



ASHA

CONFERENCE 2010

BRISBANE, 29 SEPTEMBER – 3 OCTOBER 2010

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 1970–2010

2010 ANNUAL CONFERENCE PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACTS

EDITED BY GERALDINE MATE, KAREN MURPHY, JON PRANGNELL AND LINDA TERRY



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INTRODUCTION & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

COMMITTEE WELCOME

The organising committee for the 2010 conference of the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology warmly welcomes participants to sunny Queensland for another stimulating exchange of ideas in the field of historical archaeology. We are particularly pleased to welcome our interstate and international delegates, some who have travelled great distances to take part.

The aims of the Society's conference, as first written in the programme for the inaugural conference in 1981, are to provide a forum for "specialists working in historical archaeology to present the results of recent research and excavations and to discuss theoretical and practical problems of mutual interest". A look at this year's conference programme shows that we continue to use the conference for that core purpose, but also that the theoretical and practical issues we face as a discipline have become more complex with the changing landscape of current research themes, tightening legislative controls and broader issues of governance and education for both practitioners and the public. It is this environment, and the opportunity presented by ASHA's 40th anniversary to reflect on the challenges we face as a profession, that prompted the idea of a forum as the opening session for the conference. We hope you participate with enthusiasm and candour in the discussion.

The topical and geographic range of papers being presented this year reflect these changing landscapes in historical archaeology, with sessions dealing with landscapes

of encounter, the role of government, and communication in archaeology. It is also pleasing to note the variety of active research which is being presented in more traditional sessions examining early industry, ideas of class, and current projects.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank our sponsors for their generous contributions to making this year's conference a success. The University of Queensland, through the School of Social Science, has kindly provided administrative assistance. The Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads, Gold Coast City Council, University of Queensland Culture and Heritage Unit (UQCHU), Godden Mackay Logan and Converge Heritage + Community have all provided much needed financial support, sponsoring various aspects of the conference. In addition, we have received in-kind support from The University of Queensland and Queensland Museum. Finally, we would like to thank all the volunteers who have contributed to the running of the conference.

We hope you have a rewarding and enjoyable experience at the 2010 ASHA conference, and that you also have the opportunity to explore Brisbane and surrounds.

Conference Convenors

Jon Prangnell, University of Queensland

Geraldine Mate, Queensland Museum

Karen Murphy, University of Queensland/Queensland Museum

Linda Terry, University of Queensland



PRESIDENT'S WELCOME

2010 marks the 40th anniversary of the Australian Society for Historical Archaeology, founded in 1970 for the purpose of promoting the study of historical archaeology in Australia, with its first conference held in 1981. In 1991 the scope of the society was expanded to include New Zealand and the Asia-Pacific region generally, reflected in the name changing to the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology.

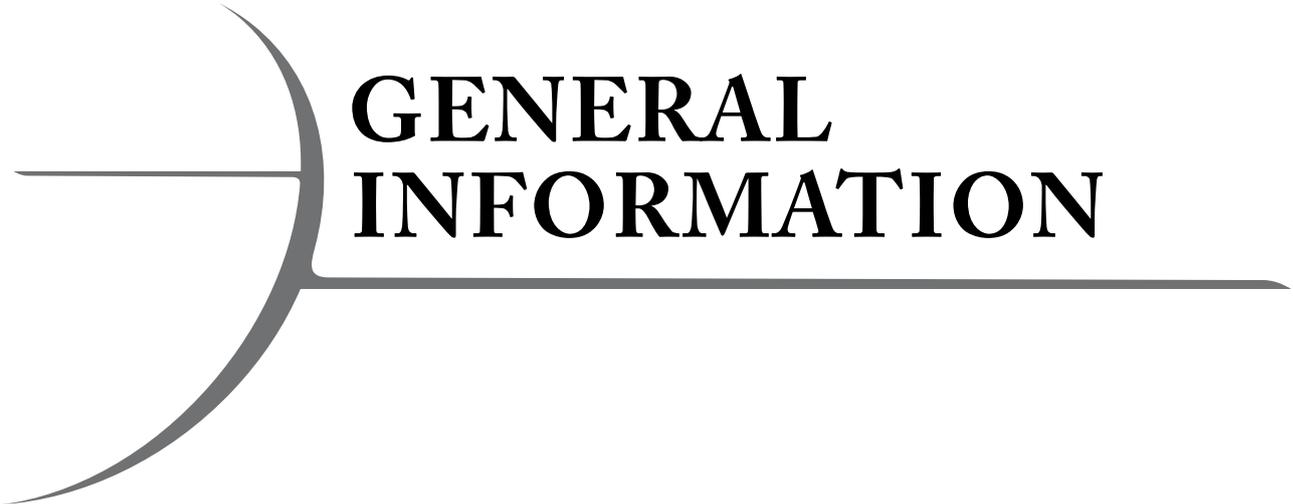
While in some respects ASHA has become part of the furniture of archaeological endeavour, we should remind ourselves at this juncture that the society has always played an extremely important role at both a regional and international level. ASHA was formed only two years after the U.S. based Society for Historical Archaeology and our members have been instrumental in the development and growth of both academic and professional historical archaeology. It remains the main point of connection for persons interested in the field, through our journal, newsletters, website and publications, and particularly through the annual conference. Our current protections for historic period sites owe much to the activities of ASHA and its members, who continue to advise, make submissions and if necessary protest. ASHA membership identifies us as part of a community.

This year's conference celebrates the 40th anniversary by including a session reflecting on our past achievements, cur-

rent state and future challenges. We are very fortunate that many of our founder members are still with us, actively participating in research and willing to provide continuity by attending the conferences. As usual, I would encourage our more established members to not just renew old friendships, but to welcome new participants. For those who are attending for the first time this is a chance to get out there and make new contacts, share information and hopefully even make some new friends. Our society and discipline draws much of its strength from the close connections within our community, despite the great distances which separate us. At the same time we are only as good as the research we produce, so enjoy the papers, listen carefully and critically, ask good questions, offer advice and direction, and encourage as necessary.

This is my final year as President, so in closing I would like to pass on my thanks to the Queensland conference organisers, my committees past and present, and to all of those members who make ASHA such an interesting society to be a part of.

Dr Martin Gibbs
ASHA President



GENERAL INFORMATION

VENUE

All conference sessions and the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Taldora Room, Mezzanine Level, Mercure Hotel, 85-87 North Quay, Brisbane (between Turbot and Ann Streets). The venue can be contacted by telephone on (07) 3237 2300.

Early morning coffee, morning tea and afternoon tea will be held in the foyer outside the Taldora Room. Lunch will be served buffet-style in Quays Restaurant in the hotel.

GETTING AROUND

The conference venue is a 5 minute walk from Roma Street Railway Station and 10 minute walk from Central Railway Station.

Brisbane CBD is well serviced by bus, train and ferry. Full information including timetables and fares is available from www.translink.com.au.

EVENING DINING OPTIONS

There is a wide range of dining options in and around the city. Two key locations for dining in the evening are South Bank Parklands and the inner suburb of West End both on the south side of the river.

There are numerous cafes, restaurants and pubs both within the South Bank Parklands, and in the adjacent Little Stanley Street and Grey Street. Cross the river from the CBD on the Victoria Bridge or Goodwill Bridge. For more information visit www.visitsouthbank.com.au

Further afield, but with a huge range of options mainly concentrated along Boundary Street, is the restaurant area of West End. Head over the Victoria Bridge from the CBD along Melbourne Street to Boundary Street, around 20 minutes walk, or catch the 199 bus.

NAME TAGS

Delegates should wear their conference name tags at all times to indicate payment for access to sessions, conference events, meals and refreshments.

PAPER PRESENTERS

To assist with the smooth running of the conference, presenters must bring their PowerPoint presentations on memory stick or CD to the room at the beginning of the break immediately prior to their session. Presenters in the first session of each day must bring their PowerPoint presentations to the room at least 15 minutes prior to commencement of the session. A support person will be present to load your presentation file on to the laptop computer. Presentations should be in the 2003 version of PowerPoint or previous. Presenters using PowerPoint 2007 must save their presentations as an earlier version using the 'Save As' function.

POSTER PRESENTERS

Poster presenters can bring their posters to the registration desk from commencement of registration on Wednesday 29 September. Posters must be submitted to the registration desk by no later than lunchtime Thursday 30 September. Posters should be collected from the registration desk before the close of the conference on Saturday 2 October. Posters not collected cannot be mailed to presenters.

AWARDS

The following awards will be presented at the Conference Dinner, Saturday 2 October 2010.

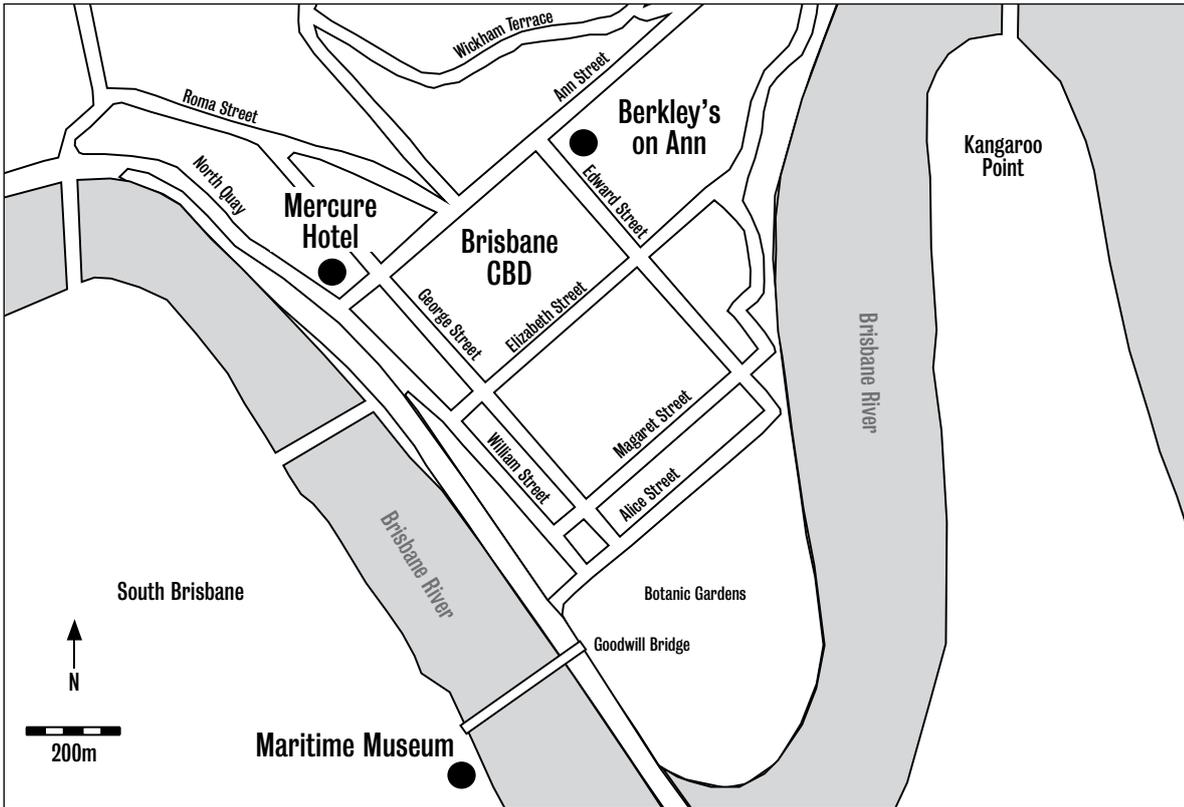
Conference Awards:

- Best paper
- Best Student Paper
- Best Poster

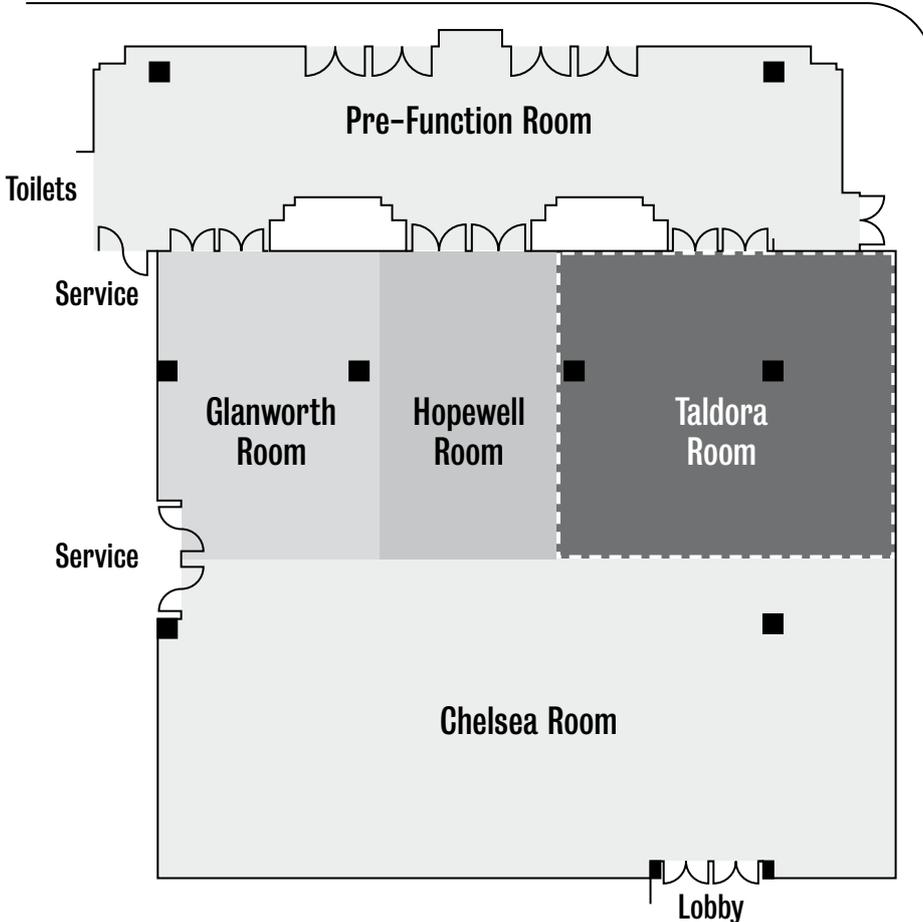
ASHA Awards for 2010:

- R. Ian Jack Award for Best Honours Thesis (annual)
- Maureen Byrne Award for Best Postgraduate Thesis (bi-annual)
- Judy Birmingham Award for Best Historical Archaeology Heritage Report (annual)
- Martin Davies Award for Best Public Archaeology Initiative (annual)

VENUE MAPS



Location of conference venues



Floor Plan for Mezzanine level at Mercure Hotel, showing location of Taldora Room



SOCIAL EVENTS

THROUGHOUT THE CONFERENCE

Over the three conference days, Thursday 30 September, Friday 1 October and Saturday 2 October, morning tea, lunch and afternoon tea will be provided for conference delegates.

The bar adjacent to Quays Restaurant at the venue will be open for drink purchases during lunch and following the completion of each day's sessions.

WELCOME RECEPTION

Wednesday 29th September

A welcome reception will be held on Wednesday 29 September from 5.00pm to 7.30pm at the Queensland Maritime Museum on the deck of the historic *HMAS Diamantina*, one of only two surviving World War 2 vessels in the world upon which surrenders were signed. Queensland Maritime Museum is located just off Sidon Street, South Brisbane, beside the Goodwill Bridge at the southern end of South Bank Parklands, a short walk from the CBD. Included in registration. For more information visit: www.maritimemuseum.com.au.

Please Note: High-heeled shoes are not permitted on board the Diamantina.

POSTER SESSION

Thursday 30 September

The Poster Session will be held on Thursday 30 September in the foyer of the Taldora room, from 5:30-6:30pm. Drinks will be served at this informative and social poster session. Included in registration.

CONFERENCE DINNER

Saturday 2 October

The conference dinner will be held at Berkleys on Ann, at the Rendezvous Hotel, 255 Ann Street (corner of Edward Street), Brisbane on Saturday 2 October from 7.00pm to midnight. At a cost of \$75 per head, the dinner will include 2-course meal, wine, beer and soft drinks and live entertainment. The dinner must be booked with your registration. Visit www.berkleys.com.au for more information on the venue.

CONFERENCE TOURS

Sunday 3 October

The Lost Language of Cemetery Symbolism Walking Tour

The Brisbane General Cemetery at Toowong was established in 1866 and formally opened in 1875 and is Queensland's largest cemetery. It is a rare example of the Victorian concept of a mortuary park and the layout of burial sites is indicative of 19th century social and religious stratification and provides an ideal venue for exploring cemetery symbolism.

Hands, eyes and hearts; what is the deeper meaning behind these graven body parts? Clasped hands or open hands; these too have a distinct meaning. Join Friends of Toowong Cemetery President, Hilda Maclean, for a lively 90 minute interpretation of the lost language of cemetery symbolism.

Tour commences at 10.30am on Sunday 3 October. Transportation to the site will be arranged from a central location. Please carry water and wear a hat and covered shoes. Cost \$25 per person, children under 12 free.

Industrial Heritage Railway Tour

The full-day tour starts with a one hour steam train ride through inner Brisbane aboard vintage rail carriages, pointing out landmarks of historical significance in Brisbane. Following the train ride, we travel by coach to The Workshops Rail Museum (TWRM), Ipswich, situated on the site of the heritage-listed North Ipswich Railway Workshops Complex. Here we will visit the operational heritage workshops and take a walking tour of the industrial complex, including a "Back of House" tour of the museum collection, hosted by a museum curator. There will also be time at leisure to explore the museum. After leaving TWRM, the tour will visit the heritage-listed Klondyke coke ovens complex and the surrounding railway landscape and have the opportunity to discuss a number of issues related to heritage significance and managing heritage listed sites.

An option is also available to join the coach for the tour of The Workshops Rail Museum, without the steam train trip. Train departs from Roma Street Railway Station, Brisbane at 10:00am on Sunday 3 October. Coach will be leaving Roma Street for Ipswich at 11:30am, returning to Brisbane at 5:30pm. Trip includes a two-course roast lunch at TWRM.

Please Note: Fully covered shoes are required for the Workshop Tours.



THE CONFERENCE AT A GLANCE AND IN DETAIL

CONFERENCE AT A GLANCE

WEDNESDAY 29 SEPTEMBER	
5.00-7.30pm	Conference Registration opens
5.00-7.30pm	Welcome Reception
THURSDAY 30 SEPTEMBER	
8.30-9.00am	Registration
	Tea and Coffee
9.00-10.30am	Welcome
	Opening Address
	<i>Forum – 40 Years of ASHA</i> 14
10.30-11.00am	Morning tea
11.00am-12.30pm	<i>Landscapes of Encounter</i> 15
12.30-1.30pm	Lunch
1.30-3.00pm	<i>Landscapes of Encounter</i> 15
3.00-3.30pm	Afternoon tea
3.30-5.30pm	<i>Rise and Fall of Early Industries in Australasia</i> 18
5.30-6.30pm	Poster Session (foyer) 32
FRIDAY 1 OCTOBER	
8.30-9.00am	Registration
	Tea and Coffee
9.00-10.30am	<i>Advocating Archaeology</i> 20
10.30-11.00am	Morning tea
11.00am-12.30pm	<i>Advocating Archaeology</i> 20
12.30-1.30pm	Lunch
1.30-3.30pm	<i>Historical Archaeology</i> 23
3.30-4.00pm	Afternoon tea
4.00-5.30pm	ASHA Annual General Meeting

SATURDAY 2 OCTOBER	
8.30-9.00am	Registration
	Tea and Coffee
9.00-10.30am	<i>The Archaeology of Class</i> 26
10.30-11.00am	Morning tea
11.00am-12.30pm	<i>Current Projects and Research</i> 28
12.30-1.30pm	Lunch
1.30-3.00pm	<i>Current Projects and Research</i> 28
3.00-3.30pm	Afternoon tea
3.30-5.00pm	<i>Current Projects and Research</i> 28
7.00pm-12.00am	Conference Dinner
SUNDAY 3 OCTOBER	
10.00am-5.30pm approx	Tours

ASHA ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Date: Friday 1 October

Time: 4.00 pm

Location: Taldora Room, Mezzanine Level,
Mercure Hotel, 85-87 North Quay, Brisbane,
Queensland

DETAILED PROGRAMME

THURSDAY 30 SEPTEMBER SESSION 1: 9.00-10.30AM

WELCOME ADDRESS

Conference Welcome – Jon Prangnell

Conference Opening – Graham Connah

FORUM – 40 YEARS OF ASHA

Chaired by Martin Gibbs **14**

Discussants: Judy Birmingham, Denis Gojak,
Susan Lawrence, Neville Ritchie

A Snapshot of Australian Historical Archaeology: Preliminary
Results from the Australian Archaeology in Profile 2010 Survey
*Sean Ulm, Cameo Dalley, Geraldine Mate and Stephen
Nichols* **14**

Forum Discussion

THURSDAY 30 SEPTEMBER SESSION 2: 11.00AM-12.30PM

LANDSCAPES OF ENCOUNTER

Sean Ulm **15**

“Values are made by people not places”: Some theoretical
problems in the contact archaeology of former missions and
government settlements

Mary-Jean Sutton [S] **15**

Engagement and conquest: Trade, marriage and conflict at
Otuihu, Bay of Islands, Aotearoa

Angela Middleton **15**

Revisitation – Applying the principles of archaeological sci-
ence to re-assess sites of significance: A case study from
Western Arnhem Land

Daryl Guse, Ben Keys and Tristen Jones **16**

Encounter and entanglement: The archaeology of Codfish
Island/Whenua Hou, New Zealand

Ian Smith **16**

THURSDAY 30 SEPTEMBER SESSION 3: 1.30-3.00PM

LANDSCAPES OF ENCOUNTER

Sean Ulm **15**

Australasian rock art pictures of culture contact

Paul S.C. Taçon **16**

Contained and excluded difference: Aboriginal people and
tourism on the Great Barrier Reef

Celmaro Pocock **16**

The Central Australia Archaeology Project: Archaeological
signatures of cultural interaction

Judy Birmingham and Andrew Wilson **17**

Dot paintings and Geographic Information Systems: Recon-
ciling Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal world views for the pur-
poses of heritage listing

Andrew Sneddon **17**

**THURSDAY 30 SEPTEMBER
SESSION 4: 3.30-5.30PM**

RISE AND FALL OF EARLY INDUSTRIES IN AUSTRALASIA

Jodie Mitchell	18
“Going to the Dogs”: Pit sawing within convict timber production <i>Annita Waghorn and Charles Alexander</i>	18
Medicinal tar production <i>Laila Hagland</i>	18
The rise and fall of mechanical woolscouring in western Queensland <i>Thom Blake</i>	18
Maritime industry connections between Western Australia and the Dutch East Indies <i>Sally R. May</i>	19
The archaeology of the Canning Timber Concession <i>Sean Winter [S]</i>	19
Dairy industry on Phillip Island, Victoria <i>Jodie Mitchell</i>	19

**THURSDAY 30 SEPTEMBER
RECEPTION: 5.30-6.30PM**

POSTER SESSION 32

Brisbane City Hall archaeological investigations 2010 <i>Converge Heritage + Community</i>	32
Archaeological investigation into dairying in Phillip Island, Victoria <i>Elizabeth McFarlane</i>	32
History of the Mont Park Psychiatric Hospital precinct <i>Alex Timms</i>	32
Victorian 2009/10 Bushfire recovery – “Disaster to Opportunity”: The post-fire heritage assessment process on public land <i>John Sullivan and Jana Boulet</i>	33
Headstone retrieval at Toowong Cemetery: Annual National Archaeology Week activity <i>Hilda Maclean [S]</i>	33
Developing the list: portrait of a local government archaeologist <i>Jane Austen</i>	33
Revisitation – Applying the principles of archaeological science to re-assess sites of significance: A case study from Western Arnhem Land <i>Tristen Jones [S]</i>	33

FRIDAY 1 OCTOBER
SESSION 1: 9.00-10.30AM

ADVOCATING ARCHAEOLOGY: METHODS AND NEEDS FOR BETTER COMMUNICATION WITH THE PUBLIC AND STUDENTS

Matt Alexander and Jane Ainsworth 20

Talking the talk: Oratory as a core skill

Matt Alexander 20

Archaeologists as advocates: The role of professional associations and industry bodies

Jane Ainsworth 20

The Central Australian Face: Measuring how archaeologists respond to pseudoarchaeology

Denis Gojak 21

Lost without translation: Measuring visitor experience at World Heritage sites

Tim Owen and Angela So 21

FRIDAY 1 OCTOBER
SESSION 2: 11.00AM-12.30PM

ADVOCATING ARCHAEOLOGY: METHODS AND NEEDS FOR BETTER COMMUNICATION WITH THE PUBLIC AND STUDENTS

Matt Alexander and Jane Ainsworth 20

Experiencing archaeology: A case study of exhibition and program development

Helen Nicolson and Melanie Pitkin 21

YHA development, archaeology and education

Monique Galloway 21

Excavating the grey literature: The NSW Archaeology On-line Project

Martin Gibbs and Sarah Colley 22

Archaeology in the Wild West: Public excavation at Cossack Historic Township

Sue Smalldon 22

FRIDAY 1 OCTOBER
SESSION 3: 1.30-3.30PM

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALASIA

Cameron Harvey and Natalie Franklin 23

The challenges and opportunities of a listing-focused environment: Two case studies relating to the archaeology of South-east Queensland's sugar industry

Cameron Harvey 23

Current projects in historical cultural heritage management and archaeology, Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads

Natalie Franklin 24

Historical archaeological research at Queensland Museum

Michael Westaway 24

Historical archaeological remains conserved *in situ*: Issues for policy, practice and management

Tracy Ireland 24

Historical archaeology and the New City

Kevin Rains 24

Crimes and/or misdemeanours: The management of Queensland historic archaeological record

Thom Blake and Richard Robins 25

FRIDAY 1 OCTOBER
SESSION 4: 4.00-5.30PM

ASHA ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

SATURDAY 2 OCTOBER
SESSION 1: 9.00-10.30AM

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF GLASS

Kate Quirk	26
“Improving Our Condition”: The archaeology of settler farmsteads in Taranaki, New Zealand 1841-1860 <i>Janice Adamson [S]</i>	26
An introduction to the material culture of the Hobart mercantile class <i>Jennifer Porter</i>	26
Suburban archaeology: Approaching an archaeology of the middle classes in nineteenth-century Melbourne <i>Susan Lawrence</i>	27
The archaeology of respectability: A view from Paradise <i>Kate Quirk</i>	27

SATURDAY 2 OCTOBER
SESSION 2: 11.00AM-12.30PM

CURRENT PROJECTS AND RESEARCH

Noel Sprenger and Nick Hadnutt	28
Bond Store 007: Communities prefer their archaeology ... shaken not stirred <i>Adam Paterson [S]</i>	28
Ephemeral archaeology: A historic surface scatter at Lake Pinaroo, Western NSW <i>Bridget Mosley</i>	28
Profiling nineteenth century Australian potteries: Approaches to provenancing ceramics and identifying potting practices by chemical characterisation <i>Sarah Kelloway and Judy Birmingham</i>	29
The changing household at the Westney farmstead, Mangere, Auckland <i>Matthew Campbell and Louise Furey</i>	29
Enforced colonialism: Thomas Francis Meagher, an Irish political prisoner in Van Diemen’s Land 1849-52 <i>Denise Gaughwin and Dianne Snowden</i>	29

SATURDAY 2 OCTOBER
SESSION 3: 1.30-3.00PM

CURRENT PROJECTS AND RESEARCH

Noel Sprenger and Nick Hadnutt	28
Australia’s WWII Defence of the Cox Peninsula, NT <i>Tim Owen</i>	29
Cultural landscapes of colonial water management in Victoria’s Central Highlands <i>Peter Davies and Susan Lawrence</i>	30
Early pottery from the Brickfields <i>Mary Casey</i>	30
Creating an online artefact database for historical archaeology: A progress report <i>Penny Crook</i>	30
<i>HMQS Mosquito</i> : The rediscovery and identification of Queensland’s first warship <i>James William Hunter, III</i>	30

SATURDAY 2 OCTOBER
SESSION 4: 3.30-5.00PM

CURRENT PROJECTS AND RESEARCH

Noel Sprenger and Nick Hadnutt	28
Religion and spirituality at the Hyde Park Barracks Destitute Asylum <i>Peter Davies</i>	30
A report on the on-going Peel Town excavations, Henderson/Naval Base, Western Australia <i>Shane Burke</i>	31
Dietary options in mid nineteenth-century urban and rural New South Wales <i>Natalie Blake [S]</i>	31
The archaeological characterisation of a maritime industrial frontier: Exploring the maritime cultural landscape of the Solomon Islands <i>Annika Korsgaard [S]</i>	31



SESSION & PAPER ABSTRACTS

SESSION
& PAPER
ABSTRACTS

FORUM – 40 YEARS OF ASHA

Chaired by: Martin Gibbs

IN RECOGNITION OF the 40th anniversary of the formation of ASHA, this session provides a discussion forum that considers the vision of each discussant for the future of historical archaeology in Australasia. The forum offers the opportunity for us to reflect as an organisation on where we have come from, to acknowledge the advances made by the discipline over the past four decades, and to discuss the challenges we see ahead for historical archaeology, the future of our discipline and the opportunities that changing research, technological and cultural heritage landscapes bring. Following the panel presentations, there will be a brief paper presenting the results of the Australian Archaeology in Profile 2010 Survey. The forum will then be opened to discussion with audience participation.

Discussants: Judy Birmingham, Denis Gojak, Susan Lawrence, Neville Ritchie

A SNAPSHOT OF AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM THE AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN PROFILE 2010 SURVEY

Sean Ulm
University of Queensland

Cameo Dalley
University of Queensland

Geraldine Mate
Queensland Museum

Stephen Nichols
University of Queensland

Results from the largest survey of professional Australian archaeologists ever undertaken are used to explore a range of professional practice and training issues. The survey asked questions about the composition of the archaeological workforce, remuneration, professional activities, skills and qualifications needed to work in archaeology, and opinions on university learning and professional training. Results from the 2010 survey are compared with the first survey from 2005 to identify longitudinal trends. These data are crucial for benchmarking the current status of our discipline and for informed decision-making into the future.

LANDSCAPES OF ENCOUNTER

Sean Ulm University of Queensland, s.ulm@uq.edu.au

OVER THE LAST two decades there has been substantial work undertaken on practical and theoretical approaches to understanding the archaeology and material culture of culture contact in Australasia, ranging from regional landscape considerations and rock art studies to studies of photographic composition and artefact residues. In this session we provide a forum for canvassing the range of current scholarship engaging with 'landscapes of encounter' and welcome papers exploring both theoretical and practical issues.

"VALUES ARE MADE BY PEOPLE NOT PLACES": SOME THEORETICAL PROBLEMS IN THE CONTACT ARCHAEOLOGY OF FORMER MISSIONS AND GOVERNMENT SETTLEMENTS

Mary-Jean Sutton
University of Queensland

Missions and government settlements are significant places shaped by histories of interaction and encounter between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. These places have been cited as often more important to the formation of contemporary Indigenous identity than other forms of Indigenous cultural heritage such as stone artefact scatters, where often more financial and government resources are expended for salvage and protection. The importance of these places in the conscience of non-Indigenous Australians is also highlighted with the National Apology, Sorry Day and the Stolen Generations Inquiry and a growing interest in the archaeology, history and anthropology of these places in recent studies.

In this paper I consider some of the theoretical issues encountered when studying these forms of places in contact archaeology, including recent criticisms of cultural heritage assessment criteria in environmental psychology, particularly in relation to the use and understanding of "values", "history" and "place" to heritage professionals, government agencies and Indig-

enous stakeholder groups. Another issue to be touched on in this paper is the description of these places as having "shared histories", "conjectural histories" or "contested" histories. The paper draws on recent fieldwork experiences and historical research as part of my PhD project in Mapoon, western Cape York, and my former consulting experience in heritage management.

ENGAGEMENT AND CONQUEST: TRADE, MARRIAGE AND CONFLICT AT OTUIHU, BAY OF ISLANDS, AOTEAROA

Angela Middleton
University of Otago

In the early nineteenth century Bay of Islands, New Zealand, certain Maori leaders actively engaged with Europeans, establishing trade relationships, marrying 'their' Europeans to members of their own hapu (tribe), and encompassing them within their own tribal and cultural boundaries. However, by the mid-nineteenth century, following British annexation of Aotearoa, the Bay of Islands and pa that once formed the sites of such encounters became the sites of conflict, where violent conflagrations took place as Maori fought for their independence and sovereignty, guaranteed to them under the terms of the Tiriti o Waitangi (the 'Treaty of Waitangi'). These events and themes are explored in examining the landscape of Otuihu, a headland pa (defended site), and its occupants, from about 1820 to 1845.

REVISITATION – APPLYING THE PRINCIPLES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE TO RE-ASSESS SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE: A CASE STUDY FROM WESTERN ARNHEM LAND

Daryl Guse
Australian National University

Ben Keys
Earth Sea Heritage Surveys

Tristen Jones
Australian National University

The ARC Linkage Project, “Baiyini, Macassans, Balanda and Binj: a case study of culture contact in north Western Arnhem Land”, is investigating the timings of culture contact between Indonesians, Europeans and the local Indigenous communities in Western Arnhem Land, concentrating on the Wellington Range area southwest of the Goulburn Islands. The presentation will present the initial findings from applying scientific technologies such as magnetic susceptibility, sediment particle analysis, LOI, petrological fabric analysis of earthenware, and GPR when re-assessing previously excavated sites. These technologies have allowed the investigators of the project to expand on our current knowledge of the landscape of cultural encounters between peoples in western Arnhem Land. In particular the technology has provided important proxy indicators for occupation at sites, an important issue in historical archaeological investigations.

ENCOUNTER AND ENTANGLEMENT: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CODFISH ISLAND/WHENUA HOU, NEW ZEALAND

Ian Smith
University of Otago

The dual names of Codfish Island/Whenua Hou reflect its central place in the history of contact between Maori and Europeans in southern New Zealand. It was the location of the first explicitly mixed-race community in the region and is now a nature reserve co-managed by local iwi and crown agencies. This paper reports recent archaeological and historical research which highlights the entanglement of cultural traditions, in the material record excavated from sites on the island, and in both the natural and conceptual landscapes that it occupies.

AUSTRALASIAN ROCK ART PICTURES OF CULTURE CONTACT

Paul Taçon
Griffith University

Rock art sites across Australasia contain a wealth of information about the past. Sites with imagery made in the last few hundred years often document perceptions and conceptions of encounters with and between various groups of Asians, Europeans and Indigenous Australians. In this lavishly illustrated talk recent research in southern Thailand, Malaysia and northern Australia is presented. Common themes of transport, (the things that brought outsiders to new areas), and the new people themselves can be found in rock art sites across this region, despite very different groups of people making the pictures. Furthermore, aspects of imagery also link these diverse groups and art sites, including what appears to be a common way of depicting Europeans such that they can be distinguished from depictions of other peoples.

CONTAINED AND EXCLUDED DIFFERENCE: ABORIGINAL PEOPLE AND TOURISM ON THE GREAT BARRIER REEF

Celmara Pocock
University of Queensland

The Great Barrier Reef is celebrated as one of the world's premier tourist destinations. Its World Heritage status is founded on the complexity and diversity of spectacular and vast natural phenomena. The acclaimed coral reefs and marine life are a strong impetus for tourism. Beyond this, resorts on Reef islands offer tourists an experience that fulfils the archetypal tropical island holiday (Pocock 2005). This paper explores the role of Aboriginal people in the formation of tourism on the Reef islands, and their parallel exclusion from the Pacific trope.

Queensland government policies in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries effectively removed Aboriginal people from traditional lands and provided a labour force for Australian industries. Initial research suggests that Aboriginal people worked as labourers and cooks, providing services to tourists and tourism operators on Reef islands. It is also apparent that some Aboriginal reserves were sites of tourist interest in themselves. Despite these instances of Aboriginal presence in tourism, Aboriginal culture and performance have not been celebrated in mainstream tourism. In contrast with other parts of the Pacific where indigenous cultures have been overtly exploited and manipulated in the presentation of tourist destinations, Aboriginal people and culture appear to have been displaced by Pacific Islander performances and traditions at the Great Barrier Reef. This paper suggests that while tourists seek difference, they seek difference that is sanctioned and controlled.

Pocock, C. 2005 'Blue Lagoons and Coconut Palms': The Creation of a Tropical Idyll in Australia. *The Australian Journal of Anthropology* 16(3):335-349.

THE CENTRAL AUSTRALIA ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNATURES OF CULTURAL INTERACTION

Judy Birmingham and Andrew Wilson
University of Sydney

In 1991 the Central Australia Archaeology Project (CAAP) was formulated in response to a choice between a new urban archaeology project and a challenging invitation from the Ntaria community at Hermannsberg. Our project was the investigation of the realities and opportunities of surviving archaeological evidence to elucidate the processes of cultural interaction. This research progressed in parallel with the changing political, social and theoretical climate in Indigenous relations and was strengthened by it.

Using examples from several significant sites this paper explores both methodological and theoretical aspects of analysing the archaeological evidence recovered from telegraph stations, police posts, missions, mines and pastoral stations characterised by surface scatters of abandoned material of both European and Indigenous origin. Extensive site mapping and GIS-based spatial analysis of features, structures and quantified artefact scatters enabled us to identify archaeological signatures of interaction processes. The analyses presented here move beyond the concept of European-Indigenous shared landscapes and shared histories towards the more complex realities of cultural interaction revealed in the archaeology.

DOT PAINTINGS AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS: RECONCILING ABORIGINAL AND NON-ABORIGINAL WORLD VIEWS FOR THE PURPOSES OF HERITAGE LISTING

Andrew Sneddon
UQ Culture and Heritage Unit

It has commonly been observed that Aboriginal culture can perceive the world (space, place and landscape) very differently to non-Aboriginal culture. These differences are rarely more evident than when an ethnographically significant site is to be included on a cultural heritage list. On the one hand, urban planners and developers look to specialists in GIS to accurately map the spatial extent of the site using GPS coordinates and real property descriptions. On the other hand, the Traditional Owners may refer to the Dreaming or a song line that defies such simplistic boundary definitions. Yet both parties may seek the same end: the heritage listing of the site for its ongoing conservation. How do we reconcile the two world views? How can we define the boundaries of 'mythological sites' in a world obsessed with maps, when the site's main defining features are a story? The paper asks whether, in spite of outward appearances, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Australians see the world so differently after all?

SESSION
& PAPER
ABSTRACTS

RISE AND FALL OF EARLY INDUSTRIES IN AUSTRALASIA

Jodie Mitchell Alpha Archaeology Pty Ltd, jodie.mitchell@alphaarc.com

THE EARLY EUROPEAN and Chinese settlers established specialised industries throughout Australasia, such as whaling, fish curing, dairying and chicory production to name but a few. Many of these early industries were specific to the area in which they were established and for varying reasons they enjoyed periods of growth, followed by steady decline and in some cases ceased altogether. This session presents papers relating to early industries in Australasia that have experienced a similar rise and fall.

“GOING TO THE DOGS”: PIT SAWING WITHIN CONVICT TIMBER PRODUCTION

Annita Waghorn and Charles Alexander
Port Arthur Historic Site

Pit sawing was used within early timber production to reduce forest giants to boards and planks. In England, it was recognized as a skilled trade, governed by long-held traditions, and trade societies. From the 1830s pitsawing was pressured by the steady move towards mechanization. Among the convicts transported to Australia were numerous men skilled as sawyers. Pitsawing played an essential role in the economic viability of early Australian settlements, including penal stations such as Port Arthur, Tasmania. This paper considers the transfer of pitsawing traditional technologies and skills from England, the impact of mechanisation and the role of sawyers and pit sawing within the convict system.

MEDICINAL TAR PRODUCTION

Laila Haglund

A Swedish carpenter who ended up in Brewarrina in the 1870s had as an apparently important sideline making a wood tar using traditional Swedish techniques but using

woods known to local Aborigines as having medicinal properties. It was advertised as better than Stockholm tar and good on people as well on animals. Production ended with his death.

THE RISE AND FALL OF MECHANICAL WOOLSCOURING IN WESTERN QUEENSLAND

Thom Blake
Historian/Heritage Consultant

Woolscouring in Australia began as a subsidiary industry to the wool industry in the early 19th century. Throughout the 19th century woolscouring was a manual small scale operation. In the early 20th century a number of larger scale mechanical woolscours were established in western Queensland. These scours were an important part of local and regional economies as a substantial secondary industry in a number of towns. By the early 1960s, however, most scours had closed.

This paper explores the factors that contributed to the rise of woolscours including the availability of capital to invest in the plant and equipment, accessibility to rail transport and most importantly the availability of artesian water. As well, the factors that led to the demise of the scours will be examined including changing requirements by woollen manufacturers for greasy wool rather than clean wool and the rise in wool prices

in the 1950s. The paper will use the Blackall woolscour, which survives substantially intact, as a case study for the rise and fall of the woolscouring industry in western Queensland.

MARITIME INDUSTRY CONNECTIONS BETWEEN WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES

Sally R. May

Western Australian Museum

Before the British annexed New South Wales in 1788 and the Swan River Colony in 1829, New Holland's proximity to South-east Asia provided opportunities for Dutch, Macassan, British, French and American explorers, trepang fishers, merchants and whalers to chart its coasts and exploit its marine resources. Before and after settlement, the Dutch ports at Batavia (Jakarta, Java) and Koepang (Dutch-Portuguese Timor) frequently provided refuge for shipwreck survivors who had fallen victims to New Holland's treacherous coasts. After settlement, Colonial merchants, mariners and fishers (of pearl shell, turtle shell, trepang, dugong, shark fin and other marine produce) engaged in Southeast Asian trade and commerce more actively than the Euro-centric thesis "the tyranny of distance" implies (Blainey 1966).

Despite the Dutch being regarded as Britain's "greatest Commercial Enemy in the East" (Barrow 1824), Australia's colonists made good use of the proximity of Netherlands East Indies ports and benefited from the Dutch authorities' conditional acceptance of their trade, commerce and residence. After Western Australia established a commercial pearling industry in the 1850s, the Malay Archipelago was a source of cheap and compliant labour (Martinez 2004), provided markets for the sale of marine produce and purchase of stores and supplies for their fishing fleets and crews. The Netherlands East Indies also provided bases for expatriate Australian pearlmen and their pearling fleets from where these pearlmen exploited pearl shell off Western Australia's North West coast and, with concession, in the waters of the Netherlands East Indies. Such arrangements and ports of convenience were inevitably short lived, some lasting longer than others and will be examined in this presentation and paper.

Blainey, G. 1966 *The Tyranny of Distance, How Distance Shaped Australia's History*, Melbourne: Melbourne University Press.

John Barrow to Under Secretary Horton, 22 January 1824, Historical Records of Australia John Barrow to Under Secretary Horton, 22 January 1824, *Historical Records of Australia*, series 3, vol. 5, p. 753 cited by Paul Battersby, 'Over the Top: Writing Australia into South East Asia', paper presented to the 15th Biennial Conference of the Asian Studies Association of Australia, Canberra, June – July 2004

Martinez, J 2004 'The End of Indenture? Asian workers in the Australian Pearling Industry, 1901–1972', paper presented to the 15th Biennial Conference of the Asian Studies Association of Australia, Canberra June – July 2004.

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE CANNING TIMBER CONCESSION

Sean Winter

University of Western Australia

Extractive industries were extremely important to the early Swan River Colony. Yet it was not until 50 years after settlement that a viable export timber industry was established. The slow development of this industry has traditionally been blamed on labour shortages, but the arrival of a labour force in the form of convicts in 1850 failed to solve this. Instead it was not until the mid 1870s that a viable timber industry was established. An archaeological investigation of the Canning Timber Concession to the east of Perth demonstrates how a reliance on redundant and outdated transport and processing technology severely hampered the development of the industry in Western Australia. It shows that traditional British timber-processing technology was entirely inadequate to deal with local forest conditions and the processing of hardwood jarrah.

DAIRY INDUSTRY ON PHILLIP ISLAND, VICTORIA

Jodie Mitchell

Alpha Archaeology Pty Ltd

Phillip Island is located approximately 130 kilometres south east of Melbourne. The island had intermittent European occupation as early as 1826 with seal hunter camps. The climate and soil were favourable for farming and cattle grazing began officially in 1842 with the McHaffie brothers run.

Dairy farming began on Phillip Island in the late 19th century, and by the 1940's it was at its peak with almost 50 small dairy farms. Due to the lack of a bridge connecting the island to the mainland farmers relied on the ferry service to transport produce to the mainland. As cream was less bulky and lasted longer than milk, this was the main item ferried to the mainland where it was transported to the butter factories for processing.

The construction of the first bridge in 1940 saw the beginning of the steady decline of dairy farming on Phillip Island, with only two remaining in operation at present day. This paper investigates why dairy farming enjoyed only a brief period of success on Phillip Island and the causes for its rapid and steady decline.

ADVOCATING ARCHAEOLOGY

Methods and needs for better communication with the public and students

Matt Alexander and Jane Ainsworth Ainsworth Heritage, matta@ainsworthheritage.com.au

ARCHAEOLOGY, CULTURAL HERITAGE and the historic environment are plagued with lack of funding, lack of appreciation and a lack of a clear, consistent approach to lobbying those in power. The future of Australia's cultural heritage will rely more and more upon the ability of those within Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management to be able to clearly and concisely communicate their ideas and results to a wide body of stakeholders, including the public at large, students and, importantly for funding and legislative protection, Public Servants. Communication needs an approach that covers not only traditional teaching methods but also innovative and engaging means of both advocacy and engaging public awareness.

TALKING THE TALK: ORATORY AS A CORE SKILL

Matt Alexander
Ainsworth Heritage

This paper discusses, using the general outline of the session, the critical need for those within our industry, especially those in senior positions, to inspire action through the spoken word. All too often, when teaching, talking to the public or speaking at conferences, those in front of the audience demonstrate that the skill of oratory is conspicuous by its absence. Those within our industry, who wish to pass on their knowledge and their passion for their work, need to understand the imperative for inspiration as well as education. We must understand that without both, there can be little meaningful progress in the education of the general public and less chance of their active participation in protecting our Cultural Heritage.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS AS ADVOCATORS: THE ROLE OF PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND INDUSTRY BODIES

Jane Ainsworth
Ainsworth Heritage

The archaeological industry has several well known and established industry bodies, including ASHA, AAA and AIMA, as well as a strong presence within other heritage and historical bodies, such as ICOMOS, AURA and TICCIH. However, there are many common laments within these bodies regarding the advocacy of archaeology and heritage. Common issues include:

- Lack of involvement by many younger professionals;
- Effective lobbying for greater funding of the industry, especially for research;
- Ability to enact substantial changes to legislation; and
- Lack of public perception and support for archaeological issues.

This paper examines the various bodies, their roles in relation to the advocacy of archaeology and the common issues faced by them all regarding increasing funding, support (by archaeologists and the public), effectiveness and political power.

Archaeologists need to be advocates for our industry and the industry needs greater involvement by more than simply a core group of professionals to contribute meaningful change. Is this a pipedream or a realistic goal? This paper discusses this and aims to provide discourse on how it can be achieved.

THE CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN FACE: MEASURING HOW ARCHAEOLOGISTS RESPOND TO PSEUDOARCHAEOLOGY

Denis Gojak

Banksia Heritage + Archaeology

On 18 February 2010, an email was sent to 120 archaeologists and media outlets around the world stating that its sender had discovered a large sculpted terrain feature in central Australia. While the claim itself can be readily disproved, it represents a typical example of modern pseudoarchaeology. The email itself and its chain of recipients also provide an opportunity to explore exactly how individual professionals responded through a structured survey.

Responses from original recipients provide a basis for characterising the way that archaeologists currently react to alternative archaeological claims, and the reasoning for their actions. The results themselves provide useful data to examine how archaeology deals with such claims more generally. Of note is that the results describe a retreat from taking responsibility for advocacy on behalf of the broader profession, which is a concern when archaeology's critical role in speaking about the past is increasingly questioned.

LOST WITHOUT TRANSLATION: MEASURING VISITOR EXPERIENCE AT WORLD HERITAGE SITES

Tim Owen and Angela So

"During the year ending March 2010 there were 5,256,763 visitors to Australia aged 15 and over" (Australian Government 2010). 46% came to Australia for a 'holiday', which, for the majority, will include visiting an Australian heritage site. Such visitation represents a major input into revenue streams and funding avenues.

In an attempt to understand the needs and wants of such visitors, this paper seeks to explore the types of experience from the other side – that of the 'foreigner'. The premise of the paper is based upon our visitor experiences to twelve UNESCO world heritage listed sites, in three very different countries: England, Spain and Japan, with case studies presented for three of the sites visited: Stonehenge (England); the Archaeological Site of Atapuerca (Spain); and the Shrines and Temples of Nikko (Japan).

Our experiences were ranked at three levels, based on the common entrance pricing options:

1. How much understanding could one obtain from just being in at the place, without a tour, or reading interpretation signs?

2. What further detail did one obtain from reading the signs, brochures and any interpretation centres? And
3. How great was the experience if one 'did it all', with a paid tour, books and an audio guides?

Our experiences from all twelve World Heritage sites have been used to compile some simple recommendations for site managers, archaeological interpreters and anyone who may have non-English speakers visiting.

EXPERIENCING ARCHAEOLOGY: A CASE STUDY OF EXHIBITION AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Helen Nicolson and Melanie Pitkin

Powerhouse Museum

Increasing awareness and engaging the general public in the role and practice of archaeology was at the heart of a recent approach to developing a suite of small exhibitions, programs and online interactions at the Powerhouse Museum and Sydney Observatory. This paper will discuss the interpretation of archaeological finds excavated from the site of Fort Phillip by the New South Wales Government Architect's Office and Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd in 2008 for the general public.

Fort Phillip, which is today the site of Sydney Observatory, was a strategic stronghold built in 1802-1804 (but never finished) to defend against the potential threat of rebellion by convicts. The displays and programs were developed as part of National Archaeology Week 2010 and sought to communicate the site's complex past, as well as allow Museum visitors to experience first-hand the nature and processes of archaeological work. However, the Museum wanted to do this by tapping into a wide range of audiences – local Sydney residents, school and university students, culturally active adults and the 'vicarious visitor' using online and social media. But, how do you achieve this within limited time and a shoestring budget? How can you develop such content to maintain relevance over a long period of time? How can you build interest in archaeology at a site best known and loved for its role in astronomy? This paper explores these issues and will demonstrate ways to feasibly grow the project for the benefit of audiences and stakeholders in the years ahead.

YHA DEVELOPMENT, ARCHAEOLOGY AND EDUCATION

Monique Galloway

Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority

In 2006, the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority (SHFA) called for expressions of interest for developing the "Big Dig" archaeological site at Cumberland/Gloucester Street, The Rocks. It was to be the biggest development yet built on an archaeological site in Australia. This redevelopment was driven by the requirement from SHFA that the archaeological resources, public access, education and interpretation of the

remnants were paramount and not, as was previously the case, driven by the highest return land use.

How well the redevelopment of the site into a Youth Hostel and Archaeology Education Centre has achieved these archaeological requirements is the subject of this paper. The construction of the buildings allows for the archaeological remains to be seen by the guests staying at the YHA and the general public.

EXCAVATING THE GREY LITERATURE: THE NSW ARCHAEOLOGY ON- LINE PROJECT

Martin Gibbs and Sarah Colley
University of Sydney

The ever-growing mountain of archaeological 'grey literature' – the unpublished and often inaccessible reports, images and databases from historical archaeological research – is in many ways symbolic of our failure to provide public outputs or service the needs of our own profession. After forty years of historical archaeology, much of this resource remains at risk of permanent dispersal or destruction, compromising our ability to generate syntheses for the public and the profession, undertake comparative analyses, identify gaps and priorities, or generate new questions.

This presentation details Stage 1 of NSW Archaeology Online, a project of the Archaeology of Sydney Research Group funded by a grant from the Heritage Council of NSW and the University of Sydney. The project is currently working with the professional and academic community to locate, scan and make publicly available the pre-1995 historical archaeological reports for the Sydney area, as well as exploring options for preserving artifact databases, original notes, images and other materials within a permanent digital archive. It also considers problems, opportunities, possible directions and the role of publicly accessible digital archives as a form of advocacy for the historical archaeology.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE WILD WEST: PUBLIC EXCAVATION AT COSSACK HISTORIC TOWNSHIP

Sue Smalldon

This paper presents the method and results of a public excavation in the historic town of Cossack, WA, and examines the public benefits of such an event. The two day excavation was open to the public to participate. The excavation was funded as a NAW Week event and managed by International Women's group, Soroptimist International. It is an example of how a public program can have benefits for archaeology, the community as well as inspire children and other volunteer participants. The program was aimed at raising awareness of archaeology and of the importance of Cossack Historic Township as well as celebrating Western Australia's heritage. The paper will discuss the public benefits achieved by the program as well as the benefit to our understanding of the archaeological record of the township. We will also discuss and explore the importance of archaeologists developing innovative ways to 'sell' our profession and explore options for partnering with community interest groups.

SESSION
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ABSTRACTS

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

and the Role of Government in Australasia

Cameron Harvey Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management
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Natalie Franklin Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads

THE ROLE OF government in influencing historical archaeological practice is undeniable, with commonwealth and state departments and local authorities establishing legislation, policy, and procedures which generate much work, especially in the private consultancy sector. What is taught in universities and researched in academia also crosses with government legislative and procedural requirements. A significant number of archaeologists work within the government sector, in heritage units and branches, planning and infrastructure departments, and museums. These archaeologists are the key to helping determine the direction of aspects of the discipline, including setting standards, influencing legislative change, defining guidelines, policy and procedures and guiding research. This session aims to provide a forum within which issues relating to the interactions of public, private and academic archaeologies can be discussed. Papers will include discussions and debates on the role of government in historical archaeology, presentations on new government standards, policy and procedures for historical archaeology, and the results of historical archaeological projects initiated, funded and/or carried out by government.

THE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF A LISTING-FOCUSED ENVIRONMENT: TWO CASE STUDIES RELATING TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOUTHEAST QUEENSLAND'S SUGAR INDUSTRY

Cameron Harvey
Queensland Department of Environment and
Resource Management

Queensland's heritage legislation poses significant challenges to ensure adequate archaeological heritage management is undertaken. Unlike in other jurisdictions around Australia, there exists no 'blanket' protection provision for historical archaeological artefacts, sites, places, or land-

scapes, with a strong emphasis on dealing with discoveries as they are made, and heritage registration and management of development activities within listed places. A focus on registration has forced DERM to take a more proactive approach to historical archaeological heritage management and concentrate limited resources towards identifying and registering important archaeological places on the State heritage register. This paper illustrates through two case studies relating to southeast Queensland's early sugar industry, how this approach can be effective, but also highlights the significant challenges facing historical archaeology in Queensland if such a one-eyed listing-focused approach is allowed to perpetuate.

CURRENT PROJECTS IN HISTORICAL CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGY, QUEENSLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND MAIN ROADS

Natalie Franklin

Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads

The Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads is responsible for managing Queensland's largest community asset - the state-controlled transport network. The network includes approximately 33,000km of the state's 181,000km roads, 9,798km of rail corridor, 130 airports and 20 ports. The department plays an essential role in connecting people and places. The department's strategies set a clear direction for Queensland's transport investment - optimising economic growth while recognising social and environmental obligations. One of those obligations is appropriately managing its culturally significant assets, as well as other places and artefacts located during transport infrastructure projects that are of historical cultural heritage significance.

This paper will discuss some recent historical cultural heritage projects undertaken in Transport and Main Roads, including:

- The development of a Cultural Heritage Induction package for contractors and on-the-ground staff working on transport construction projects;
- Designing a Manual for departmental officers who manage historical cultural heritage places and artefacts;
- The development of an application to enter several timber bridges owned by the department in the Queensland heritage register;
- The commissioning of conservation management plans for departmental places entered in the Queensland heritage register (QHR);
- The opening of the Main Roads Heritage Centre in Toowoomba to raise public awareness of the department and to celebrate its past.

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT QUEENSLAND MUSEUM

Michael Westaway

Queensland Museum

Over the past two years the Queensland Museum has made a concerted effort to incorporate the archaeology of Queensland's historic past into its collection and public programs. This has included field investigations into a range of historical sites including the Burke and Wills Plant Camp in far western Queensland, Jardine's Landing early pastoral site on West Cape York and the torpedo boat *HMQS Mosquito* in Brisbane. In addition there has been increased work in the development of the historic archaeological collections including moves to develop a historic archaeological reference collection with specific archaeological excavations being targeted. Queensland Museum Publishing is supporting the development of

a general book on the archaeology and history of Brisbane and QM exhibitions along with the Cultures and Histories programme has developed an exhibit on the last days of Burke and Wills. Queensland Museum's efforts have been conducted in collaboration with university partners and DERM and has the potential to support DERM's archaeological places identification programs.

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS CONSERVED *IN SITU*: ISSUES FOR POLICY, PRACTICE AND MANAGEMENT

Tracy Ireland

University of Canberra

In a globalising world where architecture and urban design are no longer clearly differentiated between cultures and locations, the visible presence of archaeological layers in an urban environment creates a sense of local uniqueness, connects with local roots and celebrates local identities and stories. Archaeological heritage management participates in this process in a number of key ways, it determines (through significance assessment methodologies) which archaeological remains are conserved and which are destroyed by development; it drives agendas of archaeological research (which theoretically underpin the concept of archaeological significance), and promotes public interpretation/presentation and accessibility. In this paper I explore issues surrounding the conservation of archaeological remains *in situ* - is conservation rightly seen as an end in itself - what are the community benefits - what is communicated and what is the role of archaeological research? What are the policy and practice issues for regulatory authorities that derive from the growing use of conservation *in situ* as a heritage management option?

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE NEW CITY

Kevin Rains

Gold Coast City Council

Using the Gold Coast City as a case study, this paper examines the role of historical archaeology in the local government processes of urban planning and community development. The Gold Coast has generally been seen as a city without a past, largely because of its emphasis on beaches and tourism, and the fact that its built form, which is comparatively young, has been subject to continual renewal. Yet behind this veneer of superficiality are many layers of history, reflected in a variety of heritage and archaeological sites and landscapes. Many of these places, such as the motels, theme parks and canal developments of the 1950s and 60s, are whimsical, unconventional and challenge our understanding of what heritage is. Others, such as the rem-

nant sugar mills and pioneer homesteads, fit a more traditional image. Taken together, these historic assets can contribute significantly to attempts to 'future proof' the city, in particular building sustainable communities by establishing contexts for community identity and place-making. For the Gold Coast, with a population dominated by recent immigrants and transient tourists, engendering senses of belonging is imperative. The city's heritage resources also have potential for generating economic benefits through heritage tourism ventures and, through their conservation and adaptive re-use, fighting climate change. However, managing them in the face of the Gold Coast's projected population growth and urban densification presents serious challenges and requires innovative approaches.

CRIMES AND/OR MISDEMEANOURS: THE MANAGEMENT OF QUEENSLAND HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

Thom Blake

Historian/Heritage Consultant

Richard Robins

Everick Heritage Consultants

This paper examines the site history of two significant historic prison sites in southeast Queensland, Redcliffe First Settlement Site and The Police Barracks Site, Petrie Terrace on the basis of historical records and excavation results. In both cases the results can best be described as poor with the loss of potentially critical historical resources. We use the outcomes of these investigations to suggest better approaches and improved processes to establish minimum standards for the management of Queensland Historic Archaeological resource.

SESSION
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ABSTRACTS

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CLASS

Kate Quirk Queensland Museum, kate.quirk@qm.qld.gov.au

EXCAVATIONS OF URBAN and regional settlements alike are revealing more and more about the Australian working classes of the last 200 years. This session seeks to pull together the diverse strands of current research. Papers explore working class life and culture, including labour, leisure and home-life, as well as the nature of working class identity and relationships with other classes.

“IMPROVING OUR CONDITION”: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SETTLER FARMSTEADS IN TARANAKI, NEW ZEALAND 1841-1860

Janice Adamson
University of Auckland

This paper presents my PhD research into the archaeology of small farmstead sites whose owners formed part of the bulk of emigrants from Britain to the planned settlement of New Plymouth, Taranaki, in the 1840's – the “labouring classes”. Many of this group of first emigrants could not leave written records, and archaeology now provides what is probably the only tangible evidence of their everyday lives. While the 1860-61 land wars in Taranaki caused anguish on both sides, these same wars left behind a valuable archaeological resource in the form of the remains of the farmsteads of these early European settlers, as nearly 200 buildings were destroyed across the district. The short term occupation of these sites provides a rare and unique opportunity for a closely contextualised and fine-grained analysis of the material remains associated with particular families. I track the lives of two families, the Jury's and the Autridge's, both originally from North Cornwall, through to the final destruction of their small farm cottages, and reveal, through archaeological excavations on both sites, how they lived out their vision for a better life.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE MATERIAL CULTURE OF THE HOBART MERCANTILE CLASS

Jennifer Porter
University Of Tasmania

The University of Tasmania Co-location Project included the redevelopment of the Menzies Research Institute and surrounding buildings encompassing a large area on the corner of Campbell and Liverpool Streets in central Hobart. ArcTas Pty Ltd in association with Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd was commissioned to undertake the archaeological management of the site. The specific areas which required intensive archaeological investigation were the addresses 15 and 17 Liverpool Street and 53 and 55 Campbell Street. Parry Kostaglou of ArcTas was director of excavations while Jennifer Porter was commissioned by ArcTas to manage the artefact assemblage.

This site encompasses a number of residences dating back to the 1820s, occupied by the up and coming mercantile class of Hobart. From the early 1900s there was a gradual change from largely residential buildings to commercial premises.

The site revealed exceptional preservation of a rich archaeological assemblage which will be introduced in this paper. It provides a unique opportunity to examine the material culture of a prosperous neighbourhood in early Hobart, and provides valuable information on supply of goods to Tasmania.

SUBURBAN ARCHAEOLOGY: APPROACHING AN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY MELBOURNE

Susan Lawrence

La Trobe University

This paper presents the early stages of a multi-disciplinary project aiming to develop a clear understanding of one aspect of the material culture/historical archaeology of the city in the middle-late nineteenth century, the emergence of the suburban middle class. The ARC-funded project brings together a team of archaeologists, historians, and museologists in order to integrate the analysis of excavated archaeological assemblages, museum collections, documentary sources, and spatial information. Part of the first phase of the work includes the compilation of a gazetteer and archaeological sensitivity map of potential archaeological sites in one of the new middle-class suburbs that were then developing to the east and south of inner Melbourne. The results of test excavations at up to ten sites identified will then be compared with the re-analysis of existing assemblages from urban and outer-urban sites.

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF RESPECTABILITY: A VIEW FROM PARADISE

Kate Quirk

Queensland Museum

In the last two decades there has been increasing interest in the lives of the nineteenth century working classes and in the nature of the working class culture of 'respectability'. Archaeologists and historians alike have struggled to define what constituted respectability, and how it related to the better-known middle class culture of gentility. Was respectability a mere aping of middle class mores, or did it constitute a distinct working class culture?

This paper explores these issues through the history and archaeology of Paradise, a nineteenth century gold mining town in Queensland. Drawing on a number of residential sites, I examine the ways that working class domestic life in Paradise diverged from that of the middle classes, and consider how these differences speak to the cultures of class.

SESSION
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ABSTRACTS

CURRENT PROJECTS AND RESEARCH

Noel Sprenger University of Queensland, n.sprenger@uq.edu.au

Nick Hadnutt Queensland Museum

IN THIS SESSION, papers showcase the range of Historical Archaeology projects being conducted across Australia and New Zealand that do not fit other sessions. This also includes work from students who wish to present their research at the Conference.

BOND STORE 007: COMMUNITIES PREFER THEIR ARCHAEOLOGY ... SHAKEN NOT STIRRED

Adam Paterson
Flinders University

Archaeological investigation of the former Elders Bond and Free Stores, in Port Adelaide, South Australia was undertaken in April and May 2010 at the request of the South Australian Maritime Museum. The buildings are listed on the South Australian Heritage Register and are located within the Port Adelaide State Heritage Area. Major conservation work to maintain the fabric of the buildings provided an opportunity to undertake some limited excavation and structural recording. Numerous site specific research questions had previously been raised in the South Australian Maritime Museum Conservation Study and the archaeological investigation aimed to answer some of these. A public archaeology program consisting of guided tours and community participation was also undertaken during the excavation. This paper presents the results of the physical investigation of the buildings and associated deposits together with preliminary analysis of the outcomes of the public archaeology program. This work has been undertaken as part of the authors PhD research examining the relationship between archaeology, cultural heritage and the wider community.

EPHEMERAL ARCHAEOLOGY: A HISTORIC SURFACE SCATTER AT LAKE PINAROO, WESTERN NSW

Bridget Mosley

In an area littered with many thousands of Aboriginal stone artefacts, this paper reports on the archaeological recording of a historic site located in Sturt National Park in the Corner Country of western New South Wales. The site comprises a surface scatter of historic artefacts on the shore of an ephemeral lake, Lake Pinaroo, which has gradually been exposed over the past four years as the surface erodes. During the last fieldwork in 2009, over 600 metal, glass and ceramic artefacts were recorded in what appears to be a transient camp site. Survey of the site and analysis of the artefacts serves to document an infrequently identified site type, to provide information on taphonomic changes and, if possible, to identify the provenance of the site.

PROFILING NINETEENTH CENTURY AUSTRALIAN POTTERIES: APPROACHES TO PROVENANCING CERAMICS AND IDENTIFYING POTTING PRACTICES BY CHEMICAL CHARACTERISATION

Sarah Kelloway and Judy Birmingham
University of Sydney

This study explores the advantages of using chemical ceramic characterisation to investigate provenance and manufacturing processes at two early colonial potteries: the Thomas Ball pottery in the Sydney Brickfields, and Irawang in the lower Hunter Valley, New South Wales. A total of 65 earthenware sherds were analysed using X-ray fluorescence (XRF) and Raman microspectroscopy to determine the chemical composition of the ceramic bodies (fabrics) and glazes, respectively. XRF of the fabrics combined with statistical analysis confirmed that sherds from the two potteries could be discriminated on the basis of major and minor element concentrations. Raman microspectroscopy was used to identify glaze inclusions, such as quartz, zircon and haematite, and estimate glaze firing temperatures as below ~700 to 800°C. These characterisations of both bodies and glazes are part of ongoing research to develop chemical profiles of known potteries, simultaneously creating a reference database for the wider identification of Australian colonial pottery products and potting practices.

THE CHANGING HOUSEHOLD AT THE WESTNEY FARMSTEAD, MANGERE, AUCKLAND

Matthew Campbell and Louise Furey
CFG Heritage

During the development of Auckland Airport's second runway we excavated the Westney farmstead, where four generations of the Westney family lived between 1854 and 1936. We had the opportunity to investigate the archaeology of the standing farmhouse and were able to date the various phases of construction reasonably closely. Historical research into the history of the Westney family allowed us to tie phases of house construction to successive Westney generations. Spatial and temporal patterns of refuse discard can also be tied to these phases. What these patterns demonstrate is changes of authority within the household as each generation of Westney boys married and bought their wives home.

ENFORCED COLONIALISM: THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, AN IRISH POLITICAL PRISONER IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND 1849-52

Denise Gaughwin
Forest Practices Authority

Dianne Snowden
University of Tasmania

Meagher was a prominent member of the Young Irelanders who were charged with treason and transported to Van Diemen's Land in 1849. Meagher was offered a Ticket of Leave which allowed him to live a normal life with some conditions imposed. Meagher was allocated the District of Ross within which he was to reside and from which he was to have no contact with his fellow Young Irelanders. Meagher first lived within the village of Ross but soon yearned for peace and arranged for the construction of a house on the shores of Lake Sorrel some 50 kilometres away on a large remote plateau known as the Central Highlands. Meagher was to live here for two years during which time he married Catherine Bennett. The archaeological remains of Meagher's house, servant's quarters, stable and jetty have recently been subject to survey and recording after having been located by a professional forester while working on a Forest Practices Plan. Aspects of the domestic life of Meagher are raised including structural arrangements and use of space, style and statement.

AUSTRALIA'S WWII DEFENCE OF THE COX PENINSULA, NT

Tim Owen
ERM

Recent archaeological survey across sections of the Cox Peninsula (due west of Darwin, NT) has seen the identification of multiple new archaeological sites relating to the unified defensive fortifications built, manned and operated during the Second World War. Survey work was precipitated as a due diligence exercise for ongoing land management; where it was not thought any historical heritage sites would be located within the designated study area. However, a preliminary survey and 'animated' discussions with local residents soon provided a different picture of the Peninsula. The picture presented was one that saw extensive fortifications constructed across West Point, radar camp 105 at Gilruth Point and possibly previously unknown plane crash sites. Formal survey work confirmed the presence of a number of new sites, some with extensive archaeological remains that presented evidence for daily life on Australia's frontier. This paper will detail the outcomes of the survey work on portions of the Peninsula, provide an insight into the historical research undertaken to positively identify a crashed Curtiss P-40 Kittyhawk Fighter and provide an overview of required ongoing management needed to conserve these sites from potential risks: increased visitor numbers, urban expansion and coastal erosion.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES OF COLONIAL WATER MANAGEMENT IN VICTORIA'S CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

Peter Davies and Susan Lawrence
La Trobe University

The scarce and unpredictable nature of water supply in Australia has shaped the human use of this continent for millennia. From the beginnings of white settlement colonists dealt with many of the challenges still faced by today's urban, industrial society. This paper presents a new project that will investigate the cultural landscapes created by water management during the colonial period (1835-1901) using Victoria's Central Highlands region as a case study. Surviving archaeological evidence of water management systems will be identified and documented in order to analyse physical responses to the challenges posed by climate and topography when capturing, storing, transporting, and using water for industrial, agricultural, and domestic purposes. Physical and documentary evidence will be integrated to address key questions relating to the adaptation of technology in new environments and industries, changes in water management strategies through time, and the environmental effects of different kinds and scales of water technology. In this study water is a focus for examining a range of complex relationships between people and the environment, integrating evidence of small-scale, local activities with a broader landscape approach that will produce understandings of changes to land use, landscape and environment at a regional level.

EARLY POTTERY FROM THE BRICKFIELDS

Mary Casey
Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd

This paper focuses on the waster pits associated with Thomas Ball's pottery (c1801-1823) but also addresses some other significant pottery made in Sydney. Thomas Ball was a Staffordshire-trained potter operating a Pottery in the Brickfields (now the Haymarket) and produced a range of locally-made wares, a mixture of utilitarian items and decorated tablewares. The tablewares imitated Staffordshire creamwares while others were decorated with unusual green and brown floral patterns. It is likely that pottery from this site has been found in other states, notably Tasmania and possibly other early settlements. This paper briefly discusses the cataloguing process, the design of the database and our approach to reporting this site. I briefly discuss the 'Moreton Plaque' and the derivation of its design.

CREATING AN ONLINE ARTEFACT DATABASE FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: A PROGRESS REPORT

Penny Crook
La Trobe University

This paper will present progress on an eResearch project undertaken by La Trobe University to create a free, online database to store artefact recording data from historical archaeological sites across Australia. The intention of the database is to be all-inclusive and incorporate data created in multiple cataloguing systems. I will briefly outline the aims of the project, present some key areas of design intent and open the floor to discussion about the direction and detail of the proposed online database.

HMQS MOSQUITO: THE REDISCOVERY AND IDENTIFICATION OF QUEENSLAND'S FIRST WARSHIP

James William Hunter, III
Flinders University

In October 2009, the author and Mr. David Jones (Assistant Librarian, Queensland Maritime Museum) relocated the remnants of *Her Majesty's Queensland Ship [HMQS] Mosquito*, a 2nd Class torpedo boat constructed in 1883 by J.I. Thornycroft & Co. of Chiswick, United Kingdom, and delivered to the Australian colony of Queensland the following year. The vessel was one of several purchased by the colonial governments of Australia and New Zealand in response to heightened tensions between Great Britain and Imperial Russia, and subsequent fears of assault and invasion of Australasian ports by the Russian Navy. *Mosquito* was assigned to Queensland's capital Brisbane, where it spent a largely uneventful service career. Following deletion from the active duty roster, it was stripped and abandoned on the foreshore of a tributary of the Brisbane River. This paper discusses *Mosquito's* historical background, as well as the recent rediscovery and identification of its discarded remnants via archaeological investigation.

RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY AT THE HYDE PARK BARRACKS DESTITUTE ASYLUM

Peter Davies
La Trobe University

Gender, class and ethnicity have long been popular domains of inquiry in historical archaeology. Religion and spirituality, however, have been largely neglected, in spite of their central role in many people's lives. This paper uses material from the Hyde Park Barracks Destitute Asylum in Sydney to examine notions of public religion and private devotion in a nineteenth-century institutional setting. Artefacts include pages from bibles, prayer books and religious tracts, along with rosaries

and devotional medals. Their distribution provides important insight into the spiritual lives of destitute female inmates, and the wider sectarian divisions of colonial society.

A REPORT ON THE ON-GOING PEEL TOWN EXCAVATIONS, HENDERSON/NAVAL BASE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Shane Burke
University of Notre Dame Australia

Since December 2005, research has occurred at Peel town, a camp that between late 1829 to mid-1830 contained about 500 colonists associated with the Swan River's settlement. The ongoing excavations and surveys have determined that the camp is minimally disturbed and contains a rich collection of material remains. This talk describes some of the findings, preliminary interpretations regarding adaptation to new environments, and the potential the site holds for future research.

DIETARY OPTIONS IN MID NINETEENTH-CENTURY URBAN AND RURAL NEW SOUTH WALES

Natalie Blake
University of Sydney

This paper explores the results of a comparative analysis of four cesspit assemblages from mid nineteenth-century urban and rural New South Wales, with an aim to promote discussion of the possible range of dietary sources and procurement strategies used by these populations. Analysis of the faunal assemblages from adjoining cesspits at Cumberland Street, Sydney city, Hassall House in Parramatta and The Woolpack Inn, Old Marulan showed a significant difference in the dietary sources and procurement strategies between rural and urban populations in mid nineteenth-century New South Wales. The rural population consumed a variety of introduced domesticates with evidence of some home butchering, as well as some limited exploitation of native mammals. In contrast, the urban assemblages revealed a narrower range of species chosen for consumption, along with evidence that suggests an increased use of lesser quality of cuts (including the extremities of both

sheep and cattle) than is generally suggested in the historic record. The urban sites also showed extensive use of pre-butchered cuts of meat. These case studies suggest that while meat choices were governed by dietary preference, the geographical setting also influenced choice. These choices have a visible impact in the archaeological record.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISATION OF A MARITIME INDUSTRIAL FRONTIER: EXPLORING THE MARITIME CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

Annika Korsgaard
University of Sydney

The aim of this paper is to offer an archaeological framework for examining the maritime cultural landscape of a maritime industrial frontier through the analysis of the Solomon Islands, ca. 1800 to 1942. In part, this research is an offshoot of Brad Duncan's investigation that proposed a methodology for identifying maritime cultural landscapes, with particular focus on western maritime systems at a regional level (Duncan 2000). The framework offered here differs from Duncan in that it is specifically designed to investigate maritime cultural landscapes that emerged on the margins, or frontiers, of western societies in the nineteenth century. This study also follows Duncan's work on the role of maritime risk assessment and risk mitigation, whereby it explores the ways in which mariners managed risk in a maritime industrial frontier.

The Solomon Islands offers an excellent opportunity to explore the characteristics of a maritime industrial frontier owing to its role as a maritime entrepôt for European traders, whalers, missionaries, labour recruiters and plantation owners in the nineteenth century. The region is also ideal for investigating the ways in which European and Indigenous agency co-contributed to the operating maritime cultural system. The identification and analysis of 120 shipwrecks and associated elements, such as nodal activity points, maritime infrastructure and shipping routes, has enabled a holistic examination of the region with the aim of identifying maritime patterns and processes in a maritime industrial frontier

BRISBANE CITY HALL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS 2010

Converge Heritage + Community

Brisbane City Hall (BCH) is a State-listed heritage site, located at the corners of Ann, Adelaide and Albert Streets in Brisbane. The building is currently undergoing a conservation program (BCH Restoration Project). Converge Heritage + Community, the project's archaeologists, and University of Queensland archaeology students undertook an open area excavation in the Basement Level. Archaeological remains of early 20th century construction have survived, including timber beams, wooden formwork for concrete pier construction, and a large crane base for one of four metal-framed towers relating to electric Derrick cranes. As one of the largest Derrick cranes ever sent to the Commonwealth at that time, this structure is a rare example of an *in situ* component of a mechanism involved in the construction of BCH and an uncommon example of construction methods from the interwar period in Queensland. Moreover, indicators of on-site diet and social activities of the labourers have been identified, and the artefact assemblage and non-structural features provide the 'human element' to the construction of BCH and contribute to a previously overlooked story of working-class culture not captured in oral histories. As a whole the BCH Basement Level contains a rare archaeological resource which augments the significance values of place.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION INTO DAIRYING IN PHILLIP ISLAND, VICTORIA

Elizabeth McFarlane
Alpha Archaeology Pty Ltd

Undoubtedly, agricultural industries have played a vital role in the growth and evolution of our country. Phillip Island, a region located approximately 130 kilometres southeast of Melbourne, is no exception. The area was permanently set-

tled by Europeans in the 1860s, by landholders and farmers attracted by the favourable climatic conditions and fertile soils. Over the coming century or more, various agricultural industries including sheep and cattle grazing, milk and butter production and chicory, mustard, oat and hay cropping, were established in the region. Based on an excavation conducted by Alpha Archaeology in 2008, at an old farm site east of Cowes, Phillip Island, this poster will examine the different agricultural activities conducted on the farm over the last 150 years. The reasons why certain industries declined, while others grew, will be discussed, as will the implications these changes in industry had on the broader Phillip Island community.

HISTORY OF THE MONT PARK PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL PRECINCT

Alex Timms
Alpha Archaeology Pty Ltd

The Mont Park Psychiatric Hospital Precinct was constructed on the outskirts of the urban developments in Melbourne in Bundoora. Construction began in 1905, but buildings were systematically added through to 1916. Later (Between 1919-1937) buildings began to pop up in a more impromptu manner. The overall layout shows the typical spread-out style of asylums built in the early 20th Century, designed to treat patients suffering different ailments separately. Initial use of the complex was to house the mentally ill returning from the tragedies of World War One. Some of the buildings on the site have been altered substantially, however most buildings only suffered minor additions or alterations and overall the site is generally intact. The presented poster aims to illustrate the ongoing research project on the Mont Park Psychiatric Hospital Precinct which represents a unique example of built historic heritage in Australia.

VICTORIAN 2009/10 BUSHFIRE RECOVERY – “DISASTER TO OPPORTUNITY”: THE POST-FIRE HERITAGE ASSESSMENT PROCESS ON PUBLIC LAND

John Sullivan
Parks Victoria

Jana Boulet
Victorian Department of Sustainability & Environment/
Parks Victoria

In February 2009, Victoria experienced the most devastating bushfires in Australia's history. In addition to the tragic loss of 173 lives, more than 400,000 hectares of public and private land were burned, of which 65% consisted of state forest, parks and conservation reserves. There is no doubt that the scale and intensity of these fires will have significant implications for the long-term recovery of the social, economic, cultural and environmental values of the fire affected areas.

In response to the unprecedented impacts of the 'Black Saturday' fires, the Department of Sustainability & Environment and Parks Victoria embarked on a large-scale Fire Recovery Program to address visitor services, natural values management and cultural values management on the Public Land Estate, planned with a strong emphasis on community engagement and involvement.

A formally recognised process was developed for undertaking initial impact and risk assessments to historic places, the results of which were used to inform an extensive survey program and, where appropriate, implement projects to address the rehabilitation of these places. The purpose of this poster will be to highlight the achievements of the Fire Recovery Program in historic place management following large-scale fire events, but also to identify opportunities for improving future fire recovery efforts on public land.

Please note: copies of the final report to the land management agencies and field data collection forms will be available for viewing at the conference.

HEADSTONE RETRIEVAL AT TOOWONG CEMETERY: ANNUAL NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK ACTIVITY

Hilda Maclean
University of Queensland

During the early 1970s, the Brisbane City Council, in a scheme to create open parkland within Toowong Cemetery, ordered the removal of hundreds of headstones deemed to be unsightly. These were broken up and used to fill in the creek running through the cemetery. Since National Archaeology Week 2005, archaeologists from the University of Queensland in association with the Friends of Toowong Cemetery, have been excavating the creek as a public archaeology event. Conducted over

three-days, volunteer diggers are drawn from primary and secondary schools and the general public.

Piecing together the headstones, the inscriptions are recorded. Locating the original grave site from fragmentary inscriptions introduces the skills of the genealogist to the field historical archaeology. Previously unrecorded genealogical data is uncovered, benefiting family and local historians with an interest in Brisbane's largest cemetery.

DEVELOPING THE LIST: PORTRAIT OF A LOCAL GOVERNMENT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Jane Austen
Planning Environment & Transport, Gold Coast City Council

Generally, archaeologists employed by GCCC have tended to operate within an advisory and policy making role in relation to heritage matters. This role has typically had two main aims;

- To provide cultural heritage management support and advice to various branches in the local government organisation, particularly with regard to development within the city that may effect places of heritage significance.
- To participate in the development of policy and programs to promote, manage and protect items and places of heritage significance within the city. Often this involves public educational and consultation activities.

Following a review of the *Queensland Heritage Act* in 2008, local governments were obliged to develop a formal local heritage register through which relevant places of cultural heritage significance could be recorded, managed and protected. GCCC already provided, through the GCCC planning scheme, for the recognition of some places of cultural heritage significance however, a systematic evaluation and identification of places of heritage significance on the Gold Coast was yet to be undertaken. In 2010, the GCCC Heritage Team archaeologists began the process of developing a considered and professional response to the *Queensland Heritage Act* requirement to formalise a local heritage register and that has put GCCC archaeologists back out in the field.

REVISITATION – APPLYING THE PRINCIPLES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE TO RE-ASSESS SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE: A CASE STUDY FROM WESTERN ARNHAM LAND

Tristen Jones
Australian National University

The ARC Linakge Project, “Baiyini, Macassans, Balanda and Bininj: a case study of culture contact in north Western Arnhem Land”, is investigating the timings of culture contact between Indonesians, Europeans and the local Indigenous communities in Western Arnhem Land, concentrating on the Wellington Range area southwest of the Goulburn Islands. The poster will present the initial findings from applying scientific

technologies in the analysis of earthenware collected at the Anuru Bay site. These technologies have allowed the investigators of the project to expand on our current knowledge of the landscape of cultural encounters between peoples in western Arnhem Land.



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