

# PROGRAMME & ABSTRACTS



## NEW GROUND

Australasian Archaeology Conference  
Sydney, 21-26 September 2007

A COMBINED CONFERENCE OF  
The Australian Archaeological Association  
The Australasian Institute of Maritime Archaeology  
The Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology  
The Australian Association for Consulting Archaeologists  
The Australian Association for Maritime History

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# NEW GROUND CONFERENCE SUMMARY PROGRAMME

	CHILDE THTR	BRAMELL THTR	ARNOTT THTR	CULLICAN THTR
FRIDAY 21st				
5:30–7pm	Registrations Open – Old Refectory – Main Quad Building			
5:30 –7pm	Pre-Conference Drinks – Nicholson Museum			
7 –7.30pm	Welcome to Country, Welcome to Conference			
7.30 –8.30pm	Keynote – M Parker Pearson - ‘Archaeology & the media: be careful what you wish for’			
SATURDAY 20th				
8.30 –9am	Registration			
9 –10.20 am	Opening Plenary			
11 –12.20 pm	Agents and Agency 1	Keeping your edge 1	Secret Visitors	More than mills & mines 1
1.20 –3 pm	Agents and Agency 2	Keeping your edge 2	The Abandoned Ship 1	More than mills & mines 2
3.40 –5 pm	Redeveloping Arch. Remains	Keeping your edge 3	The Abandoned Ship 2	More than mills & mines 3
5.15 –7.30 pm	AAA AGM			
7 –9.30 pm	Archaeology at the Movies with Peter Hiscock			
SUNDAY 23rd				
8.30 –9am	Registration			
9 –10.20am	Childe Address - Stephen Shennan – ‘Social Evolution Today’			
11 –12.20pm	Australian Archaeology	Archaeoethnography 1	Aboriginal Missions 1	Technological Frontiers 1
12:50 – 1:20	Poster Session – Lower Foyer Area			
1.20 –3pm	Australian Archaeology	Archaeoethnography 2	Aboriginal Missions 2	Parramatta Landscape 1
3.40 –5pm	Archéologues sans Frontières?	Submerged Terrestrial Sites	Aboriginal life in the Sydney Basin	Parramatta Landscape 2
5.15 –6.30pm	ASHA AGM			
MONDAY 24th				
8:15 –3:45 am	Kurnell Meeting Place & La Perouse One-day Tour			
9 –1 pm	‘Pragmatic GIS’: Workshop 1			
1 –5 pm	Archaeological Tour of Sydney Harbour			
6.30 –8.30pm	Stonehenge: New Discoveries			
6.30 –8.30pm	New York Unearthed: Excavations in the Big Apple			
TUESDAY 25th				
8.30 –9am	Registration			
9 –10.20am	We have the technology 1	Material Culture Studies 1	Indigenous Perspectives	Landscape Archaeology 1
11 –12.20pm	We have the technology 2	Material Culture Studies 2	A future for the past 1	Landscape Archaeology 2
1.20 –3pm	Recent Consulting Research 1	Intimate Encounters 1	A future for the past 2	Landscape Archaeology 3
3.40 –5pm	Recent Consulting Research 2	Intimate Encounters 2	Technological Frontiers 2	Port Arthur
5.15 –6.30pm	AIMA AGM / AACAI AGM			
7.00pm	Conference Dinner & Awards– Zilver Restaurant, Chinatown.			
WEDNESDAY 26th				
8.30 –9am	Registration			
9 –10.20am	The Student Session	Communicating Archaeology 1	Maritime Frontiers 1	Taking a step back 1
11 –12.20pm	Seeing Each Other 1	Communicating Archaeology 2	Maritime Frontiers 2	Taking a step back 2
1.20 –3pm	Seeing Each Other 2	Communicating Archaeology 3	Maritime Frontiers 3	Keeping your edge 4
3.40 –5pm	Closing Plenary			
5.15 – 6.30pm	Closing Drinks and Conference Prizes			

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## **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.

The content of the abstracts contained in this program and the content of any presentation or discussion during the course of the conference remains the responsibility of the original author(s) and participants.

## **CONFERENCE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**

### **CONFERENCE CONVENORS & SOCIETY REPRESENTATIVES**

Dr Annie Clarke (University of Sydney)  
Dr Sarah Colley (University of Sydney)  
Ms Penny Crook (ASHA)  
Dr Martin Gibbs (University of Sydney)  
Mr Denis Gojak (AACAI)  
Ms Vanessa Hardy (AAA)  
Dr Wayne Johnson (Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority)  
Dr MacLaren North (ASHA)  
Mr David Nutley (AIMA)

### **ASSISTANTS & VOLUNTEERS**

The Conference Organisers and the Presidents of the Societies would like to thank the many persons who volunteered before and during the conference, including the Executive of the University of Sydney Archaeology Society who helped coordinate the student volunteers.

Database Design – Penny Crook  
Finances Manager - Sarah Colley  
Accounts assistant – Annika Korsgaard  
Web Manager – James Shepherd  
Graphics & Design – Irek Golka

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF TRADITIONAL OWNERS & COMMUNITIES**






The Conference Organizers would like to acknowledge the Eora (Cadigal) nation as the Traditional Owners of the land on which the University of Sydney's Camperdown Campus and many of the other Sydney venues now sit.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to the representatives of the community for their participation and Welcome to Delegates at the opening proceedings of the 2007 New Ground conference.

We also acknowledge with thanks the many other communities in Australia and beyond who have provided individual speakers with permission to research on their lands and present material at the conference, and also welcome their representatives to the conference.

## SPONSORS

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

 <p><b>The University of Sydney</b> School of Philosophical &amp; Historical Inquiry</p>	
	
	
	
	
	
	

## SPECIAL THANKS

Our Special Thanks also to Professors Richard Waterhouse and Duncan Ivison (past and present Heads of the School of Philosophical & Historical Inquiry, University of Sydney), as well as the Administrative and general staff of the school who have assisted throughout the planning process. Professor Phillip Jones, Director of the Research Institute for Humanities & Social Sciences also generously assisted in the early planning of the conference.

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

## PARTICIPATING SOCIETIES

New Ground: Australasian Archaeology Conference 2007 will combine the annual conferences of the major associations for Australian archaeology. It is being hosted by the Department of Archaeology, School of Philosophical and Historical Inquiry, Faculty of Arts, University of Sydney.



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### **The Australian Archaeological Association Inc (AAA)**

The Australian Archaeological Association aims to promote the advancement of archaeology and is one of the largest archaeological organisations in Australia, representing a diverse membership of professionals, students and others with an interest in archaeology.

For more information see [www.australianarchaeologicalassociation.com.au](http://www.australianarchaeologicalassociation.com.au).

President – Dr Alistair Paterson  
Secretary - Fiona Hook  
Treasurer - Adam Dias  
Membership Secretary - Annie Carson  
Public Officer - Sally Brockwell  
Webmaster - Samantha Bolton  
Media Liaison Officer - Kelly Fleming  
Journal – Australian Archaeology



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### **The Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Inc (AIMA)**

The Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology is a non-profit organisation dedicated to the preservation of underwater cultural heritage, and promotion of maritime archaeology conducted in accordance with internationally accepted ethical standards.

See [www.aima.iinet.net.au](http://www.aima.iinet.net.au).

President - Ross Anderson  
Senior Vice-President - Cos Coroneos  
Vice-President - David Nutley  
Vice President - Mike Nash  
Secretary - Jen Rodrigues  
Treasurer - Peta Knott  
Journal – Bulletin of the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology



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### **The Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology (ASHA)**

The Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology is a non-profit organisation dedicated to the promotion of historical archaeology in Australia. It was established in 1970 and currently has over 350 members.

For more information see [www.asha.org.au](http://www.asha.org.au).

President – Dr Susan Lawrence  
Vice President - Susan Piddock  
Vice President - Paul Rheinberger  
Secretary - Penny Crook  
Treasurer - Sue Singleton  
Journal – Australasian Journal of Historical Archaeology



### **The Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc (AACAI)**

The Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc is an organisation for professionals working in all fields of contract and public archaeology. It aims to uphold and promote the discipline and to advance the welfare of members. For more information see [www.aacai.com.au](http://www.aacai.com.au).

President - Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy

Vice President - Oona Nicolson

Secretary - David Mott

Treasurer - Petra Schell

Membership Secretary - Allan Lance

Public Officer - Jo McDonald

Webmaster - Shaun Canning

Journal – Australian Archaeological Consultancy

Monograph Series & Quarterly AACAI Newsletter



### **The Australian Association for Maritime History Inc (AAMH)**

The Australian Association for Maritime History promotes the study, publication and general appreciation of maritime history. It was formed in 1978 and membership is open to anyone with an interest in maritime history. For more information see [www.aamh.asn.au](http://www.aamh.asn.au).

President - Lindsey Shaw

Vice President - Jeffrey Mellefont

Journal – The Great Circle



**The  
University  
of Sydney**

### **Department of Archaeology (University of Sydney)**

The Dept of Archaeology at USyd is the oldest archaeology department in Australia and has a strong tradition of education and research in Australasian-Pacific pre-historic and historical archaeologies, Heritage Studies, S.E. Asian, Classical and Near Eastern archaeologies. For more information see [www.arts.usyd.edu.au/departs/archaeology](http://www.arts.usyd.edu.au/departs/archaeology).



# WELCOME & AIMS OF THE CONFERENCE

The Conference Organising Committee would like to welcome everyone to Sydney and to what is certainly the largest archaeology conferences ever held in Australia. This conference brings together the three main streams of Australian archaeology – indigenous, historical and maritime – as well as the consulting arm of the discipline. These branches of the discipline share the common ground of seeing Australia's archaeological heritage understood, preserved and promoted for the benefit of all Australians. These shared goals have brought us together, we hope, not just for the purposes of this conference, but are laying the groundwork for further cooperation into the future.

The major theme of this conference is New Ground and, as you are enjoying nearly 200 papers over the course of the conference, we ask that you reflect not just on their content, but on where the discipline of archaeology in Australia is headed. We as the Conference Committee see a need for greater coordination between the different groups and societies which will give Australian archaeology a greater political voice and drive better conservation and research outcomes.

Archaeology and heritage conservation have never been more prevalent in the daily life of Australia. Archaeological stories appear regularly in the media and impacts to archaeological and historic places occur on an almost daily basis. Every State and Territory has legislative requirements for archaeological investigation during the course of development works and this has helped grow the discipline into the size it is today. But this has had a cost as well, with heritage conservation under greater and greater scrutiny and pressure to contribute to the public good and provide tangible benefit for the considerable efforts which are directed towards archaeological works. The challenge for Australian archaeologists is therefore to not only be doing right by the archaeological resources of Australia but to be relevant to all Australians.

We have made many inroads into this through national cooperative initiatives such as National Archaeology Week and the Australian National Committee on Teaching and Learning, which promote Australian archaeology as something which all Australians should know about and be interested in. But there is much more work to be done.

Archaeology still lags behind other major heritage professions in Australia – architects and planners – by lacking a peak body which serves not only as a national reference point but works to improve the standards of professional practice through continuing and focussed dialogue on undergraduate training, and professional development at all levels from new graduates through to established practitioners. Part of remaining relevant and having greater political voice and influence is acting in concert as a profession. This will not come from outside, cannot be something imposed upon us, but must be something that we as archaeologists embrace. If we want a seat at the table of national debate, it is up to us to work out who will represent us as Australian archaeologists

As separate entities, each of the major organisations – the Australian Archaeological Association, the Australasian Society for Historical archaeology, the Australian Institute of Maritime Archaeology and the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists – have our own strengths and focus, but the lack of a collective framework also leaves us without a strong national advocate or collective policies and goals. To be influential, in political debate, in public advocacy and education, and in further development and promotion of professional standards, we require national representation and leadership. One model may be the establishment of a peak body made up of representatives from the Executive of our societies. This would just be the formalisation of existing cooperative initiatives such as this conference. There are doubtless other models that would give rise to a similar framework for collective voice and action and would provide a recognisable focal point for our goals.

Our purpose here is to provoke conference delegates into thinking about these and other issues, which are the New Ground for the future of Australian archaeology.

## **- The Conference Organizers**

# TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## GETTING FROM THE AIRPORT TO THE CITY:

Sydney has International and Domestic Airports, with an airport rail service which goes to Central Station and then on to the City Circle Line – See (<http://www.cityrail.info/fares/airport.jsp>). There are also shuttle buses to major hotels and hostels (<http://www.sydneyairport.com.au/>). A taxi to the CBD or the University will cost around A\$25-\$28, and for more than one person is probably cheaper (and easier) than some of the other options.

## GETTING TO THE MAIN CONFERENCE VENUE:

**Buses:** The USyd Camperdown campus is only a couple of kilometres from the city CBD. Easiest access is by the many buses from the city which run along Parramatta Road or King Street. Most pass by and stop at Central Railway Station. Please check the website (<http://www.sydneybuses.info/>) or phone 131 500 for detailed timetables and routes. Tickets can mostly be purchased on the bus (except for the Limited or ‘L’ buses), with a single fare between the city or most inner-West locations and the Campus costing between \$1.90 and \$2.70. For those staying the whole conference it may be cheaper to buy a prepaid ‘Travel 10’ ticket, available from most newsagents, which gives you 10 rides for (dip the pass into the green box on entering the bus).

Most Common routes passing campus	Additional		Limited
436	352	423	L. 38
437	370	426	L. 40
438	412	428	435
440	413	480	461
470	422	483	

**Train Routes:** Most railway lines operate to either Central Station or Redfern Station. Please phone 131 500 or ask a CityRail staff member for specific details, times and platforms at your station (<http://www.cityrail.info/index.jsp>). Both Redfern and Central are within walking distance (although most people who get off at Central then catch a bus from the Broadway/George St depot).

**Taxis:** Although there is no taxi rank on the USyd Campus, if you walk to either King St, Parramatta Rd they are easy to flag down. There is a taxi rank on Glebe Pt Rd (Across Victoria Park on the City side of the campus).

Company	Number
Taxis Combined	133 300
Legion Cabs	131 451
Premier Cabs	131 017

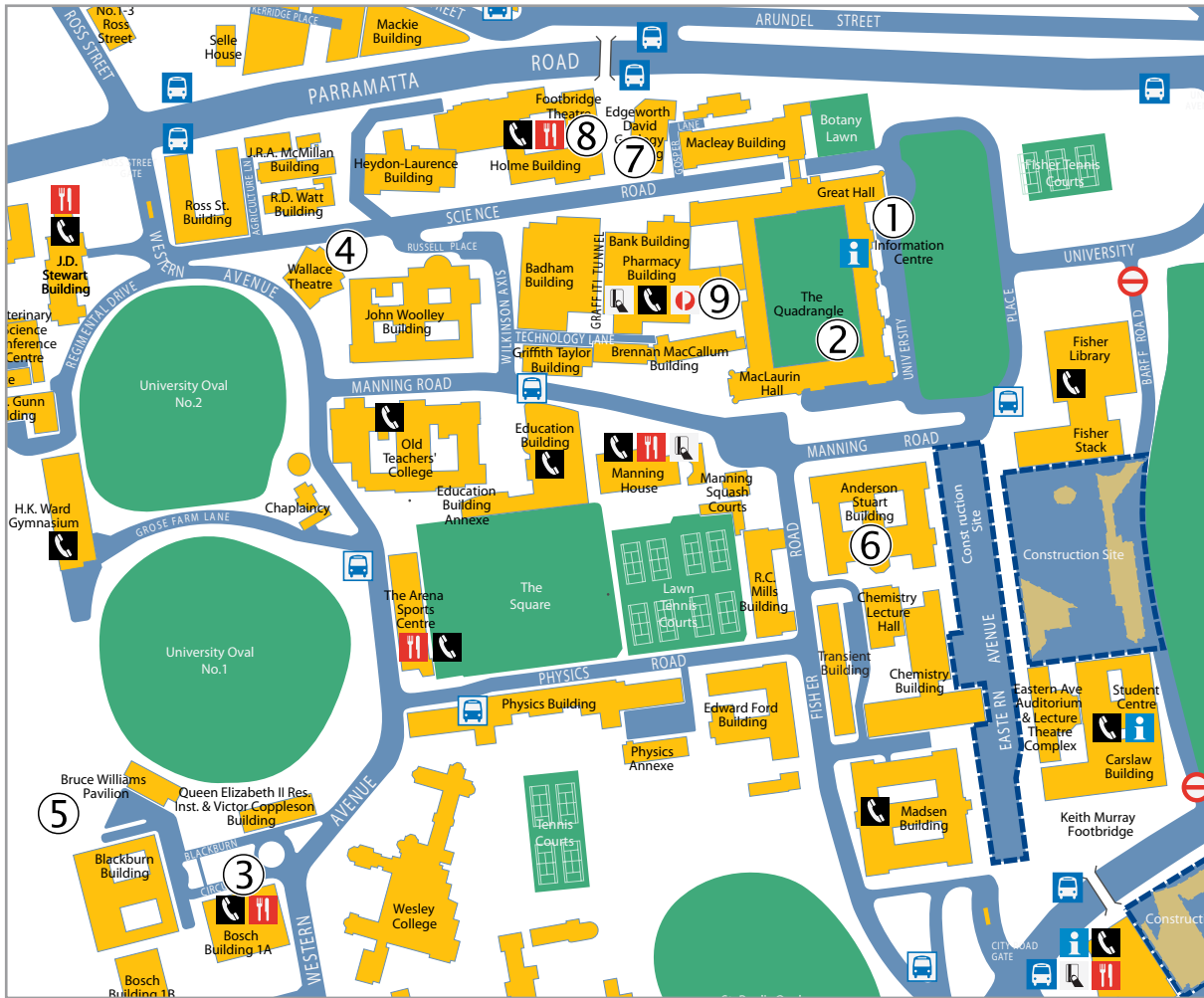
Company	Number
Silver Service Cabs	133 100
St George Cabs	132 166
ABC Taxis	132 522

**Car Parking:** If you need to drive your own car to the conference, there are several parking stations in and around campus, including the Western Avenue station which is directly next to the main conference venue. Parking is \$4/hour, or a flat rate of \$24 per day,. As we are in a study break (except for Friday’s Opening Event), parking should be a little easier than normal. For more information, see: [http://www.usyd.edu.au/stuserv/getting\\_around/parking/index.shtml](http://www.usyd.edu.au/stuserv/getting_around/parking/index.shtml).

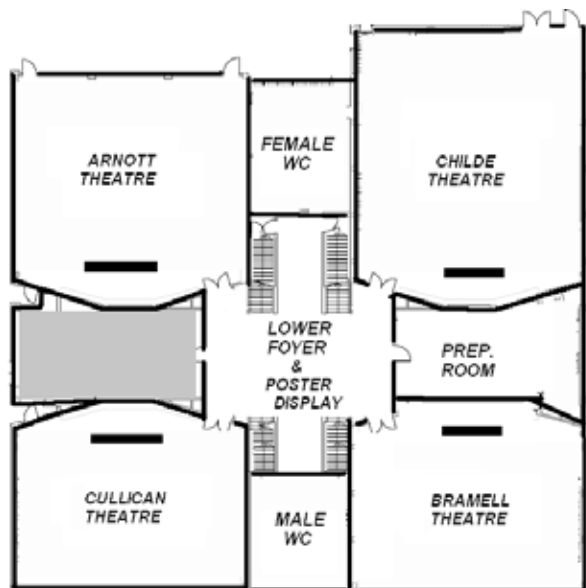
The Broadway Shopping Centre has a an early bird special that is \$8.50 all day provided that you arrive between 7 am and 9.30am and leave between 4pm and 7pm. You can park for shorter periods with the first three hours free. The Broadway Shopping Centre is opposite Victoria Park: <http://www.broadway-centre.com.au/home.asp>.

Some street parking, usually for 2 hours or less, is available in surrounding streets. Longer parking may be possible in Camperdown/Newtown, especially adjacent to Camperdown Cemetery.

# CONFERENCE VENUES – UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY



- |                                |                                      |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Great Hall (Nth 'Quad')     | 4. Wallace Lecture Thtr - Science Rd | 7. Macleay Museum (Science Rd) |
| 2. Nicholson Mus. (Sth 'Quad') | 5. The Grandstand (Conf. Bar)        | 8. Holme Building (chemist)    |
| 3. Bosch Thtrs (Western Av.)   | 6. Shellshear Mus. (Eastern Av)      | 9. Post Office                 |



**Bosch Lecture Theatres**

**Ground Floor Plan**



# MAP – EVENTS, VENUES, FOOD

## CONFERENCE VENUES

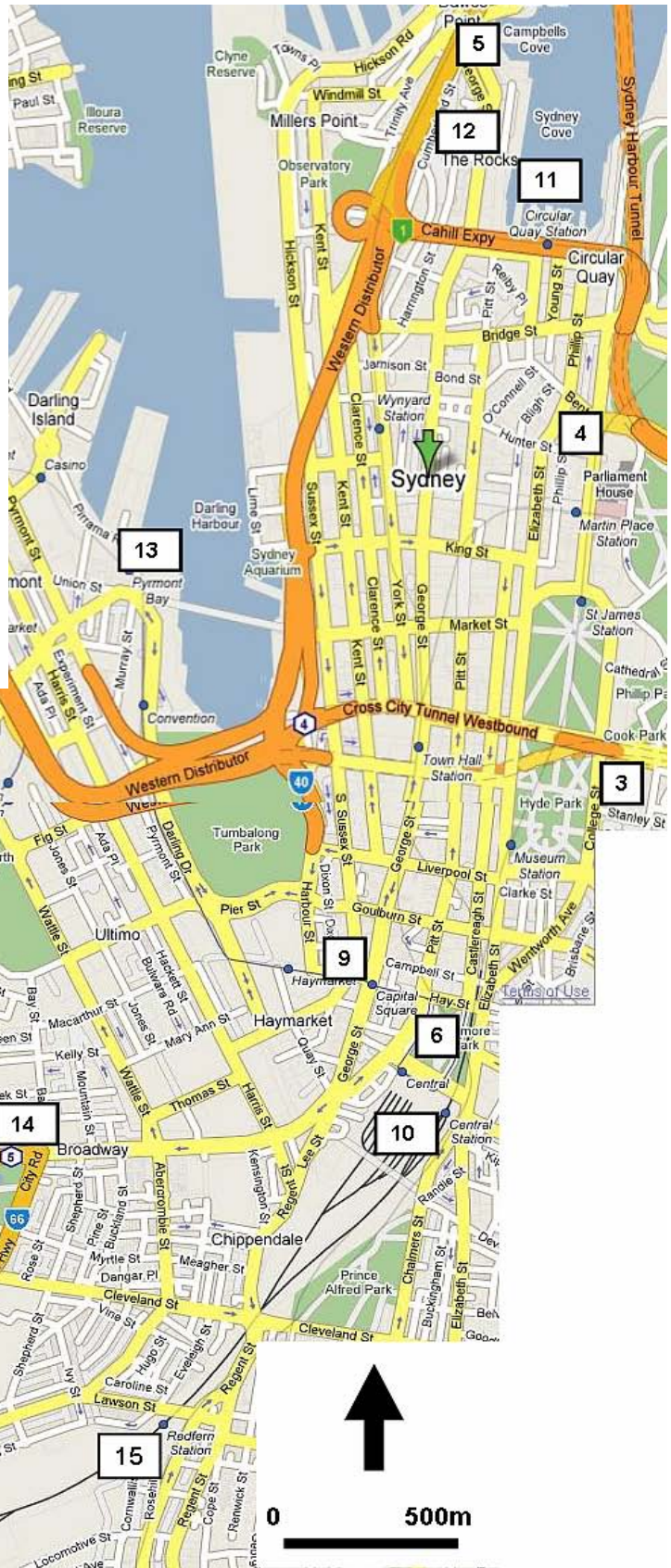
1. Great Hall – Uni. of Sydney
2. Bosch Lecture Thtr – Uni. of Sydney
3. Australian Museum – (6 College St)
4. Museum of Sydney (Cnr Phillip & Bridge Sts)
5. Campbell's Cove (Boat trip – Circular Quay)
6. Zilver (Conf. Dinner – 477 Pitt St)
16. Wallace Lecture theatre (Plenaries)

## PLACES TO EAT NEAR CAMPUS

7. Newtown – 5 mins walk (exit Sth gates)
8. Glebe Point Rd – 5 mins walk (exit W gates)
9. Chinatown (20 mins walk – 5 min bus into City)

## OTHER

10. Central Station
11. Circular Quay ferries
12. Rocks Discovery Museum (Kendall Lane)
13. Aust. Nat. Maritime Museum
14. Broadway Shopping Centre (and Food Court)
15. Redfern Railway Station
17. Officeworks (Stationery & copying)



## GENERAL INFORMATION

**Name Tags:** Your conference name tag includes colour coding indicating which days you have paid for access to sessions, conference events, meals and refreshments. Please keep it with you at all times to allow us to identify you as a registered delegate.

**Society Stalls:** AIMA, AAA, ASHA, AACAI and AAMH will have tables in the foyer of the Bosch Lecture Theatres (the main venue) 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.

**Main Conference Bookshop:** On Tuesday and Wednesday the University Co-Op Bookshop is operating an 'archaeological superstore' at the conference with a selection of new and popular publications from major Australian and international publishers. This is 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! For those who want to explore there are several excellent new and second hand bookshops nearby; on Glebe Point Rd - Gleebooks – both the new bookshop and second hand), Sappho Books; and The Cornstalk. On King St (Newtown) – Gould's Book Arcade; Elizabeth's; (and several others).

**Commercial Stores at the Conference:** A variety of other retailers of items and equipment relevant to archaeology including Alpha Geosciences (geophysics) and Prospectors Earth Sciences (field equipment) have been invited to demonstrate services or sell products in the lobby area. Many will also be conducting demonstrations. Exclusive New Ground: Australasian Archaeology Conference 2007 will be available in the foyer from Sunday onwards. Make the memories last longer and take home some solid proof that you were here – extend your wardrobe and be the envy of colleagues. All profits are returned to the societies.

**Newsagent (No. 8 on campus map):** There is a newsagent on campus in the Home Building, Science Rd which can also supply most stationery needs and has snack foods.

**Photocopying (No. 17 on main map):** Major stationery requirements, including black & white and colour photocopying, transparencies and digital photograph printing can be done at Officeworks, which is located just off campus (about 100m from the Bosch Lecture Theatre) on cnr of Parramatta Rd and Ross Street (see No. 17 on map).

## EATING AND DRINKING – ON CAMPUS AND OFF (SEE NO. 7, 8, 9, 14 ON MAIN MAP)

**At Night** - The University of Sydney sits between two major restaurant areas: Newtown (King St) and Glebe (Glebe Pt Road). Both offer almost every conceivable cuisine (including decent vegetarian/vegan), at prices ranging from the very cheap and basic to the relatively flash and expensive. The nearest pub is the Conference Bar (The Grandstand) which will be open every night until late, with a range of other pubs in nearby Newtown and Glebe.

**During the Day** - For those who want to duck out for a coffee and chat with friends and colleagues, first option is the 'The Grandstand', which has full coffee, snack and light meal facilities. Also close at hand in the Sports Centre adjacent to Western Avenue (on the route between the Wallace and Bosch Theatres) is 'Ralph's Café', a Sydney Uni institution, with great coffee and Italian rolls and cakes.

**Email and Web access:** Unfortunately the conference cannot offer on-campus email and web access. However, there are email cafes very nearby, in both Newtown and Glebe, with Kinkos possibly being closest (134-138 Broadway, just opposite the city end of Victoria Park at the front of campus) - PCs and Macs with printing services. Internet access \$6.50 per hour. Open 7:30am - 10pm (Monday to Friday), 10am - 5pm (Saturday) and 12pm - 7pm (Sunday).

**Shopping (see No. 14 on main map):** The closest shopping centre with department stores is the Broadway Shopping Centre, which is situated on the Parramatta Rd/Broadway just across the road from Victoria Park at the front or city end of the campus.

## SERVICES:

Service	Address / Contact	Phone
Public Service		
Police, Fire, Ambulance		000
Public Transport Information		131 500
Medical Practices		
Broadway General Practice	Located on level of the Broadway Shopping Centre (see map)	92815085
Newtown Medical Practice	327 King Street, Newtown	9557 5254
Church Street Medical Practice	290 Church Street, Newtown	9516 2944
Glebe Family Medical Practice	114 Glebe Point Road, Glebe	9660 8399
Chemist / Pharmacy		
On-campus	iHolme Building (on Science Road).	
Burwood Plaza Amcal Chemist	Lvl 1, Burwood Plaza, Burwood	9744 9508
Fuzes Pharmacy	183 Glebe Point Road, Glebe	9660 1721
University of Sydney		
General Enquiries		9351 3100
Security – Emergency	www.facilities.usyd.edu.au/security/contacts.shtml	9351 3333
Security – Enquiries		3951 3487
Security – Freecall		1800 063 487
Security – Traffic & Parking		9351 3336

How to Contact Other Delegates: During the conference a noticeboard will be available in the main lobby at the Bosch complex. See the Info Desk for assistance.

## EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Should there be an urgent need to contact the Conference Organisers, we have a dedicated mobile phone number - **0432 512 258**

However, please note that this is only for emergencies and not for the purposes of contacting delegates, session organisers, or general information.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION / INTEREST SITES

<http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/AboutSydney/>

<http://www.seesydney.com.au/>

<http://sydney.citysearch.com.au/>



# CONFERENCE SPECIAL EVENTS

While most events are included in your registration cost (Listed below as ‘free’), some public talks, workshops and tours are require separate booking and payment. Details are below, but also see the Conference Information Desk for assistance.

(Unless otherwise noted, the venues are at the University of Sydney, Camperdown)

time	Event	Location	Type of event
<b>Friday 21</b>			
4:00 p.m.	Registrations Open	The Quad – Uni. of Sydney	Free
5:30 p.m.	Welcome drinks & Irrawang Exhibition	Nicholson Museum	Free
7:00 p.m.	Welcome to Country & Conference Keynote Address (Prof. M. Parker Pearson)	Great Hall – Uni. of Sydney	Free
<b>Saturday 22nd</b>			
5:15 p.m.	AAA - AGM	Bosch Lecture Theatres	Free
7:00 p.m.	Archaeology at the Movies – ‘The Body’	Bosch Lecture Theatres	Free
<b>Sunday 23rd</b>			
9:00 a.m.	Childe Address - (Prof. S. Shennan)	Wallace Lecture Theatres	Free
12:30 p.m.	Nicholson Museum (USyd) lunchtime tour	Nicholson Museum – meet at front of Bosch Lobby	Free
5:15 p.m.	ASHA - AGM	Bosch Lecture Theatres	Free
<b>Monday 24th</b>			
8:15 a.m.	La Perouse tour	Meeting place at USyd TBA	Pre-booked - Separate Payment
9:00 a.m.	Pragmatic GIS workshop 1	Uni. Of Sydney (venue TBA)	Pre-booked - Separate Payment
2:30 p.m.	Archaeological Boat Cruise	Campbell’s Cove, Circular Quay	Pre-booked
7:00 p.m.	Public Talk - New York Unearthed (Dr Diana diZerega Wall)	Museum of Sydney – cnr Bridge & Phillip Sts, Sydney	Pre-booked
7:00 p.m.	Public Talk - Stonehenge: New Discoveries (Prof. M. Parker Pearson)	Australian Museum – College St, Sydney	Pre-booked
<b>Tuesday 25th</b>			
12:30 p.m.	Shellshear Museum (USyd) lunchtime tour	Shellshear Museum – meet at front of Bosch Lobby	Free
5:15 p.m.	AIMA – AGM	Bosch Lecture Theatres	Free
5:15 p.m.	AACAI AGM	Bosch Lecture Theatres	Free
7:00 p.m.	Conference Dinner & Society Awards	Zilver , 1st floor, 441 Pitt Street, Sydney	Pre-Booked with Reg.
<b>Wednesday 26th</b>			
5:00 p.m.	Closing Drinks & Conference Awards	The Grandstand (conference bar),	Free
<b>Thursday 27th</b>			
9:00 a.m.	Pragmatic GIS workshop 2	Uni. Of Sydney (venue TBA)	Separate Payment

## FRIDAY 21<sup>ST</sup> SEPTEMBER

### OFFICIAL OPENING & WELCOME DRINKS

From 5:30 on Friday drinks will be served at the Nicholson Museum in the Main Quad, to allow people to register (desk open from 4:00p.m.) and to view the new Archaeology of Irrawang Pottery exhibition. At 6:45 conference participants will be invited move to the Great Hall for the 7:00p.m. Official Opening, Welcome to Country and Conference Address

**When:** Friday, 21 September 2007, 5:30pm to approximately 6:45 pm  
**Venue:** Nicholson Museum  
**Cost:** Free of charge for conference delegates

### CONFERENCE KEYNOTE ADDRESS

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE MEDIA: BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU WISH FOR**  
**Prof. Michael Parker Pearson (Uni. of Sheffield)**

Archaeology has never been so popular with the public. We have come a long way in 30 years, from archaeologists worrying about how we might reach the wider public to weekly communication with many millions. And yet there is unease within the profession about archaeology's relationship with the media – accuracy, quality and integrity are so often victims of collateral damage suffered in transmission. In Britain, archaeology first appeared on television in the 1950s to a captive audience with no choice of channels. The distinctly upper-class style and persona of these archaeological celebrities and their subject matter continued into the 1980s. The mould was broken in the early 1990s by a new television series, Time Team, which developed a down-to-earth approach – archaeology was for everyone, not just the high-brows. This long-running series, together with its competitors, changed the culture. Archaeologists no longer had to explain what it was they did, and numbers of university applicants for archaeology went through the roof. Ten years later, television producers increasingly wanted something racier and more populist – a combination of mummies, pyramids, treasure and Indiana Jones. Archaeology was also no longer the preserve of a few specialist producers and directors; it could be slotted into magazine-format programmes alongside items about gardening and dancing dogs. Probably more archaeologists have been in the media's eye than members of any other academic profession. But is our research being portrayed as no more than an escapist form of entertainment with no serious message to deliver about the past, present or future?

Prof. Pearson teaches archaeology at Sheffield University in the UK, having formerly been an Inspector of Ancient Monuments for English Heritage, the government body responsible for archaeology and heritage conservation. He has worked in field archaeology for 35 years and has excavated in many parts of the world. He has directed field projects in Madagascar and the Outer Hebrides since 1991 and is principal director of the Stonehenge Riverside Project, investigating the purpose and context of that enigmatic monument. He is also director of the Beaker People Project, investigating diet, mobility and migration in Britain in the 3rd millennium BC. His interests include the archaeology of mortuary practices, monumentality, domestic architecture, food and warfare, archaeological heritage management and archaeology's relationship with the public.

**When:** Friday, 21 September 2007, 7:00pm to approximately 8:30 pm  
**Venue:** Great Hall, Main Quad, University of Sydney  
**Cost:** Free of charge for conference delegates



## SATURDAY 22<sup>ND</sup> SEPTEMBER

### ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE MOVIES – THE BODY

Dr Peter Hiscock (School of Archaeology and Anthropology, ANU ) will introduce the screening of the film 'The Body' (2001) with a discussion of the way Hollywood has represented archaeology and archaeologists. He argues that the ancient past has been depicted by Hollywood, and understood by film-goers, as containing unending dangers that can threaten the stability and continuation of our social realm. As people with a special connection to and understanding of the past archaeologists have been depicted as dangerous adventurers, capable of unleashing the ancient dangers. These dangers can literally be monsters or spirits, but they can also be dangerous ideas that threaten social destabilization. He will illustrate his thesis with reference to many films, both good and bad.

The Body (2001) - An ancient skeleton has been discovered in Jerusalem in a rich man's tomb. Colouration of the wrist and leg bones indicates the cause of death was crucifixion. Other signs include a gold coin bearing the marks of Pontius Pilate and faint markings around the skull, lead authorities to suspect that these could be the bones of Christ. Politicians, clerics, religious extremists and those using terror as a means to an end, find their beliefs and identities test while risking their lives to unearth the truth Written by Anonymous (<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0201485/maindetails>)

**When:** Saturday, 22 September 2007, 7pm to approximately 9.30 pm  
**Venue:** Bosch Lecture Theatre  
**Cost:** Free of charge for conference delegates - no booking required

## SUNDAY 23<sup>RD</sup> SEPTEMBER

### GORDON CHILDE ADDRESS SOCIAL EVOLUTION TODAY

**Prof. Stephen Shennan (Uni. College London – Inst. of Archaeology)**

While Gordon Childe's synthetic descriptive works of Near Eastern and European prehistory have long been overtaken, his social evolutionism remains of interest. His concept of social evolution was not dogmatically unilinear. It involved branching differentiation and diffusion and an acknowledged role for what he called 'the Darwinian formula of "variation, heredity, adaptation and selection"' in the understanding of cultural change. Moreover, unlike many later archaeological neo-evolutionists, he regarded the social evolutionary schemes of comparative anthropology as broad guiding frameworks whose implications were to be tested by archaeology, rather than as providing a series of stages into which the archaeological material was to be slotted. Those approaches have mostly lost their credibility in archaeology in the last twenty years leaving much of the discipline without a very clear agenda, despite the continuing importance of the issues that the evolutionists were trying to address. I will argue that developments in evolutionary anthropology and institutional economics over the last 25 years provide a basis for an updated and theoretically powerful approach to characterising social evolution and explaining the patterns identified in terms of well-founded micro-scale processes which would not be out of keeping with Childe's own perspective. Nevertheless, they raise significant challenges for archaeological methodology.

Stephen Shennan is Prof. of Theoretical Archaeology and Director of the UCL Institute of Archaeology. Interests in the application of biological evolutionary theory and methods to archaeology, prehistoric demography, ethnicity, prehistoric social and economic institutions. Author of *Genes, Memes and Human History: Darwinian Archaeology and Cultural Evolution* (2002), *Quantifying Archaeology* (1997), *A Future for Archaeology: The Past in the Present* (2006, Ed. with Layton, R., & Stone, P ), and *The Explanation of Culture Change: Papers in Honour of Colin Renfrew* (2004 – Ed. with J. Cherry and C. Scarre).

**When:** Sunday 23 September 9:00 a.m.  
**Venue:** Wallace Lecture Theatre  
**Cost:** Free

## POSTER SESSION

From 12:50 – 1:20, the authors of the posters on display in the lower foyer will be available to discuss their work.

## TOUR OF NICHOLSON MUSEUM

The Nicholson Museum is Australia's oldest University Museum and home to the nation's largest collection of Old World artefacts from Egypt, Greece, Italy, Cyprus, the Near and Middle East and Northern Europe. Current exhibitions are Irrawang, celebrating the 40th anniversary of the University of Sydney's first historical archaeological excavation, and Unearthed Tales.

**When:** Sunday, 23 September 2007, 12:30  
**Departs:** Craig Barker (Nicholson Museum) will walk people from the front of the Bosch LT complex to the museum.  
**Cost:** Free

## MONDAY 24<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER

### LA PEROUSE DAY TOUR

**Georgina Eldershaw (DECC Meeting Place Coordinator), Dean Kelly (Ranger) and staff of the Parks and Wildlife Service**

**When:** Monday 24th September- 8:15am to 3:45 (approx)  
**Cost:** \$55 (does not include lunch)  
**Booking:** Pre-conference booking required. Check with Info desk if places are still available.

### GIS WORKSHOP 1

#### Pragmatic GIS 1: An introduction to leveraging free and on-line mapping resources

Not everyone has the time or resources to master traditional computer mapping or Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software. This workshop will introduce participants to the potential of the ever increasing free and low cost GIS resources that are available on-line and provide guidance on how to use them. The workshop will cover: free and low-cost data sources of map and satellite data; the uses of Google Maps and Google Earth; tips on using GPS in the field ; locations for digital photographs from GPS , mapping from databases

**When:** Monday, 24th September 2007, 9am-1pm  
**Cost:** \$100 (Students \$50)  
**Venue:** Archaeological Computing Laboratory, University of Sydney  
**Contact:** Martin King (02) 9351 7667 or mking@acl.arts.usyd.edu.au.  
**Note:** Part 2 of the course will be held on Thursday, 27th of September

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOUR OF SYDNEY HARBOUR

Conference sponsor the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority has organised a special archaeological boat cruise of Sydney Harbour for Monday 24 September. The tour will not only take in the sights of the harbour – a must for all visitors – it will also have commentary by senior archaeologists and others with expertise in the maritime, historical and Indigenous archaeology of the Sydney region. Expert commentary by Dr Wayne Johnson, Mr David Nutley, Dr Val Attenbrow and Mr Denis Gojak. The tour will include light refreshments. Drinks can be purchased on-board

**When:** Monday, 24 September 2007, 2.00-6pm  
**Departs:** Campbell's Cove at 2.30p.m. (see No. 5 on main map)  
**Cost:** \$28 (AUD including GST) – pre-booked with registration  
**Booking:** Numbers are limited so booking is essential

## PUBLIC LECTURE: NEW YORK UNEARTHED: EXCAVATIONS IN THE BIG APPLE Dr Diana di Zerega Wall (Assoc. Professor of Anthropology, City University, New York)

Archaeologists have been excavating in this metropolis for over a century. They have discovered traces of the lives of the Native Americans who arrived there 11,000 years ago as well as of Dutch and English colonists, enslaved Africans, and members of the 19th-century middle- and working classes. This illustrated talk provides an overview of these discoveries and what we have learned from them.

**When:** Monday, 24 September 2007, 6.30 pm for 7 pm start  
**Venue:** Museum of Sydney, cnr Bridge and Phillip Streets, Sydney (see No. 4 on main map)  
**Cost:** \$5 donation  
**Booking:** Pay at the door

## PUBLIC LECTURE: STONEHENGE: NEW DISCOVERIES Mike Parker Pearson, Professor of Archaeology, University of Sheffield

Current excavations at the Stonehenge World Heritage Site are producing new discoveries that are changing archaeology's understanding of this 4500-year-old icon. Prof Mike Parker Pearson of Sheffield University discusses how the finds of timber circles, house floors from a large village, and a ceremonial roadway have led to new theories about the original purpose of Stonehenge as one element of a larger complex of religious monuments.

**When:** Monday, 24 September 2007, 6.30 pm for 7 pm start  
**Venue:** Australian Museum, entry via William Street. (see No. 4 on main map)  
**Cost:** Members & conference delegates \$15, non-Members \$20  
**Booking:** Bookings and pre-payments are essential. Phone (02) 9320 6225 or book online at [www.australianmuseum.net.au/members](http://www.australianmuseum.net.au/members). (Online booking available after 29 August)  
**Inclusion:** Light refreshments and a one-hour talk, followed by open question time.

## TUESDAY 25<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER

### LUNCHTIME TOUR OF SHELLSHEAR MUSEUM

The J.L. Shellshear Museum of Physical Anthropology and Comparative Anatomy is an important research facility for anthropological, forensic and other research work. The collection houses displays of human skeletons; casts of skulls and skeletons of fossil hominids such as Australopithecus, Homo erectus and Homo neanderthalensis; and comparative material such as primate skeletons and other mammals skulls.

- When:** Tuesday, 25 September 2007, 12:30  
**Departs:** Sarah Croker (Shellshear Museum) will walk people from the front of the Bosch LT complex to the museum.  
**Cost:** Free

### CONFERENCE DINNER & ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

The conference dinner, will be held in Sydney's Chinatown at the acclaimed 'Chinese-fusion' restaurant, Zilver. The AAA and AACAI awards, as well as the inaugural ASHA awards will be presented during the night.

- When:** Tuesday, 25 September 2007 at 7:00p.m.  
**Venue:** Level 1, 477 Pitt Street ( cnr of Hay Street ), Haymarket (see No. 9 on main map)  
**Cost:** \$55 (incl. GST) - Pre-booking required with registration  
**Inclusion:** Eight course banquet (with vegetarian options) and an initial round (or two) of wine and non-alcoholic beverages. Thereafter beverages may be purchased at the bar. BYO (wine only) is permitted but will incur a \$10 corkage fee.

### EVENTS: THE AAA AND INAUGURAL ASHA AWARDS WILL BE PRESENTED DURING

#### Australian Archaeological Association – Presented by Dr A. Paterson

1. Rhys Jones Medal for Outstanding Contribution to Australian Archaeology
2. Life Membership for Outstanding Contribution to the Australian Archaeological Association
3. Archaeological Association
4. The Bruce Veitch Award for Excellence in Indigenous Engagement
5. John Mulvaney Book Award

#### Aust. Association of Consulting Archaeologists (Inc) – Presented by Dr S. McIntyre-Tamwoy

1. Laila Haglund Prize for Excellence in Consultancy awarded by AACAI.

#### Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology -- Presented by Dr S. Lawrence

1. Ian Jack Award for Best Honours Thesis
2. Maureen Byrne Award for Best MA or PhD Thesis
3. Judy Birmingham Award for Best Historical Archaeology Heritage Report
4. Martin Davies Award for Best Public Archaeology Initiative
5. Graham Connah Award for Best Publication
6. Ilma Powell Honorary Life Membership Award for Distinguished Service

## WEDNESDAY 26<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER

### CLOSING DRINKS & CONFERENCE PRIZES

After the close of the conference, the conference organisers will host drinks for all conference delegates. It will be an informal affair, at which prizes for the best paper, best poster and other prizes, along with dishonourable mentions for 'big men' and another notable spoofs.

- When:** Wednesday, 26 September 2007, 5.15–6.30 pm  
**Venue:** The Grandstand (Conference Bar)  
**Cost:** Free of charge for conference delegates  
**Inclusion:** A round of drinks and light snacks will be provided, after which the bar will be open.

### PRIZES:

1. Best Overall Paper Prize
2. Best Student Paper Prize
3. Best Overall Poster Prize
4. Best Student Poster Prize
5. The 'Big Man' Award

## THURSDAY 27<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER

### GIS WORKSHOP 2

#### Pragmatic GIS 2: An intensive training workshop on leveraging free and on-line mapping resources

This follow-up intensive workshop will give participants training in how to take advantage free and low cost on-line GIS resources and provides hands-on examples of how to use them to increase productivity and produce map results with impact. There will be a limit on the number of participants.

The workshop will cover:

- Ways of using free and low-cost data sources of map and satellite data, including Google Maps and Google Earth
- Capturing data, customising and imbedding in your web site or export to GIS.
- Methods of placing scanned resources such as historical maps or aerial photographs in geographic space
- Indexing, archiving, and sharing geographic datasets (e.g. KML) across the web
- Using collaborative web sites like Wikimapia/Heurist to create communities of users sharing geospatial information
- Fundamentals of image interpretation and heads-up digitising over scanned resources
- Extending GIS applications to include and display data with temporal attributes;
- Creating complex through-time animations of cultural or environmental data
- Basic cartography - producing quality maps using tools like Google Earth
- Geotagging (locating) digital photographs from GPS or the web.

- When:** Thursday 27th September- 9am to 4:30pm.  
**Cost:** \$200 (Students \$125) (Participants who attended Workshop 1 will receive a \$50 discount).  
Booking: Pre-Conference Booking: Martin King (02) 9351 7667 or mking@acl.arts.usyd.edu.au.

## SESSION, PAPER & POSTER ABSTRACTS

## A FUTURE FOR THE PAST? LAW REFORM AND THE PROTECTION OF AUSTRALIA'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

**Maclaren North and Kathryn Przywolnik**

*Legislation to protect Australia's archaeological heritage has existed in one form or another since the 1950s. The bulk of archaeological heritage law stems from the intellectual revolutions in archaeological thought in the 1960s and 1970s. The advent of such laws has itself fundamentally altered the practice of archaeology in Australia and its development as a discipline. The need for legislative compliance by non-archaeologists has given rise to the cultural heritage management sector, which undertakes ever-increasing amounts of archaeological work. Yet throughout this period, there has been limited reflection by archaeologists on the shape, effectiveness and purposes of archaeological heritage legislation.*

*Nationally, there are more than 20 legal approaches to protecting archaeological heritage. Establishing a legal basis for archaeological heritage protection has involved a range of additional parties in the archaeological process, beyond the archaeologists. Developers, indigenous people, government officials and the public now have significant obligations and interests arising from the nature of protective legislation. How does the legislation affect the interests of all of these parties and is it an effective tool for protecting, promoting, conserving, investigating and celebrating Australia's archaeological past?*

*Questions remain as to how significance and value are expressed for archaeological*

*sites, how the principles of intergenerational equity can be met, how compliance-driven archaeological work can meaningfully contribute to the growth of knowledge and how archaeological sites can be effectively interpreted to a range of audiences. How do the Australian approaches rate against approaches elsewhere in the world? Do more effective models of protection exist?*

### Protecting the past and the 'public good'

**Maclaren North**

Australia took its first steps towards protecting archaeological heritage in 1955 in the Northern Territory, with a proliferation of protective legislation enacted in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Throughout this period, debate was occurring at the national and international level as to the nature and importance of archaeology, cultural heritage and the environment more broadly. In Australia, views about the nature of archaeology and how it should be protected in legislation were strongly influenced by the 'scientific' view of archaeology, founded in processualism or the 'New Archaeology'. And while this view of the nature of archaeology may have served the archaeologists of the period well, the notion of protecting archaeological heritage solely or even principally for scientific study was not the intent of Australian lawmakers. Their views reflect a belief that archaeological heritage was something of national, public, import, which should be protected for broad societal benefit. But the scientific view of archaeological heritage remains enshrined in much Australian heritage legislation and has driven archaeological heritage management practice in particular directions, even in circumstances where the discipline of archaeology itself has moved on from such a rigid construction of archaeology as objective science. In the wider heritage and environmental movements the idea that conservation should serve the 'public good' is gaining credence. This paper examines the notion of the 'public good' and considers how a shift

in legislative focus from a scientific conception of archaeology to a 'public good' conception may lead to better conservation outcomes, which are more in keeping with the original intent of Australian lawmakers.

### Determining significance thresholds and recent archaeological projects in Tasmania

**Angela McGowan**

Tasmanian historic cultural heritage legislation currently protects historical archaeological sites in the same way that other classes of places are protected, through the listing and management of places which meet specified criteria. Legislative reform proposed to be introduced next year, aims to make the approaches to heritage management at a state and local level more consistent. As a result there will be a need to more clearly determine thresholds for listing and managing archaeological sites. Considerable work will be required to develop the frameworks that will enable this to be explored. This presentation will draw on recent examples where Heritage Tasmania has used collaboration to support externally sponsored archaeological projects as a means to help explore the challenges this work will entail.

### Recherche Bay versus Australian Heritage Legislation: Some Lessons for Improving Heritage Legislation

**Anne McConnell**

Recherche Bay is arguably one of Australia's signature heritage places with respect to early European exploration of Australia, historical scientific endeavor and early contact between Aboriginal people and Europeans. This is acknowledged in its inclusion on the National Heritage List. The story of how Recherche Bay came to be recognised as a significant heritage place is a long and sorry tale of conflicting interests and



the testing of Australia's heritage legislation. Recherche Bay provides an instructive example of the use, abuse and failures of the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995 (Tasmania) and the Environmental Protection & Biodiversity Act 1999 (& 2003) and recent amendments at a number of levels.

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### **The concept of Harm and the application of the Duty of Care Guidelines in Queensland Aboriginal Cultural Heritage legislation**

*Luke Godwin*

This paper will examine the concept of Harm as it is applied in Queensland in the context of applying the Duty of Care Guidelines. It questions whether the Guidelines meaningfully address the conservation and management of cultural heritage or merely provide a self-assessed and unregulated mechanism to assist development proponents. The apparent disjunction between the purpose of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act, the Queensland Government's claim of ownership of Aboriginal cultural heritage (except in limited circumstances) and their inability to audit the application of their own Guidelines is explored. An example from Central Queensland is presented to demonstrate how these Guidelines can be applied with little regard to the archaeological consequences.

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### **Twenty-Five Years on the Inside: Reflections on Cultural Heritage in Queensland**

*Mike Rowland*

Since 1981 I have been employed by the Queensland government as an archaeologist and have therefore worked under three different legislative models (the Aboriginal Relics Act 1967, the Cultural Record (Landscapes

Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987, the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Act 2003). In this paper I will reflect on a number of changes that have occurred over the last twenty five years. It is impossible to cover the full realm of issues and instead I will centre my discussion around two issues: definitions of cultural heritage (what is protected) and the changing role of archaeologists. The paper will focus on both positive and negative outcomes of the various legislative models over the years and will suggest some positive directions for the future. The views expressed in the paper will not necessarily represent those of past or present Queensland governments or administering departments.

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### **Australian Heritage Laws and the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage: hopes for ratification**

*David Nutley and Cassandra Philippou*

In 2001 the UNESCO General Assembly passed the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (the Convention), with overwhelming support from 88 states; there were only 15 abstainers and 5 votes against the Convention. Throughout the drafting process which commenced in the 1990s Australia was an advocate for the Convention, sending several government and non-government representatives along to many of the meetings. During the final 12 months of negotiations Australian government representatives successfully pushed for the inclusion of 'intangible heritage'. The 2001 Convention is an important companion to the 1982 United Nations Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) which Australia ratified in 1979 and which entered into force in 1994. UNCLOS

attempts to regulate all aspects of the resources of the sea and ocean—covering everything from navigational rights and the conservation and management of living marine resources to heritage—but says nothing about how heritage is to be regulated or managed. UNCLOS leaves this to be addressed by a subsequent convention, as adopted by UNESCO in 2001. Maritime heritage professionals around Australia have been lobbying the Federal government to ratify the Convention since 2001. While the Federal Government appears reticent to follow up recommendations to ratify, some State heritage authorities have announced their support for the Convention. Practitioners working in maritime heritage management in Australia support the Convention, as does the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA) and the Australian Committee of the International Committee for Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). Recognizing that a decision to ratify a convention actually has little to do with legislation and much to do with political will, this paper will never-the-less discuss legislative changes that would be required to bring Australian state, territory and federal laws into line with the Convention. Drawing upon recent discussions with and insights from some of Australia's near neighbors it will also identify potential misconceptions about the extent of legislative change that would be required.



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## A NEW LANDSCAPE FOR PARRAMATTA

*Mary Casey*

*The session focuses on Parramatta and takes a whole of site approach to a number Parramatta projects and includes a mix of site based results, Aboriginal archaeology, pollen/soil, skeletal remains and artefacts. This session reviews the results from the significant work and findings on Aboriginal sites and artefacts in the area, as well as looking at colonial sites with a focus on Emancipated convicts, the Colonial Hospital, and the artefacts from these sites.*

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### **‘News from the Interior’: Colonial Parramatta’s plant microfossil and soil record**

*Mike Macphail and Roy Lawrie*

Parramatta’s location on Quaternary river alluvium and relative freedom from high-rise developments has allowed the archaeological footprints of its early Colonial past to survive below more recently constructed commercial buildings lining George Street and other principal thoroughfares such as Charles, Church, Marsden, O’Connell, Phillip and Smith Streets. Since 1990, ten historical archaeological sites including the important Parramatta Colonial hospitals site (>160 samples) have been analyzed for fossil pollen, spores and soil chemistry. Archaeological contexts range from buried soil profiles, some of which preserve evidence of cultivation in the 1790s, and the postholes and drain of late 18 th. convict huts, to cesspits, wells and waterholes within the curtilage of early to late 19th century residences occupied by free settlers. The combined evidence records the clearing of native sclerophyll vegetation from the river terrace traversed by George Street, some of the plant foods grown, stored and eaten by convicts and free settlers, grazing, use of the

Parramatta River floodplain for domestic water and sediment to level building sites, the local extinction of at least one native aquatic herb, and the progressive spread of exotic weeds into an increasingly urbanized landscape. A palynomorphs, which has proved useful in identifying contexts associated with human sewage in Parramatta and Sydney is described and illustrated.

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### **A Pleistocene sand sheet in downtown Parramatta: Indigenous archaeology below the pavement**

*Jo McDonald*

Jo McDonald CHM Pty Ltd has now completed three salvage programmes on this important sand body identified on either side of George Street, Parramatta. CG1 and CG3 are at the corner of George and Charles Streets, and RTA-G1 is located at 109-113, George St. Site CG2 was excavated by other consultants. All three parts of this sand body were excavated prior to development (image taken after demolition but before salvage). The results show that these salvages have samples three parts of this same archaeological landscape. Dating evidence from RTA- G1 provides confirmation of the continuous occupation of the Cumberland Plain from c.30,000 BP, through the terminal Pleistocene and into the mid-Holocene. The spatial distribution of lithics and the dating results indicate an accumulation of evidence from multiple occupation episodes. The assemblage reflects repeated phases of occupation and a range of tool production, use and maintenance, storage, grinding and use of heat-treated stone. The different sites revealed different levels of intactness : but all contained evidence from the earliest phases of tool manufacture.

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### **Parramatta the Old: one set of views and interpretations**

*Laila Haglund*

Three projects in Parramatta completed during the last few years have provided information that contrasts with but is also informed by that from other parts of Parramatta. In the project areas deposits had been cut into by development, sediments were heavily disturbed and mostly compact sandy clay or clay. Pre-colonial surfaces with evidence of Aboriginal land use had been removed or disturbed. But stone artefacts and manufacturing debris were still present. In areas retaining the foundations of early (pre-modern earthmoving machinery) buildings the result was at times a palimpsest of Aboriginal activity areas. Clues to their interpretation and possible allocation in a cultural sequence may be had from the work in other areas. Where modern machinery had prepared the surface for buildings the potential for information was much reduced. However, in most areas some parts had deposits of sediments and/or areas of bio-turbation (e.g. vertical insect burrows) that allowed downward movement of artefacts and debris over time. Taking one test pit/trench at a time, moving downwards spit by spit and comparing excavated pieces (including tiny chips) in terms of raw material type and colour, it was at times possible to find that the material recovered must reflect one or more knapping events that once took place higher up on a now removed surface and sometimes even to define some of its characteristics.

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### **The Landscape of Parramatta or How ‘Man [Re]makes Himself’**

*Mary Casey*

The landscape of Parramatta was remade between 1788 and the

1820s, from an Aboriginal place to an agricultural landscape, then to a convict town with a main street lined with 'convict huts'. During the early period of settlement Parramatta became the centre of British occupation. By the time Governor Macquarie left the colony in 1821 Parramatta was a thriving township, with hundreds of residents, considerable government infrastructure and many emancipated convicts contributing to the life of the colony. The changing landscape reveals the agendas, successes and failures of at least three of the governors, Phillip, King and Macquarie and the archaeology from a number of sites assists us to understand how they sought to create a livable colony, and how some of the freed convicts were able to successfully remake themselves in New South Wales.

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### **A burial containing foetal and newborn human skeletal remains from the Parramatta Justice Precinct**

*Denise Donlon*

This presentation describes the human foetal and newborn human skeletons found in a single grave in the grounds of the former Parramatta Hospital, now the Parramatta Justice Precinct. The burial is tentatively dated to the second phase of the convict hospital c 1795 : 1810. The possible ancestry of the remains is discussed. If the remains are of European ancestry then they are of outstanding historical significance in that few such remains, especially juvenile, have been found in Australia in this time period of Australian European settlement. Also they provide information on the late 18th and early 19th century attitudes to death. Growth and development of the child during pregnancy may be determined from the age and size determination. Also it may be possible to throw light on the nutrition of the mothers using

isotope analysis as well as gaining insight into the taphonomic changes. The possibility of using DNA technology to look at relationships with living Australians will also be discussed.

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### **Health Concerns and Remedies in 19th-Century Parramatta: A look at Patent and Proprietary medicines**

*E. Jeanne Harris*

Medical improvements were significant during the nineteenth century, but in Australia there was still an acute lack of qualified doctors and a visit to a physician was expensive. Consequently, many people relied upon home remedies, consulting their own home medical books and recipes that had been handed down from generation to generation. Others turned to the highly advertised patent and proprietary medicines. Patent and proprietary medicine bottles found on archaeological sites have the potential to tell us more than dates and market access patterns. They can provide a wealth of information on the health concerns of the site's occupants, what manner of ailments they were afflicted with and possibly the type of ailments that they attempted to treat without benefit of professional consultation. To this end, a study was undertaken of documented information obtained from medicine bottles from several recent archaeological investigations in Parramatta to determine the nature of the health concerns of Parramatta's citizens, what commercial products they used, if their purchases were influenced by advertising in local publications and if socioeconomic status is reflected in patterns of self-medication.

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### **Improved mineralogical and petrological characterisation of clay artefacts from sites in Parramatta and Sydney, Australia, using an automated analysis system**

*Alan Butcher and Pieter Botha and Mary Casey*

In this study, a scanning electron microscope-based mineralogical analysis system has been used to create false colored digital images of artefacts from sites in Parramatta and Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. The images allow unique insights into the mineral assemblages and textures of artefacts, which included various items of pottery (mixing bowl, plaques, chamber pots, plate, bowl, dish and stoneware bottle), as well as bricks, which generally date between 1810-1830s. The aim of the study was to investigate whether the automated system (known as QEMSCAN) could reliably distinguish imported artefacts from those suspected to be locally made by early settlers. The results show that a combination of unique textures and mineral phases can be used to separate the artefacts into groups, and a clear distinction between a mixing bowl, reputed to be imported from the UK, from all other items is achievable. This application of the technology, although still under development, shows great promise as it is automatic and can be run at variable resolutions to capture a range of textures in different materials. The resulting digital data can be used to quantify many of the attributes archaeologists are typically interested in but currently can only be attained by conventional, time-consuming methods (such as optical, XRD, SEM, EPMA).

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## **New evidence for local production and trade of bone buttons, smoking pipes roof tiles at early Parramatta**

*Robyn Stocks*

This paper will focus on three different classes of artefacts found during excavation of several historic sites at Parramatta in 2002-2006. Local production of bone buttons, and new types of clay smoking pipes and roof tiles will be discussed in relation to various aspects of the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century society. The resourcefulness of the convicts, soldiers and settlers in adapting old world technologies to the new landscape is revealed in the manufacture, distribution and use of these artefacts. The retrieval techniques of the various excavations, particularly those that centered on the three stages of the Parramatta Hospital, enabled a better recovery of artefacts. In turn this has led to an improved typology and an understanding of the constant reuse of items during the first decades of the colony. The ongoing analysis also indicates that there appears to be differences between production and trade of specific items in Parramatta to that in Sydney Cove. This divergence may reflect the broader issues of inconstant availability of skilled labour in certain trades, the differences in resources between the coast and the river plain, the general lack of imported goods, and the difficulties of transport. This situation appears to have been most acute during the first decades of Parramatta, necessitating local but temporary entrepreneurial activity.

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## **ABORIGINAL LIFE IN THE SYDNEY BASIN FROM THE DISTANT PAST TO COLONIAL TIMES**

*Val Attenbrow*

*The Sydney Basin is a major geological structural basin covering an area of about 36,000 sq km, stretching some 380 km north-south along the coast from just north of Newcastle to Durras near Batemans Bay in the south, and extending inland some 260 km to Ulan and 135 km at Portland. It has a diverse landscape - principally sandstone plateaux, but also undulating terrain such as the Cumberland Plain and the southern Hunter Valley; in elevation it stretches from sea level to almost 1,300 m in the western Blue Mountains.*

*Aboriginal life in the Sydney Basin has been documented and explored through archaeological and historical investigations for well over a hundred years. These studies have focussed on many varied aspects of Aboriginal life providing a wealth of information in the form of artefact and faunal collections and a diverse range of published and unpublished documents. These data are not only still being analysed and re-analysed but are being added to today by the results of current fieldwork. Papers presented in this session look at various sets of evidence - stone artefact assemblages, rock-art, faunal remains and site distribution patterns. They are also set in different geographic regions - the Cumberland Plain, the Blue Mountains, the Illawarra and coastal Sydney. Each paper provides views on different aspects of Aboriginal life in different parts of the Sydney Basin during the distant past and colonial times.*

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## **Aboriginal life in the Sydney Basin from the archaeological record: a brief overview**

*Val Attenbrow*

An overview of the archaeological work that has been undertaken in the Sydney Basin highlighting the variety of studies and projects that have been carried out and the contributions they have made to our understanding of Aboriginal life and culture in the area.

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## **Archaeology of the Wongawilli Creek Area, Woronora Plateau**

*Jamie Reeve and Melanie Thomson*

Recent fieldwork has focused on identifying archaeological sites in the area around Wongawilli Creek, between Lake Cordeaux and Lake Avon on the Woronora Plateau, near Wollongong. This paper presents an appraisal of recent survey results from the Wongawilli study area. In addition, the numerous rockshelters found in the area are compared with topographic variables using a GIS analysis to better understand their spatial distribution. The results highlight how the use of GIS can help develop effective survey methodology, analysis and interpretation in similar rugged sandstone environments. Furthermore, this fieldwork emphasises how the intensive survey of a small area can provide an important addition to the wider picture of Aboriginal life in the Sydney Basin.

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## **A landscape approach to archaeology in the Cumberland Plain: investigating the importance of a stone resource**

*Felicity Barry*

Knowledge about the procurement of raw materials and the distribution of material from specific sources can add greatly to our understanding of hunter-gatherer mobility strategies. Within the Cumberland Plain in western Sydney, Plumpton Ridge near Blacktown is a source of silcrete which for some time has been viewed by archaeologists as a 'significant' resource. Yet, there has been only limited investigation to substantiate this view. The Western Sydney Orbital/Westlink M7 Road project provided data with which to investigate trends in use for this stone resource across the western Cumberland Plain. To investigate the significance of Plumpton Ridge as a source resource several questions were posed; these included: was a distance decay trend visible in the artifact assemblages with increasing distance from Plumpton Ridge? Is it likely that other silcrete sources influenced the distribution of Plumpton Ridge silcrete? Were people exploiting certain types of sources of stone over others? and, were some outcrops valued for the quality of material found there? Distance decay analyses were applied to determine the relationship between the distribution of silcrete in eight archaeological sites within a series of zones extending out from Plumpton Ridge. It was not possible to propose a direct link to Plumpton Ridge as silcrete formation processes in the Cumberland Plain, as well as variations in the quality of silcrete material of individual artifacts and at sources are presently not well understood. However, analyses did show a 'distinct' decay trend within 15 km of the Plumpton Ridge area.

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## **Rock Art of the Wollemi, Highlights and High points**

*Wayne Brennan*

A summary of the work performed over the last five years in the Wollemi National Park, located in the Blue Mountains World Heritage Area, a rugged wilderness 80km North west of Sydney. The pristine sandstone country has yielded many surprises within the pigment art assemblage and some particularly interesting wooden artefacts and rare petroglyphs. The research involves many people from the Darkinjung and Wiradjari nations, bushwalkers, scientists and members of various government agencies. The project has helped supply vital information to the Department of Environment and Heritage for its renomination of the Blue Mountains Area for World Heritage listing on cultural values. It has also played an important role in helping better manage the cultural landscape of the region through training, identification, and developing awareness and education opportunities for protection of rock art. Recent findings by the team include a large platform with over forty engravings as well as a hafted stone axe. Some of the benefits that the project offers, outside of the archaeology, will also be discussed including contemporary Aboriginal views and the impact of the art on local artists, musicians and dancers.

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## **Archaeology, history & (pre)history of fish and fishing in Sydney before & after AD1788**

*Sarah Colley*

Describes new research into the economic, dietary and social role of fish and fishing in Sydney before and after British colonisation in AD 1788. The study uses a combination of archaeological and documentary evidence to develop new understandings of both Indigenous (pre)histories and

histories of early colonial Sydney with a focus on interactions between Aborigines and colonial settlers. Over 700 species of fish are found in Sydney Harbour today and many of these may occur in the archaeological record. Due to limits of Australian modern fish reference collections the project also involves developing a 'virtual fish reference collection' using digital imaging which combines resources from the University of Sydney, the Australian Museum and the Australian National University in Canberra to assist with taxonomic identification.

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## **AGENTS AND AGENCY: ARCHAEOLOGY, HERITAGE MANAGEMENT AND THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT**

*Steve Brown, Kathryn Przywolnik, Katrina Stankowski and Anna Wong*

*Professor Geoff Gallop has argued that there is another way of governing that moves away from the New Public Management paradigm and the politics of pragmatism of the last decade. He terms it Strategic Government, meaning not just a renewed belief in the role of the state in our economy and society but a renewed belief in social change as the desired objective of government action. We the convenors of this session would argue that the role of archaeology is diminishing, or at least losing profile, within government. This may be in part because as a professional group we do not bring our knowledge base and skills to bear on contemporary issues such as social change, global warming and the threat of terrorism. Is this so? If so why? If Geoff Gallop is right about Strategic Government, what opportunities does it present for archaeologists in and out*



of government to engage more deeply with contemporary issues and communities? This session seeks to explore through a series of solicited papers and a panel discussion the current place of archaeology in government, and more specifically within heritage management. As regulators and managers, do we exemplify best-practice? Is the work of archaeologists within government well communicated to those outside? What partnership opportunities are there for archaeologists to contribute creatively to the business of government? Is archaeology relevant to the government's responsibilities in managing heritage? What are the directions and goals for the future?

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## **Archaeology as a management tool: Hartley Historic Site a Case Study**

*Steven Ring*

If the role of archaeology is diminishing or at least losing profile within government then the implications is that at some stage it must have been in a position of influence and had impact on the development of government policy. I would argue that this was not the case and that the role of archaeology in government agencies (NSW) has evolved during the past three decades in tandem with the development of archaeology as a profession. Does archaeology have the potential as a discipline to influence or provide input into contemporary issues such as global warming and social change or is the desire to contribute based on a need to be seen as relevant in world where there are increasing demands on limited funding. The answer to both is yes, however archaeology as a profession needs to alter its research paradigms in order to contribute to the broader social issues and this would appear unlikely to occur in the short term. How you define archaeology and its practice determines its level of

relevance to the questions raised by the panel. I would argue that a broad definition of archaeology makes it a very important management tool particularly for those at the coal face. This has been the case in relation my management of Hartley Historic Site with the NSW Parks and Wildlife Division of DECC and input into the management of other sites within the Blue Mountains Region. Do we exemplify best practice - probably not? Do I perceive this as a problem? No because resource constraints are a reality for all of us and yes if in a regulatory role we expect a higher standard from those that we deal with. As regulators we need to ensure that legislative requirements for managing archaeological sites produce results that enhance our knowledge base and are not seen as a financial burden on the land owner.

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## **English Heritage and the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) as an example of governments' role in heritage**

*Ingrid Ward*

Cultural resources are an important non-renewable national asset that, like the mineral resources in which they often occur, are finite and need protection. In 2002, the UK government introduced the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) in order to address a range of environmental problems in areas affected by extraction of primary land-won and marine dredged aggregates resources. In the first four years, geoarchaeological research funded by English Heritage (EH) through the ALSF has significantly progressed our understanding and safeguarding the historic environment in areas impacted by aggregate extraction. Most of the funding has been allocated towards strategic research and survey aimed at characterisation

of both the mineral and archaeological resource, and also towards monitoring and management of the archaeological resource. A smaller but significant contribution has been directed at development and application of new survey techniques as well as unexpected discoveries. The ALSF has been very successful in promoting access to, and understanding and enjoyment of, the historic environment through programmes of outreach, education, interpretation and community involvement. It is one example of how government can have a role in heritage management and in promoting partnership and joint working across different stakeholder groups. Given the wealth of mineral resources in Australia and increasing awareness on archaeological resources there is scope for a similar scheme to be adopted here.

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## **Archaeology in New Contexts: Using the Past in Design for the Future**

*Caitlin Allen*

Often our access to significant archaeological remains is confined to windows of opportunity on individual sites. While these sites tell interesting stories in themselves, it is often difficult to connect them conceptually or physically to one another, or to envisage them in the urban or rural landscapes in which they once existed. Regional and local planning policy can further obscure site specific contexts and evidence of broader historic urban planning principles still evident in street grids, views, setbacks and density of development. This paper explores opportunities for conservation of important archaeological sites on a landscape basis at city-wide and neighbourhood-wide scales. It will look at planning tools and architectural design techniques that can be used as individual sites are developed, to

progressively build interpretation of the development of our historic centres, on a landscape basis. Case studies include: a design for the Sydney Olympic Village; development over the penal settlement at Port Macquarie, the Sydney Conservatorium of Music Redevelopment; and a strategy for archaeological landscape management in Parramatta in Sydney's west.

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### **Managing Expectations: the Japanese Midget Submarine M24**

*Leah Mckenzie*

In November 2006 a team of amateur divers announced via 60 minutes that they had discovered the 3rd Japanese midget submarine which had been involved with the attack on Sydney on 31 May 1942. It torpedoed the HMAS Kuttabul, escaped through the Sydney Heads and disappeared, never to be seen again. Following the '60 Minutes' program a media frenzy erupted. The Department of the Environment and Water Resources, who administer the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976 and the Heritage Office NSW who have delegated management responsibilities were faced with a number of issues. Firstly to ascertain whether there was a wreck and if it was the missing Japanese midget submarine the M24. If the find was confirmed to ensure all interested stakeholders were engaged in the process and kept informed of what had been found and how it would be managed. The Commonwealth, NSW and Japanese Government needed to discuss how the discovery should be managed and discuss future options for the M24. While the NSW Heritage Office has concentrated on the archaeological aspects of documenting the M24 the Department's role is to coordinate information and manage activities for all stakeholders including the amateur divers and the media.

The paper will look at the different stakeholders involved, their needs, their activities and responsibilities and how it is being coordinated.

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### **M24: Management and interpretation of the Japanese midget submarine detected off Sydney**

*Tim Smith*

November 2006 saw the discovery of the missing Imperial Japanese Navy midget submarine, M24, off Sydney's Northern Beaches. The last of only two Japanese submarines lost in Australian waters and awaiting discovery, the protection and management of this rare site type has been a priority of the Heritage Office, NSW Department of Planning. M24 Project Manager Tim Smith will recount the critical stages required to ensure the site's heritage values were safeguarded and substantial management issues which have come to the fore - including issues of war dead, next-of-kin interests, unexploded ordnance, political sensitivities, site fragility and interrogation of historical and archaeological data. This paper will illuminate the archaeological survey partnerships conducted at the site to date and provide an update on the current understanding of the crew's final moments and possible actions as suggested through this data sampling.

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### **Cultural heritage management as environmental management for social change**

*David Guilfoyle and Jennifer Strickland*

Within any society crippled by colonial histories it makes sense to develop and embed a community-driven heritage management system that provides the mechanism for achieving positive

cultural, social, environmental and economic outcomes. Currently, to work as a consultant archaeologist within the Western Australia system is to contribute to the disempowerment of people and the dissolution of the cultural heritage landscape. The evolution of natural resource management (NRM) has the potential to have a positive influence for heritage conservation, community/social outcomes, and effective policy changes pertaining to Australian cultural heritage management. Regional strategic plans developed by NRM bodies engage Indigenous communities and set management action targets for the protection of cultural heritage values. The values are not focussed solely on heritage place protection but also values relating to ownership and engagement in the process of project development and planning. On the ground, the power of NRM stems not only from the well-resourced, long-term nature of the programs, but also the integrative nature of projects that links government agencies, conservation groups, communities and specialists at a project-by-project basis, and when done right, led by the Indigenous community. In southwest Western Australia, the integration of NRM and cultural heritage management has commenced, resulting in a number of direct, positive outcomes for not only cultural heritage but also traditional NRM operations, and with clear and direct social outcomes. This paper explores several case studies from this Region as a mechanism to evaluate the benefits and challenges for NRM, government, community and archaeologists as the process of integration expands. The challenge is to use this platform to positively influence the problematic structures and legislative requirements that govern current heritage management in Western Australia, and to embed greater community control and protection of the Region's threatened natural and cultural heritage landscape.

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## Nation Building through UNESCO's World Heritage List: Auschwitz-Birkenau, Hiroshima and Robben Island

Olwen Beazley

In 1978 the Communist State Party of Poland nominated Auschwitz-Birkenau to UNESCO's World Heritage List (List). It was not, however, as one might expect, nominated as the universal trope and symbol of the Jewish Holocaust. In 1995 the State Party of Japan nominated the Hiroshima Peace memorial to the List but the purpose was not primarily to record the annihilation of the city by the atomic bomb Little Boy. In 1998, the State Party of South Africa nominated Robben Island to the List expressly to create it as the iconic site of the 'new' South Africa. This paper will demonstrate that the commonality of these disparate places is that they were all nominated to the List by governments seeking to provide a material focus for the creation of state framed memories, political ideologies as part of their wider nation building projects. It will illustrate how the creation of memory through location in places inscribed on the List, is a tool that governments have used to attempt to create cohesive identities and the act of nation building, both domestically and within the international community. It will also illustrate that through this creation the master narrative of the State masks individual experience and the multitude of unheard voices whose stories have not been validated by the official discourse presented to the World Heritage Committee.

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## Panel Discussion

Chaired by Steven Ring

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## ARCHAEOETHNOGRAPHY: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE RECENT AND CONTEMPORARY PAST

Rodney Harrison and John Schofield

*While the concept of ethnoarchaeology, or the use of analogies derived from observations of contemporary or historic behaviour to explain processes in the past is well known, this session inverts this pursuit to ask what happens when we turn the archaeological gaze to the recent and contemporary past. What fresh perspectives on that which we might think of as a familiar past emerge from the study of contemporary material culture? How can archaeology contribute to an understanding of modernity and the politics of the past in the present? This session builds on an exciting new body of work on the archaeology of the recent and contemporary past. The papers explore theoretical perspectives and case studies in the archaeology of the second half of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first, including issues raised in the research and management of the heritage of the recent past; and on the archaeology of the future.*

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## Found On Rubbish Dumps (FORD) and Still Holden Together: The Archaeology of Cars on Farms

Diana Smith

Transporting the mind using cars on farms began when the first car to 'die' on a rural property was parked at a particular place for an indefinite period alongside

obsolete agricultural machines and horse-drawn vehicles. The inelegance of defunct cars bristling in corners of paddocks is at odds with our capacity for understanding this distinct relationship that farmers maintain with motorcars. In this paper the reasons why and how people on farms continue to engage with their cars are discussed. The meanings we afford to cars during their useful life are accessible and by their very recency, so too is their purpose and place in farm graveyards of vehicles and machines. Cars on farms remain with their owners and subsequent inheritors by the importance of their role in the unfolding drama of rural life.

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## Archaeoethnography? An introduction to the archaeology of the recent and contemporary past

Rodney Harrison and John Schofield

The archaeology of the contemporary past, that is, the archaeology of places and events that have occurred within the space of recent or living memory, is a dynamic new field which engages critically with what it means to be 'us', with the politics of modernity, and with the nature, shape and relevance of archaeology as a contemporary research practice. Over the past decade, a number of archaeologists, artists and academics working in cognate fields have begun to explore the limits of, and potential for, an archaeology of the contemporary past. The aim of this paper is to provide an introduction and overview of the field as it is emerging, and to introduce some of our ideas for its future by way of an introduction to the conference session.

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## **The Archaeology of Poverty and Human Dignity: Charity and the Work Ethic in a 1930s Depression Era Itinerant's Camp on the Toowoomba Range Escarpment, Queensland**

*Bryce Barker and Lara Lamb*

The Great Depression of 1929-1938 had a profound impact on Australian Society not only shaping individual worldviews but also bringing about profound change to some of the nation's core institutions. During this time there was widespread loss of employment and subsequent poverty, which frequently led to a degree of social marginalization. This paper outlines the ethnohistory and archaeology relating to a Great Depression camp for unemployed men, that was established on the edge of Toowoomba, Queensland in 1932. The camp was self sufficient and highly ordered, complete with ornamental gardens, paved and cobbled pathways and formal kitchen, dining and sleeping quarters. In this paper we explore the nexus between the evident work ethic, notions of human dignity and the concept of 'deserving charity', to conclude that the marginalization of individuals at this particular camp was not as complete as is frequently assumed for this period in history.

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## **Revolution is the New Black: Graffiti, art and mark-making practices over time**

*Ursula Frederick*

From Ned Kelly and Wandjina to Che Guevara and Star Wars figures, contemporary graffiti practice draws upon a vast visual culture of personal, local, national and global significance to generate a diverse repertoire of word and image inscriptions. In this paper archaeological methods

are employed to study emerging trends in Australia's early twenty-first century graffiti to consider the social, cultural and political valency of these activities. What may an analysis of distribution and formal attributes tell us about graffiti 'artists'? How does graffiti operate to impart meaning to the fabric of our urban environments: the walls, streets and buildings and the uses of public space? This paper explores the motivations for mark-making behaviors and considers how recently created graffiti, alongside its contemporary significance, has a deep historical trajectory which may inform our understanding of visual culture production in the past. Moving beyond the longstanding interpretation of graffiti as territorializing behavior, preliminary results suggest that graffiti functions further as intervention and play. The study specifically considers the reiterative potential of particular formal and technical attributes, including internet networks, to disseminate a discourse of revolution and to mobilize socio-political change.

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## **Critical Masses: Interpreting Australia's Cold War Nuclear Sites**

*Mick Boderick*

Despite efforts at preservation and recognition of significance by cold war historians in the UK and the USA, little systematic work has been conducted in Australia to showcase the nation's (often secret and contentious) post-war scientific and industrial achievement in nuclear technologies and their related infrastructure. While there has been detailed accounting of Woomera, the Salisbury rocket facility in South Australia and the HIFAR reactor at Lucas Heights, a comprehensive analysis of Australia's nuclear cold war remains elusive irrespective of the 1984 Royal Commission. Indeed, ongoing document declassifications and the 30-

year release of Cabinet archives are providing means to unearth forgotten or suppressed atomic histories and their related topographies and artefacts. Drawn from recent site visits, this paper will present an audio-visual sample of the remnant detritus and archaeological footprints of the British nuclear testing program conducted on the Monte Bello islands, and at Emu field and Maralinga. Similarly, the abandoned and redundant geodesic satellite dish and dome at Nurrungar, the former down-range facility at Talgarno near Broome (built at considerable cost in 1960 but never operational) and the still-functioning communications facility at North West Cape all provide evidence of the massive national and international resources devoted to C3I (command, control, communication & Intelligence) throughout the cold war. These resources included, amongst multiple capabilities, ICBM/SLBM launch detection and early warning, communication with nuclear submarines, and realtime telemetry of missile overflights from Woomera and pin-pointing warhead accuracy. The paper will also describe how researchers at Murdoch University are working with key stakeholders to develop and apply innovative digital media products and techniques to interpret such locales both in situ and in virtual domains.

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## **(E)states of mind, from Utopia to Dystopia: the archaeology and heritage of public housing in Britain**

*Rodney Harrison*

State subsidized housing policies developed as a brave utopian socialist experiment during the interwar period in Britain, reaching its zenith in the mid 1970s, at which time council housing supplied almost a third of the nation's housing. However, during the past thirty years, council housing has come to be viewed as



part of a dystopian social cycle, the buildings and associated landscapes themselves have become a symbol of poverty, substance abuse and violence. From an early history associated with slum clearance and the development of idealized homes for the nation's poor, council estates are now more often viewed themselves as slums, their design and 'materiality' perceived as contributing to, or even creating, a series of social problems. This paper describes a new project which considers the history and heritage of public housing in Britain. I propose, following earlier work by Buchli (1999) and Buchli and Lucas (2001) that an archaeological approach to the material world of public housing has the potential to reveal not only the ways in which changing state ideologies are expressed through their design, but also the ways in which individuals have (and continue to) engage with their spaces and material culture to manage the conditions of everyday life, and how such places exist within counter-discursive urban and suburban worlds. Council estates will also be discussed as significant heritage landscapes associated with an important period of British working class history, and some of the problems associated with their management as heritage places will be considered.

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### The gravity of archaeology

*Alice Gorman*

One of the defining features of the material culture of space exploration is the fact that much of it is "out there": in orbit around celestial bodies, on planetary surfaces, or beyond the heliopause at the end of the solar system. In outer space, we have to rethink the meaning of place. Cartesian coordinates must be replaced with equations of motion to describe the ceaseless movement of heavenly objects in relation to centres of gravity.

Archaeological sites in space are not solid condensations of artefacts, hundreds or thousands of years compressed into layers perhaps only centimeters deep. The materials of an archaeological deposit become rather a cloud or swarm. But for both earth and space, gravity is the structuring force. In this paper I want to re-conceptualise archaeological sites according to their position in the gravity well. How are spatial and chronological relationships manifested in microgravity? What are the implications for terrestrial, maritime and celestial archaeology?

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### The Office—archaeology or soap opera?

*John Schofield*

How many of us, as archaeologists, have had the opportunity – or indeed the desire – to return to our former workplace following relocation, but prior to its conversion or development for a new use? How many of us have then wandered the empty corridors, and walked into offices that were previously 'off-limits' to see what senior management or Public Affairs departments left behind? And how many of us have returned to our own particular workplaces - places we typically personalise with great enthusiasm and creativity - and remembered events that occurred there, friendships made or professional relations damaged, yet found no evidence at all for our own existence, only a week after we left? In July 2006, a week after English Heritage finally abandoned its prestigious central London headquarters, but before the developers moved in, I returned with a camera and notebook to see what we had left behind.

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## ARCHÉOLOGUES SANS FRONTIÈRES? HOW DO BORDERS, LOCAL AND NATIONAL CONTEXTS AND CONCEPTS SHAPE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE IN AUSTRALIA?

*Tracy Ireland*

*The importance of nationalist discourses in shaping or influencing concepts of heritage and archaeological interpretations is a subject that has been widely canvassed in archaeological and heritage literature world wide over at least the last decade. But what are the realities of working across jurisdictions, communities and borders in Australia? Is there a national archaeology practice in Australia or groups of regional archaeologies? Has the situation promoted or hampered archaeological practice and the development of archaeological knowledge? This session is open to theoretical discussions, case studies or reviews from all areas of archaeology and archaeological heritage management. Topics range from defining concepts of 'national heritage value', issues in working under different legislative regimes, academic cultures and political contexts, to developing global or transnational perspectives in archaeological research and heritage management.*

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### From the National Estate to the National List: working with concepts of 'nation' in Australian heritage management

*Tracy Ireland*

While it is clear that heritage practice is the cultural practice of making use of the past, the paradigm of inherent significance 'the concept that cultural

significance is located in places, landscapes and objects, rather than in the cultural practices that constitute them as meaningful' remains dominant in our cultural institutions and in our heritage legislation. In this paper I argue that heritage management frameworks in Australia have tended to over-emphasize the national boundaries of Australia's past and de-emphasize its involvement in broader spheres. Even the context of empire has been downplayed in the development of 'historic themes' for heritage. I will review recent changes in Commonwealth heritage legislation to explore how concepts of national heritage significance have evolved to become even more closely tied to a narrow definition of the Australian nation and its so called core national values and icons. It is important to critique this process of attributing heritage value because of the way in which heritage can not only reflect collective identity and understandings of the past, but also, through its incorporation into institutions, become a material condition capable of shaping concepts of identity and world views.

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### **Transnational historical archaeologies**

*Tim Murray*

Historical archaeology has always been concerned with transnational matters—particularly the great flows of people, material culture, technology and of course capital, that left Europe for the peripheries and have been washing back and forth ever since. Over the past 40 years practitioners have sought to contribute to a broader understanding of how new societies were created from old (either emigrant or indigenous), and how class, ethnicity and gender have played themselves out in the nations created out of imperialism and colonialism. However while

these are, to an extent, local and unique phenomena, they have taken place within the broader context of global modernity. In this paper I will discuss the basis of this broader approach to historical archaeology and illustrate it with examples.

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### **International Conventions and Behaving Unconventionally: Is Australia Meeting its Legal and Ethical Obligations with Respect to the World's Archaeology?**

*Andrew Sneddon*

Less than ten years after the end of the Second World War, 48 of the world's governments, horrified by the devastation caused by the war, signed the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict ('the Hague Convention'). The convention was designed (among other things) to protect the cultural property of occupied nations and was founded on the principle that 'damage to cultural property belonging to any people whatsoever means damage to the cultural heritage of all mankind'. Australia was a proud signatory to the convention in 1954, in keeping with its then active role in the foundation and promotion of the United Nations. Less than fifty years later, the Australian government joined a 'Coalition of the Willing', and upon the invasion of Iraq watched with barely a murmur as the antiquities of Baghdad were looted and destroyed. In the light of these events, this paper will consider the legal and ethical obligations of Australia for the protection of the world's archaeological relics, with a consideration of relevant international conventions and treaties. It will question the diminishing role that our country has played in this area since the Hague Convention. The paper will propose 'new ground' that the Australian government might explore in order to retake the

initiative in this important field of cultural heritage management.

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### **ANZAC Day, Globalisation and Heritage**

*Jane Lydon*

There has been an astonishing rise of emotion surrounding the commemoration of Anzac Day in recent years, both at home and in Turkey. On the face of it, this phenomenon defies recent cultural analysis that emphasizes both the world's increasing interconnectedness, as well as the problems with nationalist frameworks for Australian heritage – both critiques prompting calls by historians for transnational histories that re-site the nation within longer-term, more global accounts of migration and exchange. Today the Gallipoli legend reinscribes a core national myth, drawing upon collective values that resonate with a domestic audience while asserting the Australian nation's global parity within a league of nations. The narrative's evolution exemplifies the process of selection and valorization involved in the national deployment of heritage, bringing together a range of sometimes contradictory messages. The Australian government's endorsement of Gallipoli as the story of a nation forged in battle contrasts with its concurrent refusal to acknowledge more unpalatable aspects of the colonial past, such as indigenous dispossession. In some forms, the legend also promotes a vision of world peace and friendship: in an age of globalization and diaspora, remembrance of the campaign seems able to accommodate our need for unity, reconciling former enemies and forging a new international brotherhood.

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## AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGY: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

**Tim Murray**

*Conceived as a means of commemorating 50 years since the death of Vere Gordon Childe. The session provides an opportunity for reflection about the theory(ies) and practice(s) of archaeology in Australia and what they can tell us about where we have come from and the places we might be going to. The goal of taking stock and identifying points of growth, tension, possibility or difficulty implies that we seek contributions representing a diversity of views and contexts – pure and applied, heritage management and presentation, education and training, indigenous and migrant. Perhaps we might edge closer to a clearer understanding of the role archaeology might play in Australian society, given that it still does not lead to an increase in the production of either bombs or butter.*

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### What if Gordon Childe had Travelled the Canning Stock Route?

*Peter Veth and Josephine McDonald and Howard Morphy*

Vere Gordon Childe envisaged broad scale relationships between archaeological cultures of the Northern Hemisphere. In reconciling the central tenets of Processual and Post-Processual archaeologies he noted that 'humans do not adapt to the world as it really is but to the world as people imagine it to be'. Taking this paradigm to investigate connections over large geographic areas allows us to contextualize the archaeologies of the Australian Western Desert. The Canning Stock Route transects an extensive desert landscape. A rich archaeological record has been revealed along this transect

- covering some 30,000 years of occupation. In the recent past this occupation is characterised by extreme social dynamism and change. A recently awarded ARC Linkage Grant (quantum of 2.2M) with seven industry partners will address management issues and the interpretation of cultural values along the Stock Route. Specifically, the extremely diverse and abundant rock art corpus will be recorded and dated and the most recent graphic traditions envisaged within the domestic and totemic landscapes of Western Desert custodians. One of the central research aims is to understand the very high levels of stylistic heterogeneity evident in the rock art assemblages located in isolated ranges across the Western Desert. Some of these graphic systems and occupation patterns operate over enormous distances (thousands of kilometers). We need to develop paradigms at a scale comparable to those of VG Childe to contextualize this world as Western Desert peoples imagine it to be.

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### Where to now for Indigenized archaeology? Possibilities for the future

*Ian Lilley*

Indigenized archaeology has emerged with the postcolonial Zeitgeist and is capturing the attention of archaeologists the world over, whether they work with Indigenous peoples or not. Australia is widely recognized to be at the forefront of these developments, but we may be approaching a philosophical and methodological impasse in our attempts to meld Indigenous and Western approaches to the generation and management of knowledge. With specific reference to the perception of landscape, this paper considers how it might be possible to avoid this impasse by producing truly new cosmopolitan knowledge

from the meeting of two very different ways of seeing the world.

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### Australian Archaeology 50 years after Childe

*Tim Murray*

Back in 1982, I very rashly made some predictions about the state of Archaeology in Australia 20 years hence. I have since also reflected on the importance of archaeologists in Australia engaging with the work of Gordon Childe, if not in its particulars, then very much in terms of his thoughts about the place of archaeology in society. In this paper I will revisit my predictions, canvass where they went wrong or right, and raise some points about the future of our discipline in Australia.

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### Creating the canon: Materializing Australian historical archaeology

*Graham Connah*

The sort of canon with which I am concerned is neither a misspelled antiquated weapon nor a member of the Christian clergy. Instead I use the word in the sense of a generally recognized body of major publications which are central to a particular discipline and that represent a material expression of its scholarship. The matter with which I am concerned is that, after a gestation of over thirty years, historical archaeology in Australia still appears to lack such a canon. By now we might have expected to have major research publications about Port Arthur, Norfolk Island, Sydney's First Government House, Port Essington, and other notable sites, as well as published versions of major doctoral theses, but instead we are mainly restricted to necessarily brief journal papers, or generalizing books that publishers have considered commercially viable, or grey literature that is difficult of access. There are a number of reasons for this

situation, of which the difficulty of publishing the major studies that we lack is perhaps the most important. However, we must ask whether we think it matters that such major studies are so rare. Do we wish to see our work contribute to a central core of scholarship that represents the discipline, or is it enough that we concentrate on the preservation of our material heritage instead of materializing it in a literary form?

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### **An outlook for assemblage analysis in Australian historical archaeology**

*Penny Crook*

As Australian historical archaeologists become more sophisticated in their analysis of artefacts recovered from archaeological sites, it is time to reconsider some fundamental elements that drive the assemblage analysis. While the triptych of form, fabric and decoration have served us well, other dimensions such as the quality of workmanship, offer a strong way forward. This paper will report on the results of doctoral research which saw the development of a system for analyzing quality flaws in 19th-century glass and ceramics. It will reflect upon the successes and challenges of the international research framework, the analysis of previously neglected documentary records and the need to develop time-efficient procedures which mesh with genuine research outcomes. It will also consider the implications of these findings for the future of assemblage analysis not just in Australia, but in the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries where historical archaeology is practiced.

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### **The Casselden Place Interpretation Scheme**

*Jeremy Smith*

In 2003-2003 a consortium of archaeologists from Godden Mackay Logan, Austral Archaeology and La Trobe University excavated a large site in central Melbourne. It remains the largest historical archaeological investigation ever undertaken in Victoria. The project enjoyed a high level of interest, and a variety of different initiatives were employed to make the excavation and its findings accessible for the community. With the completion of the fieldwork component, attention moved to the development of a quality interpretation scheme within the building which was constructed on the former dig site. The paper presents the results of the Interpretation Scheme, and also highlights and addresses some of the challenges that arose during its conception and development.

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### **Text-Free and Text-Aided to the Formal and Informed Archaeology of Rock-Art**

*John Clegg*

This paper is about studies of Aboriginal rock-art in Australia during the half-century from the late 1950s to now. A competent treatment of the topic needs and could be worth a large thesis, but this paper will be piecemeal and biased. In 1956 Christopher Hawkes published a paper in *American Anthropology* titled "Archaeological Theory and Method: Some Suggestions from the Old World" in which he distinguished Text-Aided Archaeology which studies situations about which something is known from written or witnessed sources, and Text-Free Archaeology which lacks such assistance. Historical and Classical Archaeologies are text-aided, Palaeolithic Archaeology is text-free. In 1998, many theoretical

generations later, Paul S. C Taçon and Christopher Chippindale reworded the proposition, though they did not refer to Hawkes' paper. While it seems obvious that the methods of formal archaeology are essential for both sorts, it has not happened that way in practice, partly because of different attitudes to archaeology.

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### **COMMUNICATING ARCHAEOLOGY**

*Wayne Johnson and Sarah Colley*

*What challenges do archaeologists face in Australia in communicating archaeology beyond the profession? What are some ways forward? Papers will present examples of successful communication of archaeology to various sectors of the public in Australia and elsewhere. Why have these projects been successful? What factors contributed to their success? The session will also examine challenges Australian archaeologists face in communicating with the public about their work and at ways of raising the public profile of our discipline. There will be particular focus on communicating archaeology to children, schools education and archaeology in print, broadcast and electronic media. Issues arising from this session are relevant to some of the key plenary themes of the conference.*

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### **'Happiness is a Warm Van': Transit, transition and the archaeology of the everyday**

*John Schofield*

The Van (2006) is a heritage research project with a difference: to unravel through archaeology the meaning and material culture of a familiar everyday object. In short we surveyed and excavated



an old (1991) Ford Transit van, used first by archaeologists and later by works and maintenance teams at the Ironbridge Museum. Our objectives: to see what can be learnt about a very particular, common and characteristic type of contemporary place; to establish what archaeologists and archaeology can contribute to understanding the way society, and specifically we as archaeologists, use these places; and to challenge and critique the very nature of contemporary archaeology: what is it, and who is it for? One of the outcomes of this project is a film ("In Transit" Greg Bailey, 14 mins) with which I will end this presentation.

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### **Why do students choose to study Archaeology at University?**

*Sarah Colley*

The paper presents results from a survey of over 150 first year students studying an introductory archaeology course at University of Sydney in 2006 and 2007. The students were asked about when and why they first became interested in archaeology, why they chose to study it at university, what kinds of archaeology they are most interested in (including their attitude to Australian archaeology) and their plans for future study and work. Most students in the study were more interested in studying archaeology overseas than in Australia and there was lack of interest in learning practical and professional skills which are required to work in the profession. The influence of the current NSW high schools curriculum and issues surrounding ancient history and history teaching seem to be key factors in the students' choice of university courses. This has implications for Australian universities and our profession.

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### **e-archaeology: an Australian case study**

*Nicole Bordes*

This paper addresses two parallel and interlinked problems: the development of digital archaeological resources and collections that focus on the publication and preservation of data, and the creation of tools for the analysis and visualization of these data. We present our design for and progress on the development of a prototype for an Australian archaeological digital collection based on data grid technologies and infrastructure and the development of a 3D reconstruction tool that visualizes excavated archaeological deposits and associated stratigraphy. We used data from three major archaeological projects in Queensland, Australia: the Mill Point Archaeological Project, Cania Gorge Regional Archaeological Project and Index of Dates from Archaeological Sites in Queensland. These case studies were selected to represent the different challenges in deploying these digital technologies to Australian archaeological applications.

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### **Selling Archaeology**

*Ben Churcher*

In an audio-visual world inundated with information on international archaeology, it is often hard to make the Australian voice heard. Within schools, however, there is an opportunity to highlight Australian archaeology in a meaningful, challenging and fun way. This session looks at the logistics of producing educational material based on two Australian archaeological excavations. The result was two very different educational products and this session will explore how these products were formulated and produced, and how they have been received within schools.

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### **Out of the Box: Archaeology on Australian Television**

*Stephen Nichols*

In this paper I will present the results of a content analysis study of archaeological documentary programs appearing on Australian free-to-air television. Although survey research suggests that mass media, particularly television, are one of the major ways in which the Australian public encounters archaeology, no systematic investigation of the archaeological content has previously been undertaken. The results of the study show that the archaeological documentary genre reinforces and perpetuates many familiar archaeological stereotypes and that Australian archaeology rarely if ever features in these programmes. The implications for Australian archaeology are discussed and potential strategies for engaging mass media in a public archaeology context are considered.

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### **Interpreting Townscape— Inside and Out: Feeding archaeological results into the public domain**

*Wayne Johnson*

The Rocks has been the subject of archaeological investigation since 1979. That same year saw the inception of the Burra Charter and the commencement of its application to the built environment of The Rocks, preserving where possible evidence of change and incorporating the evidence into the presentation of buildings and sites. Since 1989 extensive archaeological excavations have provided over 1.5 million artefacts and in some cases their associated structural remains such as at Foundation Park, Dawes Point Battery and the Cumberland/ Gloucester Street site. This material has been, and continues to be, utilized in

publications, commercial walking tours, documentaries and media reports as well as incorporated into the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority's schools education program and most recently The Rocks Discovery Museum. In 2006 the Authority launched its development of the Cumberland/ Gloucester St archaeological site in conjunction with Youth Hostels Australia. The innovative design will enable the remains of over 30 houses, pubs, shops and laneways to be incorporated into the development and be

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### **Educating Maritime Archaeology: New Ground for the Nautical Archaeology Society**

*Sarah Ward*

Originally formed in 1972 to promote local, national and international interest in our shared nautical heritage, the Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) has led the way educating maritime archaeology. Born out of the Mary Rose project, for the past 25 years, the NAS has been focused on the protection of maritime cultural heritage through education, research, conservation and dissemination, and in effect has become one of the largest public archaeology programs in existence. But what has the NAS really achieved and where is it heading? Will The Society continue to be the connection between Government and the Public in maritime archaeology? This paper will consider the place of the Society in the discipline, and outline plans for the future including the development of NAS Training and new national vocational qualifications, international initiatives, publications, projects and public archaeology programs, and will touch on the groundbreaking new project Benchmarking Competency in Maritime Archaeology: new ground for the NAS!

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### **Writing the Archaeology of Gotham**

*Diana diZerega Wall and Anne-Marie Cantwell*

We have written two books on the archaeology of New York City for the general public. One is an award-winning archaeological biography of the city, while the other is a collection of archaeological walking tours. In this paper, we discuss the genesis of the books and how they were received by both the public and the media. We also examine factors that we think contributed to their success and offer the insights that we gained through this experience.

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### **Out of the field and into the classroom: Australian Archaeology goes back to school**

*Louise Zarnati*

A problem exists today in History teaching in Australia: teenagers complain they hate Australian History and teachers are under fire for not teaching 'proper' Australian History in schools; yet over 11 000 students sat for the NSW Higher School Certificate examination in Ancient History in 2006. Why are students turning their backs on Australian History and choosing to study Ancient History in senior high school? One of the attractions is that Archaeology forms a significant part of the Ancient History syllabuses taught in some states, like NSW and Queensland. Students are fascinated by the discoveries and 'mysteries' of Archaeology, however, few of them ever get the opportunity to experience archaeology first hand and most are not aware that Archaeology is alive and well and being done in Australia. Excavations are now conducted behind screened fencing and the majority of reports are either published in obscure academic journals or simply filed away. On the positive side, the

time is now ripe for archaeologists and heritage consultants to forge links with schools and increase the profile of Archaeology in the context of Australian History: both political parties are in the process of developing of a national curriculum for Australian History and Archaeology is perceived by a significant number of students as 'hot'. In this paper I will suggest strategies that can be implemented by archaeologists to break new ground and communicate the results of their research to schools in order to stimulate an interest in Australian History and Archaeology on a national level.

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### **Actualising Archaeology for school students**

*James Manser*

Since 2001 the Educational Services and Tours unit at The Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority has developed and implemented archaeology- related school excursions for children up to 18yrs. Due to the nature of the precincts we manage, Darling Harbour and The Rocks, many of our individual programs focus on local history and, more specifically, the ways in which archaeology is used to find out about our past. As an educator it is particularly luxurious to be able to take students into locations where they can see, feel, touch and interact with the historical built environment, and associated archaeological remains and artefacts that they are not usually exposed to. The programs are designed to provide a springboard into introducing archaeology as a method of finding out about "people in a place at a certain time".

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## Archaeological Education at a School Level: The Perspective From the Nicholson and Macleay Museums

Craig Barker

This paper will review the methodology used by the Education Programs of Sydney University Museums when teaching archaeology to visiting school students. It will examine ways of making archaeological methods, theories and practices accessible for children, working within the NSW school syllabus and the role of museum education within the broader context of public archaeology.

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## The Archaeologists of the Future: Engaging Young People and the UK's Young Archaeologists' Club

Nicky Milsted

The UK's Young Archaeologists' Club (YAC) is a unique nationwide Club for children and young people aged 8-16 interested in archaeology and heritage. This paper by YAC Communications Officer Nicky Milsted outlines the Club's products and services, paying particular attention to the exclusive Club magazine *Young Archaeologist* and the hands-on opportunities (for both young people themselves and interested adults) available via the Club's network of local Branches. YAC has been a vital part of the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) since 1993, helping to fulfill its remit as 'an educational charity working throughout the UK to involve people in archaeology and to promote the appreciation and care of the historic environment for the benefit of present and future generations'. The paper will interrogate the success of this collaboration, and will introduce ways in which a 'YAC-like' model could be adopted elsewhere in the world. YAC itself is well-established in the UK, having

started as 'Young Rescue' in the early 1970s. Alumni of YAC include a wide range of practising archaeologists across the country's heritage sector, including the current Chief Executive of English Heritage, Dr Simon Thurley. The paper will conclude with a discussion of the value of the Club for the young people and their local communities, and the flow-on benefits for heritage and archaeology in the UK.

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## INDIGENOUS PERSPECTIVES ON AUSTRALASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Stephen Free

*This session portrays a range of excellent examples of cooperative approaches by various Government Departments at State and Commonwealth level working cooperatively with traditional Aboriginal Elders councils, Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALC), Aboriginal Elders and Aboriginal communities in all aspects of the discipline on both the south-eastern and western coastlines of Australia. The papers present a varying range and number of up to 20 Indigenous stakeholders working towards a more positive and collaborative approach to cultural heritage protection, conservation and management in Australia in the future – New Ground To Many.*

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## Murramarang Revisited: Refurbishment of an Aboriginal heritage interpretation walking track at Murramarang Aboriginal Area, near Ulladulla NSW

Philip Boot and Kris Carriage, Stephen Free, Michael Jarman, Graham Moore and Jackie Taylor

Murramarang Aboriginal Area (MAA) is a protected Aboriginal midden that covers approximately 60 hectares on the NSW South Coast between Ulladulla and Batemans Bay. It has been claimed that it is the largest known midden on the NSW coast. In March 2007 Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW (DECC) staff and the local Aboriginal community undertook a refurbishment of the MAA interpretive walking track by replacing outdated signs, managing vegetation and improving access for visitors. The project was designed and implemented by three indigenous staff (Carriage, Free, Moore) and three gubbahs (Boot, Jarman, Taylor) from the Parks and Wildlife, Climate Change and Environment Protection, and Culture and Heritage Groups of DECC and is an excellent example of how co-operation between indigenous and non-indigenous people can provide good management outcomes for Aboriginal cultural heritage places. Five years of negotiation between DECC and a number of Aboriginal stakeholder groups resulted in the production of new interpretive signs for placement along the walking track. The dune revegetation program instituted by Sue Feary in the 1980s had proved so successful that information described in some signs could no longer be related to physical objects at the sign location because those objects had been completely obscured by the vegetation. To resolve this signs were re-worded or re-located and some vegetation was



cut back to improve the visibility of interpreted features of the site. The project also involved archaeological excavations at the old and new sign locations to ensure that no significant Aboriginal objects, particularly Aboriginal ancestral remains, were disturbed during removal and installation of signs. These were the first excavations conducted at Murramarang since the 1970s. The excavations revealed relatively little cultural material within the disturbed deposits that surrounded the old 1980s signposts but potential ancestral remains were identified at one new sign location. Those remains were subjected to minimal disturbance and the sign was moved to another location nearby. Interestingly a concentration of stone artefacts were exposed below the post of one old sign, suggesting that the 1980s sign installation work had impacted artefact bearing deposits and that recovered stone artefacts had been returned to the pit prior to installation of the sign post. Some of the newly installed signs endeavour to articulate Murramarang's place within the coastal landscape and show connections between Murramarang Point and other significant elements of the spiritual landscape of the South Coast such as Didthul (Pigeon House Mountain) and Gulaga (Mount Dromedary), both of which can be seen from Murramarang. This paper will be illustrated by slides that show the rate of revegetation of the once bare dunes and others that show aspects of the refurbishment program.

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### **Restoring Connections: Cultural Landscape Management in Australia's South West**

*David Guilfoyle and Wayne Webb*

This paper outlines a project involving the assessment of segments of Nyungar cultural landscapes, southwest Australia,

in order to implement protection plans at both the local and regional level. In this project, Traditional Owners were engaged to identify heritage areas that they considered were under threat or degraded, and so a priority for on-ground actions to undertake restoration work. A set of recommendations were developed at each area that detailed the localized restoration work required. Significantly, each recommendation went beyond the site-specific level, and included recommendations relating to how the area should be protected at the regional or landscape-level; given the inter-connections of heritage places and pathways. Additionally, the patterns of inter-connections confirmed to known archaeological distributions that are only loosely connected to any regional system or model, and so the project has contributed to our understandings of the archaeological landscape. The method of implementation focused on undertaking localized restoration measures before connecting the area to its larger, cultural landscape by developing or linking with existing conservation corridors, and natural resource management (NRM) plans in general. This strategy has proven effective in empowering communities, providing greater context for archaeological studies/assessment, and for preserving segments of our degraded and threatened natural and cultural landscapes.

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### **Wombat Worries: Salvage Excavation of Five Human Individuals at Bournda National Park, South Coast of NSW**

*Stephen Free and Graham Moore*

This paper presents the outcomes of a salvage excavation of 5 human individuals revealed by wombat activities at Bournda National Park on the south coast of NSW in close consultation with the Bega Traditional Aboriginal Elders

Council (BTAEC) and Aboriginal community. As stated by Richard Wright in his report titled *Second Report on Bones Thrown Out of a Wombat's Burrow at Bournda National Park*, 23 July 2007, four of the individuals are aged between birth and 6-7 years with the fifth being an adult. Two of the children show osteological features of Aboriginal ancestry and the cause of death is unknown. This project was an excellent example of a cooperative approach by various divisions within the Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) NSW including the Parks and Wildlife Group (PWG), Climate Change and Environment Protection Group (CCEPG) South and Culture and Heritage Group (C&HG), working cooperatively with the Bega Traditional Aboriginal Elders Council Incorporated (BTAEC), the Bega Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) Aboriginal Elders and the Aboriginal community in all aspects of the salvage and assessment conclusions with Emeritus Professor Richard Wright.

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### **Working with Aboriginal stakeholders: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values along the Hume Highway, southern NSW**

*Kylie Seretis, Jackie Taylor and TBA*

The Roads and Traffic Authority of New South Wales has been undertaking heritage assessments along the Hume Highway, in the south of NSW, as part of improving road safety and transport efficiency along this main freight route between Sydney and Melbourne. The RTA commissioned a survey, both archaeological and an assessment of social/cultural values, with consultation and involvement of the local Aboriginal community to provide for an integrated assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage. The Highway duplication project offers an opportunity for a positive conservation outcome for

Aboriginal heritage. The detailed design takes into consideration all identified Aboriginal sites and while there are statutory controls to ensure that Aboriginal sites are protected, the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process was designed to ensure that places or features of cultural value within the landscape and of significance to Aboriginal people were also identified and conserved in addition to the physical sites and objects. The detailed Cultural Heritage Assessment Report has outlined the need for continuing consultation with the local Aboriginal community and future educational opportunities.

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## **INTIMATE ENCOUNTERS, DOMESTIC ENGAGEMENTS: NEW DIRECTIONS IN GENDER AND SEXUALITY RESEARCH**

**Eleanor Casella**

*The goal of this symposium is to stimulate research and discussion on issues of gender and sexuality in Australasian archaeology. As a result of the six 'Women in Archaeology' conferences held over the 1990s, research on gender relations and identities entered the mainstream discipline. This session with both re-examine the scholarly legacy of these seminal conferences, and explore new directions for understanding social relations among the men and women of pre/history. What do archaeological perspectives on places, objects, and heritage bring to broader studies of gendered and sexual identities? How does material culture inform us about the daily patterns of production and reproduction that sustained past lives? What can a material perspective add to existing fields of postcolonial, queer, gender, urban, and/or landscape studies?*

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## **'Proto-Convicts': Archaeology of the Nursery Ward at the Ross Female Factory**

*Eleanor Casella*

This paper will examine the archaeology of childhood within a mid-19th century British colonial prison. Established in 1847, the Ross Female Factory incarcerated transported female felons and their dependant children in the British penal colony of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), Australia. Termed "Factory" as a contraction of "Manufactory," the Ross prison enforced a disciplinary labour regime based on the Victorian era English workhouse system during its seven years of operation. While under sentence, convict mothers endured limited access to their infants and toddlers, who were separately accommodated in a communal Nursery Ward within the penal compound. Previous archival research has indicted this Nursery population typically ranged from 15 to 50 occupants, with children transferred to the Royal Orphan Institute in Hobart upon reaching five years of age. Presenting a combination of site survey and excavation results, this paper considers the material nature of life within this austere penal Nursery. It will discuss preliminary results of the January 2007 excavation season.

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## **Excavating desire: issues in queer archaeological heritage**

*Denis Byrne*

Rather than looking for evidence of homosexuality in the past, I consider the way that contemporary people interact with, draw meaning from, and inscribe meaning onto physical traces of the queer past as they encounter them in today's landscape. In what ways, for instance, has past sexuality been sedimented into the cultural landscapes we have inherited and to what

extent does this contribute to the eroticisation of the topographic surfaces on which we live today? If it is true that people in the past were corporeal, emotional, sexual, sensual beings then their archaeological traces presumably are constituted to some degree by these same qualities, however difficult it may be to 'excavate' these attributes. In everyday life, however, people 'excavate' the past not just with cool minds but with the warmth of desire and sensuality. They are no more disembodied, then, than the people whose traces they are looking for or at. What interests me is the way these two embodiments converge in the present.

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## **Gendered Landscapes, Sacred Monuments and the Past in northeastern NSW**

*Megan Goulding and Wendy Beck*

What does a gendered material archaeological perspective add to historic landscape studies? A 'new' landscape archaeology has developed recently in archaeological studies, especially in the UK (Johnson 2007). It includes a focus on material evidence to fully understand places at particular points in time. This includes such things as 'anthropological' accounts of the social life being materialised in the archaeology, that is, the gender relations of what men and women did in the course of the day or during ceremonies, plus an appreciation of how power and memory can be explored archaeologically in the landscape through the diverse meanings of individual places. The New England region of NSW is a source of rich archaeology and historical landscape accounts which can be used to write a 'new' and gendered landscape archaeology. Places of ceremony/bora/ritual are ones which have drawn attention since Bowdler originally (in 1981) suggested

that the high altitude Northern Tablelands was a male landscape, where only men ventured for ceremonies. We examine some of these places dating to hundreds of years ago, and in the twentieth century to see how things have changed or remained the same, in space and time.

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### **Discussions on Intimate Encounters: An Outside Perspective on the Gender & Sexuality Session**

*Mary Weismantel*

As session discussant, my comments will be directed towards creating a fresh dialogue between gender research in Australasia and the Americas and highlight new directions emerging from papers of the session.

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### **Glass Ceilings, Glass Parasols and Australian Academic Archaeology**

*Claire Smith and Heather Burke*

The 'glass ceiling' was a term coined to depict the invisible yet impenetrable barriers met by women seeking to advance to the uppermost levels of the corporate ladder. It is not simply a barrier encountered by an individual, but rather applies to particular groups of people who are kept from advancing as a result of attitudinal and organisational biases and internal systems that operate to the career disadvantage of women and minorities. Within the discipline of archaeology an interest in the status of women in the workplace was a core facet of an emergent archaeology of gender. Much has been accomplished since then, and in the early 21st century women are a fundamental part of the archaeological social landscape. But, despite this, have women really achieved equity in the workplace? Or is equity something that still needs to be pursued actively? How do women's careers

shape up when compared to those of men? Does the metaphorical glass ceiling exist in archaeology? Or is it simply a glass parasol that women hold up for themselves? How far have women come since the feminist push of the

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### **Beyond the domestic front: the multi-dimensional contexts of shellfishing and shell middens on Santa Isabel, western Solomon Islands**

*Melissa Carter*

This paper discusses some preliminary observations of shellfishing practices and midden formation in Kia village, located on the northwestern tip of Santa Isabel Island in the western Solomons. Along with tending their gardens, daily shell gathering and processing are subsistence activities undertaken by women. Today these activities result in the formation of prolific and dense shell midden deposits around the stilt houses that stretch along the village foreshore. For the inhabitants of northwestern Santa Isabel, however, shell middens have not always been the product of a simple gendered expression of the distribution and use of food. Over 150 years ago intensive inter- and intra-island clan raiding and head hunting led to a large-scale inland movement of villages. Fortification style occupation sites and impressive tree houses are among the historically documented results of these occupation patterns. During recent archaeological fieldwork, a number of historic shell middens were recorded, each of which were located over several kilometers from the coast and hundreds of meters above sea level. Information from oral histories and observations of contemporary shellfishing practices and shell middens are considered in the context of the recorded features of these unique archaeological deposits. Of particular interest is the impact

of changing foraging strategies during the period of historic conflicts, which saw men, become primarily responsible for shellfish gathering and transportation to inland occupation sites.

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### **Can co-operative cooking in mounds influence gender relations?**

*Sarah Martin*

The archaeology and ethnohistory of the Hay Plain provide evidence linking women to specialised knowledge of plant management, harvesting, preparation, cooking in ovens on mounds, and mound construction and styling, as well as plant food preservation and fibre making. It is suggested that women's co-operative food and fibre production, and distribution of the staples and valuable items produced, signal changes in gender relations, both between women, and between women and men.

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### **Mrs Macquarie: A Designing Woman**

*Mary Casey*

The use of a feminist-inspired framework for gender analysis allows for the placing of Elizabeth Macquarie at the centre of the remaking of landscapes in colonial Sydney and Parramatta. This paper briefly review aspects of the landscapes in which Elizabeth had a known role and contests the paradigm of public vs private with one of a public woman of power who had a working partnership with her husband, the governor. These landscapes were strongly influenced by Mrs Macquarie's sense of aesthetics and her worldview and led to the creation of a specifically engendered landscape. I investigate the interplay of these remade landscapes with the creating and legitimising of a new social order and the resistance to this new order. As part of disentangling

Mrs Macquarie's role in these landscapes the obfuscation of her activities by Samuel Marsden in the 1820s and by later heritage architects is revealed.

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## KEEPING YOUR EDGE: UNDERSTANDING THE ORGANISATION OF STONE ARTEFACT TECHNOLOGY

**Alex Mackay and Ben Marwick**

*The past twenty five years has seen the development of interesting new research avenues and the opening up of new ground in approaches to, and interpretations of, stone artefacts. Far beyond the description, listing and enumeration of artefact types, these developments have focused on the situational variables which structure stone artefact assemblages. Theory articulating stone artefacts with past behaviors has opened up new ground, encouraging new methods, new ways of seeing, and ultimately, new understandings of a previously descriptive field. Papers in this session will apply insights from the organization of technology in the interpretation of stone artefact assemblages from a range of archaeological sites. Specific attention will be paid to the techniques by which people acquired and maintained cutting edge technology, and the situational variables which encouraged them to employ those techniques.*

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### 'Bandceramic' stone tool production and social network analysis: a case study

*Christian Reepmeyer*

The paper will discuss the application of social network analysis to the distribution and production of stone artefacts of

Germany's first agricultural phase, the Bandceramic. Over the past 30 years a large database of flaked stone artefacts has been developed from the Bandceramic in central West Germany. Past examination of these stone artefacts indicated a linear development in concentration and specialization of stone artefact production in this region. Dependent on the site size, defined e.g. through the number of house outlines, the proportions of un-retouched to retouched stone artefacts (as and indicator of stone tool production) seem to rise. Several models were developed to identify patterns of exchange on a local to supra-regional scale. Down-the-line exchange, for example, was identified as best describing hypothesis for the distribution of stone artefacts on a supra-regional scale, due to steady fall of the proportion of unmodified flakes against the amount of half-finished and finished tools the further the site is located from the source of raw material. This paper will describe how the application of social network analysis to these assemblages can improve our understanding of local-scale exchange patterns.

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### On his own: isolated stone artefacts as accidents, actions and technological indicators

*Richard Fullagar and Michael Slack, Helen Selimiotis and Bobby Alec*

In the Pilbara region, north western Australia, it is common for archaeologists to record all stone artefact localities, documenting technological measurements for a selection of artefacts from each site, and making comparable technological records even for isolated artefacts found during Aboriginal heritage surveys. It also seems a common question among Aboriginal survey teams to ask why a single flake, edge ground axe or grinding stone fragment

should be lying down 'on his own', perhaps lost accidentally in the middle of nowhere. One idea is that the artefact was thrown away after someone finished using it for a specific purpose. Other processes that could affect visible artefact frequencies are well known, and include vegetation cover and the erosion or accumulation of sediment and artefacts. Various explanations in numerous reports link evidence of human occupation in this region to resource (particularly water and stone) availability (e.g. Brown 1987). Higher artefact frequencies (more than 5 artefacts within about 5 m of each other) are recorded as sites, and a minimum of five artefacts are measured for each site. Lower frequencies (part of the 'background scatter') result in individual records for each artefact. In this paper, we explore patterning in recent data sets of sites and isolated artefacts from different land units in the Hamersley Range. Although it is locally rare and unpredictable, rain water has dramatically shaped this stony desert landscape by stripping sediment and cutting numerous creek channels which have exposed abundant stone materials suitable for flaking and grinding. Flat and gently sloping surfaces appear to be very stable (although not yet tested by excavation), and surface artefacts might have been exposed for a hundred to tens of thousands of years. In particular we examine indicators of tool-use (e.g. macroscopic usewear, retouch, polish), technological class (e.g. flake, core, grinding stone fragment) and stage or extent of reduction. Our interest is in developing theories to explain answers to three questions: (1) Are isolated artefacts more likely to have been utilised than an artefact from a site with a much higher artefact frequency? (2) Are isolated flaked stones relatively more common than isolated grinding stones? (3) Are more isolated artefacts likely to



have been discarded at earlier or later stages of reduction?

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### **Variation in open-site stone tool assemblages and their spatial context: an examination using GIS-derived site catchments**

*Mal Ridges and Iain Davidson*

Open-site stone tool assemblages are the ubiquitous Aboriginal site type identified in Australia by archaeologists. Yet, despite the huge volume of recording (driven mainly by EIA assessment) and numerous detailed studies, the key drivers determining their variation remain unclear. Various factors have been proposed: local food resource availability/types/richness, period of encampment, nature of activity (domestic, economic, ceremonial), nature and availability of workable stone, trade/exchange, and taphonomy. However interactions between these factors are rarely explored. The work presented in this paper examines a collection of open-sites in NW central Queensland, and compares their assemblage variation to variation in their spatial context (environmental, resource and social). The paper describes GIS procedures that were used to define spatial context on the basis of site catchments at various scales, enabling realistic comparisons for each factor. The conclusions highlight just how much more there is to learn about stone artefact assemblages in Australia.

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### **The lithic evidence for Neanderthal and modern human land-use in central Europe during the Middle-Upper Palaeolithic**

*Ladislav Nejman*

Lithic artefacts are typically the only cultural remains recovered from Central European open-air Middle and Early Upper Palaeolithic sites. Analysis of

these lithic assemblages therefore assumes a very important role in understanding the lifeways of the people who manufactured them. Lithic remains from sites in Moravia (Czech Republic) dating to this period have been a valuable source of information for examining questions of mobility levels, size of home range, site function, lithic provisioning strategies and even relative sizes of social groups in relation to both Neanderthal and early modern human populations. Factors such as intensity of retouch, assemblage diversity, ratio of un-retouched to retouched flakes, ratio of flakes to cores, patterns of bifacial retouch, flake breakage patterns, intensity of core reduction and proportions of imported raw materials have provided evidence for interpreting land-use patterns. Additionally, it is argued that evidence obtained from analysis of Moravian late Middle and Early Upper Palaeolithic lithic assemblages supports the current climate-based model for the replacement of Neanderthals by modern humans.

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### **Transport Damage and Lithic Analysis: New Insights**

*Jennifer Ferris and William Andrefsky, Jr.*

Macroscopic and microscopic edge wear on lithic artifacts has been linked to aboriginal stone tool functions. In fact, archaeologists frequently assume patterned flake removals on chipped stone blanks equate to artifact use. This study explores the influences of transport on flake blank edges. Transport and use experiments reveal a signature for transport damage that is defined by many small microchip removals that have scattered, continuous, overlapping, and superposed configurations along the entirety of edge margins. This high density of edge wear caused by transport can often be mistaken

for evidence of blank utilization. Our results are compared against archaeological collections to aid our understanding of aboriginal transportation of lithic raw materials.

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### **Where is 'Modernity'? Contrasting changes in technological behaviour with the Middle Palaeolithic to Upper Palaeolithic transition at Haua Fteah, North Africa**

*Peter Hiscock*

Many researchers have asserted that the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic transition is a marker of emergence distinctive modern behaviour, technological and otherwise, as well as the dispersal on anatomically modern H.sapiens. However this vision has usually been based on the same static approach to describing stone assemblages: typological counts of the abundance of different core and implement forms. Since these typological classifications of end-products do not measure differences in the history of reduction of each specimen they do not express changing relationships between classes of cores and implements. When production technology is reconstructed, using refitting and/or scar superimposition, it is possible to identify transitions in the pattern of reduction behaviour rather than merely the final outcome of knapping. Looking at the remarkable sequence from Haua Fteah, a large cave in northern Africa, this paper argues that there is a fundamental change in implement manufacture but it does not coincide with the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic boundary at that site.

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## **Provisioning systems and technological change in Middle Stone Age southern Africa**

*Alex Mackay*

This paper explores changing late Pleistocene technological signatures at two South African rockshelter sites. The study period witnessed a number of major technological changes, including the appearance of bifacial points, and their subsequent replacement by a technology featuring blades and backed artefacts. Technological changes through this period are discussed in terms of provisioning and mobility. The results suggest that technological reorganisation was underpinned by modulations in settlement-subsistence systems. The role of climatic variability in these patterns is unclear, however, the data suggest that technological systems were primarily conservative, responding to, rather than driving, change.

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## **Experimental Investigations into the Importance of Edge Performance in Modeling Stone Artefact Reduction Continuums**

*Sophie Collins*

The current focus on the effects of technological processes such as maintenance and rejuvenation activities on stone artefact morphology has led to the identification of a range of reduction models across the globe exploring the effects of blank size and raw material quality and availability on stone artefact reduction frequency. This paper details an experimental investigation into the effects of artefact performance and use on maintenance and rejuvenation activities. The evidence shows that morphological differences in the shape of the functional edge translate to significant differences in an artefact's

overall performance. These results therefore identify edge morphology as a primary, and hitherto uninvestigated, determinant of artefact reduction; by affecting the frequency with which maintenance activities are required. The implications of these results for the future modeling of reduction continuums, in which extent of reduction is seen to be directly related to intensity of use, highlight the need for greater investigation into this aspect of lithic technology.

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## **Stone artefact technology in Willandra National Park: Mobility and Maintenance**

*Patrick Faulkner*

Stone artefact scatters dominate the archaeological record found within the semi-arid landscape bounded by Willandra National Park in western New South Wales. In many respects, this is a resource-poor environment, with the availability of water being seasonally constrained, in addition to a dearth of naturally outcropping stone. As the study area, is relatively environmentally homogenous, rather than focusing on an ethnographic or site-based approach, this study emphasizes the way in which stone technology was organized, particularly those strategies that reflect the use of raw materials, artefact reduction and maintenance, and levels of population mobility.

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## **Re-evaluating the Eastern Regional Sequence: results from Capertee 3**

*Peter Hiscock and Val Attenbrow*

In this paper we report the results of five years of study on the technological changes in retouching at Capertee 3, a site excavated in the Blue Mountains immediately west of Sydney. We present a detailed quantitative, technological analysis of flaked

stone artefacts, of a kind not published previously in Australia. Our analysis involves the statistical interrogation of quantitative measurements and was designed to reveal the magnitude and direction of morphological variation within the assemblage. The resulting depiction of artefact manufacture avoids the dangers inherent in previous typological descriptions, and hence we not only present an alternative image of the ancient knapping activities that took place at Capertee 3, we are able to use that independent image of the production technology to assess and reflect upon the typological approach and its depictions. Our analyses contain four revelations. These can be summarized as follows: 1. There are a small number of artefactual classes. Multivariate analyses of morphological and size traits indicate that at Capertee 3 there are only two quantitatively distinguishable categories of retouched flakes. We labeled these backed and non-backed classes of retouched flake. 2. Morphological variation in retouched flakes is related to the amount of reduction. Within each of these retouched classes our technological analyses indicate that morphological variation is largely related to the location and extent of reduction, with the amount of reduction being a potent factor creating differences between specimens. 3. Parallel technological change occurs in different retouching systems. Many parallel trends occurred in the backed and non-backed categories; in their production rates and in the frequencies of traits that assist in extending material use. 4. Technological change is complex and multi-directional. Chronological changes occurred in the abundance and morphology of many retouch characteristics. These alterations did not take place at a single point in time but throughout the entire occupational sequence. Some traits display a uni-directional trend, while many traits change in more than one



direction through the sequence: increasing then decreasing, or visa versa. This evaluation enhances our understanding of cultural change in Holocene eastern Australia by allowing us to test a number of propositions about the rate and uniformity of change in archaeological assemblages. In particular these analyses initiate a review of models of the Eastern Regional Sequence (the term given by F. D. McCarthy to the archaeological sequence in the Sydney Basin), and our paper will briefly outline the analyses now being carried out.

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### **Artefacts Have Baggage? The Case of the Tula Adze**

*Trudy Doelman and Simon Holdaway*

Tula adzes, usually seen in slug form, are commonly found in central, arid zone assemblages of Australia. Ethnographically the tula adze were described as being a hafted, wood-working tool. In archaeology, the tula adze has been defined using a series of both morphological and functional features; it has baggage. This paper explores the range of variation seen in the manufacture and use of the tula adze and compares the characteristics of the discarded end-product (the slug) in order to identify whether standardization or continuous variation occurs in form and function. Furthermore, emphasis is placed on the importance of contextualizing the manufacture and use of the tula adze within a theoretical framework. In particular, how studying the problem-solving strategies implicit in their design features is essential when trying to understand not just how variation may occur but why it occurs.

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### **Holocene Technology, Settlement and Subsistence in Wardaman Country, Northern Australia**

*Chris Clarkson*

This paper presents methods for examining changing levels of core reduction, stages of flake removal, and levels of retouch intensity that will be used to explore major changes in mobility and land use, the organization of technology, technological investment, and the extension of artefact use-life in Wardaman Country over time. These changes are argued to stem from varying levels of economic risk and climatic instability in this part of northern Australia since the terminal Pleistocene, and also show broad parity with proxy measures of population size and occupational intensity over time. Fluctuations in reduction intensity are further linked to alterations in the provisioning of raw materials from local and exotic sources, changes in raw material selection, and changes in implement design that suggest that people sought greater functional specificity as well as longer periods of functionality from their tools around the mid-Holocene. These changes in mobility, tool design and provisioning can be linked to changing world views and systems of symbolic engagement with places, as seen through periods of intensive artistic activity and the caching of valued objects in rockshelters. The emerging view is one of cultural dynamism and constant change and innovation in this part of northern Australia.

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### **Hominin Tool Use at Liang Bua: Recent Developments in Usewear and Residue Analysis**

*Carol Lentfer and Michael Haslam and Gail Robertson*

Recent microscopic usewear and residue studies are finding that the diminutive human species, *Homo floresiensis*, was using

stone flakes and cobbles for a variety of activities. There is now substantial evidence of plant working and butchery indicative of a complex exploitation strategy in a tropical environment. Residues are well-preserved throughout the Pleistocene Liang Bua sequence and provide a good indication of *H. floresiensis* subsistence. The emerging evidence provides significant data for current debates concerning the evolution of Hominin stone tool use and technological development in East Asia.

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### **Damage, repair and the effect of reduction on the form of Neolithic and early Bronze Age ground stone adzes from Ban Non Wat, Northeast Thailand**

*Tessa Boer-Mah*

Previous scholarship on ground stone adzes in Southeast Asia has focussed on adze form and the development of regional typologies. Comparatively few studies have focussed on single-site analyses which address the life-history of the adzes and particularly the impact that damage, repair and reduction has on the formation of archaeological assemblages. This paper will examine how the factors of damage, repair and reduction effects adze form and will demonstrate how measures of adze reduction can contribute to our understanding of broader questions including stone procurement and technological strategy. This examination is based on both complete and fragmented ground stone adzes recovered from Neolithic and early Bronze Age contexts at Ban Non Wat, Northeast Thailand.

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## Subtly different: Hoabinhian lithic technologies at two sites in Northwest Thailand

*Ben Marwick*

Although the distinctive Hoabinhian lithic technology of mainland Southeast Asia has been known since the 1930s, continuing ambiguity about basic details of its chronology and distribution has drawn attention away from the details of the technological system. Two recent excavations in northwest Thailand have produced a sequence of stone artefacts spanning 40,000 years, provide an ideal opportunity to examine the range of variation occurring over a long time in a relatively small area. A model of technological behaviour at the two sites is developed and its hypotheses tested with an analysis of core and flake attributes. The model explains subtle differences in technological strategies between and within the two sites. The data suggest that the Hoabinhian is a flexible and responsive technology. It also shows the promise of technological analyses of mainland Southeast Asian lithic assemblages compared to the prevalent typological methods.

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## Rethinking naviform core technology in the southern Levant

*Dawn Cropper*

This paper considers the impetus for the rise and fall of the naviform method, which is a characteristic reduction strategy employed in sedentary Pre-Pottery Neolithic B (PPNB, 9000 - 6900 cal BC) villages in the southern Levant. The organization of naviform technology represented a significant investment of resources, time and energy, but it provided an efficient system for the production of standardized blades, which were used primarily as blanks for sickle elements and projectile points. As these

tools are associated with the main subsistence strategies, agriculture and hunting, I argue that the naviform method was adopted as a means of decreasing subsistence risk. With the shift from hunting to pastoralism in the late PPNB period (7600-6900 cal BC), the parameters of the subsistence strategy changed diminishing the need for blades and ultimately leading to the decline of the naviform method.

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## MARITIME FRONTIERS

***Brad Duncan and Martin Gibbs***

*This session explores the notion of the 'Maritime Frontier' from different perspectives. Several case studies will examine maritime frontiers as places of encounter and negotiation between different cultures, and as areas exploited economically by indigenous and non-indigenous communities. Other examples will consider the nature of archaeology at the land-sea interface, or the 'frontier' between the different forms of maritime and terrestrial archaeology.*

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## SahulTime: A Web-deliverable Temporal GIS for Archaeological Visualisations

*Matthew Coller*

This collaborative project between Monash Information Technology, Archaeology and Geography offers a prototype for archaeologists to explore the emergence of Pleistocene and Holocene sites within the wider landscape. SahulTime is an interactive model of the Australia-PNG continent over the past 100ka, bringing together bathymetric surveys with Chapell's sea-level curve. The imagery and functionality are similar to Google Earth, with the addition of a slider

for time. Temporal GIS is not new to archaeology, but SahulTime will be fully Web-deliverable and engineered for ease-of-use and collaboration. Potential applications range from plotting archaeological data sets in space-time, to creating an educational tool where reconstructive visualisations are 'geotagged' just like photos in Google Earth.

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## Boat People: reconsidering the Spanish explorations and failed colonizations of the Solomon Islands

*Martin Gibbs and David Roe*

In 1568, 1595 and 1606 the Spanish attempted to establish colonies in the Solomon Islands. While each attempt resulted in failure after less than several months, they left a rich documentary resource of their efforts and observations, as well as archaeological evidence of the failed colonies. This paper provides an overview of current research into the Spanish in Melanesia, with particular focus on the symbolic and material basis of the first encounters between Europeans and Solomon Islanders.

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## Discovering New Ground: AIMA Mapping the Australian Coast database project

*Ross Anderson*

In 2006 AIMA received a grant of \$6364 from the Federal Government's Historic Shipwrecks Programme to provide a database of maritime archaeological sites relating to 'Mapping the Australian coast'. This came about as 2006 was the 400th anniversary of the first recorded European mapping of the coast in 1606, and the Department of Environment and Heritage chose 'Mapping the Coast' as the heritage theme for 2006 to celebrate the occasion. The database is primarily intended for a general public

audience and as a research tool for school students, and other researchers, providing up to date historical, archaeological and geographic information, references and website URLs to source documents. AIMA members consisting of both practitioners and volunteers in each of the states contributed to the database. While the database is currently in the final stages of completion, this paper discusses the typology of sites, and a thematic framework for understanding them. Whether the sites were created through accidental (e.g. shipwrecks) or purposeful (e.g. annexation sites) discovery, from an archaeological perspective the sites are a unique category, and are often layered with symbolic and political significance. Many have high significance for their association with famous historical figures or events. The sites were selected on the following criteria:

1. Sites had to be related to the discovery of Australia and its territories between 1606-1950.
2. Sites had to have an archaeological component (although some important places with heritage significance have been included also) whether maritime or terrestrial.
3. The sites did not have to be European in nature, allowing inclusion of sites discovered by other nations and races. The database provides an accessible avenue for students, archaeologists and the general public to research a range of archaeological sites linked by a common theme of 'Mapping the Australian coast'.

While the coast has traditionally represented a boundary dividing terrestrial and maritime spheres of research, this project by its definition and scope firmly links the maritime with the terrestrial.

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### **Dirk Hartog Island—The French Revisited**

*Richenda Prall*

In October 2006 the Western Australian Museum's Department

of Maritime Archaeology conducted archaeological surveys and excavations on Dirk Hartog Island. Its aim was to research and record in detail significant archaeological sites within, and outside of, the Cape Inscription National Heritage Listed area. A major undertaking of the fieldwork was to carry out a re-investigation of the French annexation site attributed to Louis de Saint Aloüarn (1772) at Cape Inscription. The Museum examined whether or not another annexation bottle, possibly containing the annexation document existed at the site. Various hypotheses had been proposed with respect to the manner in which the annexation may have been undertaken. These will be explored in this paper. Archaeological survey and excavation was also conducted at the encampment of the survivors of the French whaler *Persévérant*, wrecked in 1841, on the North East coast of Dirk Hartog Island. While historical documents provide some details about the wrecking of the ship and the fate of the survivors, they give no accurate maps or descriptions of the locations of the wreck or survivors' camp. Artefacts recovered from 1960 suggested a French presence but were not deemed to be conclusive. Amongst this expedition's aims was to determine whether the site could definitely be attributed as the *Perseverant* survivors' camp. This paper will present the results of the 2006 season of excavations as well as critique previous work carried out on Dirk Hartog Island.

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### **Finders-Keepers: Human Impact on Shipwreck Sites. A preliminary assessment of the 1993 Historic Shipwrecks amnesty and the significance of the collections**

*Jennifer Rodrigues*

By the mid 1980s, looting of Australia's shipwreck sites, particularly in the early years of scuba diving in the 1950s and 60s,

was seen as a significant problem through which information on Australia's maritime heritage had been lost into private hands. Archaeologists had long suspected that shipwrecks were being looted but one could never ascertain what was removed and how much information was lost as a consequence. In 1985, an amendment was made to the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976, introducing a 75-year-old rolling date for automatic blanket protection of all shipwrecks in Commonwealth waters: whether or not location is known. Following this, the Commonwealth Government declared a 6-month amnesty on 1 May 1993, which was subsequently extended for a further five months. It resulted in thousands of objects being declared and around 30 new shipwrecks reported in a diverse range of locations across the country. These were 'new' artefacts not previously recorded by the State cultural heritage management agencies. This paper provides an interim report on a recent assessment of the amnesty process, and the progress of an on-going research project concerning the significance of the collections and the human behaviour associated with them. This includes the reasons why divers collected these objects, what they collected, their methods of recovery and what their collections mean to them. Also included are the events leading up to the amnesty; the reasons for it, the objectives and the results of the amnesty; and the immediate and long-term consequences of such a process.

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### **The discovery and identification of a pistol from the HSK Kormoran (1941)**

*Ross Anderson*

In April 2007 a young Geraldton surfer Tom Goddard reported finding a pistol lying in a shallow rockpool at Red Bluff 1100 km

north of Perth, the known site of survivors landing ashore from the disguised German raider HSK Kormoran on 25 November 1941. Six days earlier on 19 November 1941 the Kormoran had opened fire on the Royal Australian Navy cruiser HMAS Sydney after being unable to provide a secret call-sign upon being challenged. During the subsequent fierce battle both vessels sank each other, the loss of HMAS Sydney with all 645 sailors remaining one of Australia's worst wartime and naval losses. As part of a significant event in Australia's World War II history the identification and location of the gun provides a unique archaeological record of an enemy in survival mode arriving on a hostile shore.

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### **Coastal Development and Victoria's Maritime Archaeology: a review of the Maritime Infrastructure Assessment Project**

*Brad Duncan and Cassandra Philippou and Peter Harvey*

Since 2003 the Heritage Council of Victoria has funded an on-going project to research and create an inventory of archaeological maritime infrastructure around the Victorian coast. The premise was to gain an understanding of potential sites in areas under increasing coastal development pressure. Sites identified include jetties, piers, saltwater bathing sites, fishing facilities and harbours, boatbuilding, defence installations and evidence of other planned and vernacular coastal engineering projects. The first stage of the project proved there was great potential for non-shipwreck maritime archaeological evidence in Victoria, with more than 200 potential sites listed in coastal and intertidal zones as well as underwater just in northern Port Phillip Bay. The project continued around the coast of Port Phillip to Geelong, with additional research conducted in regional areas including

Gippsland. Complementary to the project was PhD research undertaken by Brad Duncan in the area around southern Port Phillip, which investigated archaeological site characterisation of several thematic maritime industries. This study provided much of the methodology used during the project, along with historical and archaeological data on sites within an area under intensive development. This paper will discuss aspects of the project from its initiation to 2006 when the most recent funding for the project ceased, and how the project has assisted in management of maritime infrastructure sites to date. Heritage Victoria intends to continue the project in small coastal towns around the state, aiming to obtain a complete inventory of potential archaeological site in coastal Victoria.

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### **Unexpected finds, unforeseen results and new interdisciplinary opportunities**

*Michael McCarthy*

The study of shipwreck survivor's camps and explorer's depositions at the Zuytdorp wreck, and at Dirk Hartog Island in and near Shark Bay have again highlighted the importance of studies into coastal 'station folk' of Indigenous, European, 'Malay', Afghan and mixed origin. A newly-found mid to late 19th century 'mystery' wreck at Point Cloates and the Stefano wreck nearby both provide yet another set of opportunities. In the former case the only pointer to the wreck's existence was a hitherto-dismissed Aboriginal account. In the latter instance, a re-assessment of the well-known Indigenous intervention that resulted in saving two survivors has led to a reassessment of the location of tribal boundaries. These unexpected finds and unforeseen results may provide many opportunities for interdisciplinary

cross-cultural studies. This paper will lead into them.

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### **Recent results of excavations on Mabuyag, Western Torres Strait including further evidence for pottery use in the region**

*Duncan Wright*

This paper offers results from excavations at Mui village on the Western Torres Strait island of Mabuyag. Indigenous histories and missionary reports record the site as a garden area as well as the location of a small 'village'. This is archaeologically visible through linear mound features on the surface and a dense upper layer of dugong and turtle bone. Excavations further reveal an earlier settlement phase by people hunting turtle and using pottery vessels. Up till this point pottery had only been found on the adjacent islet of Pulu (McNiven et al 2006) and Dauar in Eastern Torres Strait (Carter 2001, 2004). The Mui sequence adds further to the debate on the colonization history and role of pottery in Torres Strait.

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### **The effects of Zebra Mussels (*Dreissina*) on Ireland's submerged archaeological heritage**

*Eoghan Kieran*

This paper would propose to discuss how archaeological and physiochemical analysis can be used to monitor the effects that the introduction of zebra mussels have had on the submerged freshwater archaeological heritage of Ireland. Zebra mussels were first introduced to Ireland in the early 1990's. Since then they have spread prolifically throughout Irish waterways causing extensive damage to flora and fauna. This programme of investigation was the first comprehensive study of how



this small mollusc has affected Ireland's archaeological heritage.

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## Research on the maritime community of the Bass Strait Islands Tasmania

Annie Bickford

In 1974 on a grant from the Aboriginal Arts Board of the Australia Council and the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies (now AIATSIS) I went to Cape Barren Island in the Bass Strait to buy strings of shells and collect information about them and about her life from Mrs Sarah Mansell. Shell stringing is one of the only practices surviving of the traditional Tasmanian Aboriginal culture. The people then were known as Islanders. They didn't like to be called Aborigines, and Mrs Mansell asked me not to write about her "as an old Aboriginal woman." That was 33 years ago. Times have changed, and at the request of the curators designing the new Aboriginal gallery at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery I've been reviewing this research and starting to put it together. The theme of this conference is collaboration, and I hope to collaborate with historical archaeologist Mike Pearson who is excavating sealers' sites with South American archaeologists in the Antarctic Circle, and Tasmanian maritime archaeologist Mike Nash who has surveyed some of the sealers' sites on Preservation and Vansittart Island surveyed some of the sealers' sites on Preservation and Vansittart Islands to find out more about how this early community of sealers and Tasmanian Aboriginal women and their children lived.

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## 'Please God, Send Me a Wreck!' The Conflicting Perceptions, Values and Alternative Archaeological Characterisations of Shipping Incidents in the Maritime Frontier Community of Queenscliffe, Victoria

Brad Duncan

Shipwrecks have been conventionally been examined archaeologically from various aspects (including ship design, cargoes, and trade route identification) and have traditionally been regarded as tragic catastrophic events. Victorian shipwrecks occurred within a near shore arena, often close to the coasts of small isolated maritime communities. These incidents potentially stimulate a range of reactive behavioural traits and perceptions from nearby residents which have not been extensively explored, and may offer new understandings of the effects of shipping mishaps on frontier societies. A range of altruistic/opportunistic responses to maritime disasters are examined, along with new archaeological characterisations and material culture associated with the exploitation of shipping mishaps around Queenscliffe, Victoria.

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## MORE THAN MILLS AND MINES: SOCIAL APPROACHES TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF RESOURCE-DRIVEN COMMUNITIES

Karen Murphy and Geraldine Mate

*Resource-driven communities, such as mining, timber, agriculture, pastoralism and whaling, have been important in developing the economies of Australia and New Zealand since European*

*settlement. In the past, these communities have often been examined archaeologically from a purely industrial perspective. More recent archaeological investigations are beginning to recognize the value of social approaches in examining these areas. The variety of approaches embrace concepts including cultural landscapes, social dynamics of labour, communities, consumerism, gentility, paternalism and European/Indigenous contact.*

*In this we explore new ground in social approaches to archaeological interpretation of resource-driven communities of 19th and early 20th century places in Australia and New Zealand.*

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## Henry Plantagenet Somerset and 'Britishness' in early pastoral Queensland

Jonathan Prangnell and Linda Terry

Caboonbah Homestead at Esk in the Brisbane Valley was the home of the Somerset family, part of the land owning gentry of colonial Queensland, from 1890 to 1935. Henry Plantagenet Somerset, the patriarch of the family, was a major landowner, Member of the Queensland Parliament and British. In this paper we present a discussion of Somerset's Britishness based on the results of recent archaeological excavations undertaken at Caboonbah Homestead with the assistance of the Brisbane Valley Historical Society. We examine the ethnic construction of Britishness as both a uniting identity and a contested, locally-contextualised identity which led Queenslanders to consider themselves both British and colonials simultaneously. A study of the material culture of the Somerset family allows for an understanding of the expression of the 'nuances and peculiarities' (Johnson 2006:318) of the local expression of British ethnicity.



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## **Community Archaeology: An Application To Heritage Studies of Western American Mining Towns and Camps**

*Mark Wm. Timmons*

Heritage studies of American historic archaeological sites have traditionally focused on individual household and site level analysis of either domestic or industrial occupations. While providing precise snapshots of single archaeological features, household and site level analyses fail to provide a comprehensive understanding of the human matrix associated with an individual feature. Although under utilized in the Americas, community level research, such as that carried out by Susan Lawrence (1998) in Australia, allows researchers to look at a number of varied features and compile a detailed and substantive examination of settlements and social structure. A community studies approach is guiding a long-term comparative research project of the archaeological, architectural, and historical remains of Coloma and Garnet, two contemporary late 1890 mining towns in Western Montana, to better understand the individual community structure that made up both places. This approach, accompanied by household-level analyses, allows the researcher to move past the traditional focus on technology, and male-dominated activities at mining sites to examine the influences of gender, family, and ancestry on Western American mining towns and camps. In doing so such an approach provides an effective means of interpreting the cultural heritage of these communities, and encourages investigations of women, children, and other groups frequently marginalized in the American West's popular historical accounts.

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## **The search for water and gold: late nineteenth and early twentieth century settlement sites en route to the Western Australian goldfields**

*Samantha Bolton*

Following the discovery of gold in Coolgardie, Western Australia, in 1892, thousands of people from all over Australia and the world headed to the goldfields in search of fortune. As a result of this migration, settlements were established along the 560km route between Perth and the goldfields as stopping points, for food and water. The sites were occupied for varying periods of time, and by people from many different backgrounds. Using archaeological and historical data, an analysis of when the sites were occupied, for how long, how they were used, and by who, was conducted. The research considers how the sites between Perth and Kalgoorlie that were occupied for various periods of time differed, how those living and working along the corridor utilised the available resources at temporary and permanent sites, and what sorts of communities evolved as a result.

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## **Industrial Welfareism at the Zinc Corporation**

*Iain Stuart*

Industrial archaeology is not solely about technology, it is about the human story of developing and applying technology in a variety of economic, social and environmental contexts. This paper responds to the broad theme of the session through a case study to illustrate this approach, while avoiding the perils of Whigish history and Samuel Smiles. The case study is that of the application of Industrial welfareism at Freemans Shaft, Zinc Corporation Mine, Broken Hill. In this study the application of industrial welfareism acted

to produce a mine environment like no other on the field and resulted in the pioneering of mine rehabilitation and revegetation in Australia. It is argued that sticking to the technological approach to industrial archaeology would have resulted in the sturdy of the mill and its troubles rather than the equally important environment.

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## **Late Nineteenth- and early Twentieth-Century Western Australian Gold Mining: Global Links in the Archaeological Record?**

*Kelly Fleming*

The gold rushes were a global phenomenon beginning in 1848 in California and spreading to eastern Australia (1851), Canada (1858), Colorado (1858), Nevada (1859), New Zealand (1861) and South Africa (1868). In Western Australia the gold rush came later with the Kimberley goldfield proclaimed in 1886 and the Murchison goldfield in 1891. This resulted in massive demographic and economic change. Thousands of prospectors flocked to the western part of the continent from eastern Australia and overseas establishing a mass of settlements on the goldfields and dramatically altering the future of the colony. Archaeological studies of nineteenth-century gold mining sites have identified traits common to gold rush era sites globally (Lawrence 1995; Hardesty 1988). Although occurring in distant, often isolated or frontier geographical locations it can be suggested that gold mining communities shared certain demographic, political and social characteristics linking them more to one another than to settlements closer to them in space and time (Lawrence 1995: 9). These studies have extrapolated, from local site samples and comparisons to other regions, broader trends for nineteenth-century gold mining communities. Research into archaeological material from late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century gold mining

sites on the Murchison goldfield in Western Australia is used to test for traits common to other gold rush era sites. Through inter-site and intra-site comparative analyses I attempt to determine Western Australia's relationships to gold mining communities globally; to determine how these relationships manifest in the archaeological record; and assess the validity of an archaeological model for a global gold mining community. This paper will provide some preliminary results and observations.

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### **Performing Gentility: Gender, Class and Power on the Colonial Goldfields**

*Kate Quirk*

In the archaeology of the nineteenth century, gentility is frequently characterized as an oppressive and coercive social force demanding of conformity. In this paper I advocate a different approach, in which gentility is seen not as a means of social control, but rather as an arena for strategic human action. Drawing on my doctoral research in the social archaeology of Paradise, a colonial Queensland mining settlement, I demonstrate the strategic value of genteel practice with reference to case studies of three family residences. Though of diverse class origins, each case illustrates the ways in which genteel values and behaviours could be employed in the pursuit of social and economic advancement. In taking an inherently social approach to gentility at Paradise, it becomes possible to move away from traditional techno-environmental understandings of goldfields life, and instead repopulate the historical landscape with men, women and children who were agents of their own destiny.

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### **Towards a social understanding of mills and mines**

*Karen Murphy and Geraldine Mate*

Resource-driven communities, such as mining, timber, agriculture, pastoralism and whaling, have been important in developing the economies of Australia and New Zealand since European settlement. In the past, these types of industries and historical sites have been investigated from a number of different perspectives. In this paper we examine how approaches to understanding these communities and industries have changed along with changing research foci in historical archaeology. These approaches recognize more socially-informed frameworks including cultural landscapes, communities, and European/ Indigenous contact. We examine how these approaches in Australia fit into broader research agendas across the globe, and how this has improved our ability to understand the people and places of the past.

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### **Babes in the Woods: Childhood in an industrial forest environment**

*Peter Davies*

Childhood has become an explicit domain of archaeological investigation in recent years. In Australia, however, the social archaeology of children remains somewhat marginal to wider theoretical issues of gender, consumption and ethnicity. In this paper I explore the experiences of childhood at Henry's Mill, an early-twentieth-century forest community in south-west Victoria. The integration of archaeological, historical, oral and photographic evidence permits a deeper understanding of what it was like to grow up in a remote, rural, industrial environment.

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### **Bound by Bricks or a Working Man's Paradise? The archaeology of labour organisation in a shale mining company town**

*Lisa-Maree Campbell*

Joadja, an abandoned shale mining company town in rural New South Wales is used as the case study for this thesis. The Australian Kerosene and Mineral Oil Company operated at Joadja from 1878–1911. During this time, the company constructed a model company town that corresponded with international paternalistic and industrial trends. Throughout the late nineteenth century corporate employers sought to gain control over workforces that were becoming increasingly unruly. The built environment, especially in the domestic context, was utilised in company towns to achieve such control. Two sets of evidence are used to explain how and to what extent labour organisation is manifest in the domestic archaeological record at Joadja. The quality of bricks and distribution of space per domestic dwelling are used as indicators of a stratified labour hierarchy throughout six different study areas. The results of this study found that the domestic material record within the company town directly correlated with the hierarchical organisation of labour maintained by the company. However, beyond the limit of the company town the same correlation was not maintained and the archaeological record suggested evidence of personal choice and initiative. The results of this study have implications for understanding the material signature of labour organisation and the broader interpretation of landscapes of labour.

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## **Cadia, 1850s to 1940s: a mining community within a rural landscape**

*Edward Higginbotham*

Since 1996, archaeological investigations at Cadia, 25 km south of Orange, NSW, have uncovered the remains of an historic mining community in advance of goldmining by Cadia Valley Operations, (Newcrest Mining Ltd). Cadia commenced in the late 1850s as a copper mine with strong Cornish influence. Later exploitation included gold and iron. The mining community fluctuated with the price and demand for metals, closing in the 1940s. Excavations of Cadia Village, its cemetery, Copper Smelter No. 1, the Little Cadia Copper Mine and neighbouring farms, together with detailed historical research and landscape survey, have combined to provide a valuable resource for the study of a mining community in a rural landscape. This paper will present the major results of this ten year project and introduce for discussion the methodology used to compare the assemblages from the mining village with the surrounding landscape and further afield.

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## **NEW APPROACHES IN LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY**

*Pamela Smith and Susan Piddock*

*Analyses of cultural landscapes assist in deepening our understanding of human impacts on the environment and research into the cultural uses of landscapes provide insights into past human behaviours and how they shaped the landscapes we live in today. A range of new approaches for the documentation and interpretation of archaeological landscapes*

*has been presented in recent archaeological literature.*

*These landscape paradigms, developed by archaeologists from a diversity of backgrounds, aim to identify the complex patterns connecting human behaviour with a particular place and time. Global Information Systems (GIS) technologies, in particular, are now regularly used by landscape archaeologists and cultural heritage managers. They are increasingly used for site location studies, heritage management planning and GIS procedure related studies, such as predictive modeling. In addition, as spatial technologies evolve, the need for new standards is also being recognized by a number of heritage organisations.*

*Papers in this session aim to show-case recent approaches in landscape archaeology and new developments in the use of spatial technologies by archaeologists.*

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## **New Views from the Hills: What Lord Kitchener and the Crew of the Coromandel saw**

*Pamela Smith*

Global Information Systems (GIS) now provide archaeologists with new means of reconstructing historic landscapes and interpreting past events. In this paper the re-interpretation of two historic events demonstrate the ability of GIS to solve historic conundrums. Shortly after the proclamation of the colony of South Australia many of the crew of the Coromandel deserted their ship and hid in the Adelaide Hills. Although the subject of much speculation, the location of their hideout remained unknown until this reconstruction of the landscape using GIS provided a vital clue to the location of the sailors' camp. Second, the only remaining evidence of a mock battle during Lord Kitchener's visit to South Australia in 1910 is

the shell holes that now dot Sturt Gorge, south of Adelaide. Using known points in the landscape, including the location of the tree under which Lord Kitchener is reputed to have sat, the event has been reconstructed to reveal what Lord Kitchener really could see of the mock battle!

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## **Bone collagen stable carbon and nitrogen isotopes as indicators of sedentism and territoriality in Late Holocene South Australia**

*Donald Pate*

Stable carbon and nitrogen isotope data for inland and coastal sites in the lower Murray River and Coorong regions of South Australia provide evidence for Aboriginal sedentism and territoriality throughout this region during the late Holocene. These isotopic data support hypotheses concerning the presence of widespread Aboriginal sedentism in coastal and riverine South Australia that were generated by previous bioarchaeological research at the inland Roonka Flat site. Stable isotope research provides a powerful method to examine subsistence- settlement systems and social relations in prehistoric populations.

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## **Late Holocene Aboriginal Subsistence Patterns: Comparisons between Temperate Climates systems in South Australia and NSW**

*Donald Pate and Tim Owen*

Since the European colonisation of Australia, colonists, authors and academics have been interested in the subsistence patterns of Aboriginal people. This interest led to the writing of ethnographic and anthropological accounts which either focus specifically on Aboriginal populations or, more commonly, mentioned Aboriginal

groups in passing. Today, these accounts are often used as baseline data in Aboriginal field surveys, often for predictive modelling, or the determination of Aboriginal diets and subsistence patterns. Today regular archaeological work and studies, such as field surveys, excavations and consultation with Aboriginal elders, provides further data which can be used to supplement these original accounts. This has led archaeologists and Aboriginal people to obtain a far greater understanding of how Holocene populations used their territories and natural resources, in addition to creating theoretical understanding of Aboriginal territoriality, social and demographic systems. It has also illustrated the complexity of Aboriginal society, technology and trade. This paper provides three examples of Aboriginal landscape use from South Australia (from the Ngarrindjeri and Kurna people) and NSW (the Darug people), providing examples of how recent archaeological research has permitted an insight into the greatly different local systems of late Holocene territorial, social and demographic networks. The examples will illustrate how similar environmental conditions are adapted to by the three groups, culminating in different types archaeological sites and evidence. Such evidence can then be used in the future to tailor specific landscape site prediction models and theoretical constructs.

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## Representing Cultural Landscapes: an historical atlas approach

*Steve Brown*

Spatial technologies can be used to represent and illustrate the histories of broad landscapes, which include the material traces and intangible aspects of those histories. The paper describes and discusses the application of an illustrated historical-themes approach to

the spatial representation of the histories of two NSW national park landscapes. The particular approach used has produced both electronic and hard-copy atlases containing comprehensive representations of each park's cultural landscape, documenting the interactions between people and local environments. The atlases will be applied in field management operations, and can contribute to archaeological research and to landscape-scale public interpretation of conservation reserves.

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## Testing the Rouse Hill landscape

*Elizabeth White*

The Cumberland Plain of western Sydney is generally an aggrading landscape and the physical evidence of the region's Indigenous past is largely buried. To find this evidence it is necessary to, literally, break 'new ground' by archaeological excavation. Jo McDonald CHM Pty Ltd (consulting archaeologists) have for several years systematically assessed landscapes in this region by regular dispersed test excavation. In the Rouse Hill district (north-east Cumberland Plain) diverse landscape settings have now been tested by excavation of 1x1m test squares at regular intervals on a 15-20m grids. The tested areas have been compared in two ways. Average artefact densities are calculated by simply adding up the total number of artefacts and dividing by the total number of test squares to give a single figure value to each of the tested landscapes. However, artefact distributions within landscapes could vary, with some landscapes having an even spread of low to moderate densities, while other landscapes might have high density concentrations set within low density scatters. To allow for potential differences in the nature of artefact distribution a second technique has been

developed. For this we count the number of squares which have zero artefacts, few artefacts or many artefacts, and compare the results. Assemblage characteristics (lithologies, artefact types and so on) could also be considered if sample sizes are large enough. A range of variables could be fed into the analyses such as stream order, distance from water, aspect, landform, geology, distance from lithic sources and so. These techniques allow direct and objective comparison of landscapes and allow us to discern Indigenous preferences in landscape use.

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## Mobile GIS Tool for Cultural Heritage Data Capture

*Joe Xie*

NSW Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) has recently developed a mobile GIS application to manage both Aboriginal and historical heritage information. The purpose of this application is to facilitate heritage data capture, validation and data migration into Department's corporate spatial databases. This application utilises current GIS / GPS technologies and best available satellite and aero-photo imageries. The system allows the capture of rich sets of GIS feature types, which would provide valuable base data for landscape analysis of cultural heritage. In a recent case study at Yanga Reserve NSW, this application has been used as tool in gathering cultural heritage information. It has demonstrated its great efficiency with high quality of data collected. It has also been used as ground truthing tool for NSW DEC's heritage predictive tool (ASDST).



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## **Newman's Nursery, South Australia: A Case Study of Landscape Transformation**

*Susan Piddock*

The Hills Face Cultural Heritage Project, which ran from 2002 to 2005, was designed to identify the cultural transformation of the landscape of the Adelaide Hills Face by European colonists from 1834 to 1900. As part of this study we surveyed Newman's Nursery which was established by the German Emigrant Charles Newman sometime after 1854. At the nursery using walking surveys, aerial photographs and GIS mapping we were able to identify a transformed landscape; a landscape where a lack of knowledge about the South Australian climatic conditions may have led to the demise of the nursery.

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## **GIS and Aboriginal cultural heritage management planning in NSW: A mechanism for better protection or a new colonial frontier?**

*Maria Cotter*

Geographic information systems have become requisite in the management toolkits of government planning agencies. With reference to current NSW State government mandatory planning initiatives, particularly those newly operational at the local government level, this paper focuses on the expected expansion of the role of GIS in Aboriginal cultural heritage management and planning in this state. The paper offers a critique of the anticipated roles of GIS in these new planning operations, particularly in the context of the potentials for effective capture of Aboriginal cultural landscapes in such systems. The paper exposes the need for further innovation whilst posing the caution of the potential of

GIS to effect a new colonialism in such a planning regime.

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## **Identifying places of archaeological potential: The use of spatial approaches to protect Queensland's historical archaeological heritage**

*Cameron Harvey and Natalie Franklin*

The next three years will see changes to the historical archaeological 'landscape' of Queensland. Within twelve months, significant changes to the archaeological provisions of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992 are expected to breathe life into the discipline in this State, arguably for the first time. These legislative amendments will require more emphasis and consideration of historical archaeological issues by the Queensland Heritage Council, the development industry and the professional cultural heritage community as result of better integration of archaeological heritage provisions with broader regulatory planning requirements. In parallel and in part driven by these anticipated changes, the Environmental Protection Agency has instigated an ambitious project to identify and enter in the Queensland Heritage Register places of archaeological potential. This project is a sub-project of the Queensland Government's five year, multi-million dollar commitment to a state-wide assessment of heritage places. Utilising the power and versatility of GIS coupled with the Agency's significant collection of heritage place, thematic and environmental spatial data, the project will break 'new ground' in the way that historical archaeological places are identified and dealt with at a state-wide scale. It will provide a tool that will better enable Government heritage officers to prioritise and target key areas under development pressure for further archaeological investigation and possible

assessment for heritage listing. At the same time it is expected that the spatial products of this project will provide the development industry with greater certainty about where archaeological resources may be extant.

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## **Inscribing the Hay Plain, Earth Mounds as Elements in a Cultural Landscape**

*Sarah Martin*

This paper utilises concepts of Landscape and Interpretive Archaeology to examine the recursive action of human agency and historical processes on the cultural landscape of the Hay Plain. It attempts to link observable material patterning, such as earth mounds, to the role of material culture in dynamic social processes (Dobres & Robb 2005:159). The vast alluvial Hay Plain is devoid of rocks for painted or engraved rock art, or visually spectacular storied landscape features. Despite this, the landscape is spatially arranged and composed with constructed, conceptualised and socialised features that carry information about diverse aspects of cultural life. Sculpted earth constructions form major elements of the cultural landscape and earth mounds are a subset of the pattern of sculpting earth to impress cultural messages. An analysis of the shape, size and patterning of mounds supports the idea of mounds having 'style', that is form elements and form relationships, which are redundant from a functional perspective. This suggests mounds are constructed to 'style' templates and are 'a kind of inscription of social memory in space'.



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## NEW GROUND IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY MATERIAL CULTURE STUDIES

**Susan Lampard and Alasdair Brooks**

*The interpretation of material culture is central to historical archaeology interpretation. After a long period where artefact analysis was perhaps undervalued in Australasian historical archaeology, the last ten years have seen a flowering of this type of research, and this is an exciting time for material culture studies. This session provides a forum for showcasing the new ground being broken in this field by sharing a broad range of historical archaeology material culture studies, whether these are directly associated with items excavated from a traditional site, or involve more abstract considerations of method and theory. Key themes include how the interpretation of artefacts have substantially added to the interpretation and/or understanding of a site or class of material culture, and how to advance discussion of artefact analysis methodology both regionally and internationally.*

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### Different memories: variation in Irish commemorative strategies on New South Wales memorials

*Harold Mytum*

Using data from Sydney, Parramatta and the area around Kiama, commemorative strategies employed by Irish settlers will be compared. Burial markers are public statements of affiliation, identity and grief that vary markedly over space and time. Australian monuments form part of the traditions of the English-speaking world, yet have some clear distinct features. Irish settlers made choices regarding form,

material, decoration and wording that indicated how they or their families wished the deceased to be remembered in their new homeland. Strategies involving remembering and forgetting can be traced through the memorials, and these can be seen to vary according to location, date, and religious affiliation. The trends visible in the Irish material need to be set against the context of change in styles both in the areas whence the migrants came, but also in Australia. This can highlight the ways in which integration and assimilation were often more important than the desire to reflect the homeland, though certain referents back were popular amongst certain groups. New approaches to the material culture of the historic period allows an understanding of these mortuary monuments and offers important contrasts with patterns of commemoration related to emigration to North America.

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### Bewitched: Ritual and magic in old Australian houses and buildings as informed by the artifacts

*Ian Evans*

Old houses and buildings throughout Australia contain concealed objects used in the belief that they would protect their occupants from harm. This is the theory of the writer Ian Evans, well known for his many books and articles on restoring old houses. The objects which have been found concealed in numerous old houses and other buildings in Australia include: Old shoes; dried cats; Items of clothing, including hats, jackets, gloves and lace collars; Domestic artefacts, often including childrens' toys, ornaments and books. The practice of concealing objects as protective talismans is well known in the UK where many hundreds of old shoes, dead cats and other objects have been found in buildings in recent years. The custom came to Australia during

the 18th and 19th centuries as part of the cultural baggage of convicts and emigrants. Evans believes that it was the last manifestation of ancient British folk magic beliefs, carried out in the hope that it would protect the occupants of houses from evil. Ritual objects in old buildings are usually identified by the fact that they are in sealed voids and in locations where accidental loss or placement is most unlikely. They are commonly found during building renovations. The practice was highly secret. Although it was widespread in Australia it appears never to have been recorded in historical documents and was thus overlooked by historians. The only evidence is the artifacts themselves, everyday objects of domestic life distinguished only by their position in the buildings in which they are found.

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### Life on the Edge: the Material Culture of pre-Gold Rush South Gippsland, Victoria

*Alasdair Brooks and Susan Lawrence and Jane Lennon*

Following on from papers at the 2005 and 2006 ASHA conferences on the background to and survey for this ARC-funded project on the pre-gold rush settlement of regional Victoria (with a particular case study of south Gippsland), we are now able to discuss the results of our fieldwork in late 2006. Three sites have been excavated: the residence of the Rev. Willoughby Bean, the first resident Anglican minister in Gippsland; a cottage in the early port of Port Albert; and an early pastoral homestead. A central goal of our project is to examine the material culture of everyday life in the earliest period of settlement in regional Victoria, particularly as regards understanding the differences and similarities between the this early period and the post-gold rush period so that we can gain a better understanding of the transformative effect of the

gold rush on colonial Victorian and Australian material culture. Particular attention will be paid to the 1848-1858 residence of Rev. Bean, excavation of which has generated a rich sample of this site's material culture. The latter includes typical everyday glass, ceramics, and metal and less typical items such as furniture components, crystal stemware, and—perhaps somewhat unexpectedly—at least one vessel of white saltglazed stoneware, an 18th-century ceramic made between c.1720 and c.1790.

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### **Layer Upon Layer: Museums, Public Archaeology and Displaying the 'Conscience of Heritage Management'**

*Anna Wong*

The rise of social history and material culture studies in the 1970s and '80s legitimized the material world as valid sources of evidence. Following from the Port Arthur Archaeology Project in the 1970s, historical archaeology became an antidote to romantically and aesthetically inspired restoration of historic buildings that dominated heritage practices at this time. The empirical emphasis on documenting archaeological and building fabric to substantiate conservation decisions however, overshadowed and sidelined the archaeological aim of historical research through the cultural interpretation of objects. Instead, archaeology became synonymous with empirical recording and documentation. While historical archaeologists have shifted away from this 'stamp-collecting' mentality, the empirical imprint of earlier historical archaeology practices on heritage management and interpretation was long-lasting. Using Hyde Park Barracks and Susannah Place as case studies, this paper examines how the use of historical archaeology as the 'conscience of heritage management' influenced

heritage management and interpretation in Australia. Both museums were innovative for their acknowledgment of all layers of history and presenting the buildings as artefacts. The pre-occupation with intellectual transparency however, resulted in house museums that focused on the building fabric and where the interpretation of historical 'layers' was limited to their form and function. The full potential of material culture studies had yet to be realised.

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### **Setting the table: ceramic choice in Port Adelaide, 1850-1885**

*Susan Lampard*

The identification of sets of ceramics in Australian archaeological assemblages has been tentative to date. Researchers have suggested the occurrence of matching ceramics, but the overwhelming variety of ceramic patterns and colours retrieved from sites has made such arguments tentative. Using the archaeological assemblages from three sites in Port Adelaide the working-class approach to setting the dinner table will be explored. The sites cover the period 1860 to 1885 and provide an opportunity to examine whether or not the residents actively chose to match their dinner wares. Their choices are set within the broader negotiation of their position in society and the construction of the concept of respectability, both as viewed from the working-class and external perspective.

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### **The Martin Family at Viewbank Homestead**

*Sarah Hayes*

This paper will present ongoing research on the material culture of middle-class domesticity and gentility in the nineteenth century. Since the inception of historical archaeology in Australia

the predominant focus has been on sites occupied by the lower classes, in particular the houses of the poor in the inner city where development is now taking place. Of the small number of archaeological studies that have been conducted on middle-class homes, none have involved a focus on material culture. Research questions of this project consider the nature of class structure and gentility; consumer behaviour and the symbolic meanings underlying consumer choice; identity and cultural affiliation; and social attitudes. The artefact assemblage excavated by Heritage Victoria from Viewbank Homestead will comprise the material culture for this study. The wealthy Martin family occupied Viewbank from 1844 to 1874. Dr. Robert Martin, one of the founding fathers of Melbourne, was qualified to practice medicine but focused on his extensive pastoral activities in the early colony of Victoria.

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### **Big numbers are better: interpreting rural fences**

*John Pickard*

Rural fences are one of the most ubiquitous cultural objects in Australian landscapes. But they are poorly understood with little information about the range of variation in structures, components and histories of fencing. For the past decade I have studied fences using multiple approaches. An Australia-wide survey of >5,600 sites provides a database of measurements and details of structures and components (posts, droppers, wire, netting, etc.). Patents and advertisements provide information on when various components were used and who made them. Combining these data with archival records and oral history from farmers allows robust assessment of e.g. heritage significance of particular fences. Because fences have always been expensive to build, they are usually repaired for decades,

resulting in a mix of older and newer components. Re-use of old posts and wires is common and frequently frustrates attempts to date a particular fence. Many steel fence posts, and especially droppers and barbed wires, are superficially similar, and this makes identification and thus dating, difficult. At best, an accurate identification will give a 'no older than' date based on the patents. Plain wire is essentially impossible to date regardless of the material (iron, steel or high-tensile). The paper demonstrates that detailed local studies are fraught unless there is an overall framework of variation available. In the case of fences, this was not possible before the Australia-wide survey and a combination of many samples, patents and archives.

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### **Buildings: a big part of material culture studies**

*Fiona Bush*

Architectural studies in Western Australia seem to have ground to a halt over the past decades and this also appears to be true for the rest of Australia. Previously these studies were generally typological in nature and in 1989, architects R. Apperley, R. Irving and P. Reynold produced an architectural styles manual that provided an ordered list of styles, arranged into specific periods. Western Australia's Heritage Council uses this manual as their style guide for their building assessments and conservation plans. However, it is often difficult to fit many Western Australian buildings into this guide, particularly vernacular buildings. In both the United Kingdom and the United States, studies in vernacular architecture are increasingly undertaken by archaeologists who are now examining complete structures to determine not only when a building was constructed, but also the skills of the builder, room arrangements and the information that a building may reveal about the person/s who constructed the building.

While material culture studies are generally seen to belong to the realm of small, portable artefacts it has been suggested that a building is probably the largest artefact available to an archaeologist. This session will explore this 'large artefact'. What does a building say about its owner, the culture that produced it or the aspirations of migrants who colonised a foreign land? Archaeologist versus architect, can an archaeological approach to a building provide a better and more complete analysis of a building than an architectural approach? I'd like to think so.

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### **PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AT PORT ARTHUR**

*Greg Jackman and Tim Owen*

*2007 year marks the 30th anniversary of archaeology at the Port Arthur Historic Site. Since 1977 Port Arthur has been at the forefront of many developments in Australian historical archaeology. It has also been a training ground for hundreds of volunteers, many of whom have gone on to successful and influential careers in areas of cultural heritage management, both in Australia and overseas.*

*This session explores some of the contributions archaeology at Port Arthur has made, not only at the site management level, but also to the development of the discipline at other levels. It will provide an opportunity to look back at past projects and participants, discuss how archaeology is currently integrated into site conservation and interpretation, and consider future roles for archaeology at the Port Arthur and Coal Mines Historic Sites. This is pertinent given the recent National and proposed World Heritage listing for the sites and the increasing politicization of convict heritage.*

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### **Trowles and tribulations: 30 years of archaeology at Port Arthur**

*Greg Jackman*

Archaeology at Port Arthur turns 30 in 2007. Since 1977 historical archaeology at the historic site has evolved from an arcane academic pursuit to being an integral aspect of Site management and presentation. In doing so it has kept pace with national trends, and sometimes led them. In addition to its role in being the proving ground for many disciplinary advances, archaeology at Port Arthur has also helped train two generations of Australian archaeologists and been at the forefront of public outreach and education. This paper looks at the development of Australian historical archaeology through the example of the Port Arthur Historic Site. In pondering the contributions made and lessons learned over the past 30 years the paper examines present trends and asks the question, where will archaeology go from here?

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### **Public or Perish**

*Jody Steele and Tim Owen*

From 2001 through 2006 the presenters have planned, organized and run the Port Arthur Public Archaeology program. Several of these programs have been discussed and disseminated at ASHA/AAA conferences in the past, and thus the authors thought it prudent to deliver a synopsis of their activities from the past six years. This paper will present an overview of the activities and excavations which unsuspecting visitors, and many archaeologists, have been involved in. We will provide some basic statistics relating to participants, along with detail of ideas that worked and some that didn't. The aim of the paper will be to provide information about how archaeological research at Port Arthur has been disseminated to the wider public,

and how public archaeology can be included to a degree in most archaeological projects.

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### **Toilets, Timbers & Tokens; Changing the Convict Chronicles - How archaeology is enhancing the historic record**

*Jody Steele*

This paper shall explore the common perceptions of convict lifestyle and working conditions as portrayed through historic documentation and discuss how recent archaeological projects (in particular those at Port Arthur) have helped either support or deny those claims.

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### **There's a party on the hill: investigations of a Port Arthur officers' quarters**

*Richard Tuffin*

During 2006 and 2007 historical and archaeological investigations were carried out on the site of the Commissariat Officer's quarters, located on Settlement Hill, Port Arthur Historic Site. Occupied by a succession of civil and military officers and their families between 1834 and 1877, these investigations provided a wonderful chance to gain insight into the often shadowed lives of these men, women and children. The demolition of the building in the 1890s created a protective seal, beneath which lay intact structural features, building elements and occupation deposits. Individual rooms were defined both archaeologically and historically. The spaces were then examined in the light of the recovered artefacts to further explore the stories of occupation and colour the lives of the inhabitants. The period between 1834 and 1848 will provide a significant focus for this presentation. During these years the building was occupied by the Commissariat Officer, Thomas

Lempriere, his wife Charlotte and their eleven children. Lempriere kept a detailed diary, recording the minutiae of daily family life: chess games with fellow officers, dinner parties with the Commandant, lessons with the children. In a situation that is unique at Port Arthur and rare at any level, this excavation presented an opportunity to engage with the past through thin slices of time captured in the archaeological and historical record. The Commissariat Officer's quarters offers a rare opportunity to examine and compare the 'small' stories told by both streams of evidence, providing an interesting case study on the possibilities of calibrating such evidence.

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### **RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ARISING FROM CONSULTING PROJECTS**

***Darren Griffin and Oona Nicolson***

*With the tightening of planning legislation and the rise in development activities in most states in Australia, the amount of archaeological and cultural heritage consulting projects being carried out has risen dramatically in the last five years. One of the most common complaints with consultant archaeologists is that they do not present the research that is generated from their consultant projects to the wider archaeological community. This session provides an opportunity for archaeological consultants to present their research from large excavations or regional studies, or from a combination of smaller projects that suggest a similar spatial or temporal patterning.*

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### **Water, water everywhere: attempts at drought proofing properties in Central Queensland in the early 1880s**

*Luke Godwin and Scott L'Oste-Brown*

With the advent of deep drilling technology to tap the Great Artesian Basin (GAB) in the early 1890s, it seemed that properties in Central Queensland could be drought proofed, with consequent expansion of the sheep flock. In fact, some properties had already taken steps to this end by installing massive facilities to manage surface flows, allowing them to extend their use of areas that otherwise would only be available for depasturing stock for short periods after rainfall. Development of these facilities saw stock numbers reach unprecedented levels on some properties. We describe examples of these facilities, including one from Wellshot Station, a property that for a short period of time (and prior to exploitation of the GAB) sustained the largest sheep flock in Australian history using these facilities. We examine how the facilities worked, and consider the reasons why the numbers of sheep were not sustained, even after water from the GAB was tapped.

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### **Boulder Blues: Interpreting Stone Features on the Burrup Peninsula, Pilbara Region, Western Australia**

*Neale Draper*

For almost 30 years, the Burrup Peninsula has become increasingly well known for the abundance, diversity and striking beauty of its Indigenous rock art, in a region (the Pilbara) that is renowned for its petroglyph sites. Approximately 30% of the Burrup has been covered by dozens of heritage surveys during this time, resulting in the recording and registration of more than 2,000 Indigenous archaeological and



ethnographic sites, and estimates of up to 9,000 such sites existing for the Burrup as a whole. In a landscape dominated by bare, boulder-strewn rocky hills dissected by narrow gullies dotted with water holes and trees, it is not surprising that most of these heritage sites are stone features of various kinds. Recorded stone features include petroglyphs, standing stones, stone pits, terraces, hunting hides, stone circles, stone arrangements, and 'Burrup patches', as well as stone artefact quarries, workshops, and surface scatters. Many stone features have cultural significance for local Indigenous people, regardless of whether the features are archaeological or geomorphological in origin. However, the majority of stone features have been recorded as archaeological sites. The identification of archaeological stone features on the Burrup always has been characterized by inconsistency and controversy, which may affect hundreds if not thousands of heritage site records and registrations. Based on research conducted in conjunction with several intensive heritage surveys and audits over the last five years, criteria are proposed for distinguishing the archaeological versus natural origins of these classes of stone features, for interpreting the functional context of archaeological stone features, and for incorporating Indigenous perspectives regarding culturally significant stone features, regardless of origin. It is concluded that a significant proportion of the recorded archaeological stone features are in fact misidentified geomorphological features with entirely natural origins. At the same time, there is an emerging recognition from ethnographic research that there is a greater contemporary Indigenous connection and knowledge concerning the Burrup and its stone features than has been generally understood.

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## **Whale Rock: Rock art recording and monitoring of impact for works arising from a freeway widening**

*Jenna Lamb*

Prior to the construction of a freeway over 20 years ago, a rock engraving was gazetted for preservation and remains on the top of a stone outcrop in the median strip of a freeway to the north of Sydney. Plans to widen the freeway in this area have prompted further management of this site, involving a baseline recording of the rock art and continuing monitoring of the site to ascertain any impact caused by the freeway widening works. This paper discusses the methods employed in the baseline recording and the results of monitoring, in addition to a review of site management subsequent to the previous recording.

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## **Recent excavations of a disturbed silcrete quarry in the north western basalt plains of Melbourne**

*Jaclyn Ward and Darren Griffin*

The Viaduct Road Quarry Aboriginal archaeological site (AAV7822-1908) was excavated by ERM Australia P/L earlier this year as part of a retrospective Consent to Disturb issued by the Wurundjeri. The site was a large silcrete outcrop located in Sunbury, north west of Melbourne. The silcrete outcrop had been extensively quarried for tools and raw material. The area had been impacted by the construction of a water pumping station for a nearby housing development. In order to ascertain the size and features of the quarry and determine the extent of the impact of the pump station on the site, three one meter by one meter test trenches were excavated. This paper will discuss the results of the excavation and briefly place them in context with the results of the excavation of another two test trenches on

the southern side of the quarry by another consultancy firm. We will also place the results of the excavation in the broader context of the Sunbury area and the north western basalt plains region of Melbourne. The paper will also examine the methodological approaches to excavating quarry sites and excavating disturbed locations.

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## **Tying Up Some Loose Ends: Current Sydney-based research projects arising from consulting work**

*Paul Irish*

Two Aboriginal heritage research projects have recently been developed to attempt to answer questions arising from consulting projects and other historical and archaeological research. The Kundle Project, in conjunction with the Dharawal Elders Group at La Prouse, is currently synthesizing historical and archaeological evidence (sites and large artefact collections) gathered from the Kurnell Peninsula in southern Sydney over the last century, and will also involve primary historical and archaeological research (survey). The range of archaeological evidence on the Kurnell Peninsula, its rich post-European contact history and current Aboriginal associations are unparalleled in the Sydney region, though remain poorly documented. The project aims to build skills and capacity amongst the local Aboriginal community to better manage the heritage of the Kurnell Peninsula into the future. The Sydney Aboriginal Historical Places Project seeks to address the lack of recording of post-European contact Aboriginal archaeological sites in the Sydney region. It is a multi-staged project involving historical/archival and archaeological research and bringing together local Aboriginal communities and a range of archaeological and historical practitioners. This research



also highlights the 'grey area' such sites occupy in relation to legislation and registration in New South Wales. These examples are used to illustrate how loose ends continually arising from project-based consulting work can be addressed and some of the potential challenges involved. Without more such projects, whether undertaken by consultants, agencies, academics and/or students, consulting work will continue to create a mountain of largely unsynthesised and inaccessible but potentially highly valuable data.

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## Heritage Values and Open Site Understandings

*Neville Baker*

The presence of stone artefacts in an open context is the most common Aboriginal heritage issue confronted in development impact assessment today. This paper looks at the archaeological assessment process and reviews notions such as "site", "significance", "potential" and "sensitivity" and their relationship to the assessment goal of defining "heritage value". Two case studies are presented from western Sydney and the Hunter Valley.

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## RH/CD7 and Caddies Creek

*Elizabeth White*

Consulting projects on the Cumberland Plain have demonstrated close associations between features of the physical environment and the archaeology, especially stream order and distance to lithic sources (e.g. JMcD CHM 2006). The results superficially support an environmental base for the region's archaeology (cf. McNiven et al. 2006:7; Veth et al. 2000). Recent excavations along the mid-reaches of Caddies Creek, coupled with previous investigations in the vicinity, have allowed us to hold stream order and distance to

silcrete lithic sources as constants, thereby enabling investigation of other aspects of landscape distribution, assemblage similarity and variation. RH/CD7 is one of the landscapes investigated and retained evidence of change over time in lithic assemblages. Sandstone platforms with a large number of grinding grooves, which may date within the last 3,000 years or so, add another dimension to change over time at this place. Analysis of silcrete assemblages (the most frequent lithology) showed that RH/CD7 was the most internally diverse of the landscapes along this section of Caddies Creek. Assemblage diversity was not related to variation in stream order or distance to sources and must have resulted from variation in human activities and technological organisation in relation to this place. The project points to the potential of extensive open site excavations to investigate both environmental and cultural aspects of Sydney's Indigenous archaeology.

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## REDEVELOPING OVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS: THE PHYSICAL CHALLENGES

*Liz Holt, David West and Anne Mackay*

*This session focuses on the physical challenges of developing new buildings over in-situ archaeological remains. It presents a combination of papers discussing ways of integrating the design and construction of the building(s) with conservation and protection of the archaeological remains, and uses case studies on exemplar projects to illustrate differing approaches.*

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## In Situ Retention of Historical Archaeological Remains in the Modern Development Context

*Anne Mackay*

There are an increasing number of development sites in NSW where historical archaeological remains are being required to be retained in situ, either on display and accessible within a new development, or protected within the development context. The retention of archaeological remains in situ raises a number of issues, including managing the significance of the site in the development context, how the decision to keep the remains affects the investigation methodology, and how presentation and interpretation of the remains can affect the design development process. This paper discusses ways to manage these issues during the development process, using examples from two projects (Cumberland St, The Rocks, and Fitzroy Iron Works, Mittagong) where remains have been retained for display within the new developments.

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## Contrasting Engagement with Archaeological Remains

*Matthew Kelly*

Archaeological remains are increasingly becoming integral components of modern developments especially in intensively developed urban contexts. The recent emphasis on interpreting sites has provided a relatively secure context for this trend to continue. However many development sites do not incorporate available remains within their developments for a variety of reasons. This paper will look at two sites illustrating contrasting engagement with the archaeological remains on the site: the Mint Site in Sydney and the IBIS Hotel site in Newcastle and review some

of the factors which influence decisions made by developers.

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### **Getting the Development Built: Building the Parramatta Justice Precinct over the Colonial Hospital Remains at Parramatta**

*Marc Van Heemst*

The Parramatta Justice Precinct encompassed the refurbishment of the existing Jeffery House (circa 1947) and the construction of three new buildings, the Sydney West Trial Courts, Justice Administration Offices and the recently opened Childrens Court of New South Wales. The site incorporates the Parramatta Hospital, which is listed on the State Heritage Register for the significance of the archaeological remains, with origins dating back to the first tent hospital (circa ~1789). The precinct wide strategy has dictated that interpretation is developed in conjunction with the various building architects to offer a seamless approach to telling the key stories of the site's history. A highlight has been the development of a Heritage Courtyard which will act as the focal point for the interpretation and display of in situ and excavated archaeology. The developer's challenge has been to adequately assess the risks associated with 'the unknown'. It appears that the old panacea of not knowing what is going to be uncovered and what impact this may have on the design will always be the biggest challenge to overcome. It was here that we underestimated, but ultimately managed through the teamwork of all of the key stakeholders. Clearly understanding the requirements of the various Acts and the required submissions and ensuring that the respective approvals are received in time in order to avoid delays on site has been our major challenge.

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### **Building on the Past: Protecting Archaeological Remains during Construction**

*Liz Holt and David West*

The re-development of sites with archaeological resources is constrained both by the presence of the resources and by the need to manage construction impact on those resources. The integration of protective measures for in situ archaeological remains into the design and construction process is a critical step in achieving successful outcomes. As each construction project and archaeological site have unique characteristics, this paper presents a broad-spectrum approach to the consideration of archaeological site protection. Factors considered include: the structural character of the design, the requirements of the construction process and the extent of visibility of the remains required for heritage interpretation. The range of protection options that can be considered will be demonstrated through discussion of the proposed approach for The Big Dig site on Cumberland Street in the Rocks.

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### **SECRET VISITORS: UNDERSTANDING AND CONFRONTING PSEUDO-ARCHAEOLOGY**

*Denis Gojak*

*Archaeologists and historians have worked for decades to create a rigorous, coherent and verifiable account of Australia's human history. Even so a strong fringe movement exists of pseudo-archaeology, promoting claims for both well-known mysteries such as the Mahogany Ship and Gympie pyramids as well as many far more obscure claims of secret visitors to the continent. Archaeologists regularly ridicule such claims, but*

*the willingness of the Australian public to sustain these beliefs shows that archaeology has in some sense failed to achieve one of its key goals – to communicate its understanding of the past to a wider public. It also means that archaeologists cannot claim the dominant authority for speaking about the past.*

*This session looks at pseudo-archaeology as it has developed in Australia, from its historical roots in the late 18th century to the present. As well as examining how pseudo-archaeological ideas develop and spread, the session considers all aspects of how archaeology interacts with unorthodox and alternative views of the past, including negotiating the sensitivities of faith and cultural understanding.*

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### **Two hundred years of secret visitors: the history of a pseudo-archaeological concept**

*Denis Gojak*

The theme of secret visitors - claims for discovery and settlement of Australia by other nations predating Cook and the Dutch - has been around and strong since the late 18th century, despite it being constantly dismissed and ignored by the orthodoxy of archaeology and history. In this paper I provide an overview of how such claims have figured in discussions about the Australian past, how the mainstream has responded and how they have managed to remain a constant element in the popular understanding of Australian history. While we will skip from mahogany ships, to Gympie pyramids and Spanish graffiti in Sydney Harbour we will also look at some serious issues as part of the broader theme of pseudo-archaeology. Does this alternative view of Australia's past show that we are failing as archaeologists and historians to educate about the past? If some of these claims

were legitimate what would be the evidence required to create an acceptable case? How do you argue the case with secret visitor claimants? What is the role of an archaeologist in establishing and maintaining an orthodox view of the past, as against encouraging a plurality of views? When can we tell that someone is pushing the boundaries of knowledge and when have they overstepped the mark?

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### **Science, pseudo-science and the enigma of Raymond Dart, the Australian discoverer of Australopithecus**

*Robin Derricourt*

Raymond Dart is one Australian whose name appears in every survey of world prehistory. His announcement in 1925 of the discovery of the Taung child, and his brilliant identification and naming of Australopithecus africanus as the African ancestor of modern man (thus proving Darwin's hypothesis) was proclaimed one of the key events that shaped our modern world view. Dart's claim was initially rejected for over a decade - being described by a leader in the field as 'preposterous' - before its claim to truth and scientific validity became accepted and Dart's scientific genius was proclaimed. Ironically, Raymond Dart then devoted much of his life (he died in 1988) to work and writing in archaeology and palaeoanthropology almost all of which would be recognized by science as at best wrong, and at worst indeed preposterous. Time has forgiven him his writings on Boskop man, the osteodontokeratic, the cannibalistic killer ape, the taming of fire, the Stone Age 'oldest iron foundry in the world', racial purity, the non-African origins of Great Zimbabwe and Mapungubwe, Mongolian genetics in the African Bushman, cultural hyper-diffusion and more. This

presentation tackles the enigma of a scientist who turned to pseudo-science, and considers where the boundaries of science and pseudo-science lie in archaeology.

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### **In fourteen hundred and twenty one/The Chinese fleet got little done**

*Peter Barrett*

Why do people make extraordinary claims about Australia's past? Why do others listen to them? Is it a serious problem, and if so, what's to be done about it? Pseudo-history and crypto-history aren't really fields for the Australian Skeptics. But Skeptical experience in other fields can be useful in uncovering the motives of the promoters of false claims, and in identifying the most useful methods for combating these claims. This talk will start by outlining the principles of Skepticism and critical thinking, a brief history of the Australian Skeptics, and the dangers of uncritical thinking. The second part of the talk will explain how the various Skeptics groups work with professionals and amateurs in various fields to promote and support critical thinking and oppose false claims. The final part of the talk will suggest a range of activities that professionals and amateurs may wish to undertake to improve the public's knowledge of Australia's history and heritage, and ability to discern the real from the fabulous.

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### **Archaeo-Appeal and Pseudoscience: Theorising Popular Engagement in Australian Archaeology**

*Stephen Nichols*

As in other Western societies, a broad general interest in archaeology exists amongst the Australian public. Such interest can be understood in terms of 'archaeo-appeal', a widespread fascination with

various aspects of the history and process of archaeological research. While professional Australian archaeologists often shun this archaeo-appeal as outmoded, misconceived or as the embodiment of all that is wrong with popular archaeology, pseudoscience unashamedly exploits archaeo-appeal to successfully promote irrational, fringe or fantastic theories about the past. In this paper, I present a theoretical framework through which Australian archaeologists might approach popular engagement with the Australian public so as to meaningfully confront pseudoscience and its increasing acceptance in the wider community.

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### **SEEING EACH OTHER: VISUAL AND MATERIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF CROSS-CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS**

*Annie Clarke and Ursula Frederick*

*The aim of this session is to explore the contribution that images and objects can make to our understanding of cross-cultural relationships. These papers examine the material and visual representation of cross-cultural exchanges e.g. rock art, photographs, excavated artefacts, museum objects, drawings, paintings – from different times, different places and different peoples.*

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### **Ethno-history, smallpox, Baiame and the bora: an indigenous response evident in rock-art at Devil's Rock Maroota?**

*Barry Lewis*

The defining identities of any indigenous cultural group are

most severely under pressure during colonization, especially when disease is an added threat. I argue that within the Sydney region rock-art assemblage there is possible evidence of an indigenous response to the spread of white colonists into the Cumberland Plain and the north Hawkesbury River area, who brought with them highly infectious smallpox. In particular, it is argued that the most visible motif manifestation of this response is probably represented by elements of the bora – the male initiation ceremony, especially those motifs that are thought to be of the culture hero figures Baiame and Daramulan. It is argued that Devil's Rock Maroota might display an unusual and important example of Aboriginal responses encapsulated in the rock-art of this site and wider local area. The meaning of this site in the post-contact period to Aboriginals and its use and operation in ceremony will be touched upon as will the ethno-historical references to the bora and the history of the occurrence of smallpox in the region. Defining and describing Aboriginal responses to colonization and disease in the Sydney region is not new, Carey and Roberts (2002:821-869), examined evidence for an indigenous movement in the Wellington Valley that centered upon a ritual dance associated with Baiame.

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**The other side of the frontier – The contribution of rock art to our understanding of cross-cultural relationships in northern**

*Josephine Flood*

Images on rock afford valuable insights into Indigenous perceptions from the other side of the frontier. Paintings and engravings in Wardaman country, Northern Territory reflect the history of contact with the invaders in the nineteenth and

twentieth centuries. They form an Indigenous pictorial record of new arrivals such as ships, horses, cattle, sheep and white men, who are identified by their clothes, pipes and distinctive body language. The eras of frontier conflict, droving, gold-mining and railway construction are all portrayed, as is the first paddle-steamer to voyage up the Victoria River and the first windmill built in the region. I have been privileged to hear Indigenous explanations of much of this rock art. These images act as a 'newspaper' of the times written from the Indigenous point of view and are especially valuable in showing us some of the strategies employed to try to overcome the invaders. For their part, Europeans have been photographing and writing about Wardaman people and their history from the early days of contact. Rock art combined with these records thus present an important opportunity to study cross-cultural relationships. This has been combined with archaeological excavation of selected rock-shelters and artefactual study, with Traditional Owners again providing valuable insights into their material culture, traditional way of life and post-colonial history.

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**Postcards from the Edge: images of maritime journeying**

*Annie Clarke and Ursula Frederick & Anna Williams*

In this paper we examine the historic and culturally significant rock engravings at the Quarantine Station, North Head, Manly. These engravings were made people who came to Australia as migrants and as ships' crew members from the mid 19th to the late 20th centuries. We consider how the form and repetition of the engraved motifs are reminiscent of the postcard and share similarities as a record of encounter and mnemonic of experience. Despite their physical differences the petroglyphs, like postcards

refer us to the experiences and memories of journeying. Moreover they encapsulate the inherent ambiguities of such experiences, the arrival and the departure and the tension between transience and belonging, what Peter Burns calls the pull of away vs the pull of home. As images embedded or as images circulating through time and space they tell us something about the human desire to communicate narrative and mark a human presence in place.

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**Boats on Bark**

*Sally May and Jennifer McKinnon and Jason Raupp*

This paper considers a collection of Groote Eylandt bark paintings featuring sailed watercraft which were collected in 1948 by members of the American-Australian Scientific Expedition to Arnhem Land. While only representing a small fraction of the overall collection, these depictions allow us to explore important questions of 'culture contact' as depicted in Aboriginal visual art, and stylistic or technical choices in the depiction of watercraft. The primary aim of this paper, however, is to bring this important collection of paintings to the attention of academics, museum workers, and relevant Aboriginal communities. This paper will flow from an historical account of the production and collection of these specific paintings and their Aboriginal interpretations, through to a stylistic and technical analysis of the watercraft represented and, finally, to a general discussion of the information that is potentially encoded in these bark paintings.



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## **Producers and Collectors: Uncovering the Role of Indigenous Agency in the Formation of Museum Collections. Research into a**

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### **Case Study using Central Province Material**

*Erna Lilje*

This paper will present preliminary research results from an analysis of ethnographic collections from Papua New Guinea at the Australian and Macleay Museums from 1883–1975. By using the museum databases and documentary evidence such as registration data and donor files, broad trends in the categories of objects being collected across time can be discerned. Whilst these trends may be related to the personal biases and selectivities of particular collectors it can be argued that these patterns also reflect the input of indigenous artefact producers and traders in the collecting process. This project is part of a larger investigation of Indigenous agency in the formation of museum collections from Central Province PNG.

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## **Observing Living Artefacts: The Politics of Multicultural Festivals**

*Anna Wong*

The past decade has witnessed a prolific rise in multicultural festivals, often in the form of food and dance events. Inspired by folklife festivals, such public programs provided a means for museum and cultural organizations to be more culturally inclusive. The popularity of such events suggests a multicultural and tolerant society, a national image actively promoted by the Australian government since the Keating government and its launch of Creative Nation in 1994. This paper delves beyond the flamenco dancing and olive tasting to explore the politics behind such events and the

relationship between government policies and museums. Despite the participation of ethnic groups in museum programs, such events reinforce cultural stereotypes. The focus on traditional practices celebrates the uniqueness of ethnic cultures, but also restricts the expression of multiculturalism to safe ahistorical expressions of food, dance and music with little relevance to current social issues. For Australia, where a national identity was remoulded according to the principles of multiculturalism and cultural diversity, folklife festivals allowed for participation of ethnic groups in how they were represented by major cultural institutions without challenging the political or social status quo. As living artefacts, ethnicity was a concept to be observed and consumed.

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## **SUBMERGED TERRESTRIAL SITES**

### ***Cosmos Coroneos, Jim Wheeler and David Nutley***

*The investigation of submerged pre-historic sites in Europe and America has yielded impressive results through the use of mapping and excavation techniques developed for maritime archaeology. Recent investigations have even reported undisturbed intact artefact deposits buried beneath marine sediments. Such investigations have opened up submerged landscapes to archaeological examination and allowed researchers to examine coastal use and occupation prior to the 6,000 BP sea level rise.*

*The potential for submerged terrestrial archaeology in Australia is largely unexplored, with only a small number of investigations to date. Predictive modeling has shown that such sites should exist, however, the condition and therefore archaeological research potential of such sites is currently un-known. This*

*session will present the latest findings on archaeological investigations into submerged terrestrial sites, covering such topics as research frameworks, predictive modeling, identifying sites and the techniques applied in extracting data from such sites.*

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## **Submerged terrestrial site at Vranjic near ancient Salona**

*Irena Radic Rossi*

Vranjiic is a handsome village situated on a small island between the city of Split and the town of Solin. In ancient times it was situated in Ager salonitanus i.e. the territory of the ancient capital of the Roman province of Dalmatia, Salona. Although some trace of it's reach past were quite obvious, no detailed archaeological research has been done since recent times. Some important underwater archaeological finds disappeared under the modern coastal structures and reappeared after nearly one century, during the reconstruction of the western and southern bank. The medieval structures, made of Roman architectural remains provided a lot of material that indirectly confirmed the existence of the nearby Early Christian basilica and the Roman necropolis, as far as other important Roman structures. An occasional find of a Greek inscription from the 4th century BC raised a lot of interest as it is directly associated to the period of Greek colonization in Eastern Adriatic. The most important and unexpected discovery is represented by the potent Bronze age layer, testifying to an important settlement that was totally submerged and therefore completely unknown. The rescue form of archaeological excavation didn't permit archaeologists to study it in detail, but still offered a lot of valuable information about that interesting and less known period from the past of central Dalmatia.



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## Studying underwater midden sites in Japan

*Jun Kimura*

Japan was settled by people from the Eurasian continent in the Paleolithic era and the unique culture identified as the Jomon period (approximately 10,000 BC. to 300 BC.) was established at least in the Neolithic era. There is evidence to suggest that sedentary and semi-sedentary people in the Jomon period gathered natural resources from fresh waters, and areas adjacent to the lake and river provided various benefits for inhabitants. Excavations conducted on the submerged terrestrial sites in Japan have provided further confirmation of this form of behaviour. This presentation introduces case studies of the archaeological excavations on the underwater midden sites located in Lake Biwa, Lake Suwa and Urautsi River and discusses the site formation processes of the submerged terrestrial sites.

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## Aboriginal watercraft depictions in Australia: on land, and underwater?

*Nicolas Bigourdan and Michael McCarthy*

From a research undertaken in 2006 at the Western Australian Maritime Museum cataloguing Indigenous depictions of watercraft, this study builds on two earlier projects; The Australian Contact Shipwreck Program aiming at increase the comprehension of the coastal Indigenous people's attitude to unexpected shipwrecked visitors (Silvester 1998), and on the work of C. Dortch (2002) on the possibility for rock engravings to subsist underwater in the Dampier Archipelago, Pilbara region, Western Australia. Three aspects of nautical/submerged rock art in Australia are addressed in this paper. Firstly, an assembled catalogue of the

known Aboriginal depictions of watercraft in Western Australia will be discussed. Secondly, preliminary considerations will be looked at for a predictive model of the survival potential of underwater depictions. Finally, Depuch Island will be identified as an ideal Western Australian location to implement further research into submerged rock art.

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## Identifying Submerged Rockshelter Sites: Recent Investigations at Southwest Arm, NSW

*Cosmos Coroneos and David Nutley and Jim Wheeler*

In this paper we present the latest results of an ongoing collaboration between maritime archaeologists and pre-historians aimed at developing methodologies for identifying and recording submerged archaeological deposits. In an earlier paper at the AAA 2005 Conference we presented a summary of methods that were developed to identify potential archaeological deposits within submerged rock overhangs. Our current phase of work focuses on identifying submerged rockshelters that may contain pre-inundation soil deposits buried beneath marine sediments.

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## TAKING A STEP BACK: REGIONAL VARIATIONS AT A PAN-AUSTRALIAN SCALE—FUTURE STEPS

*Trudy Doelman*

*Much of prehistoric archaeology in Australia has been driven by the 'big questions': where, when and how? These questions are of course important as they form the basic framework on which most archaeological research begins. In addition, studies of Australian archaeology also have an inherent*

*focus on site-specific studies often creating a patchwork of results without many attempts to cohesively characterize the record. The lack of cohesion has been exacerbated by a tendency to focus on artefact function rather than making a detailed examination of assemblage composition within a given environmental context. Now it is important to take a step back and look beyond the big questions, individual sites and artifact function to search for variability in the archaeological record that represents what we know about the collective past. An attempt to achieve this goal is by focusing on region and highlighting in particular regional difference at a pan-Australian spatial and temporal scale. This session welcomes papers which aim to study not only the regional diversity of past behaviours and adaptive strategies throughout Australia from its first occupation to the post-contact but also looks towards the future steps needed to be taken in prehistoric archaeology.*

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## Beyond uniformity and progression: regional and chronological variation as the pattern of Australian pre-history

*Peter Hiscock*

A review of regional and chronological differences in past social and economic systems indicates that diversity has always characterized Australian pre-history. This diversity challenges attempts to explain all past cultural change by reference to a single process (either social or environmental), and may not be consistent with many existing continental scale explanations, particularly those that posit a single evolutionary trend through time. Available archaeological evidence does not support ideas of unilinear progress that have been advocated in the past (e.g. intensification) and acknowledging the diverse and

often non-directional cultural changes that have occurred provides a framework with which to appreciate the emerging evidence of cultural dynamism in ancient Australia. This paper summarizes these arguments, as presented in the forthcoming book *Archaeology of Ancient Australia* (Routledge 2007)

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### **Continental Narratives and Regional Trajectories: Case Studies in Regional Diversity**

*Luke Godwin and Sean Ulm*

Conventional narratives of Australian prehistory emphasize patterns of synchronous change across many areas of the continent in the late Holocene. Although these general patterns have often been presented as robust relationships in the literature, most are confounded by exceptions when subject to detailed scrutiny, underscoring the complexity of cultural diversity, site formation processes and taphonomic histories. Accumulating regional archaeological and palaeoenvironmental datasets, coupled with refinements in technical methods, provide the potential for disentangling local and regional variability from amorphous 'long-term, continental narrative and description'. We discuss case studies from the Queensland and New South Wales coasts which demonstrate complex patterns of continuity and disjunction in the record of Aboriginal occupation. Our approach emphasizes the particularity of regionally-specific historical trajectories and archaeological signatures and has the potential to provide more accurate accounts of the past and more strongly situate people in the context of landscape.

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### **A question of scale: the Weipa shell mounds, intensification and the late Holocene in Cape York Peninsula**

*Michael Morrison*

Cape York Peninsula is something of a showcase for intensification advocates because it has been demonstrated that the area – particularly the south east – is among the strongest regional archaeological datasets which supports the model as a whole. Yet, as always, questions and problems remain and this paper takes up the emerging problem of temporal and spatial scale, which is considered to have relevance to the theoretical basis of intensification models more generally as well as our interpretations of the regional archaeological record. This paper considers the question of whether it is possible to reconcile interpretations of archaeological data that relate to long-term change across broad regions such as Cape York over thousands of years, with those changes occurring at the local level over much shorter periods of time. Questions about the role of ethno-history are also relevant to this, particularly given the 'ultra' short-term perspective that ethno-historic data offers. These issues are explored through a discussion of recent work on shell mound sites at Weipa and the attempt to develop a satisfactory interpretation that encompasses patterns and trends occurring at both the local and regional (Cape York wide) levels across different temporal durations. It is argued here that by more thoroughly engaging with the problem of time scale it is possible to generate a fuller appreciation of the spatial and temporal nuances within the apparent broader scenario of intensification in Cape York. This may go part of the way to resolve problems regarding the application of general, pan-Australian intensification models to local or regional datasets (Ulm 2006).

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### **Linguistic traces of archaeological phases in Australian prehistory: expansion, contraction and stability**

*David Rose*

Recent efforts to correlate phases in the Australian archaeological record with linguistic evidence may be compromised by language dating methods developed in the 18–19th centuries for west Eurasian languages, and a traditional descriptive focus on the smallest units of language that are subject to rapid random variation. Systematic comparison of higher level patterns of meaning across languages, admitting the possibility of slower rates of language change, may enable historical traces in contemporary Australian languages to be more consistently correlated with archaeological phases. Firstly, a very large set of higher levels patterns shared by Australian and other languages is consistent with archaeological and genetic evidence of initial settlement coinciding with Upper Palaeolithic demographic expansions. Secondly, the broad division of Australian languages into southern/eastern 'Pama-Nyungan' and northern 'non-Pama-Nyungan' phyla is consistent with population contractions associated with the Last Glacial Maximum. Thirdly, reconstructed histories of kinship terminologies and major cultural divisions may correlate with early Holocene repopulations of the arid zone from its margins. And finally, current distributions of language and dialect boundaries may be associated with population responses to climatic conditions in the mid-Holocene. This paper will briefly present data on each of these phases and propose an algorithm for recalibrating rates of linguistic and cultural change in Australia against archaeological, genetic and palaeoclimatic models.

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## Empowering museum stone tool collections

*Keryn Walshe*

The SA museum certainly has its fair share of stone tool collections including a fair share of significant, even archetypal collections. However attracting research interest on scatters, significant or otherwise, is another matter. An obvious and well-known impediment is unverified data associated with stone tool scatters and even a complete absence of critical data. But it is also apparent that museum collections offer large sample sets of types and raw materials across fascinating geological regions. Apart from offering research avenues along traditional themes, there is also other potentially significant research to be identified within stone tool scatters. Or is there? How can we stretch our imaginations and inclinations towards another way of viewing stone tool assemblages? This paper reviews traditional research areas for collections and then aims to outline innovative research directions for museum stone tool collections, highlighting their embedded value. Collections will be discussed in terms of relevance for independent research, commissioned work (cultural heritage investigations under contract to Government Departments or private agents) and for the public by use of examples from South Australia. It is my thinking that stone tools can be used much more imaginatively than often considered and should play a key role in current, lively social topics such as (why not if its well funded?) climate change.

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## The peopling of ancient Australia: a phylogenetic approach

*Michael Westaway*

With over 100 individuals the Willandra Lakes contains not only one of the largest pre LGM

fossil series of anatomically modern humans (AMH) outside of Africa. The series exhibits a large range of variation, with some workers dividing it into two separate morphs, robusts and graciles. It is argued by multiregionalist scholars that the robust Pleistocene Australians (also known from Kow Swamp and Coobool Creek) are derived from *Homo erectus* populations such as Ngandong, Java. This paper will argue that the range of variation within the Willandra series is not unique amongst Pleistocene *Homo sapiens*, indeed the other significant Pleistocene AMH series outside of Africa from Skhul and Qafzeh exhibits a similar morphological range. Interestingly a revision of the chronology of the Willandra series suggests that a pattern of robusticity within male crania may coincide with the onset of the Last Glacial Maximum. On the face of it, there appears to be a correlation of robusticity with the LGM, suggesting a response to microevolutionary stresses within Australia during a period of increased aridity; but the time distribution of fossils in Australia is patchy, and we cannot yet be sure that any such correlation is real. Certainly sexual dimorphism and misdiagnosis of the age and sex of some specimens has also played a role. The results of this study find no reason to suggest that Australia was colonised in a series of migrations, or that there was assimilation with archaic hominins from Indonesia. The evidence is sufficiently explained by one primary phase of migration into the continent circa 50,000 years ago.

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## WNSWAP Twelve Years On: Have We Measured Enough Artefacts Yet?

*Justin Shiner and Simon Holdaway*

Under the aegis of the Western New South Wales Archaeological Program (WNSWAP), we have collected observations on more than 200,000 flaked

stone artefacts from numerous sampling locations in western New South Wales, Australia. Studies of the geomorphic and geochronological contexts for these artefacts provide indications of the formation processes that have affected assemblage composition as well as the age and duration of deposition. A consistent approach to artefact recording has ensured that the technological and typological observations taken at the beginning of the research program over twelve years ago are compatible with those taken recently. Given the size of the database, we are in a good position to assess the attributes that contribute to assemblage variability at a regional level. After more than a decade of recording, we are beginning to define the extent of regional stone artefact variability in western NSW.

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## TECHNOLOGICAL FRONTIERS: SITE SURVEY AND MANAGEMENT

*David Nutley*

*This session focuses on new and developing technologies and their application to archaeology. The presenters include archaeologists and non-archaeologists illustrating strong connections and benefits between new technologies and archaeology—or new applications of technologies to archaeological work. | The potential for new technologies lies in their ability to increase the rate and scope of data collection or to expand the rate and scope of analytical work of acquired data. Archaeologists are constantly solving problems by accessing new developing technologies and this session is designed to allow those applications to be shared and, by doing so, perhaps lead to new applications or adaptations.*

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## **IMOS—Integrated Marine Observing System: Integrating IMOS with underwater cultural heritage research**

*Stefan Williams*

IMOS is a distributed set of equipment and data-information services which collectively contribute to meeting the needs of marine climate research in Australia. The observing system provides data in the open oceans around Australia out to a few thousand kilometers as well as the coastal oceans. The IMOS Office coordinates the deployment of a wide range of equipment and assembles the data through 11 Facilities distributed around the country. The data are made available to researchers through the electronic Marine Information Infrastructure (eMII) located at the University of Tasmania. The IMOS infrastructure also contributes to Australia's role in international programs of ocean observing. IMOS was planned through extensive consultation with the Australian marine research community through Nodes [link to Nodes page], including a bluewater open ocean node and five regional nodes around the country. IMOS is coordinated and managed nationally by staff at the University of Tasmania supported by CSIRO Marine and Atmospheric Research. IMOS is an NCRIS funded project.

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### **Site Recorder 4**

*Sarah Ward*

Site Recorder 4 is a versatile and fully integrated object oriented Geographic Information System (GIS) designed primarily for use in maritime and freshwater archaeology. | Unlike many commercially available GIS programs, Site Recorder is an integrated digital data management system designed for collecting and processing site data - not simply displaying

it. Specifically intended to replace the multitude of separate surveying, drawing, finds handling and reporting programs usually found on site with one single program, its strength lies in the ability to integrate and manage large data sets of widely differing types. Items (objects) can be linked together allowing quick and easy retrieval for analysis and interpretation. Data can be geo-referenced and time-stamped allowing for a true 4 dimensional analyses. | Beginning with a demonstration of 2- and 3D survey processing, the 'New Ground' Site Recorder 4 Technology Workshop will brief participants on the manipulation of 3D spatial data whilst providing an insight into the application of a temporally-based 4-dimensional GIS to the survey, recording, analysis, interpretation and publication of archaeological sites. The workshop is aimed at volunteers, divers, and individuals undertaking the NAS training programme (Part 3 points are available), as well as students, and professional and avocational archaeologists wanting to develop their archaeological computing skills. The workshop is intended to give participants a solid understanding of Site Recorder 4; sufficient to be able to 'drive' the program in the field.

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### **PenMap: Digital Planning frame for field recording**

*Jasspreet Kundi*

The Digital Planning Frame solves one of the fundamental problems with recording Archaeological data in a digital way. Archaeological plans are rich in detail and record minute features that even a camera might miss. | Traditional surveying tools like GPS and Total Stations are great for recording models, landscapes and large features but in excavation they are restricted to large features and perhaps Small Find Recording. | The Digital Framing Frame solves this problem by mixing the best of both worlds. It gives you the

surveying technology positioning functionality with the interpretation and detail of pen drawing and overlaid photographic images.

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### **An integrated acoustic diver tracking system for archaeological diving investigations**

*Hanna Steyne*

Wessex Archaeology has been at the forefront of commercial maritime archaeological work in the UK for many years. During this time, working with acoustic engineers in the 'offshore' industry and in-house database/GIS programmers, archaeological divers and geophysicists Wessex Archaeology has developed a diver tracking system suitable for underwater wreck site investigations. The system was developed in conjunction with a project funded by the Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) which focused on developing methodologies for rapid wreck surveys in a commercial archaeological environment. Wessex Archaeology advocates the use of Surface Supplied Diving for archaeological investigations, conforming to the Health and Safety Executive's Inshore Diving Approved Code of Practice (ACOP). This not only ensures the safest working environment for the divers in a variety of conditions, but also allows integration of hard wired surface communication, live digital video link and easy mounting of an acoustic beacon on the diver. The diver tracking system links acoustic signals between the boat and the diver with a boat mounted dGPS and a live up-date GIS where geo-referenced multi-beam or side-scan sonar data can be incorporated, allowing the divers position on a wreck site to be seen. In addition, a database is linked to the GIS in which diver observations can be recorded with real world co-ordinates, whilst the diver is underwater. This paper will explain the technology



behind the diver tracking system and demonstrate the results it can produce on a range of archaeological sites in the UK.

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### **Protective cages: A specific way of in situ protection of underwater cultural heritage in Croatia**

*Irena Radic Rossi*

During past fifteen years some non-looted underwater archaeological sites have been discovered in the Croatian part of the Adriatic Sea. Their attractive appearances, as well as many problems linked to their immediate exploration, made the Croatian underwater archaeologists invent a specific way of their in situ protection. The placement of large iron cages permit recreational divers to enjoy the site on the seabed and still allow the experts the possibility to control and examine them in detail. This has proven to be a successful temporary solution. The seven protective cages, placed over Roman shipwrecks with the amphorae cargo, although not a perfect solution from the aesthetic point of view, continue to show good results. All the cages bear a plaque with general information about the site itself and the mark of the Ministry of Culture showing their apportionment to the national cultural heritage. Therefore their power is not based just on their physical characteristics but the psychological effect as well. Placing of the protective cages offers the possibility to show the adequate care for the site, the will to share their attractiveness with all the persons interested in visiting them on the seabed and to give to all the public the possibility of enjoying them by using the modern technologies. In the same time it permits the archaeologists to gain some time in order to plan the right way of excavation, conservation, storage and presentation of the valuable archaeological material and to organize the optimal conditions for

the realization of the project. The in situ protection of underwater archaeological sites offers great possibilities for the sustainable development based on cultural heritage that could offer bright prospects for the underwater archaeology in the future.

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### **Archaeological site surveillance and security: Japanese midget submarine M24**

*Maher Magrabi*

The attack on Sydney Harbour by three Japanese midget submarines on 31 May 1942, brought home the potential of a global war and the potential being fought on Australian soil. The shock and fear accompanying such an invasion was underscored by the loss of 21 lives of sailors aboard the ferry Kuttatubul, accidentally destroyed when a torpedo from the submarine that has come to be known as M24, missed its target, USS Chicago. The attack remains indelibly imprinted in public memory and is not just an Australian legacy. The Japanese family and friends of the missing submariners have not ceased to mourn their loss. Therefore, when divers located the remains of the M24 midget submarine off Sydney's Northern Beaches in late 2006, there was immense interest both in Australia and Japan. As a site of national and international significance there was a need for an immediate and effective response from those government agencies with statutory responsibilities for its protection. This paper focuses on the development and deployment of the video and passive acoustics surveillance measures to monitor access to the site and to enforce the provisions of State and Commonwealth statutory protection.

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## **THE ABANDONED SHIP AND AUSTRALIAN MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY: AN EXPLORATION OF SIGNIFICANCE AND RESEARCH POTENTIAL**

*Mark Staniforth and Nathan Richards*

*The remnants of non-catastrophically lost, deliberately discarded watercraft have been a subject of maritime historical and archaeological enquiry for some time. Studies of ships re-utilized as ancient boat burials (such as the Snape Boat), votive offerings (the Cheops ship), or transformed into foundations, and many types of alternate structures (Ronson Ship) and buildings (for example, Niantic, and Inconstant) are well known in maritime archaeological literature. So too, the study of collections of vessels abandoned by their owners at the conclusion of their useful lives are noted in many instances; from the discovery of abandoned 18th century bateaux in Quebec, Canada and huge collections of vessels in Maryland, USA, to studies of discarded hulks in the United Kingdom. |In Australia, historical works dedicated to this category of ship are both extant and comprehensive, and abandoned vessels have been the focus of many archaeological and heritage-focused studies. Such sites are significant for how they contribute to our understanding of behaviours associated with cultural site formation processes such as salvage, demolition, and scuttling translate to the archaeological record. Abandoned watercraft have also proved to have scientific and experimental potential, and to be able to give us insight into the causal aspects of discard activities, the spatial dimension of deliberate abandonment, and the changing nature of the disposal and post-abandonment re-utilization of unwanted watercraft.*



*This session will explore themes surrounding the significance and research potential of the Australian abandoned ship resource.*

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## **WWI German-built watercraft on the Wingecarribee River**

*Cos Coroneos*

This paper documents the first stage, Stage A, of a project initiated by the Berrima Branch of the National Trust of Australia (NSW), and supported by the Heritage Office, NSW Department of Planning, which has as its objective the survey, identification and management of sunken watercraft in the Wingecarribee River, Berrima. The watercraft in question were built by Germans who were interned at Berrima Gaol during the First World War. A number of these watercraft were deliberately scuttled in the Wingecarribee River at the end of the war. The National Trust is considering the archaeological recovery of a number of relics for public display and study.

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## **Making waves: breaking new ground in Tasmanian maritime heritage management**

*Peta Knott*

This paper will outline a new ground-breaking initiative in Tasmanian maritime heritage management that will be of benefit to other states in the future. The Maritime Heritage Coordinator is an innovative appointment to the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery that has been funded by the Department of Tourism, Arts and the Environment. The position is shared between the government operated TMAG and the volunteer organised Maritime Museum of Tasmania, two institutions that have excellent but under-utilised maritime heritage collections. In collaboration with museum staff and volunteers, the Maritime

Heritage Coordinator will prioritise maritime issues within the two museums. The Maritime Heritage Coordinator will ensure that the collections from both museums are effectively managed and used in exhibitions thus making the objects accessible to the public. Also, a strategic plan will be created and implemented to ensure the longevity of the volunteer-operated Maritime Museum. However the Maritime Heritage Coordinator will also have a broader brief, to manage maritime heritage throughout Tasmania. This will include re-establishing the Maritime Organisations of Tasmania Group and creating a state maritime trail, thus benefiting Tasmania's entire maritime heritage. This paper will present the activities and achievements of the first five months of the Maritime Heritage Coordinator position. In the future, the innovative Maritime Heritage Coordinator position will set an example for successful state based maritime heritage management.

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## **Pedometrics and Archaeology**

*Sam Player*

Pedometrics can be described as the use of quantitative methods for the study of soil distribution and genesis. It incorporates hardware technologies such as geophysical apparatus and analytical tools such as geostatistics, in order to map and interpret the soil landscape. A great deal of research has been aimed towards the agricultural sector and has generally aimed to minimise the cost of soil survey while maximising the quantity of data collected. As the cost of soil survey is inevitably high, pedometrics may provide encouragement towards its regular inclusion in archaeological research designs. This paper will briefly outline the current state of research in pedometrics and suggest some

potential issues and applications for archaeological research.

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## **Floating archaeology: the challenges of preserving, conserving and interpreting the evidence of the remaining examples of the northern Australian pearling luggers**

*Tony Hunt and Michael Gregg*

The pearling industry was vital to the very existence of Australia's colonies. At times it provided the financial lifeblood that kept some colonies afloat and a measure of its importance can be seen in the way the pearling industry managed to gain exemptions from the pervading White Australia policy. However the records of the industry's evolution and technology can be surprisingly scanty and comparatively little survives to tell the story of the people that built the luggers, their technology, their traditions, and their origins. Much of our understanding of the evolution of the pearling lugger and the application of technology is dependent on interpreting a fragmentary photographic record and a historical record rendered questionable by the attempts of the pearlery to paint a fictional picture to escape notice under assorted government regulations and the White Australia Policy and its offshoots. This paper surveys the remaining luggers themselves as the surviving material record and through case studies examines some of the issues and challenges of preserving and interpreting this remaining material record, whether afloat, ashore or sunk.

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## **Capturing The Public Interest: Interpretation and Promotion of Ships' Graveyards in South Australia**

*Robyn Ashworth*

Once the archaeological research is done and the thesis published - what next? How can these significant sites be protected and valued? This paper discusses the ways in which a variety of interpretation and promotional projects have raised the profile of South Australia's ships' graveyards. Signs, brochures, booklets, websites, guided tours and presentations have increased public awareness, accessibility and appreciation of these valuable maritime sites and have influenced development in some areas. The main focus of the paper is the State's largest abandonment site, at Garden Island near Port Adelaide. This accumulation of 25 abandoned vessels includes the remains of sailing ships and steamers, motor vessels and ferries, barges, dredgers and pontoons. Most importantly, these wrecks can be viewed by non-divers and this site has now become one of South Australia's featured tourist destinations.

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## **Scuttled, but not yet abandoned**

*Michael McCarthy*

In 1978, in the context of an overarching departmental focus on bullion-carrying East-India ships and former slave traders, it fell to the most inexperienced and unqualified of the maritime archaeologists then present in Western Australia to examine and manage a suite of seemingly-mundane abandoned 19th and 20th century ships. While those wrecks at the centre of that seminal study have since been lost, the recognition of the abandoned and recently scuttled hulk is now such that it occupies almost a pride of

place amongst shipwrecks having an attraction, significance and worth that is now often far beyond its former service value.

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## **The Victorian Ships' Graveyard: A Graveyard of Victorian Naval Vessels**

*Peter Taylor*

People have used the Barwon Heads Ships' Graveyard (known as Commonwealth Designated Area 3), located off Victoria's south coast as an area for scuttling obsolete vessels since 1913. This area has received the full gamut of vessels' operating in the 19th and 20th centuries. This collection of miscellaneous vessels', including steamers, sailing vessels and un-powered craft, all past their prime, but still of great historical importance finished their days in the graveyard. Part of that resource consists of a number of significant and interesting vessels pertaining to the Victorian Navy. We are fortunate in Victoria in having most vessels in the Graveyard in an accessible diving depth, and an easy drive from Melbourne. Using deep diving techniques and historical research, this paper will present some of the outcomes gained in the study of two ex- Victorian Naval auxiliary vessels, SHB Fawcner and SHB Batman.

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## **The Archaeology of Deliberate Watercraft Discard in Australia: The Abandoned Ships' Project (ASP)**

*Mark Staniforth and Nathan Richards*

This paper is an overview of the Abandoned Ships' Project (ASP), a research initiative of the Department of Archaeology, Flinders University, and carried out in conjunction with the author's doctoral thesis (1998 - 2002). The project involved the compilation of a database of over 1500 discarded

and demolished watercraft sites, augmented with information from archaeological inspection of 120 deliberately discarded watercraft. This data was used to assess degree of correlation between discard activities and economic, social and technological events. The logistics of discard, as reflected in commentaries describing discard procedures, and as seen in the archaeological signatures of these events were also examined. This information was used to illustrate the causal mechanisms between landscape, economic trends, regulatory frameworks and cultural site formation processes associated with harm minimisation, placement assurance, salvage and discard activities.

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## **THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ABORIGINAL MISSIONS**

*Jane Lydon, Jeremy Ash and Michael Morrison*

*New approaches toward understanding the role of missions and reserves within colonialism have begun to emerge. From the earliest decades of invasion, colonists sought to confine the indigenous occupants within defined and secluded bounds; although this process of isolation varied across colonies and time period, it became a central element in official Aboriginal policy. Since the 1960s, accounts of such places have ranged from hagiography to condemnation, focusing on whether they were 'good' or 'bad' for Aboriginal people. Now, however, attention is shifting to issues such as the current status of these sites in Aboriginal and local community memory, their representation by various colonial interests, the power of didactic landscapes and spatial relationships to shape human interaction, and Indigenous responses to missionisation. This session brings together recent*

## **Mission Station: institution, household, or trading post?**

*Angela Middleton*

Evangelical missionary societies have been associated with the processes of colonization throughout the world, from India to Africa and into the Pacific. In such diverse locations, common themes of interaction with indigenous peoples, household economy, the development of commerce, and social and gender relations were played out. Across the globe, a common material culture traveled with its evangelizing (and later colonizing) settlers, with artefacts appearing as cultural markers from Cape Town in South Africa, to Tasmania in Australia and the even more remote Bay of Islands in New Zealand. On its arrival in New Zealand in 1814, well before formal colonization, the Church Missionary Society began the establishment of a network of missions unique to local conditions, differing in form and structure from other localities. In New Zealand, missions consisted of humble wooden houses for the mission family, perhaps only one or two families forming the mission station, with a church or school building sometimes associated. The household mission structure, as seen in New Zealand and the Pacific Islands, was dramatically different to the kind of institutions that operated in North America and Australia. It has been argued that in Australia missions formed 'total institutions', the kind of structures that included locks, barred windows, barbed wire fences, regimented spaces and segregated buildings. However, common themes concerned with the 'civilizing mission', and in particular the role of domesticity can be found. The Te Puna mission station, established in the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, in 1832, provides a case study typical of

the New Zealand situation. In this paper this New Zealand case study is contrasted and compared with similar institutions in other parts of the globe.

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## **Surviving the Cure: Life on Bernier and Dorre Island under the Lock Hospital Scheme**

*Jade Stingemore*

Between the years 1907 to 1917 two islands off Western Australia, Bernier and Dorre Islands were respectively used as 'Lock Hospitals' for Indigenous male and female West Australians who were judged to be syphilitic. This was done as a public health measure to limit the spread of disease from the indigenous people to the colonists. While it is clear from historical documentation that few of these individuals actually had syphilis, nevertheless they were incarcerated on the islands until they were either deemed cured by the European doctors or died. Little is known of how the Europeans and the Aboriginal people lived, survived and actually recovered from disease on an island that is known as inhospitable and resource-deficient. Historical documentation indicated that the aboriginal people were to be encouraged to live 'naturally' on the islands, but many questions remain about how two different sets of people with different ideologies and knowledge of the island environment used it to obtain food, water, fuel, and medicinal supplies. While European living areas show evidence of the latest delicate and expensive ceramic ware, imported foodstuff building material and medical supplies results of the research indicate clearly that both European and Aboriginal people made use of the limited resources available on the islands. The limited objects associated with Aboriginal sites were confined to bones, shells, glass, Government-supply enamelware and corrugated iron.

Differences are seen in spatial use, resource understanding and European hospital set up between the two islands. On Bernier Island males lived and worked in open areas near the Hospital sites and exploited a relatively small range of the natural resources available on the islands. Nevertheless there is evidence that they continued to practice traditional tool making. On Dorre Island females lived in discrete shelter areas hidden from view of the hospitals and ate a variety of resources available on the islands. While it is no wonder that records describe the place as a picture of 'misery, horror unalleviated and tombs of the living dead' there are signs that the Aboriginal women and men confined to the island kept hold of their cultural traditions and some small and occasional measures of independence and their cultural traditions.

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## **Through Hall to Belcher and Beyond: Hunting and Fishing Through Time and the Mornington Island Mission, Gulf of Carpentaria**

*Cameo Dalley and Paul Memmott*

The Mornington Island Mission was established in 1914 by the Presbyterian minister, Reverend Hall and ushered in a period of colonialism which lasted sixty years. The Mission housed children from the Lardil, Yangkaal, Waanyi, Gangalidda, Garrawa, and later Kaiadilt Aboriginal language groups, placing them into new social and cultural relationships with one another. Although the children removed to the Mission were prevented from practicing many aspects of their culture (e.g. language), they were able to continue hunting and fishing to augment Mission supplies. Missionaries set up a bartering system with parents of the Missionary children and other residents of the nearby town camp. Children were also released

from the Mission confines for school holidays to go hunting and fishing and these times became vital for cultural transmission and as mechanisms for ensuring connections to country and family. Previous published anthropological texts from this region have tended to focus on detailing culture traits prior to the arrival of Missionaries, while others have focused on interpreting the negative impacts of missionary culture on 'traditional' culture. Writings by a number of Aboriginal authors have called for more balanced interpretations of history through the recognition of forms of Aboriginal cultural resilience and resistance which may be 'multifaceted, visible and invisible, conscious and unconscious, explicit and covert, intentional and unintentional' (Moreton-Robinson 2003:128). Using a photographic collection taken in and around the Mission in 1936, we will explore hunting and fishing activities as expressions of cultural resilience and resistance. The photographs demonstrate that people were active in maintaining and expressing their cultural identities 'within the mission landscape' (Lydon 2005:13).

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**An archaeological and oral historical investigation of Indigenous health and wellbeing at the Weipa Presbyterian Mission, western Cape York Peninsula**

*Michael Morrison and Darleen McNaughton and Justin Shiner*

This paper outlines preliminary results of an ongoing oral historical and archaeological project at Weipa, western Cape York Peninsula which explores Indigenous peoples' responses to assaults on their life ways - and the strategies employed to maintain their own well-being - during the period known today as the 'mission times'. Like many remote mission operations, Weipa Mission - established in 1898 - was

initially a barely viable enterprise struggling due to its remote location and lack of resources. Over time it developed and grew, outstations and new settlements were added and in the early 1930s the entire mission was relocated to a more preferable site before being shutdown in the 1960s. Here we discuss the substantial yet largely unacknowledged contribution of local Aboriginal people to the initial development of a viable mission enterprise through their knowledge, expertise, labour, and the contribution of foodstuffs. To this end, we present preliminary oral historical, archival, archaeological and anthropological data which testifies to the active role of indigenous people in what we argue were concerted and successful attempts to maintain and enhance the well-being of people residing at the mission, particularly their younger kin involved in the dormitory system. We suggest that studies such as this can contribute to an improvement of contemporary lives of Indigenous Australians by documenting, re-telling and highlighting histories associated with the ways in which the 'old people' maintained and enhanced their own well-being and that of their children within this complex and restricted context.

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**Identifying Domination and Resistance through the Spatial Organisation of Poonindie Mission, South Australia**

*Darren Griffin*

The study of the initial period of cross-cultural interaction between Indigenous and non-Indigenous groups and the changes this contact brought to both societies is still a relatively new area of research in Australian archaeology. The material evidence from this period can provide us with valuable insights in to the new relationships and ideologies which were emerging

at this time. Nowhere were the conflicts and compromises that built these new relationships more apparent than on the confined spaces of the missions. The use of space and the way living areas are constructed and organised reveal some aspects of the ideologies of the people who designed them and built them. Other contact sites around the world have been analysed in order to understand the dominant ideology and how the control of space and time was used to enforce the new social order and control the new contact relationships. These studies also demonstrate how the analysis of internal and external spatial organisation can reveal how the people who lived within the ordered space reacted to the new social system, and how their actions influenced the new contact relationships. This paper will discuss the results of a detailed analysis of the use of space at Poonindie Mission, built by wealthy Anglican missionaries, and the first segregated mission in South Australia, operating between 1850 and 1896.

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**Lining the Path: spatial relationships in the Mualgal villages of Totalai and Poid, western Torres Strait**

*Jeremy Ash and David Bosun*

During the late 19th century, Mualgal people—the Indigenous people of Mua Island in Western Torres Strait—'abandoned' their previous settlements and relocated into large, centralized villages. Both secular and religious colonial institutions vigorously sought to dismantle traditional Mualgal settlement patterns and impose a new order. Cultural sites that competed with the new administration were often physically dismantled, and the church and school became the dominant focus within the village. Recent archaeological investigations focusing on the spatial configurations of



the villages of Totalai (1872–c. 1904) and Poid (c. 1904–1946), however, reveal a more nuanced picture. In this paper, we suggest that Mualgal cultural sites and places were used strategically to frame and favorably influence the colonial entanglement.

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### **Memories of the Past, Visions of the Future: Changing views of Ebenezer Mission, Victoria, Australia**

*Jane Lydon and Alan Burns*

Former missions and reserves occupy an increasingly important place in Australian Aboriginal heritage, as sites of recent memory, ancestral resting-places, and the foci of social action in the present. Perceptions of these places prior to the 1960s were predominantly shaped by a humanitarian framework that emphasized redemption, discipline, 'success' or 'failure'. In recent decades however Aboriginal views have been acknowledged, moving ambivalently between representations of missions as refuges from the worst effects of colonialism, to seeing them as instruments of child removal; now however they have come to be seen as embodying community memories, as a growing body of oral history testimony has revealed. Since the 1970s heritage managers have drawn heavily upon archaeological research in reclaiming places such as Ebenezer Mission for Aboriginal descendants as well as the non-Aboriginal community. This program of research and conservation has been shaped by Aboriginal memories and values - that privilege the church and graveyard as sacred places, for example - and express the community's self-understandings and its hopes for the future. Ebenezer's significance for the Indigenous community continues to grow and change, and following a recent successful Native Title

determination there will be renewed efforts to commemorate this place of living memory, in a process that reveals the recursive nature of memory and material culture, and the relationship between tangible and intangible aspects of the past.

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### **THE STUDENT SESSION: PAPERS FROM CURRENT STUDENT RESEARCH**

*Angie So and James Fraser*

*The Student Session presents current and recent research from post graduate and honours students who have not previously presented at an Australian conference. The focus for the Student Session follows directly from the main conference theme, 'New Ground', and provides examples of how current student research is vital to moving forward Australian archaeology.*

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### **Breaking New Ground: Innovative Approaches to Neanderthal Behavioural Complexity**

*Michelle C. Langley*

Since the discovery of Neanderthals 150 years ago, researchers have considered them to have been largely incapable of behavioural change and innovation owing to a long-standing perception that their 220,000 year long archaeological record is, for all intensive purposes, unchanging. Traditional synchronic approaches to the study of Neanderthal behaviour have perpetuated this perception, and the absence of new approaches has resulted in a stagnation of debates concerning Neanderthal behavioural complexity. The development and application of an innovative diachronic approach to this issue provides a new line of enquiry into Neanderthal

behaviour that challenges traditional models of Neanderthal behavioural complexity. Diachronic approaches have great potential to extract new information from the archaeological data currently available and initial results suggest change in Neanderthal behavioural complexity never previously demonstrated.

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### **Possible Norse/Celtic Fishtrap in Uyeasound, Shetland Islands**

*Jessica Berry*

This fish trap is situated on a dynamic shoreline, which is aligned E-W where a steep stone bank falls into a sandy bay. The entire structure lies within the kelp zone. Reported as 'da dik' (the dyke) by local residents, the crescent-shaped structure fronts the entire length of the beach, a comprises a thick line of closely-packed boulders (measuring up to 1m high and 2m across) set on a sandy seabed. A centrally-positioned gap (possibly a robbing feature) is apparent, but there is no evidence of wattlework or other systematic construction. No artefacts were identified, and no specific date can be suggested, but the depth of the structure may suggest a comparatively early date; a 'Celtic' or 'Norse' date is envisaged. In general terms, this structure is considered comparable to the classic crescentiform Welsh gorad, which is commonly considered early. This example is compared with a specific example (cited by Momber) in Caernarfon bay, North Wales.



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## **Similarity and Difference in the mid-Holocene: Composition and characteristics of southeast Australian stone artefact**

*Joseph Brooke*

This paper presents the analysis and interpretation of a set of mid-Holocene stone artefact assemblages from the Driffield/Hazelwood area, in eastern Victoria. Investigation of these assemblages was designed to generate information about the relationships that existed between the stone technology, subsistence activities and mobility patterns. It is argued that during the mid-Holocene, tool types, technologies, raw-material use and reduction strategies indicate that people practised relatively mobile foraging strategies and that during the later-Holocene people were less mobile. The information generated from the analysis of the Driffield/Hazelwood assemblages was compared to that generated by studies of stone artefact assemblages from other parts of south-eastern Australia. Similarities and differences in the composition and characteristics of mid-Holocene stone artefact assemblages in south-eastern Australia reflect similarities in technology. These discussions provide the basis for assessing the different classificatory schemes used to describe mid-Holocene changes in stone technology. It is suggested that the characteristics and significance of the Australian small-tool tradition need to be re-evaluated. Toward this goal, consideration is given to the explanations that have been offered for the introduction of microlithic industries in other parts of the world. As a result it is argued that rejection of the Australian small-tool tradition, as some have suggested, is premature and more consideration should be given to the causes of regional and temporal variation in the characteristics of these assemblages, as Gould advocated

when he introduced the concept of the small-tool tradition to Australian archaeologists in 1969.

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## **Underwater Archaeological Investigation of Port Makung, Penghu**

*Yu Wang*

An underwater archaeological investigation has been carried out at Port Makung of Penghu in March 2007. It is the first government investigation in potential underwater archaeological site in Taiwan. The project is initiated to response informant and to the need of understanding the potential underwater site for decision making in local port development in the near future. During the process of investigation, some interesting finds help us better understand the historic context and maritime landscape of Penghu. As Port Makung is the only trade port in Penghu, its changing history can manifest the development of Penghu islands. A theoretical model is built for future general maritime archaeological study of the Penghu Archipelago (Pescadores) and the work began with a case study of the Port Makung.

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## **‘WE HAVE THE TECHNOLOGY’: SCIENTIFIC AND EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY TODAY**

*Tim Owen*

*The advent of technology has considerably advanced methods employed and theoretical interpretation available to archaeologists. Technologies, such as GIS, geophysics, chemical analysis etc have allows archaeologists to test theories and gather data that previously would have been purely*

*hypothetical. This session presents papers on recent studies, from all disciplines of archaeology, which have employed science to create new data otherwise unobtainable from more traditional forms of research or undertaken experimental archaeology to provide insight into former techniques and technologies.*

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## **A picture speaks a thousand words: Geomagnetic surveys & Laser Scanner used in contracting archaeology**

*Hans-Dieter Bader*

Non-intrusive, rapid and detailed sub surface surveys using geomagnetic methods allow to assess the extent and basic internal structure of archaeological sites without disturbing the ground surface. This method allows to supply all stakeholders with a clear picture of the contested archaeological site or landscape and facilitates the decision process to either protect or excavate the archaeological features. A number of recent examples from New Zealand will be shown. Standing heritage structures/ruins can be difficult to document in detail. Laser scanning is one method to rapidly document a structure with outstanding detail. A small selection of the data acquired in the field can be used to create traditional plans and section drawings, while new ways of presentation like interactive 3D models can be explored. One example from New Zealand will be shown.

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## **A trip away from the coast**

*Tim Owen*

Aboriginal territorial movement of people is an often described by archaeologists and anthropologists, especially in terms of winter and summer movement. Traditionally such hypothesis are derived from

early settlers accounts or based upon the movement of stone or other resources from one area to another. This paper presents the surprise results from an isotope study that uncovered direct evidence for the movement of people from their usual coastal subsistence base to an environment 100 km inland. The paper presents how similar and new techniques can be used by archaeologists to chart population movement through a given landscape.

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### **The Film of Biofilms: a concern in conservation of organic and inorganic heritage materials**

*Mary-Lou Florian*

In conservation of inorganic (sandstone, rock, marble, etc.) and organic (protein, cellulose etc.) heritage materials, we have overlooked the film of Biofilms. The 'Biofilms' include the fungal, bacterial, algal and lichen microorganisms that have a life style of living as films on surfaces. Each one has an exocellular membrane, mainly composed of polysaccharides (also includes amino acids and lipids), which covers the microorganism structures. It acts as a buffer between the structures and the air, water and substrate materials. It controls water and gas movements, detoxification, enzymatic hydrolysis of nutrients, a lubricant for ease of movement of cells through porous material, etc. The film is involved on rock surfaces as a gel vehicle for precipitation of metal ions as in Leisegang rings and also as a consolidant in sedimentary sandstones. In conservation we remove the structures but have overlooked the film that remains on the substrate. If it remains, it conditions the surface for rapid reinfestation and may cause physical damage due to colloidal swelling and shrinking. Treatments have concentrated on the viability of the cell, but they must

first address the film because nothing enters the cell without going through the film. The film chelated toxic biocidal substance preventing their entrance into cells. The fungal, algae and lichen often do not digest the substrate but they cause changes in it which we perceive as damaging but may be just aesthetics. Bacteria more often digest organic and inorganic substrate materials causing material losses.

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### **Dendro-archaeology of kauri (*Agathis australis*) timbers from 19th and early 20th century buildings in North Island, New Zealand**

*Gretel Boswijk and Martin Jones*

Dendrochronological analysis of wood structures is common in the northern hemisphere, providing precise calendar dates for timber structures or artefacts and aiding interpretation of archaeological sites. In New Zealand, dendrochronology has been applied mainly in palaeoclimatology and ecology, but rarely for archaeology. Since the early 2000s, the tree-ring research group at the University of Auckland has taken advantage of urban redevelopment schemes to collect samples of kauri (*Agathis australis*) timbers from 19th and early 20th century buildings scheduled for demolition or removal for restoration elsewhere. Such material contributed to the development of a multi-millennial late Holocene kauri chronology but also raised the question of whether tree-ring analysis of kauri building timber can be useful in investigating the construction history of 19th and early 20th century buildings, and the kauri timber industry. This paper describes recent findings from a research project on dendrochronology and buildings, and assesses the dendro-archaeological potential of New Zealand kauri timbers.

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### **No Time for First Aid: On-Site Conservation of Artefacts from Archaeological Excavations**

*Vicki Richards and Darren Griffin*

Despite improvements over the past ten years or so, there are still relatively few instances in the consulting and research world where on-site conservation of artefacts is even considered, let alone factored into the budget or methodology of an archaeological excavation. Conservators are generally not considered as an integral part of an archaeological excavation team, though there appear instances where on-site conservators have been used, more commonly in underwater archaeology. More often than not conservation of recovered artefacts occurs after the excavation is completed, predominantly due to legislative requirements, and if it does occur during the excavation, then it is usually on the large scale excavations, and then often only when important artefacts are discovered. Do consultant, academic and institutional archaeologists have the time or budget to include even the most basic on-site conservation or first aid for finds in the field? Are there some simple steps that archaeologists can follow to include on-site conservation in the everyday management of a site? This paper will examine some examples of on-site conservation in both terrestrial and maritime archaeological projects and discuss both the positive and negative aspects. It will also briefly discuss some of the problems encountered in the field and include some suggestions on minimizing artefact damage, including possible applications of in-situ preservation techniques.

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## POSTER SESSION

**Convenor – Dr Mac North**

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### Differentiating banana phytoliths

*Dr Luc Vrydaghs*

*Research Team in Archaeo- and Palaeo- Sciences, Belize*

Reports indicate that volcaniform phytoliths provide direct archaeological evidence for banana cultivation. However, archaeologists may on many places recover phytoliths generated by genetically different banana plant groups associated with different human populations and their supposed movements in the past. Hence more precise identifications of the phytoliths are requested. To detect differences between the *Musa* phytoliths, morphotopology and morphometry have been approached. The studied material originated from the IPGR INIBAB transit center (KUL, Belgium). It includes the *Eumusa* and *Australimusa* wild relatives and edibles of each genomic composition. The available results propose that: - to the exception of mainland South East Asia, the wild ancestors of the *Eumusa* domesticates can be distinguished by morphometric means; - phytoliths deriving from the diploids and triploids bananas can be differentiated on frequencial and morphometrical criteria; - the *Australimusa* volcaniforms can be distinguished from those of the *Eumusa* diploids, but not systematically from the triploids as a whole; - morphometry do not allow to differentiate the first domesticated (edible AA and the Fei) from their wild ancestors.

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### Amongst the Mangroves

*Miss Karson Winslow*

*Flinders University of South Australia*

Located in Port Adelaide, Garden Island is home to as many as 25 scuttled hulks, spanning over a century of seafaring and trade. Of these maritime heritage vessels, is the American built wooden six-masted schooner, Dorothy H Sterling, which

was involved in the Pacific Northwest timber trade. The vessel, constructed in Oregon in 1920, arrived in Adelaide with a shipment of Douglas Fir in 1929. Due to the economic situation of the time, applicable fees could not be paid and the vessel remained stagnant. After numerous attempts at sale and auction, the vessel was salvaged and towed to the North Arm of the Port River in 1932 and where it still remains today. Recent fieldwork (March 2007) on the vessel has led to the analysis and interpretation of the construction techniques as well as the history behind its use. This information will also be provided in thesis form from Flinders University later in the year.

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### Blinded by Bungwall: A Review of Studies of Bevel-Edged Artefacts in Southeast Queensland

*Miss Amy Tabrett*

*Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Unit, University of Queensland*

Bevel-edged artefacts found in southeast Queensland are conventionally linked with processing of the root of the bungwall fern (*Blechnum indicum*). This association is based on ethnohistoric accounts by early European observers in southeast Queensland. The validity of the link between bevel-edged artefacts and *B. indicum* is central to models of increasing socioeconomic productivity in southeast Queensland. *B. indicum* has been argued to be a dietary staple and the appearance of bevel-edged artefacts in the archaeological record has been equated with the emergence of *B. indicum* processing. However, review of the few use-wear and residue studies conducted on bevel-edged tools, in conjunction with an examination of the ethnohistoric literature, reveals that bevel-edged tools were probably used to process a number of plant foods. This finding suggests that, in the past, archaeologists have given excessive authority to written sources of evidence about these tools, resulting in narrowly targeted laboratory studies and leading to inaccurate models of Aboriginal subsistence behaviours. Now that use-wear and residue analyses are

becoming more feasible for larger sample sizes, it is recommended that a thorough investigation of bevel-edged tool use be conducted in order to create an improved understanding of their use and significance.

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### Archaeological Site Analysis and Modeling by Means of GIS: A Case Study of Kashgar, China

*Mr Uri Gilad*

*Monash University*

The region of Kashgar, China, is located at the heart of the 'Silk Road' – the ancient route connecting China, Central Asia and the Indian sub-continent. This region boasts a diverse cultural heritage, accompanied by a wealth of archaeological sites. However, archaeological exploration and historical research in Kashgar has been relatively neglected, compared to other work done in the neighboring regions, where findings have led to the establishment of large exploration projects. Furthermore, these days the region's archaeology is not only under-explored but also under the threat of economic development. This Research aims to identify, map, analyze and present Kashgar's archaeology, its spatial characteristics and the evolution of ancient settlements in the region. These objectives are to be achieved by collecting existing data by field surveying and interviews with local researchers, constructing an accessible comprehensive database, and performing spatial analysis and modeling of the region's archaeology by GIS and Remote Sensing methods, in an attempt to shed light on the history of the region in general and evolution of the settlements in particular.

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## **Sacred Space, Ritual Performance: Household Adze Production in Molokai, Hawaii and its Implications for Craft Specialisation**

*Miss Angela Spitzer*

*University of Queensland*

This study examines the results of a technological and contextual analysis of stone artefacts excavated from a high-status house-site in West Molokai, Hawaii. Utilising experimental models for the interpretation of debitage attributes, it is argued that small scale, late-stage, in situ adze reduction was focused within the shrine area of the site. This has significant implications for the understanding of craft specialisation in Polynesia, and in particular the role of ritual. Previous research at adze quarry sites, have claimed ritual production as evidence of 'attached' specialisation. The results of my research suggest ritual production extended to the household production level.

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## **The Historic Shipwrecks amnesty collections: a resource for the study of human impact on shipwreck sites**

*Ms Jennifer Rodrigues*

*AIMA, UWA & W.A. Maritime Museum*

In 1993, a nation-wide amnesty was declared in Australia calling for members of the public, who were in possession of historic shipwreck relics, to declare their collections without fear of prosecution. The amnesty was declared in response to an amendment in the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976, which provided automatic blanket protection for all shipwrecks in Commonwealth waters that were at least 75 years old, whether or not located. In response to the amnesty, thousands of shipwreck artefacts were declared by divers, private collectors, coin dealers, fishermen, schools, and small regional museums, which had accepted donated objects from divers over the years. The amnesty enabled authorities to inventory these artefacts

and enhance information already recorded. The poster presents the background to the amnesty; the results of a recent preliminary assessment of the collections, which reflect the level of early looting on Australia's shipwreck sites; and outlines the benefits and implications of such collections. It provides an illustration of some of the objects found in the collections, both privately held as well as those held by the State cultural heritage management agencies and museums, and presents some basic statistics on the degree of human impact on those shipwreck sites affected.

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## **Sexual dimorphism in the superior mandibular ramus**

*Mr Ian A. Scott & H. Shutowski*

*Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford*

The mandible is known to display useful criteria for an assessment of sex in human skeletal remains. Previous studies have suggested that the mandibular notch may hold discriminative traits as well, but this region of the mandible has not been fully explored. Three documented skeletal populations from two different time periods and geographical areas were metrically assessed and subjected to discriminant function analysis to explore the suitability of the mandibular notch and ramus indelimiting sex and differentiating geographical variability of sexually dimorphic traits. The assemblages comprise the collections from Christ Church, Spitalfields (104 individuals) and Chelsea Old Church (8 individuals), London, dating to the 18th/19th century, and the Luís Lopes collection, Lisbon, (204 individuals) of 20th century date, representing a total of 170 males and 146 females. Metric dimensions from the mandibular notch and ramus were found to separate the sexes with 84.9% accuracy for historic remains from Britain and with 80.4% accuracy for modern remains from Southern Europe. There were significant differences between the populations that could be attributed to morphological changes due to age and increased gracilisation of the modern skeletal population. We present a set of discriminant functions,

which accommodate different states of morphological preservation of the superior mandibular ramus and which are able to provide an effective tool in skeletal sex assessment of unknown skeletal remains that is easy to apply.

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## **Gender Parity in ARC-Funded Archaeology and Prehistory Grants, 2001-2006**

*Miss Joann Bowman*

*University of Queensland*

This study investigates gender parity in the funding of archaeological research in Australia. Issues of gender and gender equity in archaeology have received widespread attention in recent decades. Much of this enquiry has focused on gender equity within academia, where considerable disparities between the experiences of men and women have been noted. While previous studies have discussed gender parity with regards to research opportunities they have given only passing attention to the role of funding and funding bodies such as the Australian Research Council (ARC) in creating and maintaining inequality. The ARC reports generic data on gender ratios among successful applicants; however, a discipline-specific analysis has not previously been undertaken. We report on an analysis of gender participation in ARC-funded grants in archaeology and prehistory (RFCD4302) spanning the six year period between 2001 and 2006.

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## **Injalak Hill Rock Art Recording Project**

*Dr Sally May*

*Flinders University of South Australia*

This poster focuses on the Injalak Hill Rock Art Recording Project in western Arnhem Land and the associated rock art recording fieldschool. This recording project aims to develop a base line record of the rock art from Injalak Hill, to monitor changes in the rock art for the purposes of conservation, to develop a detailed chronology for rock art from Injalak Hill and to assist in the interpretation of this rock art for a wide

audience. Since 2004 international and Australian students have visited Kunbarlanja (Oenpelli) as part of a field school to learn practical archaeological skills and to develop other practical and personal skills necessary to conduct archaeological research with Aboriginal communities. In particular, the aim was to provide a space for students to learn about rock art in its present-day cultural context. This poster will focus on the successes, the surprises and the academic outcomes of the rock art recording project and the field school.

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## **Beeswax from Northern Australia**

*Dr Sally May & Faye Prideaux*

*Flinders University of South Australia*

This poster will present new evidence for beeswax rock art in western Arnhem Land. It will outline the aims, recording techniques and the results from a newly recorded rock shelter near Kunbarlanja (Oenpelli) and the 34 beeswax motifs represented at this shelter.

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## **Recording, is it enough? : Assessment of Aboriginal sites under the Western Australian Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (AHA).**

*Miss Susie Allia*

*Department of Indigenous Affairs -  
Western Australia*

This poster discusses the use of Aboriginal heritage criteria in the assessment of reported places. All commonwealth, State and Territory heritage agencies use heritage assessment criteria as a basis for assessing places listed on their respective heritage registers. It is necessary for recorders (heritage consultants) to be able to evaluate the importance and significance of a 'place' in terms of the provisions of the Western Australian Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (AHA). Assessment and evaluation of heritage 'places' in accordance with the provision of the AHA is the only way to ensure that a 'place' will be protected under the AHA as a 'site'. The purpose of the AHA is to make provision for the preservation on behalf of the community of places and objects customarily used by or traditional to the original inhabitants of Australia or their descendants. This poster will be limited to 'places' under section 5 and section 39(2) & (3) of the AHA, and will not address 'objects' in regard to section 6 and section 40 of the AHA.





## NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

## A

### **Bobby Alec**

*Scarp Archaeology*

### **Ms Caitlin Allen**

*NSW Government Architect's Office*

Caitlin is an historical archaeologist and heritage specialist based at the NSW Government Architect's Office, where she provides advice and consultancy services for state government heritage assets. She is currently the Vice-President of Australia ICOMOS and a former member of the NSW Heritage Council Archaeological Advisory Panel. She has worked as an archaeologist with the NSW Heritage Office and in private consultancy.

### **Mr Ross Anderson**

*AIMA*

Since 2004 Ross has worked as an Assistant Curator with the Western Australian Museum's Maritime Archaeology Department, and is the current AIMA President. Before moving to Western Australia he worked for Heritage Victoria's Maritime Heritage Unit 1996-2004.

### **William Andrefsky, Jr.**

### **Miss Claire Arthur**

*Consultant*

Claire Arthur is an Environmental Scientist with the ERM Melbourne office. She graduated from the Australian National University in 2004 and was awarded First Class Honours for her degree in Archaeology. Claire is currently undertaking a Master's of Sustainable Heritage Development and Management through the Australian National University. Since joining ERM in early 2005, Claire has assisted on a number of Public and Private projects as Project Manager, Project Co-ordinator, Community Liaison and Technical Specialist in the fields of both heritage and environment.

### **Deborah Arthur**

*ASHA Committee*

### **Mr Jeremy Ash**

*Monash University*

### **Ms Robyn Ashworth**

*Department of Environment and Heritage*

Senior Heritage Interpretation Officer in the State Heritage Branch of the South Australian Department of Environment and Heritage. Former Education Officer at the South Australian Maritime Museum (SAMM) in Port Adelaide. Involved in maritime heritage interpretation for more than ten years.

### **Dr Val Attenbrow**

*Australian Museum*

Principal Research Scientist - Archaeologist, in the Research Branch of the Australian Museum. Main geographic area of study is southeastern

Australia, particularly the Sydney Basin. Main fields of interest are changes in time and space in stone artefacts, and resource and land use patterns. Val Attenbrow's archaeological research into Aboriginal prehistory has focused principally on south-eastern Australia where she has undertaken regional studies in the NSW far south coast, NSW central coast (Upper Mangrove Creek), and around Port Jackson.

## B

### **Dr Hans-Dieter Bader**

*Geometria Ltd*

1984-94 Studies of Classical Archaeology, Prehistory and Early Medieval Studies at Marburg, Bonn and Hamburg Universities 1994 D.Phil. obtained at Marburg Philipps University: "Multivariate statistics of the hellenistic ceramics from the so-called Temple Terrace in Caunos, SW-Turkey" 1995-99 Director of Distant Worlds - Heritage Management 1999-present Principal of Geometria Ltd - Heritage

Management & Archaeological Services.

### **Mr Neville Baker**

*ERM*

Neville Baker has worked in heritage consulting since 1991 and currently leads the Cultural Heritage Services group at ERM in Sydney. He has a BA Hons from Sydney University and has an interest in the communication of heritage values, interpretation of stone artefacts and the archaeology of "open sites".

### **Associate Professor Bryce Barker**

*University of Southern Queensland*

Associate Professor Bryce Barker is the Head of the School of Humanities and Communication at the University of Southern Queensland and coordinator of the Anthropology/Archaeology program.

### **Dr Craig Barker**

*Sydney University Museums*

Craig graduated with a doctorate in Classical Archaeology from the University of Sydney in 2005 and is co-director of the University's excavations at Nea Paphos in Cyprus. He has worked on numerous excavations in Australia, Greece, Turkey and Cyprus. He has published on Greek theatre, the Hellenistic wine trade and archaeological education. He is currently Manager of Education and Public Programs at Sydney University Museums which oversees the teaching of the processes of archaeology and history to thousands of school children and adult education groups annually.

### **Mr Peter Barrett**

*Canberra Skeptics*

Peter Barrett joined the Skeptics in 1994 after seeing geologist Ian Plimer discussing Noah's Ark on the ABC's Four Corners. His first Skeptical effort was to ask awkward questions of a creationist at a public meeting, but soon found that uncritical thinking is sadly widespread in the community. He's now an amateur

Skeptical Investigator, having been involved in several projects, including overdosing on homeopathic sleeping tablets (stayed awake), investigating claims that the Apollo moonwalks were faked (they weren't), and testing a water diviner's ability to find water (she couldn't). He thinks he might be psychic, for correctly predicting the water diviner's explanations for her failure. He has written more than a dozen pamphlets for the Skeptics, providing skeptical views on a range of paranormal phenomena and conspiracy theories. He has also written articles for 'The Skeptic' magazine, the most recent examining the claims in Gavin Menzies's '1421'.

#### **Dr Felicity Barry**

AHMS

#### **Dr Olwen Beazley**

*NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change*

Dr Olwen Beazley currently works in Australia (NSW) as an Historic Heritage Project Officer. Her background is in UK field archaeology 1981-1990 (York, London, Norwich) and heritage conservation 1991-1999 (Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority). Olwen has worked on World Heritage issues for over a decade. In 1996 she was awarded a Winston Churchill Memorial Fellowship to research issues of sustainability at WHS (USA, Mexico and Guatemala). She has worked for the Australian Commonwealth Government (2000-2005) on World Heritage issues including new nominations, the reform of the Operational Guidelines (2005) and also on biodiversity conservation in the Asia Pacific. In 2000 she was awarded an MA in Heritage Conservation (University of Sydney) - with a thesis on World Heritage cultural landscapes - and in 2007, she was awarded her PhD thesis *Drawing a Line Around a Shadow?* including *Associative, Intangible Cultural Heritage Values on the World Heritage List* (Australian National University).

#### **Associate Professor Wendy Beck**

*University of New England*

Wendy studied archaeology at LaTrobe University and her PhD involved the study of the processing of Aboriginal food plants. During her studies she gained field experience in surveying and excavation in Melbourne, the Murray Valley, at Keilor, and in Southeastern South Australia.

After graduation, she was appointed as a Postdoctoral Fellow at ANU, and worked in the Northern Territory on Aboriginal bush foods. In 1986 she was appointed as a Lecturer in Archaeology at the University of New England, and was appointed Associate Professor in 2004. Her current teaching and research interests are in Aboriginal archaeology, Archaeology in higher education, World Heritage places, and multidisciplinary approaches to understanding the past. One of her first publications was with Lesley Head, titled 'Women in Australian Prehistory' (Aust. J.Fem. Studs 1990) which was partly written in response to our experiences as women postgraduates and academics.

#### **Miss Jessica Berry**

*Flinders University Maritime archaeology student*

I have been a journalist all my life, mainly doing investigative pieces after giving up on covering war zones. I am now doing an MA in maritime archaeology at Flinders and have one publication to my name - my NAS part 2 from the UK - where I'm from. This has been published by The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland.

#### **Ms Annie Bickford**

*Archaeology and Heritage*

Annie Bickford is a consultant historical archaeologist.

#### **Mr Nicolas Bigourdan**

Nicolas Bigourdan is a young French maritime archaeologist which has been graduated of a Master Degree in Maritime Archaeology from James

Cook University in December 2005. He has before that and since then the opportunity to work in Sri Lanka ('Avondster Project'), Australia

(Cosmos Archaeology, WAMM), Micronesia (Earthwatch Institute), Mauritius ('Le Coureur'), England (HWTMA) and France (DRASSM) either in consultancy, museums, or in the field but always in the realm of maritime archaeology.

#### **Dr Mick Boderick**

*Murdoch University*

Mick Broderick is Acting Head, School of Media, Communications & Culture at Murdoch University. He is author of *Nuclear Movies* (1988, 1991) and editor of *Hibakusha Cinema* (1996, 1999) and has been researching and writing on the cultural manifestations of the nuclear era for the past 25 years with translations into Japanese, French and Italian. In 2004-05 he curated a summer exhibition of everyday material culture artefacts for the West Australian Museum titled "Half Lives: Experiencing the Atomic Age". He is currently engaged in a consultancy for the National Museum of Australia auditing significant atomic history and cold war sites for possible materials collection/preservation.

#### **Ms Tessa Boer-Mah**

*University of Sydney*

Tessa Boer-Mah, University of Sydney Current research interests include prehistoric stone technology in Southeast Asia and Australia. At present, she is completing a masters by research (MPhil) on ground stone adzes from Ban Non Wat, Northeast Thailand and is investigating stone procurement strategies, reduction and typology in her thesis. Over the past 5 years she has been involved in fieldwork with a number of institutions including; the University of Otago (Origins of Angkor Project, Thailand), the University of Sydney (Greater Angkor Project, Cambodia) and the Ecole Francaise d'extreme Orient, Cambodia. Her interest in Australian archaeology stems from her undergraduate degree and her honours

thesis on flaked stone artefacts from the Keep River region, Northern Territory (University of Sydney 2002). Over the last six years she has been working part-time in Australian contract archaeology, primarily on Indigenous sites.

#### **Ms Samantha Bolton**

*University of Western Australia*

Samantha Bolton is completing her PhD in archaeology at the University of Western Australia, studying late nineteenth and early 20th

Century settlement sites along the transport corridor from Perth to Kalgoorlie. She has a Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in archaeology and a Bachelor

of Science from the University of Sydney and has worked on sites all over Australia and the world, including Britain, Cambodia and Tanzania.

#### **Dr Philip Boot**

*Department of Environment & Climate Change NSW*

BA Hons ANU 1986 MA ANU 1990  
PhD ANU 2002

#### **Dr Nicole Bordes**

*The University of Queensland*

Dr Bordes is a senior lecturer in computational science and scientific visualisation in VisLab, School of Physical Sciences at the University of

Queensland. She has an interest in archaeology and recently completed a graduate diploma at the University of Queensland in archaeology. One of Bordes's research areas is the analysis and representation of scientific data as well as display technology. Her contribution to the field includes the NPACI Scalable Visualization Toolkits, developed by a technical team at the San Diego Supercomputer Center (SDSC) at UC San Diego.

#### **Mr David Bosun**

*Mualgal Corporation Committee*

David Bosun is Chairperson of Mualgal Corporation (Native Title) Committee of Mua Island, Torres Strait. He has been intimately involved in the archaeology program on Mua, both as a fieldworker and co-director (through his affiliation with the committee).

#### **Dr Gretel Boswijk**

*School of Geography, Geology and Environmental Science, The*

Gretel Boswijk is a lecturer in Environmental Science and Environmental Change at the School of Geography, Geology and Environmental

Science, The University of Auckland. She is also Director of the Tree-ring Laboratory at SGGES. Previous experience in dendrochronology includes calendar dating oak timbers from buildings and waterlogged sites, and reconstruction of a buried mid-Holocene forest in eastern

England. More recently, she has extended the modern kauri tree-ring record back to 1724BC, developing master chronologies for palaeoclimate research and supplying calendar dated wood for the Southern Hemisphere radiocarbon calibration project. Current research is focused on

Dendro-archaeological analysis of kauri timbers from colonial-era buildings in New Zealand.

#### **Dr Pieter Botha**

*Intellection Pty Ltd*

Pieter Botha joined Intellection Pty Ltd in 2006, after completing an Honours degree in Geology and a Masters degree in ore mineralogy, petrology and geochemistry at the University of Pretoria, South Africa. As a member of the science team, Pieter currently operates and consults using QEMSCAN™ technology, working on various applications, including forensic geoscience, petroleum and natural gas research, process mineralogy,

environmental mineralogy, and archaeology.

#### **Mr Wayne Brennan**

*University of New England*

Wayne Brennan is Co-director of the Wollemi Rock Art Project and has been recording and studying rock art in the Blue Mountains for over twenty years. He studied Pre History and Anthropology at the University of Houston, Texas and is currently working as a heritage consultant after spending 15 years with the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, as a community relations / education Officer.

#### **Dr Sally Brockwell**

*ANU*

Sally Brockwell is a visiting fellow in the Department of Archaeology and Natural History at ANU. She has worked mainly in northern Australia.

#### **Mr Joseph Brooke**

*Sinclair Knight Merz*

I graduated from a Bachelor of Archaeology (Honours) last year (2006) from LaTrobe University and am currently working in the cultural heritage unit at Sinclair Knight Merz, Melbourne. This will be the first time I have presented at AAA. The paper I will present is derived and extended from my honours thesis from last year. I graduated from a Bachelor of Archaeology (Honours) last year (2006) from LaTrobe University and am currently working in the cultural heritage unit at Sinclair Knight Merz, Melbourne. This will be the first time I have presented at AAA. The paper I will present is derived and extended from my honours thesis from last year.

#### **Dr Alasdair Brooks**

*La Trobe University*

Dr Brooks is a historical archaeology material culture specialist, with a particular research focus on late 18th- and 19th-century ceramics. He has worked professionally in Australia, the United Kingdom and North America;



prior to coming to Australia in 2001, his work had included periods as the archaeology lab supervisor at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest (the retreat home of the third president) and as the post-medieval finds supervisor at the University of York's Castell Henllys excavations in Wales. He has also worked as an artefact consultant for several US consultancy firms, Heritage Victoria, the Port Arthur Historic Site and Monash University. He is the author of 'An Archaeological Guide to British Ceramics in Australia, 1788-1901', and is currently an ARC post-doctoral research fellow at La Trobe University.

#### **Mr Steve Brown**

*Department of Environment & Climate Change NSW*

Steve Brown is the Cultural Heritage Researcher – Historical Archaeology with the Department of Environment & Climate Change (NSW). He is currently undertaking a three-year research project examining the way in which cultural heritage is managed, and the potential for new more effective approaches, within the NSW conservation reserve system. He has worked in cultural heritage and protected area management in Western Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and NSW.

#### **Dr Heather Burke**

*Flinders University*

Heather Burke is an historical archaeologist. She is a Senior Lecturer in Archaeology at Flinders University. Her publications include 'Meaning and Ideology in Historical Archaeology' (Springer, 1999), 'The Archaeologist's Field Handbook' (co-authored by Claire Smith, Allen and Unwin,

2004), and 'Digging it Up Down Under' (co-authored by Claire Smith, Springer, 2007).

#### **Mr Alan Burns**

*Cultural Heritage Representative*

#### **Mrs Fiona Bush**

*Fiona Bush, Heritage & Archaeology*

I have a degree in archaeology and building conservation. I have worked as a heritage consultant in Western Australia for the past 20 years specifically assessing buildings and archaeological sites for their cultural heritage significance and providing advice on how to maintain, restore and conserve these buildings and sites. I am the current chair of the National Trust of Australia (WA)'s building technical committee and I sit on the Register Committee of the Heritage Council of Western Australia. I am currently enrolled as a doctoral student studying the impact that convicts had on the built environment of Western Australia.

#### **Dr Alan Butcher**

*Intellection Pty Ltd*

Dr Alan R Butcher is currently Chief Scientist at Intellection Pty Ltd, a rapidly growing start-up company that markets, builds, sells and develops QEMSCAN™ automated mineralogical systems. He has over 25 years experience as a practicing field geologist, igneous petrologist, isotope geochemist, and process mineralogist. Following a PhD at the University of Manchester (1984), Alan held post-doctoral research positions in South Africa at the Bushveld Institute (University of Pretoria), CSIR, and Rhodes University. He was appointed Lecturer in Igneous Petrology at Camborne School of Mines (UK) in 1991, and Director of CSM's MSc Mining Geology in 1996. In 1998, he joined the QEMSCAN™ automated mineralogy research group at CSIRO (Australia) as a Process Mineralogist. In 2003, Alan co-founded Intellection, and is currently responsible for all scientific research, in particular, new application areas, such as archaeology, environmental mineralogy and forensic geoscience.

#### **Dr Denis Byrne**

*Department of Environment & Climate Change NSW*

Denis Byrne manages the cultural heritage research program at the Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW. He has published articles on Aboriginal post-contact heritage, Southeast Asian heritage management, and the social value of heritage places. His book, 'Surface Collection: Archaeological Travels in Southeast Asia' (AltaMira) will be published in Sept 2007. Current research includes the spiritual value of heritage places.

## **C**

#### **Ms Lisa-Maree Campbell**

*Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd*

Between 2003 and 2006 Lisa completed her Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of Sydney. Her degree was structured around Heritage studies, Museum studies, Historical and Prehistorical Australian Archaeology. In 2006 Lisa was a recipient of a sought after University of Sydney Honours Scholarship. Her honours thesis considered the archaeological signature of controlled labour organisation at Joadja, a late 1800s shale mining company town. Lisa completed her Honours degree in October 2006. She received the grade of Honours First Class and was also awarded the Maureen A. Byrne Prize for the best Prehistoric/ Historic Archaeology honours thesis for 2006. Lisa has been employed as an archaeologist with Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions (AHMS) Pty Ltd since October 2006.

#### **Shaun Canning**

*ACHM*

#### **Dr Anne-Marie Cantwell**

*Rutgers University*

Dr Cantwell teaches at Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. Her interests include a new kind of urban archaeology that

sees modern American cities as major archaeological sites to be studied in their entirety, firmly linking the Native American to the more recent past. Dr Cantwell co-authored the book "Unearthing Gotham: Archaeology of New York City" (Yale University Press, 2001).

#### **Ms Kris Carriage**

*Department of Environment & Climate Change NSW*

Ranger DECC NSW

#### **Dr Melissa Carter**

*Department of Archaeology and Prehistory, University of Sydney*

Melissa's main professional interest is the archaeology of island colonization and subsistence economy development. Her recently completed

PhD investigated the timing of human settlement, subsistence and trade on the Murray Islands in the Eastern Torres Strait. Melissa has more recently participated in archaeological research on Santa Isabel in the Solomon Islands, and would like to pursue investigations into the Holocene prehistory of the island, including evidence for Lapita period occupation.

#### **Dr Eleanor Casella**

*University of Manchester, UK*

Eleanor Casella is a Senior Lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Manchester, UK. From 1995, she has directed the Ross Factory Archaeology Project, in partnership with Heritage Tasmania and the Queen Victoria Museum & Art Gallery. This work has examined the material remains of the Ross Female Factory Historic Site, a mid-19th century female convict prison in the Northern Midlands of Tasmania.

#### **Dr Mary Casey**

*Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd and University of Sydney*

Mary Casey is a Director of Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd, editor of Australasian Historical Archaeology and a Research Associate, University of Sydney. Mary

has an honours degree in archaeology, a Master of the Built Environment and a PhD in historical archaeology. She has been excavating on sites in Sydney since 1989 and has directed many archaeological excavations including the Conservatorium Site, the CSR site and recently a range of early colonial sites in Parramatta dating from the 1790s. Her PhD was based on the Conservatorium Site archaeology and the landscape of the early Sydney Domain (1788-1821). Her main areas of research are: early Sydney pottery and feminist, landscape and urban archaeologies. Details of various projects she has been involved in and recent excavation reports are available at [www.caseyandlowe.com.au](http://www.caseyandlowe.com.au).

#### **Ray Christison**

*Heritage Consultant*

#### **Mr Ben Churcher**

*Astarte Resources*

Ben Churcher, Director of Astarte Resources, has 15 years experience of producing and marketing educational products to the primary and secondary schools market, particularly titles involving international and Australian archaeology. Ben's background is in archaeology, both with cultural heritage management here in Australia and at the University of Sydney's archaeological excavations at Pella in Jordan where he holds the position of Field Director.

#### **Dr Annie Clarke**

*University of Sydney*

I teach and co-ordinate the Heritage Studies program in the Department of Archaeology at the University of Sydney

#### **Dr Chris Clarkson**

*University of Queensland*

Chris Clarkson is a Lecturer and ARC Post-Doctoral Fellow at the University of Queensland. Chris's primary fields of interest are in stone artefact technology and late Pleistocene evolution and migration of modern humans. More specifically, Chris is interested in

the development of innovative new techniques for the analysis of stone artefacts, and the relationship between stone artefact technology and human behaviours at a range of scales. Having undertaken doctoral research in northern Australia, Chris is now working on a global project aimed at the identification of early paths of human movement out of Africa. He is also involved in a collaborate project with Dr Peter Hiscock exploring the cognitive capacities of European Neanderthals from technological perspectives.

#### **John Clegg Esq.**

*Associate—Archaeology, University of Sydney*

MA Cantab 1954, MA Syd 1978. Studied Geography, Archaeology and Education at Cambridge, circa 1964-8, dug under Charles McBurney. Taught archaeology students in variously named departments in the Universities of Queensland (1964) and Sydney (1965-2000). Published sundry papers on studying rock art, and a few on education. Attended many conferences. Co-authored two proper books on Aboriginal Engravings in the Sydney area, and Aesthetics of rock art, exhibited in Sculpture in the Vineyards (Cedar Creek) 2004, 5, 6, 7.

#### **Mr Matthew Coller**

*Monash University*

Currently lecturing Multimedia at Monash, I have a deep and abiding interest in the ancient world and have spent more than ten years finding

new ways for people to engage with science, archaeology and ecopsychology. As editor of Intervale Magazine in North Dorset, I pioneered the "Timeline Page", which imagined one page from each issue to be written by people from different periods in history. My 'Virtual Cave' multimedia

interface allows the user to experience ancient European cave-painting from the point of view of the artists themselves. After joining Monash

Archaeology for field work in the Torres Strait, I have begun an ambitious

PhD project using the power of Web 2.0 to enable collaboration between archaeology and geography. A Monash Arts-IT grant will see this project develop into a tool both for archaeology and for education.

**Dr Sarah Colley**

*University of Sydney: Department of Archaeology*

Senior Lecturer in Aboriginal prehistory and cultural resource management.

**Dr Sophie Collins**

*Australian National University*

Dr Sophie Collins is a Post-Doctoral Fellow at the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies at the Australian National University. Sophie's

**Professor Graham Connah**

*Australian National University*

Specialist in the later archaeology of tropical Africa who has also contributed to Australian historical archaeology. University of Cambridge

1959-1961; Federal Department of Antiquities, Nigeria, 1961-1964; University of Ibadan, Nigeria, 1964-1971; University of New England 1971-1995; Australian National University 1995 to present. Main publications: 'The archaeology of Benin' 1975; '3000 years in Africa' 1981; 'African civilizations' 1987 (second edition 2001); 'The archaeology of Australia's history' 1988 and 1993; 'Kibiro' (Uganda) 1996; 'Forgotten Africa' 2004; 'The same under a different sky?' 2007.

**Mr Cosmos Coroneos**

*Cosmos Archaeology Pty Ltd*

Cos Coroneos is a consultant maritime archaeologist with nearly 20 years experience in the field. He has worked in most Australian states and territories as well as overseas. Cos is a former President of the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA). Cosmos Coroneos has an Honours degree in Archaeology from the University of Sydney and a

Post Graduate Diploma in Maritime Archaeology from Curtin University.

Cosmos has worked in government as a project officer in Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory both as a historical and maritime archaeologist. He has operated Cosmos Archaeology Pty Ltd since 1998.

**Maria Cotter**

*University of New England*

Maria is a geoarchaeologist and Aboriginal cultural heritage management specialist with interests in palaeoenvironmental reconstruction, traditional Aboriginal ecological knowledge and cultural landscape studies.

**Ms Penny Crook**

*La Trobe University*

Penny Crook is a historical archaeologist currently completing her PhD with La Trobe University, Melbourne. She has worked in the heritage industry for over 10 years and published on matters of urban archaeology, shopping, assemblage analysis and artefact cataloguing and database design. Her doctoral research is principally focussed on consumer studies with respect to material culture and their application to historical archaeological analysis.

**Dr Dawn Cropper**

*University of Sydney*

Dawn Cropper is a graduate of the University of Sydney, where she completed her PhD entitled Bridging the gap between the Mediterranean region and the Baida: lithic technology in Late Neolithic Jordan. Dawn received her MA and BA Honours from the University of Saskatchewan, Canada. Her current research focus is adaptive strategies in the Neolithic period of the southern Levant. She is beginning a new field project that explores the economy and settlement systems of four Late Neolithic sites in Jordan.

**Anne Cummins**

*Sydney Artefacts Conservation*

## D

**Ms Cameo Dalley**

*Aboriginal Environments Research Centre, University of Queensland*

Cameo is currently based on Mornington Island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland, undertaking fieldwork towards her PhD. Previously, she worked in the Aboriginal Studies Section at the Queensland Museum and as a consultant archaeologist for Eastern Yugambah Limited, an Aboriginal-run cultural heritage company in Queensland's Gold Coast.

**Professor Iain Davidson**

*University of New England*

Completed his Ph.D at Cambridge based on Spanish Palaeolithic fauna and economy, he has since carried out research and publication on the Spanish Palaeolithic and on Australian prehistory. He has published extensively on the archaeology of language origins. He conducts research on all aspects of archaeology including painted caves in Northwestern Queensland and consultancy in Queensland and in N.S.W. His current research interests include the History of Communications.

**Dr Peter Davies**

*La Trobe University*

Peter Davies has worked in historical archaeology for more than a decade. He is the author of 'Henry's Mill: The Historical Archaeology of a Forest Community' (Archaeopress 2006). Since 2003 he has taught archaeology at La Trobe University.

**Dr Robin Derricourt**

*Visiting Fellow—School of History & Philosophy, University of New South Wales*

Dr Robin Derricourt is a Visiting Fellow in the School of History and Philosophy at the University of New South Wales Press (as well as CEO of

UNSW Press). His main publications have been in African archaeology and history, British and Egyptian archaeology and publishing history; papers at previous conferences of the Australian Archaeological Association have been on ethnicity, archaeology communication, and the out-of-Africa model of hominin migrations. His current research interests include interpretative models in African prehistory and history.

**Associate Professor  
Diana diZerega Wall**

*Associate Professor of Anthropology—  
City University, New York*

Associate Professor Diana diZerega Wall (Anthropology), along with her co-author Anne-Marie Cantwell, was awarded the Society for

American Archaeology's book award for *Unearthing Gotham: The Archaeology of New York City* (Yale University Press, 2001). The award was given for "an outstanding contribution to the public understanding of archaeology."

**Dr Trudy Doelman**

*ARC Post Doctoral Fellow—University  
of Sydney*

Trudy Doelman has a BA and MA (honours) from the University of Auckland and PhD from La Trobe University. Her PhD focused on the technological and spatial analyses of mid Holocene quarries in WNSW. She now has a four year teaching/research ARC Postdoctoral Fellowship at the University of Sydney working in the Far East of Russia. She maintains a special interest in hunter/gatherer archaeology of Australia and Papua New Guinea and the application of GIS in archaeology.

**Dr Denise Donlon**

*University of Sydney*

Denise Donlon is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Anatomy & Histology at the University of Sydney. She has a background in zoology, archaeology and anthropology. She is a physical/ forensic anthropologist and the focus

of her research is the variation of human skeletal remains. She works on prehistoric, historic military and forensic cases. She is a consultant to the NSW Department of Forensic Medicine and the NSW Police.

**Dr Neale Draper**

*Australian Cultural Heritage  
Management Pty Ltd*

Dr. Neale Draper is the Managing Director of Australian Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd and has worked extensively on the Burrup Peninsula for the last 8 years.

**Dr Brad Duncan**

*James Cook University*

Brad Duncan has worked in the field of maritime archaeology since 1984, initially as a volunteer/ technical assistant with the WA Maritime Museum and the Victoria Archaeological Survey. He has had extensive maritime and historical archaeological experience working on over 80 projects in five states around Australia. He has been engaged as a contract lecturer with the Archaeology and Geography Departments at James Cook University (Townsville). His recent projects include a four year contract with Heritage Victoria assessing and documenting new types of maritime infrastructure heritage sites around Victoria, and he has recently completed a PhD examining the maritime cultural landscapes of a Victorian coastal community. His continuing archaeological projects include coastal defence and intertidal maritime infrastructure site assessment and characterization, and he is currently the Heritage Registrar for Aboriginal Affairs Victoria.

**E**

**Georgina Eldershaw**

*Meeting Place Coordinator—DECC*

**Mr Ian Evans**

A former journalist, Ian Evans has been writing about the conservation of old Australian houses and buildings since

1979. His many books on the subject have made him a well-known authority in this field. Between 1998 and 2002 he served as architectural historian for the Troodos Archaeological and Environmental Survey Project, studying ancient buildings in the Troodos Mountains of Cyprus. The Project was jointly conducted by the Universities of Glasgow, Oregon State and Cyprus. He has advised the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service on conservation issues at the Lighthouse Keepers' Cottages at Cape Byron and historic Trial Bay Gaol near Kempsey. Evans is researching concealed ritual objects found in nineteenth-century buildings throughout Australia. These, he says, indicate a belief in folk magic as part of a tradition which originated in Britain many centuries ago. He received a medal in the Order of Australia in 2005 for his contribution to Australia's architectural heritage.

**F**

**Dr Patricia Fanning**

*Macquarie University Sydney*

Patricia Fanning is a Senior Lecturer in Environmental Science the Graduate School of the Environment at Macquarie University, where she has been teaching since 1990. Initially trained as a geomorphologist specializing in erosion processes and landscape change in arid Australia, her interests have extended to include geoarchaeology and cultural heritage management. She is co-director of the Western New South Wales Archaeology Program (WNSWAP), which focuses on the history of place use by Aboriginal people as determined by the study of surface stone artefact deposits in their landscape setting.

**Dr Patrick Faulkner**

*University of Queensland*

Pat Faulkner is a Lecturer in Archaeology within the School of Social Science, University of Queensland. Pat Faulkner completed his undergraduate and honours degrees at the Australian National University. His honours research was a field based study of stone artefact technology and



distribution within semi-arid western New South Wales. He began a PhD through the ANU in 2000 as a part of the ARC-funded Blue Mud Bay Project, investigating aspects of coastal economies in northeast Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory which he completed in early 2006. He has also worked on a major native title claim in the Northern Territory, and as a consultant archaeologist in New South Wales.

#### **Ms Jennifer Ferris**

*Washington State University*

I am currently earning my Master of Arts degree in anthropology at Washington State University in Pullman, Washington. My research is focused

#### **Miss Kelly Fleming**

*University of Western Australia*

I completed my Bachelor of Science in 2002 at the University of Western Australia with Honours in archaeology in 2003. During 2004 I worked as an assistant registrar at the Heritage Council of Western Australia until receiving a University Postgraduate Award and returning to commence my PhD at UWA in September. An interest in mining communities led me to the Murchison goldfield where my research is now based. In 2006 I completed a UWA Teaching Internship, and in 2007 was appointed as an Associate Lecturer (UWA Archaeology) to co-coordinate the 2nd/3rd year unit Themes in Historical Archaeology. During the last two years I have undertaken archaeological consultancy work with Eureka Archaeological Research & Consulting, historical archaeologist Dr Shane Burke, and Gaye Nayton Archaeological Consultancy. I have also been involved in organising National Archaeology Week in Western Australia, and have held the position of Media Liaison Officer for the Australian Archaeological Association since 2006.

#### **Dr Josephine Flood**

*Centre for Archaeological Research, ANU*

#### **Mary-Lou Florian**

*Royal British Columbia Museum, Victoria, BC, Canada*

Worked 1974-78 at Canadian Conservation Institute, as Senior Conservation Scientist (Biologist), 1978-1991 as Chief of Conservation Services at Royal BC Museum. Retired in 1991, since then Research Associate at RBCM and independent contractor. Spent 7 months (Sept 2005-March 2006) at Getty Conservation Institute, LA, as a guest scholar, there undertook analyses of the film of fungal biofilms on old paper and an extensive interdisciplinary literature review of the film. Worked, 1982, for NSW Parks on Aboriginal Carved Trees and 1979-1986, on World Heritage Site, Anthony Islands, QCI, BC 1978-1986.

#### **Dr Natalie Franklin**

*Environmental Protection Agency*

Senior heritage officer with over 15 years of experience in cultural heritage management. Areas of expertise include: - archaeological place research, management, conservation and significance assessment - experience with Indigenous and historical cultural heritage legislation development and amendments - heritage policy and guideline development - Indigenous rock art research and recording.

#### **Mr James Fraser**

*Postgraduate scholar—University of Sydney*

Completed BA (Hons) in Near Eastern Archaeology at the University of Sydney in 2003. Am now currently enrolled in a PhD at Usyd, researching a thesis entitled "Landscapes of Living and Dying: Cairn Tombs of Jordan". I am directing my own field project, The North Jordan Tomb Project, the third season of which will be in November–December 2007.

#### **Ms Ursula Frederick**

*ANU*

Ursula Frederick is an archaeologist, artist and scholar of visual and material culture. Her current archaeological research interests include contact rock art and contemporary archaeologies. She has recently commenced doctoral studies at the Australian National University.

#### **M Stephen Free**

*Senior Heritage Officer—Indigenous Heritage Assessment Section (DECC)*

BA Hons ANU 1992

#### **Dr Richard Fullagar**

*Scarp Archaeology*

Richard Fullagar is a Director of Scarp Archaeology, which undertakes cultural heritage projects and stone artefact research. He is also an

Honorary Associate with the Department of Archaeology, School of Philosophical and Historical Inquiry, University of Sydney and a Research Associate of the Australian Museum and

## **G**

#### **Other Denise Gaughwin**

*Forest Practices Authority, Tasmania*

Denise Gaughwin has worked as a professional archaeologist since 1978. She has worked on Aboriginal sites in Victoria and Tasmania while teaching Archaeology at La Trobe University. For the past 17 years she has had the responsibility of heritage, Aboriginal and historic, in Tasmania's wood production forests.

#### **Dr Martin Gibbs**

*Senior Lecturer—University of Sydney*

Dr Martin Gibbs is Senior Lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sydney and one of the organizers of the New Ground conference. His research interests include maritime communities and industries, shipwreck survivors, the convict systems of NSW, Tasmania



and W.A., and the early copper mines of Western Australia. He is also involved with developing strategies for archaeological remote sensing in Australia. Most recently Martin has been working with Dr David Roe and Dr Melissa Carter on the Colonization, Continuity and Change project on Santa Isabel in the Solomon Islands, as well as investigating the 16th Century Spanish colonies throughout the Solomons.

#### **Dr Luke Godwin**

*Central Queensland Cultural Heritage Management*

Director, Central Queensland Cultural Heritage Management. Previously employed at UNE, NPWS (NSW) and DEH (Qld). Currently Principal Adviser (Cultural Heritage) to Rio Tinto Coal Australia. Currently working on a series of major infrastructure and mining projects throughout Queensland and NSW. Has undertaken work in NSW, Qld, NT, SA and Christmas Island. Designed and joint author of the Bowen Basin Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Project, a baseline study of a major mining province in Central Queensland. Adviser to Queensland Indigenous Working Group on negotiations on Aboriginal cultural heritage legislation in Queensland, 2002 and 2003.

#### **Mr Denis Gojak**

*Banksia Heritage + Archaeology*

Denis Gojak is a historical archaeologist and heritage consultant with more than 25 years' experience throughout southeastern Australia. Following a long period working with the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service he established a consultancy in 2002. Denis specializes in the archaeological study of standing buildings, defence heritage and colonial period archaeology and heritage conservation. Current major projects include the study of the 1830s-60s town of Marulan in southern NSW and the study of Kentwell Cottage, a mid 19th century timber slab building.

#### **Dr Alice Gorman**

*Flinders University*

Dr Alice Gorman teaches archaeology at Flinders University and is a consultant with Australian Cultural Heritage Management (Adelaide). She has worked with Aboriginal communities in NSW, Queensland and South Australia. Her research involves the cultural heritage management of space exploration, focusing on orbital debris (e.g. Vanguard 1) and terrestrial launch sites such as Woomera and Kourou. She is the co-chair of the World Archaeological Congress Space Heritage Task Force. Her most recent publication, with Beth O'Leary, is "An ideological vacuum: the Cold War in space" (In Schofield and Cocroft (eds) *A Fearsome Heritage: diverse legacies of the Cold War*).

#### **Ms Megan Goulding**

*Goulding Heritage Consulting Pty Ltd*

Megan Goulding While studying at LaTrobe University, Megan gained field experience in surveying and in excavation at Port Arthur, Tasmania, Mt Talbot rock shelter, and in PNG. She then took up a position as Archaeologist in the Historical Archaeology Unit at the Victorian Archaeological Survey. In 1991 she set up the Aboriginal Historic Places Program, involving working with Aboriginal communities across Victoria, gathering oral information on places and conducting archival research and some physical investigations. She also participated in the first Women in Archaeology conference, with a paper on gender in archaeological career structures. In 1996 she became Senior Project Manager. In 1998 she became Acting Manager of the Heritage Protection Section. In 2000 Megan left Aboriginal Affairs Victoria to start her own successful consulting practice, Goulding Heritage Consulting. 'I have always enjoyed working closely with Aboriginal people, as well as the intellectual challenge of historical research and analysis.'

#### **Mr Michael Gregg**

*WA Maritime Museum*

Michael Gregg is a maritime historian and professional sailor, and in previous lives, a journalist, teacher and publisher. He is currently employed as the curator of the image collection and database manager in the Maritime History department of the Western Australian Museum. His research focus is on the technological development of the pearling industry in Australia, and he is also working on a project to reconstruct the lines of the Xantho, Western Australia's first locally owned steam ship from a cross-disciplinary analysis of the archaeological record of the wreck and the scanty historical record of this important and controversial ship.

#### **Mr Darren Griffin**

*Environmental Resources Management (AAA, ASHA)*

Darren has been working as a consultant in ERM's Melbourne Office for two years now. Before that he worked as a consultant for Biosis Research, also in their Melbourne Office. Before settling in Melbourne Darren was the Archaeology Manager for the Alderley Sandhills Project in Manchester, UK and a consultant at GML in Sydney. However, Darren is originally from Adelaide and did his Honours at Flinders Uni on Poonindie Mission.

#### **Mr David Guilfoyle**

*South Coast Natural Resource Management Inc*

MA in Archaeology and Heritage (University of Leicester, England) and BSc in Archaeology (University of Western Australia). Worked as a consultant archaeologist throughout Western Australia and western United States. Published research papers on the Anasazi settlement of southeastern Utah, Australian lithic assemblage structure and notions of regionalisation, historical archaeology of Colorado, and guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage regional studies (NSW DEC). Currently the project coordinator of the Restoring Connections Project in

Australia's south west that carries out heritage place restoration alongside the Traditional Owners.

## H

### **Dr Laila Haglund**

*AACAI*

Archaeologist, trained in Sweden and the UK, worked in Sweden, the UK, the USA and (mainly) in Australia. Involved in consulting archaeology

in Sweden, the USA and Australia. Foundation president of the AACAI. Heritage Advisor to Brewarrina Shire. Now working on reviewing past consultancies to try to bring together the essential results - and questions - from these for a wider public.

### **Vanessa Hardy**

*Cultural Heritage Connections Pty Ltd*

### **Ms E. Jeanne Harris**

*Urban Analysts*

E. Jeanne Harris is a historical archaeologist with 30 years experience in heritage management in government, academic, non-profit and private sectors in America and Australia. As a material culture specialist, she has developed artefact catalogue coding systems used throughout the USA. Jeanne advocates a comprehensive approach to artefact cataloguing and analysis, in that collections and contexts are catalogued and analyzed as complete entity. Currently, she is a consultant in the Sydney and Brisbane areas. Also Jeanne is pursuing her research into patent and proprietary medicines and their reflection of health conditions and marketing strategies for nineteenth-century Australia.

### **Dr Rodney Harrison**

*The Open University*

Rodney Harrison is a lecturer in Heritage Studies at the Open University. He has previously worked or held fellowships with The Australian

National University, The University of Western Australia, University College London, and NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. He is the author of *Shared Landscapes* (UNSW Press, 2004), and co-editor of *The Heritage Reader* (Routledge, 2007) and *After Captain Cook* (AltaMira Press, 2004; Sydney University, 2002). Rodney's current research interests include colonialism and 'contact' archaeology; curios, collecting and museums; heritage, identity and nationhood; community archaeology and collaborative research practice; the archaeology of magic and contemporary neo-paganism; public housing; the archaeology of the recent and contemporary past; and the archaeology of contemporary festivals.

### **Mr Cameron Harvey**

*Environmental Protection Agency*

Experienced cultural heritage officer and project manager with over six years of experience in the cultural heritage industry. Areas of expertise include: - historical and archaeological place research and assessment - development and implementation of GIS processes and applications - support, maintenance, development and implementation of heritage information management systems - experience with Indigenous and historical cultural heritage legislation development and amendments - heritage policy and guideline development

### **Mr Peter Harvey**

*Heritage Victoria*

Peter is the manager of Heritage Victoria's Maritime Heritage Unit. He has a Graduate Diploma in Maritime Archaeology from Curtin University and has worked as a maritime archaeologist with the Victorian government since the mid 1980s. His professional interests are in Australian shipbuilding, early steamships, and dispelling popular myths about the discovery of Australia.

### **Dr Michael Haslam**

*University of Queensland*

Dr Haslam has carried out residue analysis projects in Australia, Honduras, and the Pacific. He is presently a sessional lecturer at the University of Queensland.

### **Miss Sarah Hayes**

*La Trobe University*

Sarah Hayes is a PhD candidate at La Trobe University. She specialises in historical archaeology material culture across artefact types. Her major research interests are in middle-class material culture and gentility. Sarah has also previously conducted research on the landscape archaeology of an early convict settlement in Tasmania. She works on various artefact projects at La Trobe University and occasionally as a consulting archaeologist.

### **Dr Edward Higginbotham**

*Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd*

Ted Higginbotham is a Sydney based consultant in historical archaeology with over 25 years experience in the investigation of a broad range of historical and industrial sites. His main interests include penal settlement, the history and archaeology of early settlers, as well as Cornish migration and copper mining. He has a PhD in the history and archaeology of rural settlement. His main struggle is with the interpretation and comparison of artifact assemblages.

### **Dr Peter Hiscock**

*Reader in the School of Archaeology and Anthropology—Australian National University*

Peter Hiscock is a Reader in the School of Archaeology and Anthropology at The Australian National University. He is a leading researcher into prehistoric stone technology, with a record of developing models about prehistoric (Palaeolithic) technology, in Australia, North Africa and Europe. Peter's current research interests include understandings of Neanderthal technological strategies and a re-

evaluation of McCarthy's Eastern Regional Sequence.

#### **Dr Simon Holdaway**

*University of Auckland*

Simon Holdaway is Associate Professor in archaeology in the Anthropology Department at the University of Auckland, where he has been teaching since 1999. His interests include stone artefacts, chronology and GIS applications to archaeology and cultural heritage management.

#### **Ms Liz Holt**

*International Conservation Services*

Liz Holt is an architectural conservator at International Conservation Services and is actively involved in the condition assessment of building materials and envelopes and the provision of advice concerning conservation and treatment options. She draws upon her training in building envelope studies and material science to identify key construction issues and to evaluate conservation options within the context of a client's risk management strategy. Her work also includes the phased planning of repair and maintenance strategies for heritage resources that accommodate both client needs and diverse budgets. She has particular experience with the conservation of archaeological remains integrated into modern developments.

#### **Mr Tony Hunt**

*WA Maritime Museum*

Tony Hunt is, by training, a Maritime Biologist who currently works in the field of corporate environmental management. Too much time spent waist deep in tropical mangroves as a marine biologist may account for his abiding interest in the relics of the pearling industry of northern Australia; and the travel associated with his corporate work provides him with the enviable opportunity to examine and record luggers and lugger remains in the field across Australia. He is currently engaged in a project to survey and record the lines of all remaining pearling luggers in Australia.

## **I**

#### **Dr Tracy Ireland**

*Associated Director—Godden Mackay Logan*

Tracy Ireland is an archaeologist and heritage consultant who works for Godden Mackay Logan in Canberra. Tracy's PhD from the University of

Sydney examined the relationship between heritage, archaeology and nationalism. Her most recently published book, co-edited with Jane Lydon,

is *Object Lessons Archaeology and Heritage in Australia*, Australian Scholarly Publishing Melbourne.

#### **Mr Paul Irish**

*Consultant Archaeologist*

I am a consultant archaeologist based in Sydney, working on a range of Aboriginal archaeological survey and excavation projects, with a particular interest in shell midden sites. Another major interest is post-contact Aboriginal history and working with Aboriginal communities to document Aboriginal heritage or personal or community histories.

## **J**

#### **Mr Greg Jackman**

*Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority*

Greg Jackman has nearly 20 years experience in historical archaeology and cultural heritage management. His particular areas of interests include industrial archaeology, site formation processes and technical methods. He is a foundation member of the Archaeology Advisory Panel of the Tasmanian Heritage Council and is the current ASHA representative for Tasmania. For the past 10 years Greg has been employed by the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority, where he holds the lofty title of Archaeology Manager.

#### **Michael Jarman**

*Department of Environment & Climate Change NSW*

#### **Dr Wayne Johnson**

*Archaeologist—Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority*

Dr Wayne Johnson is the archaeologist for the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority, the NSW State Government body that owns and manages The Rocks in Sydney.

#### **Mr Martin Jones**

*New Zealand Historic Places Trust*

Martin Jones is a Heritage Advisor for the New Zealand Historic Places Trust - Pouhere Taonga, responsible for the identification and registration of historic places and historic areas in the Auckland region. His previous experience includes 20 years as a field archaeologist in the UK, Algeria and New Zealand, specialising in buildings archaeology. He recently assisted with the preparation of the NZHPT's Guidelines for the Investigation and Recording of Buildings and Standing Structures (2006).

## **K**

#### **Dean Kelly**

*Ranger—DECC*

#### **Mr Matthew Kelly**

*AHMS Pty Ltd*

Matthew Kelly has been a consultant archaeologist for 18 years in NSW. He has formerly been an archaeologist at the NSW Heritage Branch (now Heritage Office) before working with Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd for 11 years. He now works at Archaeological Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd. His inexpressive exterior belies seething fundamental internal conflict.

#### **Mr Eoghan Kieran**

*Moore Marine Services, Ireland*

Eoghan Kieran is the director of Moore Marine Services, one of Irelands only

combined underwater archaeological and environmental consultants.

### **Mr Jun Kimura**

*Flinders University*

Jun graduated with a BA of Arts in Archaeology from Tokai University, Japan in 2004. He completed a Master of Maritime Archaeology at Flinders University in South Australia in 2006. His research interest in PhD is to analyse the East Asian waters dating to the Middle Ages based on archaeological evidences including the hull structures of shipwrecks and their cargos.

### **Ms Peta Knott**

*Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery*

Peta Knott completed a Bachelor of Liberal Studies with Classical Archaeology Honours at the University of Sydney in 2003. She recently graduated from the Master of Maritime Archaeology at Flinders University. Over the course of her studies she had the opportunity to participate in land and underwater archaeological fieldwork in Australia and Cyprus. She also completed research projects at several Australian museums. While attending Flinders University, Peta was the coordinator and editor of Maritime Archaeology Monographs and Reports Series. Since finishing her studies, Peta has worked for Cosmos Archaeology and the Nicholson Museum in the School Education Program. Peta has been involved with the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology for many years and has been the Treasurer and Administration Officer of AIMA 2006-7. In April 2007, Peta became Maritime Heritage Coordinator at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery which is a shared position with the Maritime Museum of Tasmania.

### **Ms Ulrike Koschtial**

*UNESCO, Section for Museums and Cultural Objects*

Ulrike Koschtial is working as attorney at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, France, in the Section of Museums and

Cultural Objects. She is responsible for the promotion of the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage and has also worked in the Secretariat of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in case of Illicit Appropriation. Before coming to UNESCO U. Koschtial worked as lawyer in Germany in the law firm Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer. Koschtial speaks English, French, Spanish, Italian and her mother tongue German. Her qualifications in the law include a German diploma for 6 year law studies in Dresden, Germany (1st and 2nd State Exam), an LLM achieved in Chicago, USA and a PhD on comparative and international law obtained with summa cum laude at the Max-Planck-Institute, Munich, Germany. She also studied cultural management at the IKM in Vienna, Austria. Ulrike Koschtial received the CALI-award for academic excellence in Chicago and the special award of the Ludwig-Maximilian-University, Munich. Her publications include several articles on intellectual property law, on the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property and a book on the protection of industrial design.

### **Jasspreet Kundi**

**L**

### **Ms Jenna Lamb**

*Environmental Resources Management (Australia)*

Jenna Lamb is a Graduate Archaeologist at Environmental Resources Management (Australia). Since graduating from the University of Queensland with a BA (Hons) degree in 2003, Jenna has been involved in a range of archaeological work throughout eastern Australia, including Aboriginal cultural heritage surveys and excavations on the Gold Coast, in Sydney, the Hunter Valley,

Central and Southern NSW, and south west Victoria. Jenna has specialist experience in stone artefact analysis, residue analysis and shell midden analysis. In 2005, Jenna co-authored an article published in the Journal of Archaeological Science on the results of a methodology for analysis of starch residues developed in her Honours thesis.

### **Dr Lara Lamb**

*University of Queensland*

Dr Lara Lamb gained her BA(Hons) from the Department of Anthropology at the University of Queensland, and her PhD from the School of Archaeology and Anthropology, Australian National University. Lara's research background includes Australian stone tool technologies at the last glacial maximum and technological reduction continuums throughout the Holocene. Her current archaeological research interests include mapping the spatial distribution and trade of stone from the South Molle Island Quarry, in the Whitsunday Islands. Lara is also developing research interests in the area of the anthropology of religion; particularly body modification and the incorporation of 'devout imagery' as body adornment.

### **Dr Susan Lampard**

*NSW Heritage Office*

Susan Lampard completed a PhD in Historical Archaeology at Flinders University in 2005. Her thesis examined three working-class artefact assemblages from Port Adelaide in relation to their attitudes towards alcohol, women's roles in the home, children and dining. Before taking up the Graduate Officer position at the NSW Heritage Office, Susan was employed by Flinders University as a Lecturer in Maritime Archaeology. Since coming to the Heritage Office in June 2006 Susan has been working on a Heritage Tourism project to raise public awareness of items on the State Heritage Register.



**Miss Michelle C. Langley***The University of Queensland*

Completed BA(Hons) which focused on the development of a new approach to the study of Neanderthal behavioural complexity at The University of Queensland in 2006 and are currently undertaking a MPhil at this same University. The MPhil is investigating behavioural complexity in the archaeological record of Devil's Lair, WA.

**Dr Siobhan Lavelle***NSW Heritage Office*

Dr Siobhan Lavelle has worked as an archaeologist and heritage consultant in NSW for more than 20 years. She has a PhD in Australian history and is presently the Senior Archaeologist at the NSW Heritage Office.

**Dr Susan Lawrence***La Trobe University*

Dr Lawrence is interested in the archaeology of British colonisation, gender, and material culture studies. Her research has focused on the Australian gold rush, the colonial whaling industry, the pastoral frontier, and comparative studies of nineteenth-century British colonies. She is President of the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology and serves on the Archaeology Advisory Committee of the Heritage Council of Victoria. She is on the editorial boards of Australasian Historical Archaeology, Historical Archaeology, and the International Journal of Historical Archaeology.

**Mr Roy Lawrie***NSW Department of Primary Industries, Camden***Jane Lennon**

Dr Lennon is a member of the Australian Heritage Council, and a heritage consultant in Brisbane. She has a long involvement with heritage conservation in national parks, forests, coasts, goldfields, inner urban areas and museums through her work in the

Victorian public service (1973-93) and as a member of numerous professional and community associations. She has an MA (Hons) from the University of Melbourne and a PhD from Deakin University.

**Dr Carol Lentfer***University of Queensland*

Dr Lentfer has been involved in palaeobotanical and archaeological research in Papua New Guinea and Indonesia since the early 1990's. She is presently a postdoctoral research fellow at the University of Queensland.

**Fiona Leslie****Ms Erna Lilje***University of Sydney*

I am currently pursuing a PhD at the University of Sydney after graduating from a Master of Museum Studies at the same institution. I have been a practicing visual artist for more than a decade.

**Associate Professor Ian Lilley***ATSIS Unit, University of Queensland*

Ian Lilley is Reader in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies at UQ. He has worked in Australasian and Indo-Pacific archaeology and heritage management for 30 years. Much of his Pacific research has focused on trade in island Melanesia. He has also participated in international projects in tropical Australia and Melanesia, and has undertaken his own research in northeastern and southwestern Australia. He currently does research in the Gulf of Carpentaria and has a project in New Caledonia with French colleagues. He is Secretary of the World Archaeological Congress. He served three terms as President of the Australian Archaeological Association, is on the Executive Committee of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association and is a member of Australia ICOMOS. His interests include migration and trade, social identity, archaeological ethics, and the role of archaeology in contemporary society. His most recent book is Archaeology of Oceania:

Australia and the Pacific Islands (Blackwell 2006).

**Dr Scott L'Oste-Brown**

Worked in NSW and Qld in CH for last 15 years including time with NPWS (NSW) and DEH (Qld). Currently working on a range of CH projects in CQ. Joint author of Bowen Basin Aboriginal Cultural Heritage project: baseline study of major mining region in Central Queensland covering 80,000 sq kms.

**Dr Jane Lydon***Monash University*

Jane Lydon is a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Centre for Australian Indigenous Studies at Monash University in Melbourne. She has worked as an archaeologist and historian on numerous projects around Australia. Between 2000-2002 she developed a heritage management program at La

Trobe University, the basis for a co-edited book collection titled Object Lessons: archaeology and heritage in Australia, which explores how Australian society uses the past and its material remains (2005, Australian Scholarly Publishing). Her publications include a study of Chinese-European interaction in Sydney's Rocks area, Many Inventions: the Chinese in the Rocks 1890-1930 (1999, Monash Publications in History), and a book about colonial photography on Victoria's Aboriginal missions that emphasises the role of Indigenous people, titled Eye Contact: Photographing Indigenous Australians (2005, Duke University Press). She is currently working in collaboration with the Indigenous community on an interdisciplinary project at the former Ebenezer Mission, north-western Victoria, in south-eastern Australia.

**M****Mr Alex Mackay***ANU*

Alex Mackay is a PhD candidate at the Australian National University. His main research interest is in stone



artefact technology, with a specific focus on developing new methods of artefact analysis and understanding causal agents in technological change. Currently, Alex is working on material from South Africa, though he has also undertaken research work in Australia and South America.

#### **Ms Anne Mackay**

*Godden Mackay Logan*

Anne is a historical archaeologist and an Associate with Godden Mackay Logan. She has extensive heritage management experience through a range of consulting projects that have involved archaeology and broader heritage issues.

#### **Dr Mike Macphail**

*Consultant Palynological Services*

Mike has 40 years experience using fossil pollen, spores and other plant microfossils to reconstruct past floras, vegetation and environments, ranging in age from the present-day (aerobiology & forensic studies) back into the Early Mesozoic Period ca. 150 million years ago (petroleum and hydrogeology) from sites in and bordering the Indian Ocean to east Antarctica and the Falkland Islands. Primary research areas are the evolution of the Australian landscape during the Jurassic to Tertiary Periods (Australia-wide) and the interaction between climatic change and human activity over the last 20,000 years in Southeast Australia and Tasmania. Fossil pollen and spores preserved in historical archaeological contexts extend these interests into investigating the role of Europeans as the most recent of many factors to reshape the Australian landscape. He currently runs a palynostratigraphic consultancy and is a Visiting Fellow in the Department of Archaeology & Natural History, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University in Canberra.

#### **Dr Maher Magrabi**

*Engineering Manager—Zylotech Pty Ltd*

Maher Magrabi has a First Class Honours Degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Auckland and a Ph.D. from Sydney University where his special interest was multi-sensor data fusion. Maher currently heads Zylotech's new Technology and Innovation group that develops video and acoustic surveillance solutions for the civil defence and security sector. Maher Magrabi has a First Class Honours Degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Auckland and a Ph.D. from Sydney University where his special interest was multi-sensor data fusion. Maher currently heads Zylotech's new Technology and Innovation group that develops video and acoustic surveillance solutions for the civil defence and security sector.

#### **Mr James Manser**

*Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority*

James Manser is team leader of the Education division, Sydney Learning Adventures, at the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority in The Rocks and has been responsible for the implementation of archaeological and build environment education programs in The Rocks, Darling Harbour, Pyrmont and the former Eveleigh Railway Yards since 2002.

#### **Dr Sarah Martin**

*University of New England*

2006 completed PhD thesis 'Inscribing the Plains: Constructed, Conceptualised and Socialised Landscapes of the Hay Plain, UNE 1979 BSc Honours 'Mud Mussels & Toes, the Ecology and Archaeology of the Narran Area', UNE I have worked as a government and consultant archaeologist for 26 years and have extensive experience in the archaeology of the semi-arid regions of N.S.W. The Holocene changes in resource extraction and social behaviour indicated by the archaeology of the Murray-Darling system of NSW, particularly the Hay Plain and

the Darling River, is a major area of expertise. The contact and post-contact history of Aboriginal people in Far Western NSW has been a focus of my work, involving both archival research and oral history carried out for government and Aboriginal organizations.

#### **Mr Ben Marwick**

*Archaeology and Natural History, The Australian National University*

Ben is a PhD student at the ANU. His thesis is on the Palaeolithic of mainland Southeast Asia. He has conducted fieldwork in Thailand, Laos and Cambodia.

#### **Ms Geraldine Mate**

*University of Queensland*

Geraldine Mate is a PhD candidate at the University of Queensland, researching the cultural landscape of nineteenth century gold mining towns.

Her other research interests include broader considerations of social/ industrial interplay in historical archaeology and the landscapes of Iron Age settlements in Britain and their relationship to pre-existing monuments. She is currently the Editorial Assistant for the journal *Australian Archaeology*. In a former life she worked as a metallurgical engineer.

#### **Dr Sally May**

*Flinders University of South Australia*

Sally K. May is an archaeologist and an ethnographer specialising in Indigenous Australia. For the last six years she has worked with the Gunbalanya (Oenpelli) community in western Arnhem Land on various interdisciplinary projects involving rock art, contemporary art, historical research, museum collections, and oral histories. While her background is in archaeology, her research and publications has deliberately incorporated history, anthropology, museology and other related areas of research. Sally is currently a Lecturer in the Department of Archaeology at Flinders University.

### **Dr Michael McCarthy**

*Department of Maritime Archaeology,  
WA Museum*

Michael McCarthy, a member of the Department of Maritime Archaeology at the Western Australian Museum was the Museum's 'Inspector of

Wrecks' and lead the 'outreach' and 'wreck access' programs catering for public access to materials and to sites. He also initiated and supervised the 'Australian Contact Shipwrecks' and Indigenous maritime depictions program, studies designed to examine the impact of vessels and shipwrecked peoples on the indigenous population. He has led site the excavation and management program at the Dutch East India ship Zuytdorp sites and at the iron-hulled SS Xantho in close association with conservation specialists. He has also initiated and led the Museum's program at the submerged WWII flying boats and leads the Museum's HMAS Sydney/HSK Kormoran studies. He has excavated two jetty sites and a number of rescue archaeology programs, supervised many studies including two on port-related structures and lighthouses studies along the WA coast. In March 2001 he led the successful search for the lost exploration ships, the French corvette L'Uranie and HM ship Roebuck respectively of Rose and Louis de Freycinet and William Dampier fame. These wrecks lie in the Falkland and Ascension Islands respectively. McCarthy has published three books, one volume of papers over 200 articles, reports and websites.

### **Ms Anne McConnell**

*Consultant - Archaeology—Cultural  
Heritage Management & Quaternary  
Geoscience*

Anne McConnell is an archaeologist by training who has worked in cultural heritage management, both Indigenous and historic, in Australia

(mainly Tasmania & Victoria) for over 25 years. Anne's particular areas of interest include geoarchaeology, forest archaeology & resource management, and heritage planning & management systems.

### **Dr Josephine McDonald**

*Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage  
Management Pty Ltd Australian  
National University*

Jo McDonald is a consultant archaeologist who has been involved in the excavation of open sites on the Cumberland Plain for more than 15 years. She is the managing director of Jo McDonald CHM Pty Ltd, which is based in Sydney but she lives in Canberra. Jo has worked on regional rock art analyses around Australia since the early 1980s. She has been carrying out collaborative work in the Western Desert for 7 years and has recently co-produced the first reliable pigment art dates for the Western Desert. Jo is an Adjunct Senior Fellow at the Research School of Humanities, ANU and Manager of the cultural heritage company JMCDCHM. Jo has an international profile in rock art theory and analysis having recently returned from a 3 month Visiting Fellowship at Berkeley, University of California.

### **Ms Angela McGowan**

*Heritage Tasmania*

Angela McGowan is a professional cultural heritage practitioner and historical archaeologist who has worked mostly in Tasmania. She is currently employed as Senior Project Consultant at Heritage Tasmania, Dept of Tourism, Arts and Environment, where she has particular responsibility for archaeological services. Her professional interests include historical and Aboriginal archaeological heritage in Tasmania, the archaeology of convict sites, Antarctic heritage and cultural heritage management.

### **Dr Leah McKenzie**

*Department of the Environment and  
Water Resources*

Dr Leah McKenzie is Director, Maritime and Movable Heritage, Department for the Environment and Water Resources. She is responsible for the administration of the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976 and the Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986. Leah has worked as a consultant in NSW and Victoria in historical archaeology. She held

positions at Heritage Victoria as senior Archaeologist, Manager Approvals and Assistance and Manager Heritage Policy and Strategy. Leah is an archaeologist and has excavated and worked on archaeological material in Australia, Greece, Jordan, Syria and Iraq

### **Ms Jennifer McKinnon**

*Flinders University of South Australia*

Jennifer McKinnon is an archaeologist specializing in historic and maritime archaeology. Before moving to South Australia she worked as a

Senior Underwater Archaeologist for the State of Florida and taught courses at Florida State University. Her research interests include Spanish historical archaeology of the Southeastern United States, specifically movement and trade along inland and coastal waterways, mission period sites and material culture; historic preservation and submerged cultural resource management; lifesaving stations, shipwreck shelter huts, and houses of refuge; maritime cultural landscape studies; and ship construction. Jennifer is currently a Lecturer in the Department of Archaeology at Flinders University.

### **Darleen McNaughton**

### **Associate Professor Paul Memmott**

*Aboriginal Environments Research  
Centre, University of Queensland*

In addition to being Director of the Aboriginal Environments Research Centre at the University of Queensland, Paul also operates a private consultancy, undertaking projects on native title, violence, housing and mobility. He is Project Director for an Australian Research Council Discovery Project titled "Isolation, Insularity and Change in Island Populations- An Interdisciplinary Study of Aboriginal Cultural Patterns in the Gulf of Carpentaria".

**Dr Angela Middleton***University of Otago*

Angela Middleton teaches historical archaeology and is honorary research fellow in the Anthropology Department, University of Otago, of New Zealand. Her research is concerned primarily with mission archaeology, with the arrival of the first European settlers in New Zealand, and their relationships with indigenous Maori, in both the northern and southern extremes of the country.

**Ms Nicky Milsted***Council for British Archaeology*

Nicky Milsted is currently the Council for British Archaeology's Communications Officer, Editor of the Young Archaeologist Magazine and manager of the Young Archaeologists' Club.

**Mr Graham Moore***Department of Environment & Climate Change NSW*

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Officer

**Professor Howard Morphy***Australian National University*

Howard is the Head of the Research School of Humanities, College of the Arts, ANU. He is one of the world's leading researchers on art, ethnography, totemic and sociological understandings of art production. He is best known for his work in Arnhem Land, however he has published widely on these topics from around Australia and globally - having recently completed two landmark Readers on Art and Anthropology.

**Mr Michael Morrison***James Cook University*

Morrison is an archaeology PhD Candidate at James Cook University, Cairns, undertaking research on the archaeology of the Weipa region in Cape York Peninsula. His research explores the nature of Indigenous production strategies at Weipa during the late Holocene and the inter-relationships between these and

broader scale changes occurring across Cape York Peninsula at this time. Other themes of interest are specialisation in gatherer-hunter production systems, coastal economies, ethno-history and archaeological interpretation, social change and timescales in archaeology. These issues are explored via investigation of the unique shell mound sites that occur in this region. Morrison also is carrying out active research on historic Indigenous archaeology of the Weipa region including the archaeologies of Indigenous missions and post-contact indigenous economies.

**Dave Mott****Ms Karen Murphy***University of Queensland*

Karen Murphy is a PhD candidate at the University of Queensland, undertaking research on the 19th century timber milling community at Cootharaba, southeast Queensland. Her research interests also include the investigation of site formation processes at historical archaeological sites, and the use of information technology in archaeology. She has previously worked for the Cultural Heritage Branch of the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency where she was responsible for the management of cultural heritage information.

**Professor Tim Murray***La Trobe University*

Professor of Archaeology, La Trobe University.

**Dr Harold Mytum***University of York*

Harold Mytum has research interests that focus on Western Britain and Ireland from later Prehistory to the present (as exemplified by excavation and reconstruction at the late prehistoric fort of Castell Henllys and his book *The Origins of Early Christian Ireland* Routledge 1992), and on Historical Archaeology in a more global context, with particular

interest in mortuary and settlement studies (*How to Record and Analyse Graveyards* CBA 2000 and *Mortuary Monuments and Burial Grounds of the Historic Period* Kluwer/Plenum 2004). He is at present engaged on an AHRC-funded examination of Scottish and Ulster Scots identities as manifested in mortuary monuments in Ulster, North America and Australia, a part of the interdisciplinary AHRC Diasporas, migration and identities strategic research programme. Harold was Conference Chair for the 2005 Annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology in York, UK, and has carried out fieldwork in Britain, Ireland, Gibraltar, USA and Australia.

**N****Mr Ladislav Nejman***Australian National University***Mr Stephen Nichols***University of Queensland*

Stephen Nichols is a PhD research student in the School of Social Science at the University of Queensland. His primary research interests are in public archaeology, focussing particularly on popular representations of the past and public interpretations of heritage places. He is a coordinator of the Mill Point Archaeological Project, an ongoing research program at one of Queensland's earliest timber settlements at Lake Cootharaba in Noosa. Stephen Nichols is a PhD student in the School of Social Science at the University of Queensland. His research interests are in public archaeology and the interpretation of heritage places. He is a coordinator of the Mill Point Archaeological Project, an historical site at Lake Cootharaba in the Noosa Shire on Queensland's Sunshine Coast.

## **Oona Nicolson**

*ERM*

## **Dr MacLaren North**

*Heritage Consultant*

MacLaren North is heritage consultant working in Sydney NSW. He has worked extensively as a heritage manager for several state government departments and has a particular interest in industrial heritage and heritage law. In 2006 he completed a PhD at the University of Sydney examining law reform for Australia's archaeological heritage.

## **Mr David Nutley**

*AIMA*

David Nutley is an archaeologist specialising in underwater cultural heritage. In 1988 he established and coordinated the development of an underwater cultural heritage management program for New South Wales. He continues this work with the New South Wales Heritage Office. David has a Master of Maritime Archaeology with a focus on submerged Indigenous sites in Australia, a Master of the Built Environment (Heritage Conservation) a Graduate Diploma in Maritime Archaeology, and a Graduate Diploma in Aboriginal Education. In the 1970s and early 1980s David specialised in Indigenous education and cultural studies in North Queensland and the Torres Strait Islands. He is an ex-President of the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (1997-2002) and is currently Senior Tutor in the AIMA/NAS training courses. He is a member of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and Secretary of the International Committee for Underwater Cultural Heritage, an ICOMOS scientific committee.

## **O**

## **Dr Tim Owen**

*Environmental Resources Management, Research Associate - Sydney University*

Tim Owen works as an heritage consultant for ERM, based in Sydney, NSW. He is an academic associate with the University of Sydney. Tim has a PhD in Aboriginal archaeology and palaeodietary studies focusing on the Ngarrindjeri people, South Australia (2004). His PhD saw the isotopic analysis of skeletal remains from Swanport. The project drew together the scientific analysis of skeletal material, ethnographic research with Ngarrindjeri elders, landscape archaeology and biogeography to create a picture of Holocene Aboriginal riverine subsistence patterns in South Australia. The PhD project was supported and undertaken in collaboration with the Ngarrindjeri Heritage Committee. Although having a background in Aboriginal archaeology, he has undertaken research and consulting work in the fields of Aboriginal, historical and scientific archaeology. His historical work has included research, excavation, survey, management planning in WA, South Australia, NSW, Queensland and Tasmania. Of particular relevance to papers presented at this conference is his work on Tasmanian convict sites, such as Port Arthur, Maria Island and the Anglesea Barracks.

## **P**

## **Professor Mike Parker Pearson**

*Professor of Archaeology—University of Sheffield*

Mike Parker Pearson is an internationally renowned expert in the archaeology of death and also specialises in the later prehistory of Britain and Northern Europe and the archaeology of Madagascar and the western Indian Ocean. He has published more than 10 books and over 100 academic papers, on topics that range from architecture, food and warfare to ethnoarchaeology, archaeological theory and heritage

management. He has worked on archaeological excavations in Britain, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Madagascar, Syria and the United States, and currently directs field projects in the Outer Hebrides, Madagascar and the Stonehenge World Heritage Site.

## **Associate Professor Donald Pate**

*Flinders University*

Donald has been conducting archaeological research in Australia since 1983. He earned a PhD in Anthropology at Brown University in 1989 based on an archaeological science thesis addressing post-mortem chemical changes in buried bone at the Roonka Flat site near Blanchetown, South Australia. Following a postdoctoral fellowship in bioarchaeology at Harvard University and the Australian National University, Pate took up the foundation lectureship in Archaeology at Flinders University in July 1990. He is an international expert in archaeological chemistry and reviews manuscripts and research grants and fellowships for a number of international journals and institutions. Pate was appointed as an "Expert of International Standing" by the Australian Research Council in 2006. He has published numerous articles in a range of national and international journals. Donald was editor of the journal *Australian Archaeology* from 1990-2005.

## **Ms Cassandra Philippou**

*Heritage Victoria*

Cassandra is a maritime archaeologist and has been with the Maritime Heritage Unit at Heritage Victoria since 2002. She graduated with honours from Flinders University in 1998 and commenced a PhD in coastal/maritime archaeology in 2000. Her professional interests include public archaeology, teaching maritime archaeology to divers, heritage interpretation, artefact management and material culture. She also has a keen interest in ethical archaeological practices.



### **Dr John Pickard**

*Department of Physical Geography,  
Macquarie University*

John Pickard is an eclectic naturalist fascinated by landscapes, and European impact on them. For the past decade he has studied rural fences across Australia and internationally to better understand the range of variation in structures and components, and to better document their rich history.

### **Dr Susan Piddock**

*Flinders University*

The presenter is currently attached to Flinders University as a research fellow. My primary area of research is institutional archaeology. I worked as a chief investigator for the Hills Face Cultural Heritage Project for several years and contributed to the report series and book that resulted from the project.

### **Mr Sam Player**

*Faculty of Food, Agriculture & Natural Resources, University of Sydney*

After completing a BSc and BA in geosciences and archaeology at the University of Sydney, Sam has recently begun a PhD through the Faculty of Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources. He has worked as a geoscientist and archaeologist in both research and commercial archaeology since 2001.

### **Mrs Richenda Prall**

*Western Australian Maritime Museum*

Richenda Prall is an Assistant Curator (Collections) in Maritime Archaeology at the Western Australian Maritime Museum. She has worked at the Museum for the past six years and before that worked at the Victoria & Albert Museum, London as an Exhibitions Officer on in-house and touring exhibitions. She has a background in land archaeology obtaining her degree in archaeology from the University in Southampton, and a Masters in Museology from UEA, UK.

### **Dr Jonathan Prangnell**

*University of Queensland*

Dr Jon Prangnell is a Lecturer in the School of Social Science, University of Queensland, Australia, lecturing in historical archaeology, cultural heritage and field archaeology. He is also the Director of the University of Queensland Archaeological Services Unit (UQASU), the University's archaeology consulting company. Jon sits on the Brisbane City Council Heritage Advisory Committee and is on the Queensland Heritage Council Panel of Assessors. He is the Queensland Representative of the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology and is on the Editorial Board of the International Journal of Historical Archaeology.

### **Kathryn Przywolnik**

*Department of Environment & Climate Change NSW*

## **Q**

### **Ms Kate Quirk**

*The University of Queensland*

Kate Quirk is a Doctoral Candidate at The University of Queensland. Her current research concerns expressions of gentility in the colonial gold mining town of Paradise, Queensland. Her research interests generally encompass feminist archaeology and gender studies, Victorianism and colonialism.

## **R**

### **Ms Irena Radic Rossi**

*Croatian Conservation Institute*

### **Ms Irena Radi Rossi**

*Croatian Conservation Institute*

Irena Radi Rossi graduated at the University of Zagreb, Croatia in 1988. Since then she has been engaged in the exploration and protection of the underwater cultural heritage in Croatia within the Underwater Archaeology Department that in 2002 became part of the Croatian Conservation

Institute. Her main area of interest is trade and seafaring in the Eastern Adriatic during Greek and Roman times i.e. ancient shipwrecks and sunken ports. She led a number of rescue underwater excavations along the Croatian coastline, including the sites from prehistory to modern times, and organized the in situ protection of well preserved Roman shipwrecks near the islands Pag and Rab. At present she is a leader of underwater archaeological projects in the Bay of Kaštela near Split, the Caska Bay at the island of Pag and the Port of Issa at the island of Vis, where a lot of wooden remains of Roman economical structures as well as a remarkable group of perforated dolia have been discovered.

### **Dr Kevin Rains**

*Gold Coast City Council*

I graduated from the School of Social Science, University of Queensland, with a PhD in Archaeology in 2005. My thesis examined the historical archaeological social landscape of the early Chinese Community of Cooktown, North Queensland. I have been involved in a number of archaeological projects with the University of Queensland Archaeological Services Unit and have worked for state and local government in the area of cultural heritage management. Currently am working in the heritage unit of the Gold Coast City Council.

### **Mr Jason Raupp**

*Flinders University of South Australia*

Jason Raupp attended Northwestern State University in Natchitoches, Louisiana and graduated in 1997 with a B.A. in Anthropology and History. After working in cultural resource management for several years in both the public and private sectors, he attended the University of West Florida in Pensacola and graduated in 2004 with an M.A. in History and Historical Archaeology. After graduating Jason worked for the Florida Division of Historical Resources as a maritime archaeologist on the 1733 Spanish Galleon Trail Project before taking the dual position of Diving Safety Officer and Assistant Director of



Marine Services at University of West Florida. Jason's research interests include maritime history & archaeology, colonial history & archaeology, industrial archaeology, and archaeological resource management. Jason is currently working as the maritime archaeology Technical Officer at the Flinders University of South Australia.

#### **Mr Christian Reepmeyer**

*Australian National University*

M.A. at University of Cologne, Germany, in 2003. Currently PhD Candidate, School of Archaeology and Anthropology, Faculty of Arts, ANU.

#### **Dr Jamie Reeve**

*Biosis research*

Consulting Archaeologist

#### **Dr Nathan Richards**

*Maritime Studies Program, East Carolina University*

Assistant Professor in the Maritime Studies and Nautical Archaeology Program at East Carolina University. Completed his PhD on Abandoned Ships and Ships Graveyards in the Department of Archaeology at Flinders University in 2002. This thesis won the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) Dissertation Prize in 2004 and will be published as a book in 2008 by the University of Florida Press.

#### **Ms Vicki Richards**

*Western Australian Museum (AIMA)*

Vicki Richards is a Conservation Scientist in the Department of Materials Conservation of the Western Australian Museum, with 20 years experience in the analysis and treatment of waterlogged archaeological materials. Her main research interests are in the areas of in-situ preservation and on-site and corrosion monitoring of shipwrecks and associated artefacts, reburial of archaeological materials and the analysis and treatment of metal/organic composite artefacts. She has also worked extensively with the Batavia timbers, particularly with

respect to problems associated with acid deterioration.

#### **Dr Mal Ridges**

*Dept. Environment & Climate Change, NSW*

I currently work in Aboriginal Heritage Conservation, after gaining experience as an archaeologist. My primary research interest is in landscape archaeology, with special emphasis on the conservation Aboriginal heritage at the landscape scale employing conservation planning techniques and GIS.

#### **Steve Ring**

*Site Manager—Hartley Historic Site*

I am currently employed as a Historic Site Manager with the NSW Parks and Wildlife Division of the Department of Environment and Climate Change and am responsible for the management of Hartley Historic Site. During the past 27 years I have gained extensive experience in a broad spectrum of heritage issues such museums, archive management, archaeological assessment, interpretation, project management, indigenous archaeology and maintenance planning. I graduated with a MA in Historical Archaeology from the University of Sydney in 1990.

#### **Dr Gail Robertson**

*University of Queensland*

Dr Robertson is a usewear and residue specialist and has conducted research on stone artefacts from eastern Australia. She is currently working on an ARC-funded study of backed artefacts.

#### **Ms Jennifer Rodrigues**

*Archaeology (University of W. A.), AIMA & Maritime Archaeology Dept. (W. A. Museum)*

Jennifer is currently undertaking a doctoral research degree in archaeology at the University of Western Australia, and is an Assistant Curator in the Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Museum. Jennifer studied archaeology

at Flinders University and completed an MA (Maritime Archaeology) at the University of Southampton (UK). She has worked as a Research Assistant in the Archaeology Departments of Flinders and Southampton, as a Researcher at the Mary Rose Trust (Portsmouth) and in consultancy work in Victoria and New South Wales. Jennifer's fieldwork experience includes carrying out geophysical surveying of the ancient Roman maritime harbour of Portus (Fiumicino), excavations of prehistoric fish trap sites in Alaska, and a range of maritime and land archaeological work around England and Australia. In 2006, Jennifer participated in excavations of an ancient palace site on an island off Athens in conjunction with the University of Ioannina and The Hellenic Institute of Marine Archaeology.

#### **Dr David Roe**

*James Cook University*

Dr David Roe is Adjunct Senior Lecturer in Archaeology at James Cook University. He is currently working with Dr Martin Gibbs and Dr Melissa Carter on the 'Colonization, Continuity and Change on Santa Isabel, Solomon Islands' project.

#### **Dr David Rose**

*University of Sydney*

Dr David Rose is an Associate of the Faculty of Education and Social Work, and of the Department of Linguistics, and Principal Research Fellow with the Koori Centre, at the University of Sydney, and coordinates an international literacy program known as Reading to Learn. Dr Rose's work has been particularly concerned with Indigenous Australian communities, languages and education programs, with whom he has worked for 25 years. He is a speaker of Pitjantjatjara, a language of Australia's Western Desert, and is a member of the Western Desert Indigenous ceremonial Law. His research interests include language and cultural contexts, language evolution, literacy pedagogy and teacher education. He is the author of *The Western Desert Code: an Australian cryptogrammar*. Canberra:

Pacific Linguistics, 2001, Working with Discourse: meaning beyond the clause (with J.R. Martin). London: Continuum, 2003 and Genre Relations: mapping culture (also with J.R. Martin). London: Equinox, 2006.

#### **Mr Mike Rowland**

*Cultural Heritage Coordination Unit, NRW, Queensland Government*

I have a BA and MA in Geography, Anthropology and Archaeology from the University of Auckland. In 1975 I carried out archaeological fieldwork in the Lau Islands, Fiji. In 1976 I undertook research and teaching at the University of New England in Armidale. From 1978 to 1981 I taught at the University of Queensland and undertook archaeological excavations on the Keppel Islands and other island groups on the Queensland coast. Since 1981 I have been with the Queensland Public Service, and although mainly involved in the broader aspects of cultural heritage management have continued to publish broadly in the field of archaeology. I continue to work closely with the Woppaburra descendants of the Keppel Islands. Recent publications include those on climate change, islands and nostalgia.

## **S**

#### **Dr Christophe Sand**

*Director—Department of Archaeology, Service des Musees et du Patrimoine, New Caledonia*

Christophe Sand is Director of the New Caledonia Department of Archaeology in Nouméa. He has conducted archaeological research and cultural heritage management in New Caledonia and other parts of Melanesia as well as in western Polynesia. His work in New Caledonia has revealed previously unsuspected levels of agricultural intensification and sociopolitical complexity that were masked by profound post-contact demographic and cultural shifts. He also contributes on a global level to debate surrounding the place of archaeology in contemporary society and especially its role in nation-building in the postcolonial era. Dr Sand is

widely published in English as well as French and was recently decorated by the French government for his services to archaeology.

#### **Dr John Schofield**

*English Heritage*

Dr John Schofield works for English Heritage, specialising in the fields of heritage, contemporary archaeology and the material remains of conflict. John also teaches at the Universities of Bristol and Southampton. Recent fieldwork projects have taken him to the Nevada Desert, eastern Berlin, Malta and Greenham Common. In 2006 he 'excavated' an old Ford Transit van!

#### **Helen Selimiotis**

*Scarp Archaeology*

#### **Professor Stephen Shennan**

*Director—UCL Institute of Archaeology*

Stephen Shennan was born in Liverpool, England, in 1949. He did his BA degree in Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of Cambridge and went on to do his PhD there as a student of David Clarke. From Cambridge he moved to Southampton to work on a project on prehistoric amber exchange with Colin Renfrew. After two years as a regional field archaeologist he obtained a teaching position at Southampton, specializing in quantitative methods. At Southampton his research was mainly focused on the beginning of the Bronze Age and in the 1980s he carried out an excavation at a Bronze Age copper production settlement in the Austrian Alps. After moving up through the academic ranks to full Professor at Southampton in 1996 he moved to the Institute of Archeology, UCL, as Professor of Theoretical Archaeology. Since the late 1980s he had become increasingly interested in applying ideas and methods from the study of biological evolution to understanding cultural stability and change and in 2000 he and a group of colleagues were successful in obtaining funding to set up the Centre for the Evolutionary Analysis of Cultural Behaviour at UCL, of which he became Director; the five

year grant has since been renewed for another five years. In 2005 Shennan became Director of the Institute of Archaeology. His publications include Quantifying Archaeology, Early Copper Producers of the Eastern Alps: Excavations at St. Veit-Klinglberg, and Genes, Memes and Human History: Darwinian Archaeology and Cultural Evolution.

#### **Dr Justin Shiner**

*Rio Tinto*

Justin Shiner is an Archaeologist with Rio Tinto Aluminium, Weipa, where he has been coordinating cultural heritage management since 2003.

His research interests include stone artefact analysis, GIS applications and cultural heritage management. He has published articles on the archaeology of western New South Wales and alpine Victoria.

#### **Mr Michael Slack**

*Scarp Archaeology*

BA (hons) UNSW MA (ANU) PhD (Sydney).

#### **Associate Professor Claire Smith**

*Flinders University*

Claire Smith works in the area of Indigenous archaeology. She is an Associate Professor at Flinders University, and is President of the World Archaeological Congress. Her publications include 'Country, Kin and Culture. Survival of an Australian Aboriginal Community' (Wakefield Press, 2004), 'The Archaeologist's Field Handbook' (co-authored by Heather Burke, Allen and Unwin, 2004), and 'Digging it Up Down Under' (co-authored by Heather Burke, Springer, 2007).

#### **Dr Diana Smith**

*Aboriginal Affairs Victoria and Flinders University of South Australia*

Di Smith works with Aboriginal Affairs Victoria as Manager, Heritage Programs, Loddon Mallee Region, in Victoria. Di's PhD (Sept. 2005)

titled: Meaning, Purpose and Social Memory: The Archaeology of Farm Graveyards of Vehicles and Machinery, took her to many interesting places to consider why farmers retain these places on their properties. Always finding modern material culture and the nexus with the past a fascinating arena, Di enjoys discourses that connect the complexities of everyday life with archaeology.

### **Mr Jeremy Smith**

*Heritage Victoria*

I have been employed at Heritage Victoria for 9 years, and am currently employed as the Senior Archaeologist. Over the last couple of years, I have been involved with aspects of the Casselden Place project, including the development of the site Interpretation Scheme, and have also been involved in a wide-ranging review of the interface between planning systems and the management of historical archaeological sites.

### **Dr Pamela Smith**

*Department of Archaeology, Flinders University*

Dr Pam Smith is a Senior Research Associate with the Department of Archaeology, Flinders University and Chair of Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologist Inc. in South Australia. Her research interests include the archaeological evidence for processes of colonization and interpretations of historic landscapes using Global Information Systems (GIS). Current research projects are the Adelaide Hills and the East Kimberley region of Western Australia.

### **Mr Tim Smith**

*AIMA*

Tim Smith is a Senior Heritage Officer, and a State Government Maritime Archaeologist, with the Heritage Office, NSW Department of Planning (Sydney, Australia). With a Graduate Diploma in Maritime Archaeology and a Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Archaeology from the University of Sydney, Tim has surveyed numerous shipwreck sites in NSW and interstate since joining the Office in

1991. He has worked on a range of archaeological sites in the Middle East, Greece and Italy over the past 17 years. Tim participated in the 1997 and 1998 Australian expeditions that documented the historic AE2 submarine wreck site in Turkey, and served as archaeological technical advisor to the joint Australian-Turkish technical workshops held in Istanbul in 2002 and 2004. Tim is currently Director - Maritime Archaeology, for the proposed 2007 archaeological expedition coordinated by the Submarine Institute of Australia (SIA), and has published widely on the work. He is closely involved in the identification, mapping and heritage assessment of key naval historic shipwreck sites. Tim successfully led the search for the Dutch (ex-RAN) submarine K-IX wreck site near Seal Rocks, NSW in 1999, and is currently Project Manager for the now located M24 Japanese midget submarine wreck site off Newport, Sydney. He has been involved in several interstate projects including the survey of the J3 and J5 submarine wrecks near Melbourne. He has coordinated heritage projects aimed at documenting the important World War One-era wreck sites in NSW such as HMAS Australia (1) and HMAS Parramatta (1). He is a past Vice President and Secretary of the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA), and current State Councilor. At the Heritage Office, Tim also coordinates State Government compliance with their heritage management responsibilities under Section 170 of the NSW Heritage Act 1977.

### **Dr Andrew Sneddon**

*Godden Mackay Logan*

Andrew Sneddon, Senior Heritage Consultant with Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd, Heritage Consultants, is a graduate of the University of Queensland and La Trobe University, Victoria. After completing his law degree, he worked in the legal profession for over two years specialising in Planning and Environmental law and general litigation. Andrew completed his PhD in Archaeology in 2001. He has several years experience in heritage assessment and conservation

in addition to extensive practical archaeological experience both in Australia and abroad. He has prepared assessments and management plans for a wide range of sites, including places of World, National, Commonwealth and State heritage significance. He is also experienced in the preparation of archaeological assessments and reports, excavation management, planning and archaeological survey. Andrew also draws on his legal experience to provide heritage advice in relation to matters before the New South Wales Land and Environment Court.

### **Miss Angie So**

*Postgraduate—The University of Sydney*

Completed BA(Hons) in Classical Archaeology at the University of Sydney in 2004. Am currently enrolled in a Masters at the University of Sydney researching the archaeology of the Convict penal settlement of Sarah Island, Tasmania. Have worked as an Archaeological Assistant in NSW since 2005. Also participated on excavations in Cyprus and Cambodia. Currently working for the Heritage Office as an Heritage Officer in the Conservation Team.

### **Associate Professor Mark Staniforth**

*Flinders University*

Convenor of the Graduate Program in Maritime Archaeology in the Department of Archaeology at Flinders University in South Australia. Current

Chair of the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) and a Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) Board member. Former Curator of Maritime Archaeology at the Australian National Maritime Museum in Sydney and State Maritime Archaeologist with the Victoria Archaeological Survey in Melbourne.

**Ms Katrina Stankowski**

*Department of Environment & Climate Change NSW*

**Ms Jody Steele**

*Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania*

Jody Steele graduated with honours in Archaeology from Flinders University in 1999 and is currently the Historic Heritage Consultant for the Parks and Wildlife Service of Tasmania. Jody's recently submitted doctoral research was within the area of public archaeology and aside from working as an historical archaeologist, has worked interpreting archaeology to the public and communities for the past seven years. During that time Jody has been involved in the teaching of archaeology to several thousand school children between the ages of 5 to 16 both in the classroom and in the field. Jody has been heavily involved in Australia's National Archaeology Week in both SA and TAS, holds a post on the committee for the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology and is a member of the Tasmanian Heritage Council's Archaeological Advisory Panel. Jody was the co-director of the Port Arthur Public Archaeology programme from 2002-2005.

**Miss Hanna Steyne**

*Heritage Victoria*

Hanna became involved in maritime archaeology during her undergraduate degree in Archaeology at UCL becoming heavily involved in both diver training and volunteer maritime archaeology projects around the UK. She completed a Masters in maritime archaeology at Southampton University in 2001. Hanna worked for English Heritage in the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service with the Sites and Monuments Record. Hanna moved to Wessex Archaeology, one of the UK's largest commercial archaeological units in 2002 where she worked as a maritime archaeologist for 4 years undertaking a range of work including diving investigations, desk based research and geophysical survey and data processing. Hanna moved to Heritage Victoria to work with the

maritime heritage unit in November 2006.

**Miss Jade Stingemore**

*University of Western Australia*

Currently in final stages of finishing PhD at the University of Western Australia in combined archaeology/forensics and anatomy. Have been teaching (tutorials, lectures, labs in these areas for past 4 years.

**Ms Robyn Stocks**

*Consultant, currently working with Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd*

Graduated with BA (Hons) from University of Sydney in 1981. I have worked in the field on numerous Australian and British surveys, excavations and research projects dating from the Mesolithic to present in Australia, the Middle East, North Africa, Malta and the UK. During the 1990s I mostly worked in the U.A.E and at the Bronze Age settlement of Saar, Bahrain. In Australia I have contributed to published and unpublished material on the excavation and analysis of several historic sites. Those in Sydney include The First Government House Site, various properties at Circular Quay, Ryde and Parramatta. Recent work has focused on the analysis of a broad range of objects from Sydney excavations, mainly those conducted by Casey & Lowe at Sydney and Parramatta.

**Miss Jennifer Strickland**

*South Coast Natural Resource Management Inc*

Studied International Development Studies at UCLA, as well as at Sciences-Po, Lyon in France, and at Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, before coming to work with Restoring Connections Project in July 2006. She has been involved in a number of on-ground field projects working for the Noongar Communities of Southwest Western Australia, and is currently researching international best practices for Natural Resource Management, Cultural Heritage Management, and Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property Rights (ICIP) as they relate

to community based development. She advocates codifying these best practices in national legislation, and plans to work with international communities to realign national and international policies so that they reflect and protect the interest of indigenous communities.

**Dr Iain Stuart**

*JCIS Consultants*

Dr Iain Stuart is a graduate from Latrobe University, Monash University and the University of Sydney. He has worked for the Government Heritage Agencies in Victoria and NSW and as an archaeological consultant since 1993. He recently set up his own practice, JCIS Consultants and is currently Chair of the Industrial Heritage Advisory Committee for the National Trust. He has been described as a large archaeologist from the south.

**T****Ms Jackie Taylor**

*Department of Environment & Climate Change NSW BA Hons ANU 1992*

**Mr Peter Taylor**

*Maritime Archaeology Association of Victoria*

Secretary and long-standing member of the Maritime Archaeology Association of Victoria (MAAV). Has been involved in the survey of shipwrecks and abandoned vessels in Victoria for more than twenty years including investigation of the abandoned vessels in the Barwon Heads Graveyard.

**Ms Linda Terry**

*University of Queensland*

Linda is an honours student in historical archaeology in the School of Social Science at the University of Queensland. Linda is examining Britishness as ethnicity through the material culture of the the Somerset family at the Caboonbah Homestead.



### **Ms Melanie Thomson**

*Biosis research*

Consulting Archaeologist

### **Mr Mark Wm. Timmons**

*The University of Montana*

Mark Timmons holds a BS and MA in Anthropology, and is currently a Ph.D. student in anthropology at the University of Montana. He has over fourteen years of accumulated field experience in archaeology and ethnography, primarily as a field crew chief and lab supervisor, which includes paleohominid, prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in Iran, Italy, Michigan and Montana. Mark's ethnographic experience was focused on gender based economic kinship networks in rural and urban environments. His current research, as the field supervisor of the Coloma Archeological Project, is a community level comparative study of two contemporary late 1890 mining towns in Western Montana that is examining the impact of gender and family on community structure and expression. He is married to Anne Timmons and they have three children, Sean (13), Maura (10), and Mary Rose (4).

### **Mr Richard Tuffin**

*Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority*

Richard has been working at the Port Arthur Historic Site as a Historical Archaeologist since 2001. During that time he has supervised six of Port Arthur's annual archaeological summer programs, running the Public Archaeology component in 2007. Richard has also undertaken a number of large historical research projects and has a keen interest in the historical and archaeological traces of convict industry.

## **U**

### **Dr Sean Ulm**

*Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Unit—University of Queensland*

Sean Ulm is a Lecturer in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies at the University of Queensland. Sean specializes in the coastal archaeology of Queensland, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous, and his work has been published widely both in Australia and overseas. His current research focuses on southeast Queensland, the Gulf of Carpentaria, Torres Strait and the New South Wales coast. Sean is currently Editor of Australian Archaeology, Chairperson of the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc. Queensland Chapter and Junior Representative for South-East Asia and the Pacific for the World Archaeological Congress. He is a past National President of the Australian Archaeological Association Inc.

## **V**

### **Mr Marc Van Heemst**

*Multiplex Limited*

### **Professor Peter Veth**

*Australian National University*

Peter Veth has been working on the archaeology of arid zone hunter-gatherers since 1980. With colleagues he has addressed a broad range of issues such as models for colonisation, social and cultural dynamics, territoriality, graphic systems and information exchange and the dating of occupation sites and art bodies. Peter holds positions in the Centre for Indigenous Studies and the Research School of Humanities at the ANU and is a Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities. Recently he co-authored the specialist reports (with Jo McDonald) recommending the National Heritage Listing of the Dampier Archipelago under the EPBC Act.

### **Mr Gary Vines**

*Biosis Research Pty Ltd*

Gary has worked as a consultant in heritage and archaeology for over 18 years. He has project managed and individually conducted archaeological field surveys for development projects and environmental impact studies, as well as historic site assessments, heritage studies, and archaeological and heritage mitigation works, excavations and conservation plans. Of particular interest are the guidelines Gary prepared for VicRoads for the conduct of archaeological surveys. Gary has specialist skills in archival research, oral history, site assessment and interpretation, industrial and historical archaeology, large-scale environmental management and conservation plans in Victoria. Examples of archaeological surveys include VicRoads projects on the Goulburn Valley Highway, Yarra Glen Bypass, Calder Highway, Western Highway and the Scoresby Bypass. His heritage work has included managing the City of Hume and City of Brimbank Heritage Studies, contributing the industrial and archaeological components to Heritage Studies of Dandenong, Flinders, Hobson's Bay, and Maribyrnong and undertaking a variety of historic site assessments including the Pipemakers Park Conservation Plan. His work on industrial heritage includes comprehensive inventories of industrial heritage places in Melbourne and Victoria, and extensive research on historic industries including bridges, tanneries, meatworks, manufacturing, dry stone walls and chaffmills. His involvement in defence heritage includes the original cultural heritage assessment of the Albion Explosives Factory, research and exhibition development on the munitions industry, and archaeological surveys at a number of defence properties including the Broadmeadows and Puckapunyal Army Camps and Maribyrnong Explosives Factory.



## W

### **Dr Keryn Walshe**

*South Australian Museum*

Currently Senior Collection Manager for Aboriginal and Archaeology Collections. My background is in Australian Aboriginal archaeology. Current research projects include the pre and post contact archaeology of various parts of South Australia. I am particularly interested in identifying the value and significance of museum archaeology collections, particularly stone tool assemblages.

### **Ms Yu Wang**

*AIMA*

WANG Yu completed her Master of Social Science at James Cook University in 2006 including a research thesis in maritime archaeology entitled "Maritime Archaeology, Cultural Heritage and the Study of the Chinese Maritime Silk Route". She moved on to PhD research and continued research interest on maritime archaeological study of the Penghu Archipelago (Pescadores), an infertile but strategically important place with scattering islands in the midst of the Taiwan Strait. She wishes to draw a time and a spatial map from maritime archaeological perspectives to examine different roles of Penghu in the past e.g. early seafaring settlement, piracy base, military fortress, trade transition centre, and a traditional Han city. Her research begins with the case study of Port Makung. A detailed underwater archaeological investigation has been conducted in selected area of the Port. She now wishes to share her finds and how her finds shall lead her to future study.

### **Dr Ingrid Ward**

*English Heritage*

My background is multi-disciplinary in nature within the fields of geology and archaeology in both marine and terrestrial environments, with the focus on the application a wide range of geochemical and geochronological techniques aimed at understanding the relationships between people and past

environments. After gaining a Masters in marine archaeology and a PhD in geoarchaeology in Australia, I moved to UK where I obtained employment with English Heritage (a government-funded heritage organization). My main responsibilities are to provide scientific (geoarchaeological) and academic advice on Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) funded projects, act as liaison with lead bodies in archaeology and the extractive industry, whilst being active in gaining and disseminating information in UK Palaeolithic research, scientific methodological advances and planning processes across relevant academic and extractive industries. My current interests include geoarchaeology and geochronology of the southern North Sea and predicting site preservation in aggregate environments.

### **Ms Jaclyn Ward**

*ERM Australia Pty Ltd*

Jaclyn and Darren are heritage consultants working in the ERM Office in Melbourne. The heritage team in Melbourne currently has four staff, and is involved in a range of projects, both Indigenous and historical, from large infrastructure such as Windfarms to small scale surveys. Prior to joining ERM Jaclyn worked in the Torres Strait Islands and the Blue Mountains. Prior to joining ERM Darren worked as a consultant in Victoria, NSW, Tasmania and SA, and as the Archaeology Manager for a large scale historical excavation in Manchester, UK.

### **Ms Sarah Ward**

*Nautical Archaeology Society*

Having completed both an MBA and MA in Maritime Archaeology, Sarah is responsible for research and development for the Nautical Archaeology Society. Sarah's objectives are two-fold: to increase the profile of the NAS, and the development of both the NAS training syllabus and archaeological projects that use and improve the skills of NAS Members, but that still have firm research outcomes. Sarah is licensee of the two Coronation protected wreck sites in the UK, has contributed to numerous

TV archaeology programmes, and has research interests that include shipbuilding, seafaring and social relations in South and East Asia, the use of GIS in maritime archaeology and the management and marketing of underwater cultural heritage. Sarah has been based in the UK since 2004.

### **Ms Rowan Ward**

*Casey & Lowe*

### **Mr Wayne Webb**

*Bibbulmun/Wardandi Traditional Owner*

Traditional Owner and respected Custodian of the Pibelmun/Wardandi Noongar People and Land; working in the field of anthropological and archaeological assessment for over 30 years.

### **Professor Mary Weismantel**

*Northwestern University*

Mary Weismantel is Professor of Anthropology at Northwestern University and Adjunct Curator at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. She is the author of two books, *Food Gender and Poverty* in the Ecuadorian Andes and *Cholas and Pishtacos: Tales of Race and Sex in the Andes*. Her current projects include a textbook on Pre-Columbian art and an analysis of the 'sex pots' of the ancient Moche of first millennium Peru.

### **Mr David West**

*International Conservation Services*

David West is the Executive Director of International Conservation Services, a multi-disciplinary conservation company incorporating Australia's largest private decorative arts conservation laboratory. In addition to undertaking the conservation of archaeological material in the laboratory and in-situ, ICS provide specialist consulting advice on the protection and conservation of archaeological remains. David is also responsible for the heritage interpretation services provided by ICS. David is a materials scientist by training, with particular expertise in

stone and ceramics. He has a sound appreciation of the challenges of new developments, through providing input into the design of landmark projects in Australia, Asia and the UK over the past two decades. He has an extensive background in the testing of materials, and has been a member of ASTM committees C18 and E6 for 20 years. He is currently on the Board of the Association for Preservation Technology (APT), is the co-convenor of the APT Australia Chapter, and Secretary of DOCOMOMO Australia.

#### **Mr Michael Westaway**

*Australian National University*

Michael Westaway is a biological anthropologist and archaeologist and is currently employed by NSW National Parks and Wildlife as the executive officer for the Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area. He is in the process of finalising his PhD at the ANU in the archaeology and palaeoanthropology program

#### **Mr Jim Wheeler**

*AHMS Pty Ltd*

#### **Ms Elizabeth White**

*Jo McDonald CHM Pty Ltd*

Consultant archaeologist (BA Hons, MPhil, MAACAI). Have worked in the profession since 1982 and have authored or contributed to about 200 reports. Am currently working as a lithic specialist, for Jo McDonald CHM Pty Ltd.

#### **Ms Anna Williams**

*Mawland Quarantine Station*

I am a Development Assistant at the Quarantine Station with responsibility for curating the movable heritage collection.

#### **Dr Stefan Williams**

*Senior Lecturer—Australian Centre for Field Robotics, University of Sydney*

Dr. Stefan B. Williams is a Senior Lecturer at the University of Sydney's Australian Centre for Field Robotics.

He is also the head of the NCRIS Integrated Marine Observing Systems Autonomous Underwater Vehicle Facility. Dr. Williams received a BSc in Systems Design Engineering at the University of Waterloo, Canada in 1997 and a PhD in Field Robotics from the University of Sydney in 2002. Dr. Williams' research interests focus on the development of AUV technologies and algorithms suitable for modelling complex underwater environments.

#### **Ms Anna Wong**

*University of Sydney: Department of Environment & Climate Change*

Anna Wong is a Historic Heritage Project Officer with the Department of Environment and Climate Change. She previously worked with the Department of Public Works, the National Trust and lectured in Heritage Studies at the University of Sydney. Anna recently completed her doctoral thesis, examining the history of the heritage and house museum movements in Australia.

#### **Mr Duncan Wright**

*Monash Uni*

I am a PhD candidate at Monash University conducting my research on the emergence of villages in the Western Torres Strait. In 2005 I was conferred with a MA at the ANU after working on the settlement of Aulong Island in Palau. I have combined with Dr Geoff Clark to publish four papers and have presented further results at the Lapita Conference held in Nukolofu, Tonga in August 2005. If this paper is accepted it will follow on from the "note from the field" presented at last years AAA Conference.

## **X**

#### **Dr Joe Xie**

*NSW Department of Environment and Conservation*

Graduated from Uni. of NSW with Ph.D. degree on geology. Worked for a few years as remote sensing / GIS consultant for environment/land management, before joining NSW Geological Survey in 1994 working on

GIS applications in mineral exploration. He has extensive experience in GIS modeling, data capture and web application. Joined NSW DEC in 2006 and has since been working on GIS application in cultural heritage.

## **Z**

#### **Ms Louise Zarmati**

*Deakin University*

Louise Zarmati is an archaeologist, historian, educator and textbook author who is currently undertaking a doctorate at Deakin University on the teaching of Australian History and Archaeology in schools, museums and heritage sites in Australia.

**DETAILED DAILY SESSION & PAPER SCHEDULES**

# SATURDAY 22<sup>ND</sup> SEPTEMBER

Childe Theatre

Bramell Theatre

Arnott Theatre

Cullican Theatre.

8.30 am–9 am

## Registration

9 am–10.20 am

## Plenary 1

10.20 am–11 am

## Morning Tea

11 am–12.20 pm

### Agents and Agency 1

Steven Ring | Archaeology as a management tool  
 Ingrid Ward | English Heritage and the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund  
 Caitlin Allen | Archaeology in New Contexts  
 Leah McKenzie | Managing Expectations  
 Tim Smith | M24

### Keeping your edge 1

Patrick Faulkner | Stone artefact technology in Willandra National Park  
 Peter Hiscock and Val Attenbrow | Re-evaluating the Eastern Regional Sequence  
 Trudy Doelman and Simon Holdaway | Artefacts Have Baggage?  
 Chris Clarkson | Holocene Technology, Settlement and Subsistence in Wardaman Country, Northern Australia

### Secret visitors

Denis Gojak | Two hundred years of secret visitors  
 Robin Derricourt | Science, pseudoscience and the enigma of Raymond Dart  
 Peter Barrett | In fourteen hundred and twenty one  
 Stephen Nichols | Archaeo-Appeal and Pseudoscience

### More than mills & mines 1

Karen Murphy and Geraldine Matte | Towards a social understanding of mills and mines  
 Peter Dawes | Babes in the Woods  
 Lisa-Maree Campbell | Bound by Bricks or a Working Man's Paradise?  
 Edward Higginbotham | Cadia, 1850s to 1940s

12.20 pm–1.20 pm

## Lunch

1.20 pm–3 pm

### Agents and Agency 2

David Guilfoyle and Jennifer Strickland | Cultural heritage management as environmental management for social change  
 Owen Beazley | Nation Building through UNESCO's World Heritage List  
 Panel Discussion chaired by Steven Ring

### Keeping your edge 2

Carol Lentfer and Michael Haslam and Gail Robertson | Hominin Tool Use at Liang Bua  
 Tessa Boer-Mah | Damage, repair and the effect of reduction on the form of Neolithic and early Bronze Age ground stone adzes from Ban Non Wat, Northeast Thailand  
 Ben Marwick | Slightly different  
 Dawn Cropper | Rethinking neolithic core technology in the southern Levant

### The Abandoned Ship 1

Robyn Ashworth | Capturing The Public Interest  
 Michael McCarthy | Scuttled, but not yet abandoned  
 Peter Taylor | The 'Victorian Ships' Graveyard  
 Mark Staniforth and Nathan Richards | The Archaeology of Deliberate Watercraft Discard in Australia

### More than mills & mines 2

Jonathan Prangnell and Linda Terry | Henry Plantagenet Somerset and 'Britishness' in early pastoral Queensland  
 Iain Stuart | Industrial Welfareism at the Zinc Corporation  
 Kelly Fleming | Late Nineteenth- and early Twentieth-Century Western Australian Gold Mining  
 Kate Quirk | Performing Gentility

3 pm–3.40 pm

## Afternoon Tea

3.40 pm–5 pm

### Redeveloping Archaeological Remains

Anne Mackay | In Situ Retention of Historical Archaeological Remains  
Matthew Kelly | Contrasting Engagement with Archaeological Remains  
Marc Van Heemst | Getting the Development Built  
Liz Holt and David West | Building on the Past

### Keeping your edge 3

Christian Reepmeyer | 'Bandkeramic' stone tool production and social network analysis  
Ladislav Nejman | The lithic evidence for Neanderthal and modern human land-use in central Europe during the Middle–Upper Palaeolithic transition  
Peter Hiscock | Where is 'Modernity'?  
Alex Mackay | Provisioning systems and technological change in Middle Stone Age southern Africa

### The Abandoned Ship 2

Cos Coroneos | WWI German-built watercraft on the Wingecarribee River  
Sam Player | Pedometrics and Archaeology  
Peta Knott | Making waves  
Tony Hunt and Michael Gregg | Floating archaeology

### More than mills & mines 3

Mark Wm. Timmons | Community Archaeology  
Samantha Bolton | The search for water and gold

5.15 pm–7.30 pm

## AAA AGM

7 pm–9.30 pm

## Archaeology at the Movies with Peter Hiscock



# SUNDAY 23<sup>ND</sup> SEPTEMBER

Childe Theatre	Bramell Theatre	Arnot Theatre	Cullican Theatre.	
<b>Registration</b>				
<b>Keynote Address by Stephen Shennan</b>				
<b>Morning Tea</b>				
8.30 am–9 am				
9 am–10.20 am				
10.20 am–11 am				
11 am–12.20 pm	<p><b>Australian Archaeology 1</b></p> <p>Graham Connah   Creating the canon          Penny Crook   Out of the box          Jeremy Smith   The Casselden Place Interpretation Scheme          John Clegg   Text-Free and Text-Aided to the Formal and Informed Archaeology of Rock-Art</p>	<p><b>Archaeoethnography 1</b></p> <p>Diana Smith   Found On Rubbish Dumps (FORD) and Still Hidden Together          Rodney Harrison and John Schofield   Archaeoethnography?          Bryce Balcer and Lara Lamb   The Archaeology of Poverty and Hum an Dignity          Mick Boderick   Critical Masses          Ursula Frederick   Revolution is the New Black</p>	<p><b>Aboriginal Missions 1</b></p> <p>Michael Morrison and Darleen McNaughton and Justin Shiner   Indigenous health and wellbeing at the Weipa Presbyterian Mission          Darren Griffin   Identifying Domination and Resistance: Spatial Organisation of Poomindie Mission          Jeremy Ash and David Bosun   Colonial space / Mualgal place          Jane Lydon and Alan Burns   Memories of the Past, Visions of the Future</p>	<p><b>Technological Frontiers 1</b></p> <p>Hanna Steyne   An integrated acoustic diver tracking system for archaeological diving investigations          Irena Radic Rossi   Protective cages          Maher Magrabi   Japanese midgut submarine M24</p>
12.20 pm–1.20 pm	<b>Lunch</b>			
1.20 pm–3 pm	<p><b>Australian Archaeology 2</b></p> <p>Peter Veth and Josephine McDonald and Howard Morphy   What if Gordon Childe had travelled the Canning Stock Route?          Ian Lilley   Where to now for Indigenous archaeology? Possibilities for the future          Tim Murray   Australian Archaeology 50 years after Childe</p>	<p><b>Archaeoethnography 2</b></p> <p>Rodney Harrison   Estados of mind, from Utopia to Dystopia          Alice Gorman   The gravity of archaeology          John Schofield   The Office—archaeology or soap opera?</p>	<p><b>Aboriginal Missions 2</b></p> <p>Angela Middleton   Mission Station          Jade Stingsmore   Surviving the Cure          Cameo Dalley and Paul Memmott   Through Hall to Belcher and Beyond</p>	<p><b>Parramatta Landscape 1</b></p> <p>Jo McDonald   A Pleistocene sand sheet in downtown Parramatta          Laila Haglund   Parramatta the Old          Mary Casey   The Landscape of Parramatta or How 'Man [Re]makes Himself'          Denise Doolan   A burial containing foetal and newborn human skeletal remains from the Parramatta Justice Precinct</p>

3:40 pm–3:40 pm

Afternoon Tea

3:40 pm–5 pm

**Archéologues sans Frontières?**

Tracy Ireland | From the National Estate to the National List  
Tim Murray | Transnational historical archaeologies  
Andrew Sneddon | International Conventions and Behaving Unconventionally  
Jane Lydon | ANZAC Day, Globalisation and Heritage

**Submerged Terrestrial Sites**

Irena Radic Rossi | Submerged terrestrial site at Vranjc near ancient Salona  
Jun Kimura | Studying underwater midden sites in Japan  
Nicolas Bigourdan and Michael MacCarthy | Aboriginal watercraft depictions in Australia  
Cosmos Coroneos and David Nutley and Jim Wheeler | Identifying Submerged Rock shelter Sites

**Aboriginal life in the Sydney Basin**

Val Attenbrow | Aboriginal life in the Sydney Basin from the archaeological record  
Jamie Reeve and Melanie Thomson | Archaeology of the Wongawilli Creek Area, Woronora Plateau  
Felicity Barry | A landscape approach to archaeology in the Cumberland Plain  
Wayne Brennan | Rock Art of the Wollemi, Highlights and High points  
Sarah Colley | Archaeology, history & (pre)history of fish and fishing

**Parramatta Landscape 2**

E. Jeanne Harris | Health Concerns and Remedies in 18th-Century Parramatta  
Alan Butcher and Pieter Botha and Mary Casey | Improved mineralogical and petrological characterisation of clay artefacts from sites in Parramatta and Sydney, Australia, using an automated analysis system  
Robyn Stocks | New evidence for local production and trade of bone buttons, smoking pipes roof tiles at early Parramatta

5:15 pm–6:30 pm

ASHA AGM

## MONDAY 24<sup>ND</sup> SEPTEMBER

8:15 am–3:45 am

**Kurnell Meeting Place & La Perouse One-day Tour**

Childe Theatre

Bramell Theatre

Arnott Theatre

Cullican Theatre.

9 am–1 pm

**Pragmatic GIS 1 (Workshop)**

9 am–1 pm

**Introduction to Artefact Conservation (Workshop)**

1 pm–5 pm

**Archaeological Tour of Sydney Harbour**

6:30 pm–8:30 pm

**Stonehenge: New Discoveries**

6:30 pm–8:30 pm

**New York Unearthed: Excavations in the Big Apple**

# TUESDAY 25<sup>ND</sup> SEPTEMBER

	Childe Theatre	Bramell Theatre	Arnot Theatre	Cullican Theatre.
8.30 am–9 am	<b>Registration</b>			
9 am–10.20 am	<p><b>We have the technology 1</b></p> <p>Tim Owen   A trip away from the coast Mary-Lou Florian   The Film of Biofilms Gretel Boswijk and Martin Jones   Dendro-archaeology of kauri (Agathis australis) timbers from 19th and early 20th century buildings in North Island, New Zealand Vicki Richards and Darren Griffin   No Time for First Aid</p>	<p><b>Material Culture Studies 1</b></p> <p>Susan Lam pard   The Dem on Drink Sarah Hayes   The Martin Family at Viewbank Homestead John Pickard   Big numbers are better Fiona Bush   Buildings</p>	<p><b>Indigenous Perspectives</b></p> <p>Philip Boot and Kris Carriage, Stephen Free, Michael Jarman, Graham Moore and Jackie Taylor   Murrumbidgee Revisited David Guilfoyle and Wayne Webb   Restoring Connections Stephen Free and Graham Moore   Wombat Worries Jackie Taylor and Kylie Seretis   Working with Aboriginal stakeholders</p>	<p><b>Landscape Archaeology 1</b></p> <p>Susan Piddock   Newman's Nursery, South Australia Maria Cotter   GIS and Aboriginal cultural heritage management planning in NSW Cameron Harvey and Natalie Franklin   Identifying places of archaeological potential Sarah Martin   Inscribing the Hay Plain, Earth Mounds as Elements in a Cultural Landscape</p>
10.20 am–11 am	<b>Morning Tea</b>			
11 am–12.20 pm	<p><b>We have the technology 2</b></p> <p>Hans-Dieter Bader   A picture speaks a thousand words</p>	<p><b>Material Culture Studies 2</b></p> <p>Harold Mytum   Different memories Ian Evans   Bewitched Alastair Brooks and Susan Lawrence and Jane Lennon   Life on the Edge Anna Wong   Layer Upon Layer</p>	<p><b>A future for the past 1</b></p> <p>MacLaren North   Protecting the past and the 'public good' Angela McGowan   Determining significance thresholds and recent archaeological projects in Tasmania Anne McConnell   Recherche Bay versus Australian Heritage Legislation Luke Godwin   The concept of Harm and the application of the Duty of Care Guidelines in Queensland Aboriginal Cultural Heritage legislation</p>	<p><b>Landscape Archaeology 2</b></p> <p>Pamela Smith   New Views from the Hills Donald Pate and Tim Owen   Late Holocene Aboriginal Subsistence Patterns Denise Gaughwin   Let the landscape tell the story Joe Xie   Mobile GIS Tool for Cultural Heritage Data Capture</p>
12.20 pm–1.20 pm	<b>Lunch</b>			

1.20 pm–3 pm

### Recent Consulting Research 1

Paul Irish | Tying Up Some Loose Ends  
Neville Baker | Heritage Values and  
Open Site Understandings  
Elizabeth White | RH/CD7 and Caddies  
Creek

### Intimate Encounters 1

Claire Smith and Heather Burke | Glass  
Ceilings, Glass Parasols and Australian  
Academic Archaeology  
Melissa Carter | Beyond the domestic  
front  
Sarah Martin | Can co-operative  
cooking in mounds influence gender  
relations?  
Mary Casey | Mrs Macquarie

### A future for the past 2

Mike Rowland | Twenty-Five Years on  
the Inside  
David Nutley and Cassandra Philippou |  
Australian Heritage Laws and the  
UNESCO Convention

### Landscape Archaeology 3

Donald Pate | Bone collagen stable  
carbon and nitrogen isotopes in Late  
Holocene South Australia  
Steve Brown | Representing Cultural  
Landscapes  
Elizabeth White | Testing the Rouse Hill  
landscape

3 pm–3.40 pm

### Afternoon Tea

3.40 pm–5 pm

### Recent Consulting Research 2

Luke Godwin and Scott L'Oste-Brown |  
Water, water everywhere  
Neale Draper | Boulder Blues  
Jenna Lamb | Whale Rock  
Jaclyn Ward and Darren Griffin | Recent  
excavations of a disturbed siltcrete  
quarry in the north western basalt plains  
of Melbourne

### Intimate Encounters 2

Eleanor Casella | 'Proto-Convicts'  
Denis Byrne | Excavating desire  
Megan Goulding and Wendy Beck |  
Gendered Landscapes, Sacred  
Monuments and the Past in  
northeastern NSW  
Mary Wjaismantel | Discussions on  
Intimate Encounters

### Technological Frontiers 2

Stefan Williams | IMOS—Integrated  
Marine Observing System  
Sarah Ward | Site Recorder 4  
Jasspreet Kundi | PenMap

### Port Arthur

Greg Jackman | Troubles and tribulations  
Jody Steele and Tim Owen | Public or  
Perish  
Jody Steele | Toilets, Timbers & Tokens  
Richard Tuffin | There's a party on the  
hill

5.15 pm–6.30 pm

### AIMA AGM

### AACAI AGM AIMA AGM / AACAI AGM

7.30 pm–11.30 pm

### Conference Dinner

# WEDNESDAY 26<sup>ND</sup> SEPTEMBER

	Childe Theatre	Bramell Theatre	Arnot Theatre	Cullican Theatre.
8.30 am–9 am	<b>Registration</b>			
9 am–10.20 am	<p><b>The Student Session</b></p> <p>Michelle C. Langley   Breaking New Ground</p> <p>Jessica Berry   Possible Norse/Celtic Fishtrap in Uyeasound, Shetland Islands</p> <p>Joseph Brooke   Similarity and Differences in the mid-Holocene</p> <p>Yu Wang   Underwater Archaeological Investigation of Port Makung, Penghu</p>	<p><b>Communicating Archaeology 1</b></p> <p>Louise Zarmati   Out of the field and into the classroom</p> <p>James Manser   Actualising Archaeology for school students</p> <p>Craig Barker   Archaeological Education at a School Level</p> <p>Nicky Milsted   The Archaeologists of the Future</p>	<p><b>Maritime Frontiers 1</b></p> <p>Duncan Wright   Recent results of excavations on Mabuyag, Western Torres Strait</p> <p>Eoghan Kieran   The effects of Zebra Mussels (Dreissna) on Ireland's submerged archaeological heritage</p> <p>Annie Bickford   Research on the maritime community of the Bass Strait Islands Tasmania</p> <p>Brad Duncan   'Please God, Send Me a Wreck!'</p>	<p><b>Taking a step back 1</b></p> <p>Peter Hiscock   Beyond uniformity and progression</p> <p>Keryn Walsha   Empowering museum stone tool collections</p> <p>Michael Westaway   The peopling of ancient Australia</p>
10.20 am–11 am	<b>Morning Tea</b>			
11 am–12.20 pm	<p><b>Seeing Each Other 1</b></p> <p>Sally May and Jennifer McKinnon and Jason Raupp   Boats on Bark</p> <p>Erna Lilje   Producers and Collectors</p> <p>Anna Wong   Observing Living Artefacts</p>	<p><b>Communicating Archaeology 2</b></p> <p>Sarah Colley   Why do students choose to study Archaeology at University?</p> <p>Ben Churcher   Selling Archaeology</p> <p>Wayne Johnson   Interpreting Townscape—Inside and Out</p> <p>Sarah Ward   Educating Maritime Archaeology</p>	<p><b>Maritime Frontiers 2</b></p> <p>Martin Gibbs and David Roe   Boat People</p> <p>Richenda Prall   Dirk Hartog Island—The French Revisited</p> <p>Ross Anderson   The discovery and identification of a pistol from the HSK Kormoran (1941)</p> <p>Michael McCarthy   Unexpected finds, unforeseen results and new interdisciplinary opportunities</p>	<p><b>Taking a step back 2</b></p> <p>Luke Godwin and Sean Ulm   Continental Narratives and Regional Trajectories</p> <p>Michael Morrison   A question of scale</p> <p>David Rose   Linguistic traces of archaeological phases in Australian prehistory</p> <p>Justin Shiner and Simon Holdaway   WNSWAP Twelve Years On</p>
12.20 pm–1.20 pm	<b>Lunch</b>			



1.20 pm–3 pm

### Seeing Each Other 2

Barry Lewis | Ethno-history, smallpox, Balamé and the bora  
Josephine Flood | The other side of the frontier  
Annie Clarke and Ursula Frederick & Anna Williams | Postcards from the Edge

### Communicating Archaeology 3

John Schofield | 'Happiness is a Warm Van'  
Nicole Bordes | e-archaeology  
Stephen Nichols | Out of the Box  
Diana di Zerega Wall and Anne-Marie Cartwell | Writing the Archaeology of Gotham

### Maritime Frontiers 3

Matthew Collier | SahulTime  
Ross Anderson | Discovering New Ground  
Jennifer Rodrigues | Finders-Keepers  
Brad Duncan and Cassandra Philippou and Peter Harvey | Coastal Development and Victoria's Maritime Archaeology

### Keeping your edge 4

Richard Fullagar and Michael Slack, Helen Sellimiotis and Bobby Alec | On his own  
Mal Ridges and Iain Davidson | Variation in open-site stone tool assemblages and their spatial context  
Jennifer Ferris and William Andratsky, Jr. | Transport Damage and Lithic Analysis  
Sophie Collins | Experimental Investigations into the Importance of Edge Performance in Modeling Stone Artefact Reduction Continuums

3 pm–3.40 pm

### Afternoon Tea

3.40 pm–5 pm

Closing Plenary

5.15 pm–6.30 pm

### Closing Drinks and Prize Giving

























