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation*

⁵ *The Australian Museum*

Abstract

The major problem confronting geoarchaeological studies of Australia's arid and semi-arid sandstone environments is that as a consequence of low source variability (mostly sandstone), and/or extreme weathering (which preserves only resistant inorganic minerals), the stratigraphic horizons at many archaeological sites are often indistinguishable. The unsatisfactory consequence is that the chronostratigraphy becomes the foundation of geoarchaeological interpretation. In order to explain the residual geoarchaeological record in the Keep River region, NW Australia, this study has been directed towards quantifying some relevant geomorphic processes at a range of temporal and spatial scales using both in situ cosmogenic isotope dating (using ²⁶Al and ¹⁰Be) and luminescence (OSL and TL) dating. The chronological data is placed within a geomorphic framework that acknowledges the sedimentary characteristics, in order to relate the broader landscape processes to the specific processes within individual sites. From a geoarchaeological perspective, the aim is to place human occupation in terms of a dynamic and evolving landscape. It is hoped that multidisciplinary studies of this nature will help define the nature of the sedimentary and post-depositional processes, and the age, of sandy sites where the stratigraphy is poorly defined or complex.

Cultural Crossroads - Current Research in Torres Strait and the Tropics : Tuesday, Savoy Room, 1.30-2.10

RECENT RESEARCH AND ISSUES IN BIOARCHAEOLOGY

Convenors: Kate Domett ¹ and Michael Westaway ²

Email: ¹ Kate.Domett@jcu.edu.au ; ² M.Westaway@nma.gov.au

The goal of this session is to provide a forum through which professionals, cultural officers and students can share information regarding their recent research concerning all aspects of human biology in history and prehistory. The session includes papers reporting the results of analyses, the development of new methods and field techniques, and concerns over legal and ethical issues arising from bioarchaeology research.

NGARRINDJERI LIFE, SUBSISTENCE AND DIET: RECREATION OF HUMAN SUBSISTENCE PATTERNS IN THE LOWER MURRAY VALLEY

Tim Owen

Department of Archaeology, School of Humanities, Flinders University

Abstract

Life and subsistence of the South Australian Ngarrindjeri has been documented through many ethnographies and biological studies. However assimilation and destruction of their culture, religion, trade and subsistence patterns during the 19th and 20th centuries has left many holes in the recreation of the past Indigenous livelihood.

In 1911 workmen excavated the large Swanport burial ground near Murray Bridge in South Australia. It is through bio-archaeological and osteological analysis of this skeletal material that a new mode of life has been uncovered. A combination of isotope analysis, landscape study and ethnography has allowed re-creation of a small part of the Ngarrindjeri's subsistence pattern.

This presentation describes the processes involved in the Swanport Isotope Analysis Project. Through consultation and close work with the Ngarrindjeri; sampling and data collection; landscape and fieldwork; and ethnography, the project can be deemed a success and also an example of how archaeology can work closely with the interests of Indigenous groups. The results illustrate how chemistry and archaeology has been combined to describe the life ways of a time unrecorded by European scribes.

Recent Research And Issues In Bioarchaeology : Thursday, Savoy Room, 11.00-12.30

'A FEW FEET OF COLD EARTH': FIELD RESULTS FROM THE LANG PARK SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS

Jon Prangnell

Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Queensland

Abstract

The Suncorp (or Lang Park) site overlies the area of the North Brisbane Burial grounds, which between 1843 and 1875 were the main cemeteries servicing Brisbane. They consisted of seven separate denominational cemeteries (Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregationalist, Jewish and Wesleyan) and an Aboriginal cemetery. Between August 2001 and May 2002 the University of Queensland Archaeological Services Unit salvaged some of the contents

of the Aboriginal, Anglican, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Cemeteries and material from the Twentieth Century fill on the site.

Five hundred and ninety one burials were identified in an excavation of 15.8% of the area of the Burial Grounds, and 397 burials were exhumed, along with a broken headstone, a brick vault and trenches containing broken monumental masonry and other rubble. One hundred and eighty three burials were exhumed from the Anglican Cemetery, 16 from the Aboriginal Cemetery, 163 from the Roman Catholic Cemetery and 35 from the Presbyterian Cemetery. The concentration of burials varied in each cemetery with the Roman Catholic Cemetery containing almost triple the density of the Presbyterian Cemetery. This no doubt reflects the sizes of the relative denominations in Brisbane at the time and the varying amounts of land set aside for each cemetery.

Building on the poster presented to last year's AAA Conference on the methods of the excavation, this paper concentrates on some of the results based on the fieldwork stage. These results specifically relate to grave orientation, skeletal preservation and coffin characteristics.

Recent Research and Issues in Bioarchaeology : Thursday, Savoy Room, 11.00-12.30

ABORIGINAL PALAEOPATHOLOGY AT EUROPEAN CONTACT

Michael Westaway and Sarah Robertson

National Museum of Australia

Abstract

The historical literature from the early contact period in Australia contains numerous references to the devastating pathological impact of British Colonisation on Aboriginal Australians. It is therefore not unreasonable to expect that indigenous skeletal remains dating from the post contact period should exhibit some pathological expression of this impact. The osteological paradox, however, suggests that healthy skeletons encountered in archaeological assemblages may in fact represent acute ill health and rapid death.

This paper will consider some of the available osteological data and its limitations, and explore the question whether or not poor skeletal health can provide a measure of Aboriginal health and survival in Australia post British contact.

Recent Research and Issues in Bioarchaeology : Thursday, Savoy Room, 11.00-12.30

THE RANDWICK DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM CEMETERY, SYDNEY: ISSUES ARISING FROM THE EXCAVATION AND RE-BURIAL OF NINETEENTH CENTURY, NON-INDIGENOUS HUMAN REMAINS

Tracy Ireland ¹ and Richard Mackay ²

¹ *Griffin nrm*

² *Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd*

Abstract

In 1995 the South Eastern Sydney Area Health Service was planning to redevelop the site of the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum's cemetery, within the grounds of the Prince of Wales Hospital. Historical research had shown that the cemetery contained the burials of 175 children from the Asylum who died between 1863 and 1891. Although the cemetery had been built over during World War One, and was not marked in any way, its existence was known to the Randwick Historical Society and to some descendents and relatives of former Asylum inmates.

We discuss the community consultation and site protocols that were developed prior to the commissioning of an archaeological excavation, the conduct of the project, and finally the re-interment

of the children's remains. This site raised many issues surrounding what non-indigenous people actually meant by treating human remains with respect, and we will discuss the steps that were taken here to enable the articulation of feelings about human remains and their burial place, and the heritage management outcomes developed to meet community expectations. The fact that the children buried in this place were orphans, or separated from their parents for a range of reasons, meant that the site resonated with many contemporary issues in Australian society. In response to this, the heritage management solutions applied to this site strongly reflected Aboriginal heritage discourses concerning respectful treatment of the remains of the dead.

Recent Research and Issues in Bioarchaeology : Thursday, Savoy Room, 11.00-12.30

FRACTURE PATTERNS IN PREHISTORIC THAILAND

K. Domett

School of Medicine, James Cook University

Abstract

The prevalence and distribution patterns of traumatic injuries in samples of human skeletal remains can reflect the risks to which the community was exposed in daily activities or as a result of interpersonal violence. This paper describes the patterns of non-vertebral fractures in skeletal samples from four prehistoric Thai sites. The sites ranged in date from c. 2000 BC (early agricultural period) to c. 300 AD (early Iron Age) and in environment from coastal estuarine to seasonally dry upland plains. These differences in the natural and cultural environment provided a basis for comparison among the samples representing nearly 500 individuals. The types of fractures ranged from simple to severe but most had healed successfully with few limiting complications. The small bones of the hands and feet as well as forearm and clavicular bones were most frequently fractured among all samples. Overall there was an increase in the major long bone fracture rates from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age but this did not continue into the Iron Age, but the latter's small sample size may be a limiting factor. The prevalence of ulnae fractures is particularly high in the Bronze Age and the analysis of their possible cause, combined with evidence for craniofacial fractures, is suggestive of the presence of some level of interpersonal violence.

Recent Research and Issues in Bioarchaeology : Thursday, Savoy Room, 1.30-3.00

SAVING HUMAN SKELETONS FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES: A BATTLE OF A DIFFERENT KIND

Karen Hendrix

Department of Anatomy and Histology, University of Sydney

Abstract

Whilst many researchers and indigenous populations in Western countries are involved in discussions over ownership and validity of the study of human skeletal remains, there are a number of regions in the world that anthropologists have a difficult time getting authorities to accept ownership. Such is the situation in some Middle Eastern countries. Here permission for the excavation and analysis of human skeletal remains is reasonably uncomplicated, and validity of research is generally accepted. However ownership and responsibility of human skeletal material largely remains the responsibility of the excavators and if this responsibility is not continuous then the material is often in jeopardy of being discarded.

My research with human skeletal material comes from a number of sites in Jordan. I wish to present here the unique background this research is conducted under and to offer preliminary results and the significance of my research to date.

Recent Research and Issues in Bioarchaeology : Thursday, Savoy Room, 1.30-3.00

AMS RADIOCARBON DATING OF BONE COLLAGEN: ESTABLISHING A CHRONOLOGY FOR THE SWANPORT ABORIGINAL BURIAL GROUND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

F. Donald Pate ¹, Tim Owen ² and Ewan Lawson ³

^{1 2} *Department of Archaeology, School of Humanities, Flinders*

³ *ANTARES Mass Spectrometry, Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation*

Abstract

The Swanport Aboriginal skeletal population has played a significant role in physical anthropological research in Australia. This paper provides the first chronometric dates for this important burial population. AMS radiocarbon determinations on bone collagen from six individuals showed a calibrated 1 sigma range from 976 BC to 1495AD. On the basis of this sample, the Swanport population appears to pre-date all European contact in Australia. These dates contradict previous assumptions that associated the Swanport burial population with a recent protohistoric period or a discrete period of time related to historic smallpox epidemics in the 19th century. The current chronometric range of approximately 2500 years for inhumations at Swanport indicates the use of the site as a burial ground over an extended period of time during the late Holocene.

Recent Research and Issues in Bioarchaeology : Thursday, Savoy Room, 1.30-3.00

URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Convenor: Jane Harrington

Email: Jane.Harrington@jcu.edu.au

Archaeology in and of urban settings continues to be a fruitful context for Australian archaeological research and consultancy, as well as being one of the most publicly visible aspects of the profession. This session is an opportunity to examine past and present archaeological projects on/in urban historic, indigenous and maritime sites.

THE CASSELDEN PLACE PROJECT: THE MANAGEMENT OF A LARGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT IN VICTORIA

Leah McKenzie

Heritage Strategic Projects, Heritage Victoria

Abstract

The Casselden Place project at Lonsdale Street in the City of Melbourne is a major archaeological project in Victoria. Initial negotiations between the owners of the site and Heritage Victoria commenced in early 2000 and the project will not be completed until 2003. Large-scale projects of its nature are unusual in Victoria and the size and complexity of the project meant that Heritage Victoria had to look at a different way of managing the project. Issues such as the analysis of the excavation, conservation and storage of the objects, the public and media interest in the site needed to be carefully managed. This paper will not discuss the archaeological results, but concentrate of the management of the project from the viewpoint of a heritage agency, such as how the project came about, what were the heritage agency aims and what agency resources both of infrastructure and staff were required to ensure that the project occurred and achieved all necessary objectives. In particular Victoria's conservation bond system was expanded to deal with the requirements of the project.

Urban Archaeology : Wednesday, Kingston Room, 11.00-12.30

WELLINGTON'S INNER CITY BYPASS: THE INTERFACE BETWEEN HERITAGE PRECINCTS AND DUAL CARRIAGEWAYS

Rick McGovern-Wilson and Karen Greig

New Zealand Historic Places Trust/Pouhere Taonga, Wellington, New Zealand

Abstract

The proposed Wellington Inner City Bypass project will be one of the biggest ever archaeological projects undertaken in New Zealand. This paper discusses the interface between the needs to construct a dual carriageway through a heritage precinct that has its roots in 1860s Wellington, and the needs to reach the best heritage outcomes. The roading designation was confirmed by the Environment Court in 1999 and since then discussions have revolved around the relocation and restoration of registered heritage buildings and the statutory requirements of the Historic Places Act. The paper focuses on the role of the Historic Places Trust as the lead heritage agency, the project management the Trust is entering into for the archaeological investigations, and the implications this has on the wider stage for the management of large-scale archaeological projects in New Zealand.

Urban Archaeology : Wednesday, Kingston Room, 11.00-12.30

THE PORT ADELAIDE HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY (PAHA) PROJECT: ONE YEAR ON

Susan Briggs

Department of Archaeology, School of Humanities, Flinders University

Abstract

One year on from the beginning of the PAHA Project it is time to assess the Projects progress. At last year's AIMA conference the goals of the Project were outlined, particularly the postgraduate research been undertaken as part of the Project. This research focuses on the lives, living conditions and ideologies of Port Adelaide's working classes between 1860 and 1900. Support comes from a Linkage

Grant in partnership with CSX World Terminals, South Australian Maritime Museum and the Maritime Union of Australia (SA Branch). More broadly the Projects aims are to assess Port Adelaide's archaeological record and develop means of considering significance during development and mitigative procedures.

This year's paper reassesses the goals and highlights the achievements of the year. These included some fascinating research and the preliminary results from excavations at 15 Quebec Street, Port Adelaide. The area of excavation has been working class housing at least since 1863, the earliest surviving records relating to land use and occupancy. This excavation will therefore not only provide archaeological material for the postgraduate research but also gauge local and state governments' interest in the archaeology of Port Adelaide.

Urban Archaeology : Wednesday, Kingston Room, 11.00-12.30

AN EXAMINATION OF THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC EVENTS AND THE LOSS AND DISCARD OF VESSELS IN THE TOWNSVILLE CATCHMENT, 1865-1981

Coleman Doyle

Museum of Tropical Queensland

Abstract

The study tests for possible correlations that may exist between significant historic events in the history of Townsville and the loss and discard of vessels. The study includes vessels either coming from or going to the port of Townsville, Queensland from 1865, when Townsville was made a port of call, to 1981. Primary resources were used to identify vessels lost or discarded from the Townsville catchment. The frequency of vessels lost and discarded was then tested for uniformity. Comparisons were made between the frequency of vessels lost and the frequency of vessels discarded. The frequency of vessels lost and the frequency of vessels discarded were then plotted separately and compared to years in which significantly historic events occurred. Any possible correlations were then further examined.

Urban Archaeology : Wednesday, Kingston Room, 11.00-12.30

A SPACE OF THEIR OWN: NINETEENTH CENTURY LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN AUSTRALIA

Susan Piddock

Department of Archaeology, School of Humanities, Flinders University

Abstract

Nineteenth century lunatic asylums offer unique challenges to the archaeologist because of the continued use of the buildings as psychiatric hospital, or in the case of Australia as university campuses. Consequently they are not open to the traditional archaeological techniques of surveying and archaeological excavation. This paper will present an alternative methodology based on Leone and Potter's advocacy of the use of middle range theory in historical archaeology. A descriptive framework drawing on nineteenth century lunacy reformers' works, highlighting room and space use within an asylum, is used along with a range of data sets to access information about the lives of the inmates of nineteenth century lunatic asylums in Australia.

Urban Archaeology : Wednesday, Kingston Room, 11.00-12.30

WHAT'S IN A SHIPWRECK ? RESEARCHING AND MANAGING HISTORIC SHIPWRECKS

Convenor: Mike Nash ¹ and Tim Smith ²

Email: ¹Mike.Nash@dpiwe.tas.gov.au ; ² Tim.Smith@heritage.nsw.gov.au

Perhaps as a result of the original mobile nature of its resource base, maritime archaeology stands out as arguably the most global endeavour in archaeological research, method and practice. This session showcases the diversity of not only current Australian research, but also includes presentations on key international projects. The papers cover a range of topics spanning 600 years, from research on the recently discovered 15th century 'Welsh' medieval shipwreck, through to consideration of the management of WWII wreck heritage in Chuuk lagoon. The session is also a forum for recent avocational and student projects.

FROM OLAUS MAGNUS TO CARL REINHOLD BERCH: SWEDISH MARINE ARCHAEOLOGY AND ITS BACKGROUND IN THE HISTORY OF IDEAS

Carl Olof Cederlund

Södertörns Högskola, (University College), Huddinge, Sweden

Abstract

The paper reviews the ideas appearing in early Swedish history writing - since the first half of the 16th century - which carry information about the perspective applied to the role of maritime life, ships, and life at sea in early times. It will be evident that certain of these historical ideas carry through the centuries, while others change their appearance but still carry the same message. Beginning in the 19th century, interest directed towards archaeological finds of a maritime character or recognized and recorded from underwater or inundated sites, is motivated by long standing historical ideas about the meaning of the maritime side of society. Partly these ideas are the same as the ones projected around general archaeology; partly they are of a special character. The ideas of earlier centuries can be shown to be very much alive also in our time. This paper demonstrates that it is of value for interpretations within modern marine archaeology to understand these long-standing, underlying ideas, as they play a much bigger role than might be thought.

What's in a Shipwreck ? : Wednesday, Savoy Room, 11.00-12.30

THE *HMS SWIFT* PROJECT, ARGENTINA

Dolores Elkin

CONICET (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas) and Programa de Arqueología Subacuática, Instituto Nacional de Antropología, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Abstract

While commissioned to a British military base in the South Atlantic, the sloop of war *HMS Swift* sank in 1770 in the Deseado estuary (Santa Cruz Province, Argentina) after hitting an uncharted rock. The wreck was discovered in 1982 by local divers, and soon a series of actions began in order to study and preserve the wreck as historical heritage.

In 1998, upon request of the competent authorities, the underwater archaeology team of the National Institute of Anthropology (INA) began conducting a research project in relation to the *HMS Swift* wreck. The INA project represents the first professional intervention at the site since its discovery, and is also a pioneer one in terms of the birth and development of underwater archaeology in Argentina. This presentation provides an up-to-date summary of the various aspects involved in the *HMS Swift* project, including its theoretical approach, research goals, methodology and techniques applied, and the results achieved so far regarding the main topics under study. Some considerations are also made in relation to a broader context of research and management of underwater cultural heritage in the region.

What's in a Shipwreck ? : Wednesday, Savoy Room, 11.00-12.30

THE MARY ROSE '20 YEARS ON'

A. Mark Jones

The Mary Rose Trust, College Road, HM Naval Base, Portsmouth, UK

Abstract

The year 2002 represents a significant coming of age for The Mary Rose Trust. In this year the Trust celebrates the 20th Anniversary of the raising of the hull. Such an anniversary is an important milestone, since it encapsulates all that we have achieved. The key to the future of the *Mary Rose* lies in unlocking the secrets of the past, reflected in the superb artefacts that the Mary Rose Trust holds for the benefit of the nation.

Over the past twenty years, The Mary Rose Trust has amassed vast expertise in marine archaeology, conservation, research, education, display and interpretation. The heady days of her raising may have become a distant memory and the work of the Trust matured, but the passion felt then still remains. With maturity comes confidence. Our research is ground breaking; our conservation expertise called upon world-wide; we also welcome some 30,000 children each year and continue to attract 250,000 visitors, for whom we represent a fascinating and unrivalled look at Tudor life.

This talk will provide a comprehensive review of the past twenty years of research involving the hull and her artefacts. The stories and themes which spring from the remarkable collection which the Mary Rose museum holds will be used to take you on an adventurous journey exploring life on board a sixteenth century ship.

What's in a Shipwreck ? : Wednesday, Savoy Room, 11.00-12.30

THE NEWPORT SHIP

Ray Sutcliffe

95 High St, Hampton Wick Surrey, UK

Abstract

The recent find of a Medieval ship, dated to 1466 and informally named *Isca*, has caused quite a stir in the Welsh town of Newport. Discovered during excavations for Newport's Theatre and Arts Centre orchestra pit, the tremendous efforts of a support group have ensured that the ship will be saved from demolition, although mounting pressure to remove the wreck to allow for the building program to continue has caused considerable concern.

Many questions have already been raised about ship-building techniques and life on board a 15th century merchantman, not to mention those problems associated with high pressure *in-situ* recording techniques, removal options, future management issues and best practice techniques to ensure that the vessel remains part of our heritage.

The impressive remains, surviving for a length of 21m, make a welcome addition to the rather sparse assemblage in Britain and are thus a significant find, not just in national terms, but also in an international context.

What's in a Shipwreck ? : Wednesday, Savoy Room, 11.00-12.30

MANAGING THE CHUUK LAGOON UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE

Bill Jeffrey

Chuuk Historic Preservation Office and School of Anthropology, Archaeology and Sociology, James Cook University

Abstract

Chuuk Lagoon (formerly Truk Lagoon) was the Imperial Japanese Navy Combined Fleet Base for nearly 2 years during World War II. From February 1944 for an 18-month period, the USA and its allies dropped over 6,000 tons of bombs on Chuuk sinking over 50 ships and destroying in excess of 400 aircraft.

Today these ships and aircraft attract divers from all over the world. Those located in the Lagoon are protected under Chuuk, FSM, and USA legislation, those located above water are not protected. The USA government financially assists a Chuuk government agency in managing the sites, and other Chuuk government agencies assist with site monitoring, although it is the commercial dive shops and "live-aboard" diving boats that provide a more hands-on role in the management of the sites.

However, the sites have been subject to, and continue to suffer from, indiscriminate souveniring. They also suffer from the wear and tear of boats' anchors, the frequent storms and typhoons, the corrosive effect of the environment, and the salvage and use of the munitions. Some of these aspects can be controlled with effective management, some are more problematic.

The way in which the sites became known was as tourist destinations and not through any scientific or academic research interests. There are also conflicting interests and views amongst the Japanese, American and indigenous Chuukese communities. They contribute to a complex set of factors that need to be considered in the sites' management.

What's in a Shipwreck ? : Wednesday, Savoy Room, 1.30-3.00

NORTHERN TERRITORY HISTORIC SHIPWRECKS STRATEGY 1976-2000

Paul Clark

Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory

Abstract

Since 1987-1988 the Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory (MAGNT) has been funded to manage and research historic shipwrecks as covered by the provisions of the Commonwealth Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976. During this time, a modest, coherent strategy for identification, conservation, interpretation and management of shipwrecks covered by the Act has been developed.

This paper describes the strategy and its four complementary programs and discusses some of the strengths and weakness of twenty-five years of shipwreck legislation management and research in the Northern Territory.

What's in a Shipwreck ? : Wednesday, Savoy Room, 1.30-3.00

WHALING AND COLONIAL TRADE EVIDENCE ON THE SHIPWRECK *CHEVIOT* (1827-1854)

Ross Anderson

Maritime Heritage Unit, Heritage Victoria

Abstract

In February 2000, as part of Heritage Victoria's activities directed towards the 'Archaeology of Whaling in Southern Australasia' (AWSA) project, and funded by the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Heritage, the Maritime Heritage Unit (MHU) undertook fieldwork at Wilsons Promontory to locate the wreck of the wooden barque *Cheviot*.

The *Cheviot* was a purpose-built whaler and operated as such for most of its life, making 13 whaling voyages between 1837-50 during its period of Australian ownership. It was predicted to be the only known shipwreck in Victorian waters likely to have been carrying equipment associated with 1830s-1850s shore-based whaling, and its predicted state of preservation made it valuable in terms of archaeological and historical potential (Clark, 1987: 49).

The site was located by a combined magnetometer and sounder survey in February 2000 and fieldwork was subsequently undertaken in March 2001 and March 2002 to map the site and look for other known shipwrecks in the area.

What's in a Shipwreck ? : Wednesday, Savoy Room, 1.30-3.00

NEW TECHNOLOGY IN MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY: PHOTOGRAMMETRY, SIDE SCAN AND GIS

Jeremy Green

Western Australian Maritime Museum

Abstract

Over the past decade developments in computers and software has enabled advances in a wide range of fields relating to underwater surveying and recording. This paper will deal with the development of *Photomodeler* to record wreck sites, with the results of two excavations in Turkey by the Institute of Nautical Archaeology, and the analysis of the theoretical accuracy of the system. In addition, the use of side scan sonar on a number of deep and shallow water sites is discussed, together with the ability to geo-reference the sonar images to create GeoTiffs and thus sonar mosaics.

These results have been used in a number of GIS surveys and examples of this work together with the ability to use historical photographs will be discussed.

What's in a Shipwreck ? : Wednesday, Savoy Room, 1.30-3.00

WRECK INSPECTION AND SURVEY OF THE *REDEMPTORA*

Colleen Greenwell

School of Anthropology, Archaeology and Sociology, James Cook University, Townsville

Abstract

There has been recent disturbance to the *Redemptora* which is lying in the protected shallow waters of Jervoise Bay, WA. The *Redemptora* was a large wooden sailing ship that transported cargo and later was used as a coal hulk. It was scuttled in Jervoise Bay and discovered in 1962. It was covered with ballast stones and for this reason was initially thought to be a stone wall. Recently the ballast stones have been removed and there are future plans for a large vessel to be moored nearby. Rescue

archaeology has been requested and completed by the staff and students of the WA Maritime Museum. The team did an initial survey and utilised HPASS equipment to produce a plan of the wreck, particularly the planking. Recommendations are to move the large vessel away from the immediate area and failing that, sandbagging or removal and reassembly in calmer waters.

What's in a Shipwreck ? : Wednesday, Savoy Room, 3.30-5.00

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE *REDEMPTORA* SHIPWRECK

Grant Luckman

School of Anthropology, Archaeology and Sociology, James Cook University, Townsville

Abstract

In October 1888 the ship rigged Brazilian vessel *Redemptora* limped into Fremantle harbour, Western Australia. This wooden ship had been badly damaged by storms while rounding the Cape of Good Hope, losing half its masts and rigging, an entire side of metal sheathing and having severely strained the hull. *Redemptora* was condemned as unseaworthy and sold as a hulk, in which service it continued until around 1900, when it sank close to shore in Jervoise Bay, south of Fremantle. The *Redemptora* was a vessel of 1235 tons and was built in the U.S.A. in 1853.

The remains of the vessel lay undisturbed until mid 2002, when, in mysterious circumstances, half of the approximately 400 tons of ballast was removed from the site, exposing part of a timber hull in surprising condition for its age. It was decided that the wreck would be investigated and surveyed as part of the 2002 maritime archaeology student practicum, before a decision was made on how best to preserve its condition. This paper represents the study of the timber hull remains which was done as part of the investigation.

What's in a Shipwreck ? : Wednesday, Savoy Room, 3.30-5.00

THE *STAR OF GREECE* PROJECT: THE SURVEY OF AN IRON SHIP WRECKED IN 1888 AT PORT WILLUNGA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Aidan Ash ¹, John Cooper ² and David Cowan ³

¹ *Star of Greece Project, Department of Archaeology, Flinders University*

^{2 3} *Society for Underwater Historical Research*

Abstract

Archaeological projects by amateur archaeological groups have the potential to make a valid contribution to the archaeological record, especially when conducted in association with the AIMA/NAS maritime archaeological training program. The aim of this paper is to show how an amateur group can contribute to the growing body of archaeological research and to the management of heritage sites. The South Australian project is being conducted by the Society for Underwater Historical Research. The Society is surveying the wreck site of the iron sailing ship *Star of Greece* at Port Willunga with the object of publishing a report on the findings of the survey. The aims of the project are the provision of opportunities for recreational divers to participate in a significant underwater survey, and the promotion of both the AIMA/NAS program and underwater cultural heritage. This paper discusses the work currently in progress on this site and considers the benefits of programs such as AIMA/NAS to the conduction of amateur archaeological surveys.

What's in a Shipwreck ? : Wednesday, Savoy Room, 3.30-5.00

NEW APPROACHES TO MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY

Sue Kennedy

School of Anthropology, Archaeology and Sociology, James Cook University

Abstract

Approaches to maritime archaeology have varied and progressed significantly over the past few years. There have been several criticisms raised in the academic press in the past related to the lack of theoretical approaches and the single-disciplinary nature of the subject. As the discipline develops, these are issues that are being resolved. However, maritime archaeology often continues to focus on a descriptive account of sites, treating them in isolation and with little social analysis. The recent initiation of the Masters of Maritime Archaeology program at James Cook and Flinders universities has further emphasized a need for a combination of theoretical and practical approaches to the discipline. Whilst the merits of a scientific approach to maritime archaeology are extensive, this paper deals with the need for a further emphasis on the merits of a social approach to maritime archaeology in Australia.

What's in a Shipwreck ? : Wednesday, Savoy Room, 3.30-5.00

POSTERS

Convenor: Kevin Tibbett

Email: Kevin.Tibbett@jcu.edu.au

The poster session is an opportunity to showcase current research in a poster format. Posters will be displayed at the Maritime Museum of Townsville for the duration of the conference.

CLOSING PLENARY SESSION

The Conference proceedings will be concluded with a final plenary session from 3.30-4.00pm on Thursday afternoon. The final format of this session will be decided during the Conference and will be dependant partly upon the outcomes of the *Common Ground* sessions and the various meetings of the societies and special interest groups that are scheduled during the week. A programme note for the closing session will be issued to Conference delegates on Thursday morning.

CONFERENCE DINNER AND PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

The Conference Dinner will be held at the Quarterdeck on the Marina on Thursday 21st November at 7.00pm. As well as a chance to relax and unwind the Conference Dinner will see the presentation of a number of awards and prizes:

SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS

Lifetime Membership Awards for Outstanding Contributions to the Australian Archaeological Association

AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Inaugural Rhys Jones Medal for Outstanding Contributions to Australian Archaeology

AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

CONFERENCE PRIZES

PAPERS

The 2002 Land and Sea Conference Best Overall Paper Prize - \$750

PRIZE CO-SPONSORED BY AAA, AIMA AND ASHA

The Australian Archaeological Association Best Student Paper Prize - \$500

PRIZE SPONSORED BY THE AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

POSTERS

The Australian Archaeological Association Best Overall Poster Prize - \$500

The Australian Archaeological Association Best Student Poster Prize - \$500

The Australian Archaeological Association First Runner-up Student Poster Prize - \$250

The Australian Archaeological Association Second Runner-up Student Poster Prize - \$250

PRIZES SPONSORED BY THE AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Note: if the winner of the Best Overall Paper or Best Overall Poster is a student, the Best Student Paper or Best Student Poster prize will be awarded to the second place student paper or poster and the third and fourth places will move up in the order.

CONSULTANCY

The Laila Haglund AACAI Prize for Consulting Archaeology - \$500

PRIZE SPONSORED BY THE AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC.

THE 'BIG MAN' AWARDS

SPONSORED BY THE AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

