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ASHA Inc.
PO Box 2497
North Parramatta
NSW 1750

secretary@asha.org.au
www.asha.org.au

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STATE OF THE ART

ACT NEWS

Compiled by Richard Morrison

Heritage Branch, Department of the Environment (Cwlth)

The Australian Heritage Council (Council) held its 87th meeting on 1 April 2016 in Canberra. The primary focus of the meeting, chaired by Professor Carmen Lawrence, was to consider the nominations from the public for places for possible inclusion in the National Heritage List. Council made decisions on a number of places currently on Council's work plan for assessment for National Heritage and Commonwealth Heritage values and their progress to the next stage of assessment. Other statutory responsibilities undertaken by Council included decisions on heritage strategies and management plans for Commonwealth heritage places. Finally, Council held a workshop on the future directions of the National Heritage List. The Minister has requested that the Council provide him with advice on the shape of the National Heritage List as it enters its second decade.

ACT and Region Annual Heritage Partnership Symposium 2016

Hosted by CAS, the National Trust of Australia (ACT), Canberra and District Historical Society, and Australia ICOMOS, the ACT and Region Annual Heritage Partnership Symposium 2016: *Inside Out / Outside In*, will be held on Saturday 23 July 2016 in the Commonwealth Solar Observatory (CSO) Common Room, Mount Stromlo. The Symposium poses the question how people, practice and planning relate to place making, recognising and celebrating our spaces and shared cultural and natural heritage.

The concept of landscape has moved on from its early meaning of open areas of land and planted gardens, based on only aesthetic appeal. How can we extend our understanding of our landscape, the natural, the built and the Indigenous, into better planning of our city, our suburbs and their settings and into a city that understands and draws from its cultural and natural heritage values; from the people, communities, and the environment that inhabit it and exude it? Papers have been sought from a diverse range of viewpoints: from Aboriginal community members, heritage and museum and practitioners, educators and students, landscape architects, archaeologists, urban planners, property managers, ecologists, artists and community advocates that explore and examine the interactions between people, place and practice focusing on landscape assessment and management, interpretation, urban planning, Aboriginal heritage and intangible cultural heritage.

The cost is \$75 non-members, \$55 members of host organisations, \$30 concessions

Further information, when available closer to the event, can be found at <http://www.cas.asn.au/>.

Australian National University – Red Hill Camp Project

Canberra is known to the majority of Australians as our bush capital, or as series of suburbs in search of a city. Even for local residents, it can often seem that Canberra has very little history to relate to. Those heritage sites that *are* promoted in the inner city are mostly of European origin, and the vast majority relate to the last century of Canberra's development. The Red Hill Camp Community Archaeology Project is part of an ANU student-led research collaboration that is examining sites of contemporary significance to Canberra's Indigenous community. In doing so, the project aims to develop a more nuanced perspective of heritage in Australia's capital. This collaboration will see Masters and Honours students from the ANU's School of Archaeology and Anthropology working alongside senior Traditional Owners to record and promote sites that show evidence of Ngunnawal and Ngambri survival in the face of non-Indigenous expansion into the Canberra region.

One of these sites, the 'Red Hill Camp', is often referred to as the "last camp of the Ngunnawal". It is an ethnographically known campsite, significant to several of the Traditional Owner groups that call Canberra home. In particular, Ngambri Elder Matilda House camped here with her grandparents in the 1940s whilst visiting from the Hollywood Reserve in Yass. In May 2016, archaeological investigations were undertaken in the vicinity of Red Hill in inner south Canberra to provide material support for these stories. Surface surveys were conducted along creek lines and along pathways in the Red Hill Nature Reserve, and excavations conducted in the park where the campsite was located. Concurrently, Elders' oral histories relating to this site were recorded, and other community groups in the local area engaged in the excavation and survey process.



Red Hill Camp Project, Griffith, ACT in May 2016 – Steve Skitmore and team with Wally Bell, Ngunawal Elder, who has connections to the local area (Photo: Liam Norris).

Initial outcomes suggest that this area was a pathway between the Molonglo River and the Red Hill ridge, and that there have been groups camping in the area prior to and following European settlement. Given this area was one of the earliest residential developments in Canberra and has been heritage listed for its architectural value, the outcomes of the Red Hill Camp project will provide a nuanced perspective of the intersection between 'Indigenous' and 'Historical' archaeology in our nation's capital.

Material supplied by Steve Skitmore, Master of Archaeological Science, ANU

WESTERN AUSTRALIA NEWS

Compiled by Jillian Barteaux

Excavations at Gallop House, Dalkeith

Gallop House, Dalkeith, Western Australia, is situated on the banks of the Derbarl Yerrigan (Swan River) and is the site of a well-documented European market garden, begun in the 1830s and manned by local Aboriginal as well as convict / ticket of leave labour. Known as Gallop Gardens, a lot of its early success came about as a case of 'right place, right time'. The 1850 introduction of a convict intake to the Swan River settlement meant not only a significant increase of population (and consequently mouths to feed) but also of cheap labour to be able to grow the extra food required. The growth in the economic prosperity of the State towards the end of the 19th century was not, however, felt by European market gardeners. As the miners and their significant entourage left the gold fields and moved to Perth, Asian workers who had provided the fresh produce in the gold fields moved into the wetland areas of Perth, bringing new agricultural techniques and once again cheap labour, meaning they quickly came to the fore as the primary vegetable producers. In 1911, after increasing hardship, James Gallop sold Gallop Gardens to the Government.

In 2015, the University of Western Australia (UWA) conducted archaeological excavations at Gallop House as part of an agreement between UWA and the National Trust of Australia (NTWA) and in conjunction with the City of Nedlands, South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC) and the Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPW), with the aim of establishing the significance of the site, including the location of the original Armstrong family cottage. The investigation was led by Site and Field School Supervisor, Associate Professor Thomas Whitley, Senior Lecturer Sven Ouzman and Senior Laboratory Technician Jillian Barteaux, as a joint project between students enrolled in the Masters of Professional Archaeology program and those in the undergraduate Field Methods unit.

By the conclusion of the investigation, the trenches had successfully met their aims, though many questions remain. The location of the original Armstrong cottage is still unclear; however, based on archaeological excavations and archival investigations we can conclude that there was continuous occupation on the farm from at least the 1870s. There is evidence of stone and brick

structures in trench 1 and 2 that may be related to an earlier period of the gardens before Gallop House was built, but may have remained in use until the 1930s. Additionally, trench 4 has revealed substantial amounts of fill which covered the area in the 1970s, significantly changing the landscape of the grounds surrounding Gallop House, both of which are subjects of current ongoing research.



Trench 2 showing building foundations (Source: Dr Thomas G. Whitley).

As a result of the high levels of public engagement at the field school, the presence of a hitherto little known Asian market garden was discovered. Asian market gardening in 19th and early 20th-century Perth was a very significant contributor of food and cultural influence, but also one that is badly under-researched and even unknown in some cases. Continued research in 2016 by Lorna Cooper (Master of Professional Archaeology candidate at UWA) examines the excavated data from the field school as well as archival research (including maps, aerial photographs and oral histories) and soon to be completed geophysical survey work, in order to spatially and temporally locate these market gardens by way of using ArcGIS as a common analytical framework for the various datasets. On a practical level, this spatial modelling will provide project partners, the National Trust and the City of Nedlands, with the location of the market garden, which can then be used in the planned re-interpretation of Gallop House as a cultural landscape rather than a European house. Theoretically, the significance of this work lies in giving a spatial and temporal framework to the underrepresented Asian population, shedding light on past class structures and cultural identities and challenging the current view of a European hegemony in what increasingly appears to be a less homogenous and more multicultural environment.

Material supplied by Lorna Cooper, Masters of Professional Archaeology Candidate, UWA

VICTORIA NEWS

Compiled by Andrea Murphy

Heritage Victoria

The Victorian Budget 2016-17 allocated \$30 million to restoring heritage buildings, the largest financial boost from a State government into Victoria's heritage sites. The funding will be used for conservation works and for community heritage grants for heritage buildings which are at risk of dilapidation.

Heritage Victoria has engaged International Conservation Services to provide input into the artefact conservation section in the *Guidelines for Investigating Historical Archaeological Artefacts and Sites*, which is currently being revised.

The *Victorian Heritage Act*, which is now 20 years old, is currently being reviewed. It is likely that there will be changes to the maritime and historical archaeology provisions of the Act, with the introduction of significance thresholds for archaeological sites being considered – rather than blanket protection for all sites more than 50 years old.

Material supplied by Jeremy Smith, Principal Archaeologist, Heritage Victoria

NEW ZEALAND NEWS

Compiled by Angela Middleton

Recent Dendrochronological Research in New Zealand

A new journal article has recently been published in the *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports*, describing dendrochronological dating of kauri timbers from Browne's spar station, Mahurangi, Auckland (1832-1836). The stations supplied spars to the British Admiralty and sawn timber to the Australian colonies. Timber features, made of kauri (*Agathis australis*), were present on the foreshore and included relics from a possible sawpit structure and a catwalk made from offcuts. A tree-ring chronology was calendar dated to CE 1756-1831 and felling dates were obtained from three timbers, providing independent evidence that they were contemporaneous with the spar station. Analysis of wood samples also provides some insight into human behaviour regarding tree selection and the use of waste material.

The spar station material is the first assemblage of waterlogged kauri timbers recovered from an intertidal context to be analysed using dendrochronology in New Zealand. The results demonstrate the potential for tree-ring analysis of waterlogged wood to provide accurate and precise dates for archaeological sites in New Zealand.

Material supplied by Gretel Boswijk

NEW SOUTH WALES NEWS

Compiled by Mary Casey

Sydney Historical Archaeology Practitioners (SHAP) Workshop

This year, the Sydney Historical Archaeology Practitioners (SHAP) workshop was hosted by EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) on Friday 13 May and held at the Big Dig Centre in The Rocks in Sydney.

The presentations ranged from project summaries such as Smithers' well in Sydney; excavations in Parramatta that unearthed a drain and evidence of early agriculture; and excavation of a city block in Wollongong; to a discussion on approaches to assessing significance. Suzanne Holohan from the Royal Australian Historical Society (RAHS) opened the session with a reintroduction to the RAHS and the benefits to archaeologists in using this resource. Jeannette Hope spoke on resources in danger (Trove) and Christian Hampson (OEH) took us through the new program that will make heritage, including archaeology, more accessible to the community (Heritage Near Me) and, as a result, hopefully put a higher level of protection around it. Representatives from the University of Sydney and Macquarie University spoke of programs that will create archaeological consultants and will organise data. OEH reminded us what archaeologists used to look like in the 1970s and 1980s, and a presentation about ICOMOS and its role in cultural heritage management and preservation reminded us of a component of the framework that archaeologists in NSW work with.

The day was a success and the feedback has been positive, with one attendee saying that they didn't feel like drifting off to sleep even once! After the workshop, the group moved on to continue conversations about archaeology over a drink in an old pub somewhere in The Rocks. EMM would like to thank the speakers, the volunteers (future consultants) and everyone who attended and made it an enjoyable and thought-provoking day. The list of speakers was as follows:

Suzanne Holohan (General Manager, RAHS) – “The Royal Australian Historical Society: A resource for Archaeologists.”

Liz Smith and Selina O'Regan (Faculty PACE Officers, Macquarie University) – “The PACE Program-Macquarie University”.

Abi Cryerhall (Artefact Heritage) – “Significance thresholds: Challenges of recent projects in city and southwestern suburbs”.

Dr Mary Casey and Dr Amanda Dusting (Casey & Lowe Archaeology & Heritage) – “Parramatta Square 3: A succession of structures on soggy ground”.

Dr Steve Brown (The University of Sydney) – “Heritage Studies: Not archaeology, but necessary”.

Dr James Flexner (The University of Sydney) – “Digital Heritage and Historical Archaeology in Vanuatu”.

Andrew Crisp (EMM consulting) – “Contemporary graffiti as cultural heritage”.

Lian Flannery (Biosis Pty Ltd) – “Artefacts from Dwyer's archaeological investigations, including The Cricketer's Arms, Crown Street, Wollongong”.

Jeannette Hope – “Treasuring Trove: Why it's important and what we can do to help”.

Rebecca Newell (OEH) – “The history of us: Archaeological photographs”.

Dr Yann Tristant (Lecturer, Macquarie University) – “The Bachelor of Archaeology program”.

Peter Phillips (Vice President, ICOMOS) – “Investigating and interpreting ICOMOS”.

Dr Hugh Thomas and Ivana Vetta (AMAC Group) – “Capturing Smithers' well: Photogrammetry of an early 19th century well and its finds”.

Christian Hampson (OEH) – “Heritage Near Me: Crowd sourcing heritage”.

The full SHAP program can be viewed here:

http://www.asha.org.au/pdf/programs/SHAP_Program_2016.pdf.

Material supplied by Pamela Kottaras, Associate – Heritage Services Manager, EMM Consulting Pty Ltd

Heritage Council of NSW Committees – Call for Nominations

Applications are invited for appointment of members to the following NSW Heritage Council Committees:

- State Heritage Register Committee;
- Approvals Committee;
- Heritage Committee;
- Technical Conservation Committee; and
- Grants Committee.

The Committees advise the Heritage Council of NSW on matters relating to the effective management and promotion of NSW's heritage. The closing date for nominations is 20 July 2016.

For further information about the Committees, please contact the Heritage Council Secretariat, Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage, on:

HeritageCouncil.Secretariat@environment.nsw.gov.au or (02) 9873 8500.

NSW National Trust Heritage Awards

The 22nd Annual National Trust Heritage Awards took place on Friday 6 May 2016 at the Heritage listed Doltone House, Jones Bay Wharf, Pyrmont. This prestigious event is highly regarded in the Industry and the Minister of Environment and Heritage, Hon. Mark Speakman was the keynote speaker. The event is the highlight of the National Trust Heritage Festival and was attended by 400 guests.

A number of ASHA members received awards at the ceremony, including:

Award – Education – The Rocks Quest

International Grammar School SAGE Program, Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority

Award – Landscape Conservation – Macquarie Culvert Parramatta Park

Government Architect's Officer, NSW Public Works, Heritage Services NSW Public Works, Shreeji Consultants, Casey and Lowe Archaeologists, Stone Mason and Artist, Parramatta Park Trust.

Highly Commended – Landscape Conservation – The Goods Line Heritage Interpretation, Ultimo, Sydney

Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority, ASPECT Studios & CHOFRY, Godden Mackay Logan, Deuce Design and Gartner Rose.

Highly Commended – Research and Investigation / Analysis – Recognising Sydney's Industrial Heritage: City of Sydney Industrial and Warehouse Buildings Heritage Study and Planning Proposal

City of Sydney (Claudine Loffi & team), City Plan Heritage (Kerime Danis & team; Dr Iain Stuart JCIS Consultants) and Dr Shirley Fitzgerald, thematic history.

Highly Commended – Built Heritage – Conservation of Former Quirindi Railway Station

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, Long Blackledge Architects, Acron Building Services, Sydney Trains

A full list of award winners can be found at: <https://www.nationaltrust.org.au/news/2016-heritage-awards-winners/>.

“Bai Mipela Kom Bek” (We Shall Return) – Extent Heritage Commits to Further Cultural Heritage Work in Papua New Guinea

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd (under AHMS title) has provided final copies of the Cultural Heritage Management Plans for the “Lost Battlefield of Etoa” on the Kokoda Track, and “Blamey’s Garden”, outside Port Moresby, to the Papua New Guinea (PNG) Conservation and Environment Protection Agency (CEPA). The reports have been provided to the local landowners for their comments and will now be circulated to the other stakeholders for review and comment.

We have also commenced a new project focusing on the pre-European occupation of the Myola Lakes area, located near the Kokoda Track. A team of eight archaeologists, including three University of Papua New Guinea graduates and a senior archaeologist from the PNG National Museum will accompany four Extent Heritage staff on survey and soil sampling work for four weeks.

Extent Heritage is also the Linkage Partner investing in the cultural heritage of the Nakanai Cave region in East New Britain, PNG. The Nakanai Caves are part of a large world class system of limestone caves in PNG. The Nakanai Caves Cultural Heritage Project is documenting the cultural heritage values of the caves and surrounds, in preparation for a World Heritage landscape nomination. Working with colleagues at James Cook University, Australian National University and Sydney University, Extent Heritage staff are playing a very active role in working with local people to document and map the cultural values of this remote and beautiful cultural landscape. The team’s novel methodology incorporates community knowledge with archaeological and anthropological evidence to link natural and cultural values and define the landscape from local perspectives. Local input into the research is prioritised.



Extent Heritage staff recording sites along the Kokoda Track.



Field team landing for the first season of the Nakanai Caves Cultural Heritage Project.



Local kanoons in crystal clear waters of the Jacquinot Bay.

Material supplied by Anita Yousif, Senior Associate, Historical Archaeology Team Leader, Extent Heritage Pty Ltd

Parramatta Town Drain

Casey & Lowe were commissioned by Parramatta City Council to undertake the historical archaeological investigations at 153 Macquarie Street Parramatta (PS3), the former Australia Post Office site on the corner of Macquarie Street and Leigh Place. Excavation was undertaken from October 2015 to March 2016. One of the key aims of the excavation was the identification, recording and salvage of a section of the Parramatta Town Drain, known to run diagonally to the northeast across Leigh Place, which was slated for removal during the current development (Figure 1). This is a historic stormwater drain, commonly referred to as the 'Parramatta Town Drain' but also known as the 'Convict drain', which extends from Civic Place to the Parramatta River. It is a heritage item listed in the Parramatta LEP 2011 (I 647).

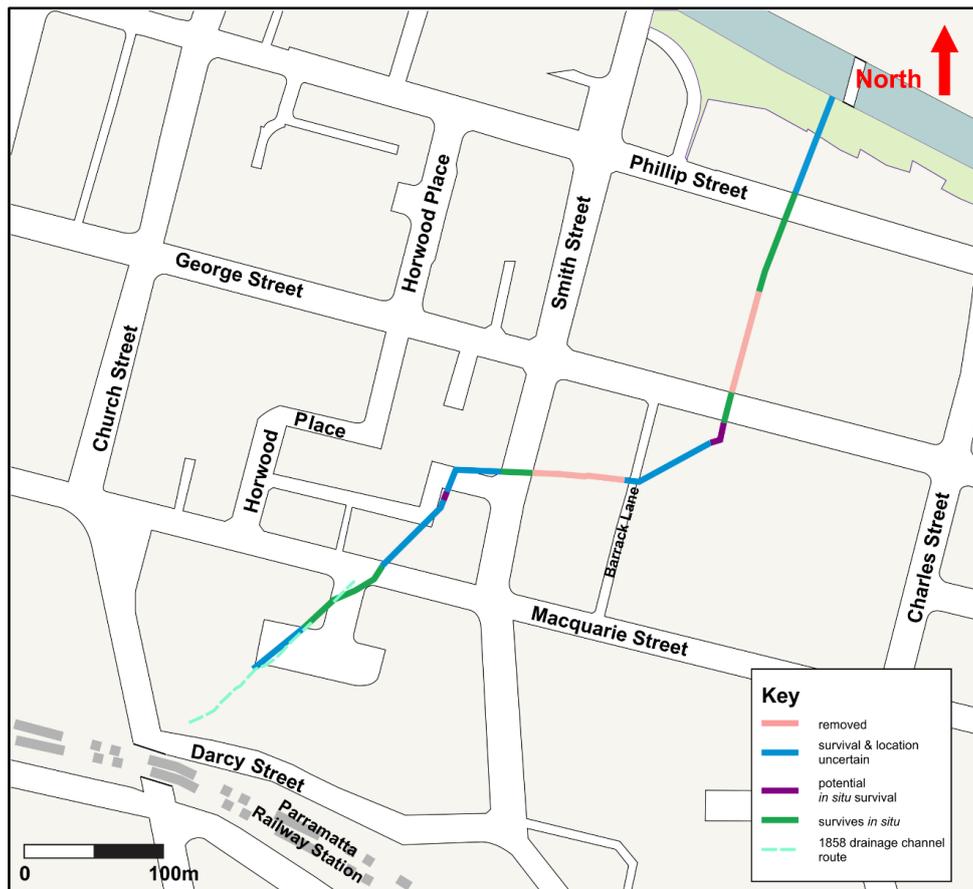


Figure 1: The Town Drain on a map following the route of the Town Drain with the probable survival of the drain fabric, based on available information.

Based on previous archaeological investigations, the drain appears to have been built in at least two phases. The first phase was as a brick barrel drain, which is usually thought to date to the 1820s.¹ The second phase was as a sandstone box drain, which probably dates to c.1841; the NSW 'Returns of the Colony' ('Blue Books') for 1842 state that construction of stone drains in Parramatta had begun in 1841 but were still not completed.² The sandstone box drain has been archaeologically recorded at the rear of 79 George Street (as well as on other sites). On that site, it was constructed from several courses of sandstone blocks with a capping of large

¹ Higginbotham 1981:4; Higginbotham 1983:35.

² Returns of the Colony, 1842, SRNSW 4/274 p 106.

sandstone slabs. Artefactual evidence supports the construction of sandstone drain in the 1840s.³ Both the sandstone box drain and the brick barrel drain show evidence of repairs during the 20th century. In many sections the top stone coverings of the box drain had been replaced by concrete slabs.

During the recent program the Town Drain within Leigh Place was excavated in two stages, as half of the roadway was required to remain open to maintain vehicle access. An 18m long segment of the drain was uncovered in the form of a sandstone box drain (Figure 2, Figure 5). The exterior of the drain was 1.5m wide with an internal width of 850mm and up to 750mm in height, preserved up to three courses in places and only one course in others; blocks ranged in size from 600mm to 1m in length and up to 300mm in height and width. The base of the drain was composed of three blocks, with the outer blocks angled to form a concave base. This section of drain did not have a capping although some cement bedding was found on the top course of two blocks indicating that a capping had once been in place (Figure 3). The drain is thought to originally have been open as shown on a plan of 1870 (Crown Plan C.182.1984), therefore any capping would be of a later date. The drain had been backfilled with roadbase, probably dating to the introduction of Leigh Place in the 1960s. The northeastern end of the drain curved under the southern footpath of Macquarie Street, veering to the east (Figure 4, Figure 5). The direction the drain took under Macquarie Street to the north was unable to be verified as it was outside the limits of the current excavation. It is possible that the drain runs under the footpath to the east before running northeast across Macquarie Street.



Figure 2: The southwestern end of the drain. View to the north, 1m scale.

³ Higginbotham 1990:12-13.



Figure 3: Detail of the eastern side of the drain where the three courses are preserved with cement bedding on the upper course. View to the east, 1m scale.



Figure 4: The northern end of the Town Drain near Macquarie Street was excavated first. The drain can be seen to curve to the east under the Macquarie Street footpath. An active stormwater pipe had removed some of the upper blocks of the drain. View to the northeast.



Figure 5: Composite orthographic view of the Town Drain exposed in two stages beneath Leigh Place (G Hazell, ArcSurv).



Figure 6: Removal of the sandstone blocks from the Town drain, which have been stacked and stored for future use in interpretation. View to the east.

Following the removal of the sandstone blocks of the drain (Figure 6) the creek line was exposed. It was characterised by the presence of a grey estuarine clayey silt with occasional organic material, including remnant reeds. At the western edge of the creek was a line of upright timbers acting as shoring with a fill of sandstone rubble packed behind the timbers in one section (Figure 7). The presence of the shoring and packing indicates that the creek line was being manipulated or formalised prior to the installation of the drain. Immediately under the drain, the silty clays to the east of the shoring contained sandstock-brick fragments, some ceramics, glass and a partial leather shoe. The shoe was a duckbill-toed lace-up shoe, a style dating to between 1830 and 1840 (Figure 8).



Figure 7: Timber shoring with sandstone rubble fill on the western side of the grey creek line deposit. View to the west, 1m scale.



Figure 8: Artefacts recovered from the creek line beneath the Town Drain included ceramics, glass and a duckbill-toed lace-up shoe. Scale 100mm.

During the excavation within Leigh Place a timber-lined drainage channel running east-west was revealed (Figure 9). Although fairly rudimentary, the channel appeared to be connected into the sandstone Town Drain at its western end. The drainage channel had been truncated at its eastern end but was shown through survey to be aligned with a brick sump found in association with an early 19th-century cottage. It is probable that the occupants of the cottage were using the sump and the drain as a convenient way to dispose of effluent, directly into the Town Drain and/or the creek line prior to the construction of the Town Drain.



Figure 9: Drainage channel with timber capping running east-west from the brick sump to the Town Drain. View to the east, 1m scale.

References:

- HIGGINBOTHAM, E. 1981 *Excavation of a Brick Barrel Drain at Parramatta, NSW*, report commissioned by Keer and Banks, Architects on behalf of the Government Insurance Office, of N.S.W. for the Heritage Council of New South Wales, October 1981. Available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.4227/11/50495A2342875>.
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- HIGGINBOTHAM, E. 1990 *Report on the Archaeological Excavation of 79 George Street, Parramatta, N.S.W. 1989*, for C H Webb Bros, December 1990. Available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.4227/11/50495B34D9F09>

Material supplied by Amanda Dusting, Casey & Lowe

OTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS & NOTICES

2016 ASHA Conference

The 2016 ASHA Conference will be held in Christchurch, New Zealand, from 28 September to 1 October, at the Chateau on the Park (<http://www.chateau-park.co.nz/>), just a short walk through the picturesque Hagley Park from the city centre. The welcome event will be at the historic Riccarton House, recently reopened after earthquake repairs (<http://www.riccartonhouse.co.nz/>). The conference dinner will be on 1 October, catered by the highly regarded team at The George (<http://www.thegeorge.com/>). There will be a post-conference field trip on 2 October, to Otamahua / Quail Island in Lyttelton Harbour, site of a ships' graveyard, an early 20th-century leper colony and where Shackleton and Scott both trained and quarantined dogs and ponies before their Antarctic journeys (<http://www.doc.govt.nz/parks-and-recreation/places-to-go/canterbury/places/otamahua-quail-island-recreation-reserve/>).

Accommodation is available at the venue, and at a number of hotels and motels nearby. There are also a range of options available through Airbnb.

Registration is via the ASHA website (www.asha.org.au) and will open in June. Please email Katharine Watson (katharine.watson@underoverarch.co.nz) with any questions.

Call for papers and posters!

We invite offers of papers in the following sessions (for session abstracts see <http://www.asha.org.au/2016-asha-conference>):

- Conflict archaeology
- Road-based archaeology and heritage
- Advancing the archaeology of public houses, inns and hotels
- Advances in the archaeology of the modern city
- Christchurch: a city uncovered
- Quickfire: 5 minute general presentations
- General session
- Student session
- Poster session

Further session proposals will also be considered.

Deadline: 10 August 2016

Please forward offers of papers or posters with title, brief abstract (100-150 words) and intended session to kurt.bennett@underoverarch.co.nz.

NAIDOC Week Sydney Exhibition and Walking Tour

An exhibition and walking tour called '*This is Where They Travelled: Historical Aboriginal Lives in Sydney*', in NAIDOC week in July. It was put together by historian Paul Irish and a team of researchers from the La Perouse Aboriginal community for the 2015 NSW History Fellowship. It profiles the lives and travels of some of the Aboriginal people who lived around Sydney in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The exhibition will be on for one week only from Monday 4 July to Friday 8 July at History House in the city (133 Macquarie Street). In conjunction with the exhibition, a walking tour will be held twice daily to explore some nearby parts of Sydney with interesting and unexpected Aboriginal connections. Both the exhibition and tour are free, but bookings are necessary for the tour and there are limited places. To find out more or to make a booking, visit: <http://www.rahs.org.au/event/historical-aboriginal-lives-sydney/>.

SOCIETY CONTACTS

2015–2016 COMMITTEE

President	Mary Casey	president@asha.org.au
Vice Presidents	Anita Yousif Iain Stuart	Anita@asha.com.au iain@asha.org.au
Treasurer	Helen Nicholson	treasurer@asha.org.au
Secretary	Caitlin D'Gluyas	secretary@asha.org.au
Committee	Aleisha Buckler Melissa Hetherington Jennifer Jones Geraldine Mate Angela Middleton Nicholas Pitt Catherine Tucker	

PUBLICATIONS

AHA Editors	Jon Prangnell Peter Davies Linda Terry	editor@asha.org.au
AHA Reviews Editor	Sarah Hayes	reviews@asha.org.au
Newsletter Editor	Aleisha Buckler	newsletter@asha.org.au
Web Manager	Nicholas Pitt	webmanager@asha.org.au
Publications	Peter Davies	publications@asha.org.au
Monographs Editors	Martin Gibbs Angela Middleton	
Social Media Officer	Melissa Hetherington	socialmediaofficer@asha.com.au
Publicity Officer	<i>vacant</i>	

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

ACT <i>Richard Morrison</i> act@asha.org.au	SA <i>Vacant</i> sa@asha.org.au	WA <i>Jillian Barteaux</i> wa@asha.org.au
NSW <i>David Marcus</i> nsw@asha.org.au	QLD <i>Paddy Waterson</i> qld@asha.org.au	VIC <i>Andrea Murphy</i> vic@asha.org.au
NT <i>Malcolm Connolly</i> nt@asha.org.au	TAS <i>Annita Waghorn</i> tas@asha.org.au	NZ <i>Angela Middleton</i> nz@asha.org.au

FORTHCOMING NEWSLETTERS

The ASHA Newsletter is produced quarterly with the assistance of the State Reps. In order to facilitate efficient newsletter production, all contributions should be forwarded to your State Rep (refer to table above for email addresses) by the below dates:

September issue: 15 August
December issue: 15 November

This is your newsletter and your contributions are vital. Please check deadlines diligently. Your efficiency will be greatly appreciated. I look forward to your forthcoming news of events.

Aleisha Buckler
General Editor
ASHA Newsletter

Email: newsletter@asha.org.au