

Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology

2005 Conference

The City and the Bush

Melbourne, Australia

29 Sept – 2 Oct 2005

Program

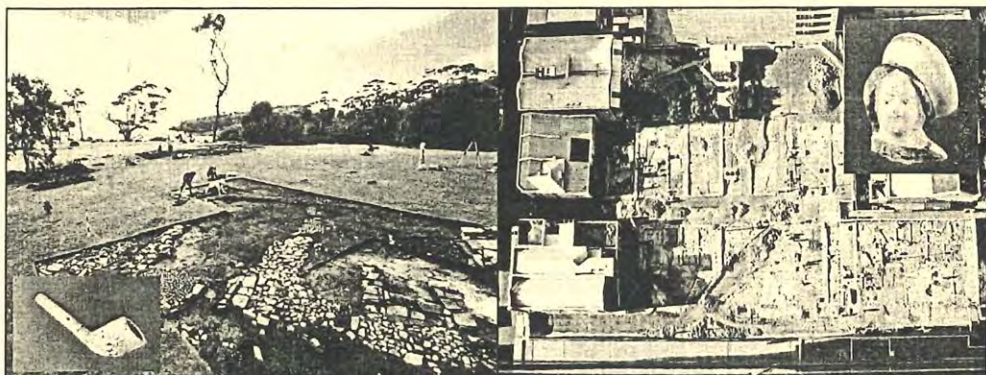


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Conference at a Glance

Wednesday September 28th 2005	
6:00 – 8:00 PM	Pre-Conference Reception and Registration
Thursday September 29th 2005	
8:30 – 9:00 AM	Tea and Coffee
9:00 – 10:40 AM	Session One: Material Culture: New Studies and Approaches
10:40 – 11:20 AM	Morning Tea
11:20 AM – 12:40 PM	Session Two: Cemetery Studies and Religious Landscapes
12:40 – 1:40 PM	Lunch Break
1:40 – 3:30 PM	Session Three: Landscape Archaeology I
3:30 – 4:00 PM	Afternoon Tea
4:00 – 5:40 PM	Session Four: Landscape Archaeology II
Friday September 30th 2005	
10:30 AM – 12:30 PM	Melbourne Heritage Tour
12:30 – 1:30 PM	Lunch Break
1:30 – 4:30 PM	Heritage Victoria Conservation Laboratory Tour
Saturday October 1st 2005	
8:30 – 9:00 AM	Tea and Coffee
9:00 – 10:30 AM	Session Five: Industrial Archaeology
10:30 – 11:00 AM	Morning Tea
11:00 AM – 12:30 PM	Session Six: Early Chinese Industry in Australia and New Zealand
12:30 – 1:40 PM	Lunch Break
1:40 – 3:20/3:40 PM	Concurrent Sessions: Seven: The Built Environment Eight: Cultural Interactions in Africa, New Zealand and Singapore
3:20 – 4:00 PM	Afternoon Tea
4:00 – 5:00 PM	AGM
7:00 PM onwards	Conference Banquet
Sunday October 2nd 2005	
8:30 – 9:00 AM	Tea and Coffee
9:00 – 10:20 AM	Session Nine: Casselden Place I
10:20 – 11:00 AM	Morning Tea
11:00 AM – 12:30 PM	Session Ten: Casselden Place II
12:30 – 1:40 PM	Lunch Break
1:40 – 2:40 PM	Session Eleven: Rural Archaeology in Victoria
2:40 – 3:20 PM	Afternoon Tea and Student Paper and Travel Prizes Presentation
3:20 – 5:00 PM	Session Twelve: Managing the Past
Monday October 3rd 2005	
9:30 AM	Post Conference Field Trip

THE CITY AND THE BUSH

Melbourne, Australia

29 Sept – 2 Oct 2005

Theme

This year's theme, **The City and the Bush**, invites participants to investigate the archaeology of rural and urban settings, and the relationships between them, including trade, migration, industry and religion. Melbourne provides an ideal venue for such a conference, not only being an important cultural and economic centre since the nineteenth century, but also in the light of its ongoing urban renewal program which has sought to balance the modern demands of city life with the protection of historical sites and heritage. Many of these sites, such as Casselden Place, will be on show in featured conference sessions and tours.

Location and Conference Venue

The conference sessions will be held in Melbourne, Australia at the City Campus of La Trobe University at 215 Franklin Street. Conference and Post-Conference Fieldtrips will also depart from 215 Franklin Street.



Prizes

This year we are pleased to announce that prizes will be offered to the Best Paper and Best Student Paper presented at the conference. Further, a travel prize will be awarded to the student travelling the furthest to attend the conference. The Best Conference Paper is proudly sponsored by **Tardis Enterprises Pty Ltd** and the Best Student Paper is proudly sponsored by

Context Pty Ltd. Further paper prize sponsorship has been generously provided by **Australian Scholarly Publishing Pty Ltd** and **Blackwell Publishing**. To be eligible for the Best Student Paper, the student must be enrolled full-time, be a sole author, and presenting on current thesis research.

Voting Ballots for Best Paper and Best Student Paper are in the conference package.

Please ensure that all Best Student Paper Ballots are returned to the registration desk by 2:40 PM, Sunday October 2nd. The winners of the Student Paper and Travel Prizes will be announced during Afternoon Tea on Sunday, October 2nd.

Please ensure that all Best Paper Ballots are returned to the registration desk by 5:30 PM, Sunday October 2nd. The winner of the Best Paper Prize will be announced in the following Society Newsletter.

**Wednesday, 28th September
6:00 – 8:00 PM**

Pre-Conference Reception and Registration

Old Melbourne Magistrates Court

Pre-Conference Reception and Registration at Melbourne's historic Old Melbourne Magistrates Court on the corner of Russell and Latrobe Streets, a few doors down from the Old Melbourne Gaol between 6.00 and 8.00 PM.

Drinks and canapés provided.

The opening reception is proudly sponsored by **Context Pty Ltd.**

Thursday, 29th September, 2005

8:30 – 9:00 AM: Tea and Coffee

Session One: 9:00 – 10:40 AM

Material Culture: New studies and approaches

Session Convener: Mary Casey (Casey and Lowe Pty Ltd)

9:00 – 9:20 AM

Bagshaw, Anthony

The production of stoneware ginger beer bottles at the John Campbell Pottery in Launceston Tasmania from 1881-1906

This paper will examine the production of stoneware ginger beer bottles at the Campbell's Pottery in Launceston Tasmania in the period 1881-1906. Through the examination of surviving documents such as an order book covering the period, it was discovered that there was a strong correlation between surviving examples of locally made ginger beer bottles and their descriptions in the Campbell's order book. From matching the orders placed on known ginger beer bottles, it is possible to examine various aspects of the bottles, such as shape, size, branding methods and glazes used in the period. A discussion of these aspects and the evolution of these bottles and possible reasons for changes, along with an examination of what factors cause the cessation of the production of ginger beer bottles in 1906 at the Campbell's Pottery will be conducted. In addition, the paper examines how this study of ginger beer bottles has revealed insights into the production of other goods manufactured at the pottery.

9:20 – 9:40 AM

Veres, Maya Stephanie (La Trobe University)

Footwear in Historical Archaeology

The paper will introduce and briefly discuss research which is currently being conducted on several collections of leather footwear. Discussion will also include brief explanations of important and relevant features of the artefacts.

9:40 – 10:00 AM

Brooks, Alasdair (La Trobe University)

A Hierarchy of Servitude: The ceramics of the Lake Innes Estate

This paper presents the results of an extensive re-evaluation of the ceramics from the Lake Innes site, near Port Macquarie, NSW, originally excavated by Graham Connah in 1999-2001. This re-evaluation not only ensured a more accurate cataloguing of the ceramics' material, decoration, form and date, but also engaged in an interpretive analysis of the relevant materials from this important 1830s to 1850s colonial estate. The analysis demonstrated which sites were the most relevant to understanding the

nature of the original site occupation, but of particular importance was the extent to which ceramics analysis helped to identify a social 'hierarchy of servitude' between the different servant-related households on the estate.

10:00 – 10:20 AM

Whitehead, Sarah (University of Manchester)

Casella, Eleanor Conlin (University of Manchester)

Mrs. Perrin's "Tracklements": Practicing class in (post)industrial era Cheshire

With the growing recognition that class 'matters,' we are positioned to appraise the bits and pieces of everyday life that construct and express socio-economic identity. Drawing from results of the Alderley Sandhills Project, this paper questions whether we can assume the desire for class mobility was universal. Within this postmedieval rural settlement of English workers' cottages, does the presence of consumer good necessarily communicate aspirations towards the etiquette and equipage of upward socio-economic mobility? Or could these shared forms of material culture suggest the existence of a parallel aesthetic, one related to working-class taste, practices, and forms of "keeping house."

10:20 – 10:40 AM

Schacht, Ilka (Deakin University)

Too much of a good thing: Identifying significant artefacts

Criteria for assessing the significance of historic archaeological sites in Australia have been discussed in the literature, and recommended by heritage agencies as a guide to identifying sites for inclusion on heritage registers. However, the development of criteria for assessing the significance of archaeological material removed from sites has largely been ignored.

The assumption is widely made that criteria for identifying the research potential of artefacts exist and are well understood by archaeologists. However, different sources recommend different criteria, and the application of these is rarely evident in archaeological reporting and publication. This paper will discuss the progress to date of research examining a range of artefact collections in order to develop suitable criteria and to formally assess their relevance as indicators of research significance.

10:40 – 11:20 AM: Morning Tea Break

Session Two: 11:20 AM – 12:40 PM

Cemetery Studies and Religious Landscapes

Session Convener: Alisdair Brooks (La Trobe University)

11:20 – 11:40 AM

Tuffin, Richard (Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority)

'Bring out yer dead': Rediscovering the lost convict graves of Tasmania

Some 69,000 convicts were transported to Van Diemen's Land between 1803 and 1853. Of these it is estimated that up to 3,500 (5%) died whilst still under sentence. Their interments occurred across the length and breadth of the colony. Until recently only a minority of these sites have been identified, the rest having faded into obscurity. Research undertaken by PAHSMA has re-identified 42 of these sites.

The study identified a divide between those burials carried out in the settled and unsettled districts – between the city and the bush. This divide highlighted one of the basic practicalities of managing death and burial – distance. Convicts who died whilst working near areas of settlement were interred in nearby burial grounds. In the isolated penal and probation stations, geographic detachment meant that the establishment of dedicated burial grounds was the only practical alternative. This paper will examine grounds on both sides of the divide.

This research also sought to grapple the misrepresentation of convict burial practice. Instead of mass unmarked graves and coffin-less interments, research showed that the Convict Department was willing to recognise and act on its duty of care to the convicts. The gulf between prior representations and actual practice will also be touched upon in this paper.

11:40 – 12:00 AM

Roser, Paul (Heritage Victoria)

Smith, Jeremy (Heritage Victoria)

The Gippsland Lone Graves Project

In 2003, Heritage Victoria, in association with a number of other government departments, initiated the Gippsland Lone Graves project.

The primary aim of the project was the accurate recording of all lone graves located throughout the region. Broadly speaking, lone graves are defined as mostly single graves that now lie in remote or unexpected places, from the creeks, tracks and diggings of the goldfields, to the early pastoral properties, fledgling settlements or coastlines. In many ways, the stories and settings of the graves reflect the early history of Gippsland – its isolation, remoteness and challenging environment.

However, the aim of the project was not limited to the location and recording of grave sites. The project also addressed the issue of appropriate protection and management for lone graves, and the need to develop community awareness and involvement.

In fact, the success of the project exceeded all expectations. To date it has resulted in a travelling exhibition, publications, and widespread community and media interest.

This paper will discuss some of the results from the fieldwork program, and will also highlight a number of other significant outcomes.

12:00 – 12:20 PM

Pullar, Sophie (Banksia Heritage + Archaeology)

'Maggots an inch long betwixt the palings...'

Camperdown Cemetery, in the inner Sydney suburb of Newtown, was the first cemetery in Sydney to be set up and operated as a private enterprise of the Anglican Church. The Camperdown Cemetery Company was formed in 1848 and functioned for a period of 18 years before closing as a result of a Select Committee inquiry in 1865. The Select Committee revealed that the Cemetery had been managed very poorly and that many of the public health issues raised by the local community, such as bad smells, and polluted runoff were a direct consequence of the poor practices used by the company. After closure of the cemetery was left untended for many years until 1948 when the majority of the cemetery land was turned into a public Rest Park. A small portion of the cemetery was retained around St Stephens Church, and enclosed with a sandstone wall. The monuments and headstones still extant in the area intended for parkland were documented and moved inside this new cemetery precinct, creating Camperdown Rest Park as it now exists.

In 2003 Banksia Heritage + Archaeology were commissioned by Marrickville Council to monitor the landscaping of a new entrance to the park. The excavations uncovered 51 grave cuts, all of which were remarkably small and densely packed. Archival research undertaken as part of this project indicated a distinct difference between the stated plan of management for the cemetery, the findings of the select committee and the archaeological record. Comparing the testimonies in the Select Committee report and the archaeological record raises a number of potential research issues. This paper discusses how late 19th century cemetery management sometimes differed in its execution from its stated aims. Research on Camperdown Cemetery provides substantial opportunities to provide insight into issues of demography, public health and attitudes towards death and burial practices.

12:20 – 12:40 PM

Hewitt, Geoff (La Trobe University)

An archaeology of Utopia? Herrnhut Commune in the Western District of Victoria

In 1853, a group of devout followers followed their charismatic leader Johann Friedrich Krumnow to a site near Penshurst in Western Victoria that had been newly subdivided from the former Mount Rouse Aboriginal Protectorate. These recent immigrants from eastern Germany had pooled their resources with the intention of living in community, whilst realising their visions of creating a fruitful paradise on earth in expectation of Christ's second coming. They named their 1,582 acre allotment of richly grassed and timbered land "Herrnhut" after Count Zinzendorf's Moravian community in Saxony.

Despite the destruction of their first settlement in a bushfire during 1860, the Herrnhut communards persevered, rebuilding substantially in stone and developing a prosperous mixed farming estate. Herrnhut, increasingly secular after the death of Krumnow in 1880, was beset by legal difficulties because Krumnow held the land as individual grantee and left no will. The surviving members eventually established their right to the land in 1889. However, by then legal debts and mortgages had overtaken the value of the property and it was lost. Nonetheless, Herrnhut commune remains as the earliest and longest-lived commune in Australia (although Nimbin now presses it for the latter distinction).

This project, which is the subject of Geoff's PhD research at La Trobe under the supervision of Professor Tim Murray, investigates the archaeology of the community through landscape, archaeo-geophysics and a recent substantial season of excavation which targeted the earlier settlement. The research aims to examine such issues as the expression of ideology through the manipulation of space, ethnicity's links to material culture and how rhetoric matches performance in intentional communities.

12:40 – 1:40 PM: Lunch Break

Session Three: 1:40 – 3:30 PM

Landscape Archaeology I

Session Convener: Susan Piddock (Flinders University)

Session Abstract

Landscape Archaeology

Susan Piddock (Flinders University)

Landscapes come in many forms; they can be both physical and mental. Archaeologists are interested in the processes that go to forming these landscapes. Papers in this session will focus on both forms. The physical landscape we see around us has often resulted from a range of human activities; the nineteenth century landscape of Australia was to be transformed by agricultural, horticultural and pastoral activities. Mining landscapes reflect the search for precious metals, while quarries dot the landscape reflecting the need for building materials to support the development of the town and cities that were to appear across Australia. These activities have created new landscapes that can be explored by the archaeologist through a variety of means including the analysis of historical documents, survey and recording, the use of GIS databases, and comparative analyses with other countries. Papers in this session will touch on these processes. However, while some landscapes can purely be seen as resulting from economic activities and industrialisation, there is often a more complex dimension to the landscape which we see. Landscapes can reflect or be designed to express beliefs and ideas. The landscape was a blank canvas on which people in the past could express concepts that related to who they were and how they wished to be seen. Houses and gardens could be expressive of these beliefs through symbolism, and this has been a topic focused on in American historical archaeology. But not all ideas were linked to the self; landscapes could be created by one group to control those of another group using the space. Such landscapes focused on the spatial patterning of buildings and elements of the landscape. The papers in this session will focus on these wide varieties of landscapes, exploring both the

transformative processes that have created the landscapes we see today, and the mental landscapes that gave particular meanings to these created landscapes.

1:40 – 2:00 PM

White, Trudy (University of New England)

Control in the Landscape: Another form of slavery or just better management?

Members of the Australian South Sea Island community use the term ‘slavery’ to describe the treatment of their forebears during Queensland’s sugar plantation era of the latter half of the 19th century. The issue of ‘slavery’ was addressed as part of an honours project that investigated attributes of control within 19th century plantation landscapes of Queensland. Using an integrated disciplinary approach, archaeology, history and ethnography were combined in an attempt to understand the physical and cultural landscape created by plantations, and were applied to two small and all but forgotten sites in coastal Central Queensland.

So, can the physical landscape provide enough evidence to determine if slavery or slavery-like practices were occurring in a plantation? Is enslavement a function of the plantation landscape, and can this be assessed through the relationships of structures and features within the built environment? Both physical and cultural boundaries were well defined by the built environment within plantations, and were used to great effect in controlling the indentured labourers who lived and worked within these environments.

In a comparative assessment with plantation landscapes in the antebellum American South and colonial Jamaica, the plantations of Central Queensland were shown to contain similar attributes to documented slave holdings of the 19th century. In this paper, I look at how the social norms of the 19th century influenced the physical patterns of plantations, and how these may be considered to comprise elements of slavery.

2:00 – 2:20 PM

Brown, Steve (Department of Environment and Conservation, NSW)

Landscapes, Historic Heritage and National Parks: A Current Research Project

Eventually everything connects – the people, ideas, objects, etc., ... the quality of the connections is the key to quality *per se*.¹

This statement of design philosophy by Americans Charles and Ray Eames is relevant to current issues in the conceptualisation of historic heritage and the management of protected areas in New South Wales. Despite considerable Australian and international literature promoting the idea of cultural landscapes as a management category, historic heritage within the NSW reserve system continues to focus on objects, sites and places rather than on broader landscapes. Consequently, historic

¹ Neuhart, J. & M. & Eames, R. (1989) *Eames Design: The Work of the Office of Charles and Ray Eames*, Harry N. Abrams, New York: 266.

heritage is often viewed as separate to, and disconnected from, nature and biodiversity conservation as well as Aboriginal cultural heritage.

How has the NSW reserve system evolved and how has it acquired the historic heritage that it has? How does the historic heritage contained in the NSW reserve system represent the history of NSW? Why has no effective process for the integrated management of cultural and natural heritage been implemented? Can historic heritage be re-conceptualised as cultural landscapes in such a way as to provide a set of clear and compelling concepts for park managers?

The paper will map out issues that can be addressed by a current project commenced by the Research Section, Cultural Heritage Division, Department of Environment and Conservation. At its heart, the project will seek to understand the context of historic heritage management within the NSW reserve system and to develop a cultural landscape-based conceptual framework for historic heritage conservation that can be an integral part of a reserve management model.

2:20 – 2:40 PM

Casey, Mary (Casey and Lowe Pty Ltd)

Remaking the Sydney Domain, 1788-1821

During the first 33 years of settlement at Sydney Cove all the governors remade the landscape of the Governor's Domain. It was turned from alien wilderness into 'a handsome city' appearing to be of some antiquity. This paper examines a range of influences on the governors and concentrates on the landscapes into which the Domain was remade. The first, Governor Arthur Phillip's landscape of 1788-1792, belonged to a county farmer trying to establish a farming colony and grow food essential for the colony's survival. Governor and Mrs Macquarie (1810-1821) arrived in the colony following a mutiny and the disruption of legal government. They sought to remake the landscape, to re-establish government house and the Domain as the centre of authority and ritual life in the colony. This new landscape was influenced by Elizabeth Macquarie's understanding of the symbolism of the Sublime and the Gothic of her Scottish heritage.

2:40 – 3:00 PM

Smith, Pamela A. (Flinders University)

Pate, F. Donald (Flinders University)

Piddock, Susan (Flinders University)

Valleys of Stone: Colonial Archaeology in the Adelaide Hills

Relics of Cornish mining settlements, irrigation systems using stone water races, dry stone walls and rare water wheels are among the many archaeological sites from colonial South Australia identified by the *Hills Face Zone Cultural Heritage Project*. The identification and interpretation of the archaeological evidence for nineteenth century colonisation and settlement patterns on the western face of the Mount Lofty Ranges was an objective of this three-year project. A significant outcome of the project has been the identification of a relict colonial landscape, possibly *one of the*

best preserved historic landscapes representing the era of eighteenth and nineteenth century European global expansion and colonisation.

Legislation has protected the highly regarded natural heritage values of Adelaide's Hills Face Zone for almost forty years, but few have realised that a second consequence of the legislation has been the protection of a relict colonial landscape and the preservation of the region's cultural heritage values. This paper will present glimpses of the nineteenth century cultural landscape of the Adelaide Hills and an overview of the conclusions reached.

3:00 – 3:20 PM

Mate, Geraldine (University of Queensland)

Streets and Stamper Batteries: an "industrial" landscape of gold mining townships in 19th century Queensland

Gold exploration and mining in late 19th century Queensland led to the development of many small, ephemeral mining townships, interstitially located within settled areas. These townships were distinctive social landscapes, informed by the cultural values of 19th century regional communities, with townscape being an active component in the construction and perpetuation of social identity. These constructions were further informed by the overpowering influence of the mining landscape. There was a recursive relationship between the social and industrial landscape (both physical and cultural) and I examine this interplay in broader context. To illustrate this, I consider two different gold mining towns from Queensland's Upper Burnett Valley.

3:30 – 4:00 PM: Afternoon Tea Break

Session Four: 4:00 – 5:40 PM

Landscape Archaeology II

Session Convener: Susan Piddock

4:00 – 4:20 PM

Paterson, Alistair (University of Western Australia)

Nineteenth-century pastoral sites, Pilbara, Western Australia

As part of the 'Historical Archaeology of the Pilbara Project', the archaeological sites at most of the earliest pastoral properties (those established from 1864 onwards) in the Roebourne district were recorded and sites in the Dampier Islands were recorded. To date, the analysis of these sites has focused on how early industries were established in this remote region, both terrestrial (sheep farming) and maritime (pearl shell extraction, whaling). Archaeological evidence supports how these inland and island industries were combined in an attempt to reduce the risk of economic failure in this colonisation experiment. Cross-cultural processes -- in the form of Aboriginal workers -- underpinned these early experimental industries. The evidence for this derives from an archaeological analysis of the organisation and content of pastoral station sites, camps on islands, contact-era rock art and historical sources.

4:20 – 4:40 PM

Piddock, Susan (Flinders University)

O'Malley, Pauline (Flinders University)

Delabole: A Cornish Landscape in South Australia

In a valley near Adelaide lie the ruins of the village of Delabole. Now a collection of rapidly disappearing walls for twenty five years these cottages provided homes to several families of quarry workers who lived a stone's throw literally from the quarry faces. This paper will detail the archaeological remains of Delabole and argues that in choosing to live adjacent to the quarry, the residents of Delabole, South Australia were replicating the familiar landscape of Delabole, Cornwall where some of these quarry workers had come from.

4:40 – 5:00 PM

Stuart, Iain (Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd)

Improving Cuppacumbalong

This paper starts with a consideration of the generally negative view of environmental historians, towards the impact of the rural settlement – the black thumb view of rural settlement. While this view may be true, there have been few studies that attempt to look at the mechanism of rural settlement and the way it altered the landscape.

This paper argues that at the heart of the matter lies the ideology of improving unoccupied lands. The concept of improvement was embedded in the philosophy and the legislation supporting closer settlement and the closer settlement acts impacted on both the squatter maintaining their runs and the settlers establishing their farms. All parties had to improve the land.

A study of Cuppacumbalong run (south of Canberra) shows how the struggle for the land between squatters and selectors necessitated the improvement of the land. The records of selection are used to show the types of improvement undertaken and their impact. Most of the value of the improvements was in clearing the land and then erections of buildings and fences. Analysis of the patterns of selection in the landscape suggests that the impact was likely to vary from catchment to catchment within the run.

5:00 – 5:20 PM

Zipfel, Claudia (La Trobe University)

Landscapes in transition: situating the Bonegilla WW2 military camp & post-war migrant site (1940-71)

When Australia initiated large scale immigration after World War Two it had been facing a housing shortage. Therefore, migrants were accommodated in former military camps, often deliberately away from the cities in the bush. Presenting first findings of an ongoing PhD project this paper will examine the changing network of camps the Bonegilla site was situated in between 1940-71. It will explore the notion of social landscapes as experienced by soldiers, prisoners and later migrants within the camps

as well as extending to the whole network of camps across Australia. Common themes such as transformation and confinement pervade the archaeology of camps and will also be touched upon.

5:20 – 5:40 PM

Smith, Di (Flinders University)

The Future Reapers: Farm Graveyards of Vehicles and Machinery

Few farmers have the time to capture on film the events and activities of daily farming life. The farm graveyard of vehicles and machines *is* their album of farm life. These albums are about:

1. The construction of identity;
2. The longevity of agricultural presence; and
3. The perseverance of the farming family.

These elements may be read from the strong symbolic connections with the rural landscape that are reflected in the farm graveyard and are vital features that are produced and reproduced by the farming family through their interaction with their farm graveyard. This relationship is expressed through symbolic connection and memory which occurs through their recollection of memories in conversations and in their arrangement of the artefacts over time.

Friday, 30th September

Conference Field Trips

The conference field trips will depart from the City Campus of La Trobe University, at 215 Franklin Street. Tours will be conducted by Jeremy Smith (Heritage Victoria) and Susan Lawrence (La Trobe University).

10:30 AM – 12:30 PM

Melbourne Heritage Tour

The conference field trips include a walking tour around sites of heritage significance in Melbourne, showcasing recent archaeological projects undertaken in the city. This includes the Police Garage and Cohen Place sites.

This tour will also feature the *Marching in Time: The Archaeology of Camp Street Ballarat* exhibition on display at the Old Melbourne Gaol. This exhibit showcases the results of excavations undertaken by **Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants** and **La Trobe University**, at the site of the Government Camp in Ballarat's historic precinct. The exhibition is presented by **Heritage Victoria** on loan from the **Ballarat Fine Art Gallery**.

12:30 – 1:30 PM: Lunch

We will return to 215 Franklin Street for Lunch at 12:30 PM

Luncheon is proudly sponsored by **TerraCulture Heritage Consultants**.

1:30 – 4:30 PM

Tour of Heritage Victoria Conservation Laboratory

There will also be a tour of the new Heritage Victoria Conservation Laboratory in Abbotsford.

Please make sure you purchase a daily zone one public transport ticket for this trip to Abbotsford.

For further information on Heritage Victoria, visit www.heritage.vic.gov.au.

Saturday, 1st October, 2005

8:30 – 9:00 AM: Tea and Coffee

Session Five: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Industrial Archaeology in Australia and New Zealand

Session Convener: Eleanor Conlin Casella (University of Manchester)

9:00 – 9:20 AM

Smith, Ian (University of Otago)

Recent Excavations at Te Hoe, Mahia Peninsula, New Zealand

Te Hoe is an east coast North Island locality, where shore whaling began in 1840. It was investigated in January-February 2005 as part of a programme of research into the role of shore whaling communities in the emergence of Pakeha culture in New Zealand. Excavations showed that there had been pre-European occupation at the site, and that historic period activity continued there until about the end of the 19th century. Throughout the latter period there is evidence for the development of local adaptations in whale processing technology, and for diversity in the form and manner of use of domestic structures. The excavations provide strong material evidence for the incorporation of both Maori and European elements within the Te Hoe whaling community, and suggest that communities such as this contributed as much to the development of modern Maori culture as they did to the emergence of its Pakeha correlate.

9:20 – 9:40 AM

James-Lee, Tiffany (University of Otago)

Pride or Prejudice? Whaling, Diet and Acculturation in 19th century Australia and New Zealand – Hypotheses and Initial Observations

Whaling is a contentious issue at present globally, and both Australia and New Zealand are staunch voices in the protection of modern whale populations. However in 19th century Australia and New Zealand, shore-based whaling was an important industry in the economies of the newly populated colonies. More importantly, whaling communities were key factors in the development of our respective national identities. This paper describes an MA thesis project that proposes to examine acculturation on 19th century New Zealand whaling stations through the analysis of faunal remains and reconstruction of diet. Recent research on Australian shore-based whaling stations is used to assist developing hypotheses for testing in New Zealand, and initial observations on the evidence from two recently excavated sites is reported. It is hoped that this study will help to define the emergence of a New Zealand Pakeha identity distinctive from its Australian counterpart. In this way it will be shown that our early whaling history is worth preserving, rather than hiding, in spite of the present global whaling context.

9:40 – 10:00 AM

Pragnell, Jon (University of Queensland)
Ulm, Sean (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Unit)
Powell, Judy (Environmental Protection Agency)
Murphy, Karen (University of Queensland)
Nichols, Steve (University of Queensland)
McDonald, Tom (Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service)

"A little republic ...": Archaeology and Heritage at Mill Point, Queensland

The Cootharaba sawmill operated at Mill Point, on Lake Cootharaba (north of present-day Noosa in southeast Queensland) from 1869 to 1892 with a thriving community supported by a school, hotel, stores and other businesses. The Mill Point Archaeological Project was initiated in 2004 primarily in response to community concerns about the long-term future of the site. The project aims to inform ongoing management and preservation issues as well as enhancing our understanding of colonial life in a rural setting. This paper provides an overview of the project to date, current research, and future directions and objectives.

10:00 – 10:20 AM

Wylie, Jo (New Zealand Historic Places Trust)

Dinwoodie's Sawmill and Bush Tramlines: An unfortunate series of events

Bush tramlines were utilised throughout New Zealand during the latter part of the 19th century and first half of the 20th century as a means of transporting logs and sawn timber from remote locations. Today, the remains of bush tramlines are recognised as a unique and important part of New Zealand's industrial heritage, and a number of the original bush tramline routes are maintained as tramping tracks (Mahoney 2004: 175). In late 2004, the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT) become involved with a bush tramline site located in the Tongariro National Park, in the central North Island. The site of Dinwoodie's sawmill and bush tramlines is under threat from the logging of exotic trees, but until recently, little was known about the history of the site, or its true extent.

10:30 – 11:00 AM: Morning Tea Break

Session Six: 11:00 – 12:30

Early Chinese Industry in Australia and New Zealand

Session Convener: Neville Ritchie (Department of Conservation, Hamilton)

11:00 – 11:20 AM

McGovern-Wilson, Rick (New Zealand Historic Places Trust)

The Lawrence Chinese Camp Redevelopment Project

The site of the former Lawrence Chinese Camp was purchased in early 2004 to protect it from potential subdivision and private development. Ownership was transferred to the Lawrence Chinese Camp Charitable Trust who have long-term plans

to rebuild the 19th century camp, based on survey plans and historic photographs, and to establish a museum and research centre for the study of Chinese heritage. The New Zealand Historic Places Trust and University of Otago, in association with the LCCCT, have begun a programme of archaeological investigations to guide our interpretation and rebuilding of the site. This paper discusses the integration of archaeology, site reconstruction and cultural tourism in a project that has many potential spin-offs.

11:20 – 11:40 AM

Cramond, Joanna (University of Otago)

An Analysis of Cultural Artefacts from the Lawrence Chinese Camp, Otago, New Zealand

The Lawrence Chinese Camp, situated approximately 90 km from Dunedin, was established by Cantonese gold seekers during the Otago gold rushes in 1867, and remained inhabited until the death of the last Chinese resident in 1945. The first of four seasons of excavation was carried out in March 2005 by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust and the University of Otago, commissioned by the Lawrence Chinese Camp Charitable Trust. This paper presents work in progress on the analysis of artefactual material from one residence, and aims to provide a spatial and behavioural interpretation of typical Chinese items representing a range of cultural and subsistence-based activities, characterised by minimal acculturation.

11:40 – 12:00 AM

Stanin, Zvonka (La Trobe University)

Hedgehog Skin: Archaeology of Chinese Market Gardens

Adopting a self-critical and comparative perspective, the paper builds on the narrow range of knowledge of market gardening settlements of the late 19th and early 20th Century Victoria, with particular reference to the archaeological remains recorded through survey and excavation on the Mount Alexander Diggings goldfield.

Arising out of the need to supply the Victorian Gold Rush population with fresh vegetables, market gardening became a major industry for Chinese migrants, an early rival to mining as an important economic resource. By the 20th century, Chinese participation in the industry extended throughout Australia, and was actively encouraged by local councils and shires facing little other interest in what was perceived to be a tedious and low-paid form of cultivation.

Some of the importance of market gardening as a viable rural industry – and as a complex social outlet for alienated migrants – is demonstrated by the interpretation of material remains recovered and recorded on the Diggings. A holistic analysis of buildings, landscape and portable objects, promotes a discussion of themes related to masculinity, co-operation and accommodation within and between sectors of the local community, themes that are often obscured by dominant narratives of gold and discrimination. As part of the discussion, the paper also presents some of the major issues – that of palimpsests, sampling and representation – that serve to limit and shape the social interpretation of what is essentially an imperfect record of past lives.

12:00 – 12:20 PM

Bowen, Alister (La Trobe University)

The Chinese Involvement in Victoria's Colonial Fishing Industry

From approximately 1850 to 1900, Chinese people played a crucial role in the development of Victoria's fishing industry. Archaeological excavations have taken place at a 1860s Chinese fish curing camp in Victoria. This paper discusses Victoria's early fishing industry, the Chinese involvement in this industry, a located Chinese fish curing site, the archaeological excavation of this site, and some preliminary results from the artefact analyses.

12:30 – 1:40 PM: Lunch Break

Note: Sessions 7 and 8 run concurrently

Session 7: 1:40 – 3:40 (Runs Concurrently with Session 8)

The Built Environment: Urban Studies and 'Buildings' Approaches in Archaeology

Session Convener: Rick McGovern-Wilson (New Zealand Historic Places Trust)

1:40 – 2:00 PM

Sato, Noriaki (La Trobe University)

Urban Archaeology at the Crossroads

It has been a while since urban archaeology first became a global phenomenon in the seventies. Despite its significant contribution to provide historical narratives of past urban societies and cultures, and despite its major role in cultural heritage management, in terms of theoretical research of urban phenomena and the city itself, it remains a few steps behind other 'urban' disciplines. This paper will overview the current historiography of a broadly defined field of *urban studies*, and it will seek the further potential of historical archaeology within that context.

2:00 – 2:20 PM

Kevin Hoey (National Archives of Australia)

An Archaeological investigation of Melbourne Suburbia: The City of Monash as a Case Study

An archaeological investigation of Australian suburban landscapes is generally considered a marginally pragmatic exercise. This is due to the understandable belief that the process of urbanisation on the Australian landscape has acted as a particularly effective palimpsest. Furthermore, what archaeological evidence is found is considered of minor value, because much of the archaeological record as context is no longer extant. However, by investigating a suburban area - the municipality of Monash in the southeastern suburbs of Melbourne

- this paper ascertains that basic archaeological undertakings can identify outcomes that assist in creating a viable and compelling history to the suburban landscape.

2:20 – 2:40 PM

Robins, Richard (Everick Heritage Consultants)

From Bog to Boardwalk: An archaeological perspective on the development of South Brisbane

A chance encounter by a security guard with a bottle collector provided the opportunity for a salvage investigation to be undertaken by the Archaeology Section of the Queensland Museum on the construction site of the Playhouse, Queensland Cultural Centre. Nine profiles were recorded along the edge of a large pit excavated to remove contaminated fill. These profiles provided the opportunity to record the complex history of the development of South Brisbane from a bush outpost to the cultural centre of Brisbane. The profiles revealed well preserved evidence relating to the earliest times of European occupation, including the remains of a shed that was used as a stable. This history serves to remind us of the complexity of urban archaeology, even if it is only one hundred and fifty years old.

2:40 – 3:00 PM

Jones, Martin (New Zealand Historic Places Trust)

Buildings Archaeology in New Zealand: A Brief History

Many forms of archaeological enquiry have emerged in New Zealand since the formation of the New Zealand Archaeological Association in 1954. Of particular relevance to historical archaeology has been the development of the physical examination and recording of standing structures, sometimes known as 'buildings archaeology'. This paper looks at the early origins of this form of investigation within the field of antiquarianism, its development in association with architectural history, and the recent emergence of more explicitly archaeological approaches. The latter's potential for increasing our understanding of the historical past will be emphasised.

3:00 – 3:20 PM

Watson, Katherine

Lake Emma Hut

Lake Emma Hut lies nestled at the base of the Harper Range on the shores of Lake Emma, somewhat dwarfed by the vast landscape of the Upper Ashburton River that surrounds it. This hut has provided shelter to numerous occupants over the years, some of whose names are recorded on the walls of the hut. Before it became a stopping point for overnight visitors, however, Lake Emma Hut provided more permanent accommodation, and a garden, for shepherds on Alexander Walker's Mt Possession Station. Whoever built this hut saw fit to spend the necessary time and money to create something more than a typical station hut. This paper draws on historical and archaeological information (including buildings archaeology) to consider the functional aspects of the hut, and explores the use of Victorian elements

of display in the hut's construction, and the implications of this in this remote location.

3:20 – 3:40 PM

Jones, Martin (New Zealand Historic Places Trust)

After the Horse has Bolted: The 'buildings archaeology' of Winstone's Stables, Auckland

Standing buildings are frequently overlooked in attempts to gain a greater understanding of the historical past through archaeological means. Their fabric can, however, be recorded and 'translated' in much the same way as buried deposits, revealing significant insights about the societies that created and used them. Often referred to as 'buildings archaeology', this approach opens up a broader perspective on the interpretation of past landscapes and the social forces that shaped them. This is particularly true when carried out within a holistic framework of investigation, which also embraces the excavation of related deposits as well as documentary research and other forms of historical enquiry.

This paper presents results from the investigation of a large stabling complex, known as Winstone's Stables, located in Auckland, New Zealand. The complex was erected in the 1880s for the general haulage firm of W. & G. Winstone, which was heavily involved in the physical transformation of Auckland through reclamation work on the city foreshore and the quarrying of the town's distinctive volcanoes, among other business activity. At its height, Winstone's Stables contained room for at least 150 horses, as well as ancillary structures such as a horse bath, workers' housing and the dwelling of William Winstone himself. The stables remained in use until circa 1929, by which time horses had mostly been replaced by motor vehicles.

In 1999–2000, redevelopment of the site led to a detailed examination of the standing fabric of the main stables, and the excavation of associated deposits inside the building and its surrounding complex. Through these means it was possible to gain an insight into a variety of aspects of urban colonial society, including animal welfare, hygiene and the organisation of work. Documentary research also broadened potential interpretations, including the influence of social status and other issues on workplace layout and development.

Session 8: 1:40 – 3:20 PM (Runs Concurrently with Session 7)

Cultural Interactions in Africa, New Zealand and Singapore

Session Convener: Alistair Paterson (University of Western Australia)

1:40 – 2:00 PM

Connah, Graham (Australian National University)

The archaeology of Europeans in tropical Africa

Europe's fascination with the African tropics has a history of over 500 years, which has produced an enormous body of contemporary documentation and subsequent literature.

Nevertheless, with some remarkable exceptions, the archaeology of European activities in tropical Africa has attracted relatively little attention as yet. Partly this is a result of the generally late development worldwide of an archaeological interest in recent centuries, but mainly it is a consequence of the colonial experience, of which neither Africans nor many Europeans wished to be reminded. However, times are changing and many of the actors have now left the stage. The fact is that the continent is littered with the material remains of Europe's discovery of Africa and of Africa's discovery of Europe; there are remarkable stories to be told of the dynamic interactions that took place. Deserted trading posts, abandoned settlements, long-forgotten graves, churches, battlefields, fortifications, weapons of war, industrial relics, shipwrecks, numberless portable artefacts, the list is endless, from Nigeria to Uganda, and from Zimbabwe to Ethiopia. This is a subject area where the research potential is enormous and where future research becomes particularly important because of its capacity to enable people of very different backgrounds to appreciate their common history, their unifying experience.

2:00 – 2:20 PM

Spiers, Sam (La Trobe University)

The Eguafu Kingdom: Between the Traders and the Raiders

Prior to European contact, groups along the coast of modern Ghana lived in relatively small, sedentary communities, some with artificial or natural defensive capabilities. With the arrival of the Portuguese and other European traders on the coast from the late fifteenth century onwards, we begin to see a dramatic change in settlement pattern and the emergence of discrete polities in the coastal hinterland. Such a transformation in settlement size and population coincides with shift in the focus of trade away from the northern routes toward the coast, first in gold and later in slaves during the trans-Atlantic trade. This paper reports on recent work undertaken by the Central Region Project in the capital of one of these coastal polities, historically known as the Eguafu Kingdom. I investigate the relationship between long-distance trade, and the changing nature of that trade from gold to the enslaved, with the emergence of more complex political forms in southern Ghana.

2:20 – 2:40 PM

Tan, Noel Hidalgo (University of Melbourne)

Fort Tanjong Katong

In the small city-state of Singapore cultural heritage management is not recognised as a high priority owing to the scarcity of land. This situation presents a number of challenges in the protection and conservation of significant archaeological sites. This paper recounts the history of Fort Tanjong Katong, a 19th century shoreline fortification where the second phase of archaeological investigation is currently underway. Historically known as the 'Wash-out Fort', Fort Tanjong Katong was a gun battery that was typically understaffed and generally ineffective in the defence of Singapore. Yet its eventual construction and abandonment is indicative of the political climate in the region, as well as the then-British colony's relationship with its metropole. A public park now occupies the site, and findings from the first phase of excavation are discussed. This paper also discusses the importance of the excavation

as the third major archaeological investigation in Singapore and the second one to receive widespread public support and media attention.

2:40 – 3:00 PM

Bader, Hans-Dieter (Geometria Ltd)

Gibb, Russell (Geometria Ltd)

Holdoway, Simon (University of Auckland)

Taylor, Mike (Archaeology North)

Te Horopuriri, a 19th Century Maori Village in Taranaki, NZ: Survey, Excavations and Presentation

Geophysical survey, modern excavation methods and 3D reconstructions provided new insights into a European contact period Maori settlement on the west coast of the North Island, New Zealand.

Three seasons of excavation revealed the northern part of an entire village dating from the 1850s. Eleven houses, nine storage pits together with a large number of posthole alignments representing fences, sections of rifle trenches and some 40,000 artefacts permit the village structure to be analysed. In addition, a sequence of construction episodes is apparent at the site, with evidence that the earthwork fortifications surrounding the site were systematically destroyed and a large meeting house (*wharenui*) constructed after the village was abandoned. The results of geophysical surveys were used strategically to develop the excavation plan for each season's work.

Computer-generated 3D reconstructions permit a graphical realisation of a perceived realism based on a number of cognitive processes. They are an efficient method of prototyping assumptions. Preliminary 3D reconstructions are presented and future work is proposed.

3:00 – 3:20 PM

Middleton, Angela (University of Auckland)

Mission Station as Trading Post: The Economy of the Church Missionary Society in the Bay of Islands, New Zealand

This paper uses the Te Puna mission station as a case study to examine the details of the CMS economy in mid-nineteenth century Bay of Islands, New Zealand. Artefacts excavated from the site of the Te Puna mission house, along with archival records of goods imported to and allocated from the CMS Kerikeri store are used to explore the movement of goods in the Bay of Islands missions. Missions appear to have had a dual role, not only working for the conversion of Maori to Christianity, but also functioning effectively as a kind of trading post from where goods were bartered. The mission as a trading post may have played an important part in the processes of conversion and colonisation.

3:20 – 4:00 PM: Afternoon Tea Break

4:00 – 5:00 PM: AGM

Sunday, 2nd October

8:30 – 9:00 AM: Tea and Coffee

Session 9: 9:00 – 10:20 AM

Casselden Place I

Session Convener: Tim Murray (La Trobe University)

9:00 – 9:20 AM

Tim Murray (La Trobe University)

Introduction

9:20 – 9:40 AM

Mackay, Richard (Godden Mackay Logan)

Sneddon, Andrew (Godden Mackay Logan)

Wilson, Grahame (Godden Mackay Logan)

McCarthy, Justin (Austral Archaeology)

Down Little Lon: ...but when they deals it out wiv bricks an' boots in Little Lon, they're low, degraded broots...

So wrote C. J. Denis in *The Sentimental Bloke*. Melbourne's 'Little Lon' was a central city neighbourhood that existed for a century (from roughly 1850 to 1950) as a place of working-class residence and employment, with a reputation for crime, depravity and poverty. Intermeshed with these working-class networks was a complicated landscape of small-scale business, and a cluster of large factories.

Few traces now remain of this diverse community. Its people have long gone, and the shapes they left upon the ground have been overlaid by later structures and activities. Metropolitan change during the second half of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century has introduced radically different forms and functions to this central city space.

Following on from earlier excavations undertaken by Austral Archaeology a decade ago, the 'Casselden Place' archaeological excavations investigated another large area of the 'Little Lon' precinct.

The excavations were carried out by Godden Mackay Logan, Austral Archaeology and the Archaeology Program at La Trobe University in anticipation of a major building development project undertaken by the Industry Superannuation Property Trust. On-site archaeology took place in two stages from May to July 2002 (Stage 1) and from November to December 2002 (Stage 2).

The project received strong support and assistance from Heritage Victoria.

An important goal of the research and excavation was to reconstruct life in this 'vanished community', and to assess and critique the stereotypes of the slum and brothel district which had come to characterise 'Little Lon'.

The excavation exposed more than 2,800 archaeological ‘contexts’ (deposits, built elements, etc.) spread across 39 allotments and two road reserves. Many of these were structural deposits and produced no artefacts, but other contexts included cesspit fills, dumps and occupation deposits that produced more than 292,000 artefacts.

The results of the Casselden Place Archaeological Excavations have shed light on the lives of the inhabitants of the ‘Little Lon’ district from the earliest years of Melbourne’s settlement to its radical modification by demolition and changing uses in the mid-to-late twentieth century. The intensive project of artefact conservation work that was undertaken during and after the project has ensured the long-term survival of the relics recovered by the excavation. The artefacts, photographs, illustrations and Research Archive Report generated by the excavation comprise an invaluable database for future research into Melbourne’s history, and for the interpretation of the archaeological remains of the area in future development.

9:40 -10:00 AM

Christine Williamson (La Trobe University)

Ceramic Analysis

This paper briefly outlines the methodology used to catalogue the large number of artefacts recovered from excavations at Casselden Place, Melbourne. The results derived from the analysis of the domestic ceramic and clay pipe assemblages are then discussed in detail. This discussion focuses upon indicators of cost and value of these items and the inferences that can be made about the socio-economic status of the Casselden Place residents during the second half of the nineteenth-century.

10:00 – 10:20 AM

Davies, Peter (La Trobe University)

Mapping commodities at Casselden Place

Melbourne had emerged as the primary centre of manufacturing in Australia by the 1870s and 1880s. Factories and workshops produced a wide array of commodities, from drinks and foodstuffs to furniture, machinery and building materials. Recent archaeological investigations at Casselden Place suggest that Melbourne was also an important destination for the import of commodities from international markets. Glass and stoneware containers from the site indicate the diversity of beverages, medicines, perfumes, condiments and other items routinely acquired by working people of an inner-city neighbourhood in the later-nineteenth century.

10:20 – 11:00 AM: Morning Tea

Session 10: 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM

Casselden Place II

Session Convener: Tim Murray (La Trobe University)

11:00 – 11:20 AM

Simons, Allison (La Trobe University)

Socio-Economic Status and Consumer Behaviour at Casselden Place: An analysis of the faunal and shell assemblages

Historically, the area of Casselden Place was been typified as a poor working class neighbourhood. This paper explores the diet of the residents of this location through an analysis of the shell and faunal assemblages recovered from seven residential allotments across the excavated portion of the site. Analyses of the taxonomic composition, butchery patterns and meat cuts present in the assemblage from each location show considerable variability, indicating potential differences in socio-economic status and consumer behaviour.

11:20 – 11:40 AM

Maitri, Maddy (Maitri Archaeology)

Botanical Remains from Excavations at Casselden Place

This paper will present the results of an analysis of botanical remains recovered during excavations at Casselden Place. These results will be discussed in the context of botanical data obtained from other Australian urban sites.

11:40 – 12:00 AM

Porter, Jenny (Consultant)

Ferrier, Åsa (La Trobe University)

Miscellaneous Finds from Casselden Place

The miscellaneous artefacts from Casselden Place include a broad range of items associated with work, recreation, education, fashion, food consumption, health and other facets of every day life. The eclectic nature of this assemblage has provided clues about the identification of gender, age and the degree of disposable income amongst residents of nineteenth century Casselden Place. Artefacts included in the analysis were grouped under functionally-derived headings where possible providing some insight into the demographics, lives, tastes and attitudes of working class residents of Melbourne in this period. Some of these findings along with a sample of photographs from the miscellaneous artefact assemblage will be presented.

12:00 – 12:20 PM

Murray, Tim (La Trobe University)

Casselden Place: What it all means?

The overall results of the project will be discussed through an integration of existing Archaeological and Historical data, and forge some links between what we have been able to determine from Casselden Place and information arising from detailed analyses at the Cumberland and Gloucester Street site, Sydney. If time permits some discussion of even broader implications might follow.

12:30 – 1:40 PM: Lunch Break proudly sponsored by Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants

Session 11: 1:40 – 2:40 PM

Rural Archaeology in Victoria: A View From the Bush

Session Convener: Graham Connah (Australian National University)

1:40 – 2:00 PM

Hill, Valerie (La Trobe University)

The Port Phillip Pastoral Frontier: A study in historical archaeology

From 1835, Van Diemen's Land pastoralists began crossing Bass Strait to search for grazing land at Port Phillip. Free enterprise was a prominent characteristic of this movement and the grasslands to the north-west of Port Phillip Bay provided great scope for expansion. In 1836, a group of these pastoralists moved inland beyond the shores of the bay. The importance of these early pastoralists received little recognition from historians and archaeologists until a study of the ruins of Plover Plains, one of Port Phillip's earliest homesteads, provided details of the unique character of early Port Phillip pastoral settlement.

2:00 – 2:20 PM

Brooks, Alasdair (La Trobe University)

Lawrence, Susan (La Trobe University)

Lennon, Jane (Jane Lennon and Associates)

Life on the Edge: Pre-gold rush settlements in Gippsland

This paper offers an overview of the first year's research of a new ARC-funded project, the aim of which is to develop archaeological perspectives on pre-gold rush settlement in regional Victoria using a community studies approach. In particular we wish to understand the material culture of frontier settlement in Gippsland and to trace the impact of the gold rush and subsequent decline on the region. The approach used will draw on historical and geographic sources as well as on the traditional archaeological techniques of survey, excavation, and artefact analysis in order to develop an ethnography of place. This will be accomplished by the comparison of household-level archaeological data from a number of sites within the localised social and geographic setting of a single community, namely Tarraville, the township in John Reeve's Special Survey of 1843. On the overland track to the Gippsland's pastoral leases, Tarraville was considered Gippsland's foremost town of the 1840s, and by 1844 already featured 50 buildings and one brick inn. By 1848-9, 274 people lived in the town. This paper outlines the project in more detail, and presents the results of our initial historical research and survey work – the latter hopefully including preliminary results of a geophysical survey currently scheduled for September.

2:20 – 2:40

Hayes, Sarah (La Trobe University)

Viewbank Homestead: Life on the urban fringe in nineteenth-century Victoria

It has recently been noted in Australian historical archaeology that the working class in urban centres have received significantly more attention than the middle and upper classes, and people living on the urban fringe. This paper presents the initial phases of PhD research that will be a step towards filling this gap. Melbourne's suburbs now surround Viewbank Homestead, the site that is the focus of this project, but when wealthy doctor Robert Martin and his family occupied it in the nineteenth century it was on the urban fringe - the cusp of the pastoral frontier. Heritage Victoria excavated the site between 1996 and 1999 and there are some 20,000 artefacts yet to be analysed. The primary aim of this project will be to comprehensively characterise the archaeological signature of the material culture of the occupants of Viewbank. This will be used as the basis for exploring the class system in Australia and the differences in lifestyle of those at Viewbank to that of the working class in urban centres. This paper presents the major research questions for this project, the methods that will be used to answer them and some preliminary results.

2:40 – 3:20 PM: Afternoon Tea and Presentation of Student Paper and Travel Prizes

Session 12: 3:20 – 5:00 PM

Managing the Past: Consultant Archaeology in Victoria

Session Conveners: Darren Griffen (Biosis Research Pty Ltd) and Cathy Tucker (TerraCulture Pty Ltd)

3:20 – 3:40

Griffen, Darren (Biosis Research Pty Ltd)

Tucker, Cathy (TerraCulture Pty Ltd)

Managing the Past: Consultant Archaeology in Victoria

This session will present some recent examples of consultant work conducted in Victoria, which will lead to a discussion on the general trends and future directions for consultant archaeology in the state.

3:40 – 4:00

Vines, Gary (Biosis Research Pty Ltd)

Irish and Germans on Pleurisy Plains

The Basalt Plains north and west of Melbourne were among the first areas taken up by European Settlers following the squatting takeover of the Port Phillip District. The English and Scottish created a squattocracy based on the choice spots with vast squatting runs of thousands of acres on nominal grazing licences. However, another class of settlers took up small selections and transplanted crofters' farms or Feudal villages in the open windswept plains. While the former is well represented in mansions and bluestone built estates, the first wave of buildings from the small holders were less enduring, and although built of local stone, the ethnic vernacular was eventually supplanted by more commodious accommodation. The archaeological

record of the first wave of migrant farmers has been slowly emerging as part of assessments for urban development on Melbourne's Fringe. Outlines of distinctive bluestone cottages, barns and local inns can be traced, with the dry stone walls and field drains contributing to a subtle cultural landscape. Some excavation has begun and the first tantalising results of this community are being revealed. Can development driven consultancy archaeology make a contribution to archaeological research, what are the limitations of this approach, and where can it head?

4:00 – 4:20 PM

Myers, Sarah (TerraCulture Pty Ltd)

A Heritage Assessment of Concrete Ruins in Grovedale

This paper presents the results of a cultural heritage assessment of ruinous concrete structures found on unused land proposed for a new railway station at Grovedale. The above ground remains comprised a large concrete gantry and movable concrete moulds. The structure proved to be the Pipe Factory built in 1912 which manufactured and supplied ovoid concrete pipes for the construction of a main outfall sewer between Marshall and Blackrock near Geelong. This sewer incorporated the State significant Barwon River Ovoid Sewer Aqueduct registered on the Victorian Heritage Register (H0895). The assessment sought to determine the cultural heritage significance of the site by undertaking an archaeological investigation into the extent and integrity of the site, by investigating its historical development, cultural and social associations and comparisons to other site types. Recommendations for its future management were also considered.

4:20 – 4:40 PM

Nicholson, Oona (Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd)

"Keeping the Keeping Place:" A Conservation Management Plan of the Bangerang Cultural Centre, Shepparton, Victoria

The Bangerang Cultural Centre, originally known as the Aboriginal Keeping Place was opened in 1982 after years of planning during the 1970s. It was constructed as part of the International Village, a tourist attraction by the Shepparton Council to celebrate the contributions of the different ethnic groups in Shepparton. John (Sandy) Atkinson OAM, a leading figure in Aboriginal organisations, came up with the visionary plan of an Aboriginal museum or Keeping Place which would display artefacts and be an educational resource about Aboriginal people and their cultures. Renowned architect Frederick Romberg agreed to design the building with input from Sandy Atkinson. The Cultural Centre continues to operate today, housing a wide range of cultural items from around Australia and includes four significant dioramas that present traditional aspects of Aboriginal life. The dioramas were the work of well known Victorian artist George Browning and the figures in them include some 19th century life casts made from the Yarra tribe (sic) of Melbourne. The Cultural Centre has played an important role for Aboriginal people in preserving their identity and represents a tangible symbol of Aboriginal self-determination. Recently listed on the Victorian Heritage Register as have State significance as well as being listed as an Aboriginal Historical Place with Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, recent development in Shepparton has threatened the Cultural Centre and a conservation management plan

was commissioned. Carried out by RBA Architects with input from Oona Nicholson (Biosis Research Pty Ltd) the plan attempts to find a way forward for the Cultural Centre.

4:40 – 5:00 PM

Duncan, Brad (Maritime Heritage Unit, Heritage Victoria)

Piering into the Water: New Investigations into Historic Coastal Maritime Infrastructure Sites by Heritage Victoria

In 2003, Heritage Victoria began an innovative regional project to record historic maritime infrastructure sites around the Victorian coastline and rivers. The project was driven by the need to identify and assess previously unrecorded sites that existed in the underwater, intertidal and terrestrial zones before they were threatened by development. The project has led to the ability to include and protect these types of sites by pre-emptive planning strategies, as opposed to the previous reactive approach, which was often dictated by development pressures. This paper will outline the genesis of this project, and identify the potential range of maritime infrastructure sites around the state that consultants need to consider when undertaking coastal heritage studies.

Monday, 3rd October

Post-Conference Fieldtrip to sites and wineries on the Mornington Peninsula

The post-conference field trip will include an intoxicating tour of lime kilns and wineries on the Mornington Peninsula, including lunch at La Baracca Trattoria at the T'Gallant winery. For more information on the Mornington Peninsula, see <http://www.visitmorningtonpeninsula.org>.

Those who have registered to attend the field trip, meet Jeremy Smith (Heritage Victoria) outside the City Campus of La Trobe University at 215 Franklin Street at 9:30 AM.