

NEWSLETTER

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STATE OF THE ART

ACT NEWS

Compiled by Richard Morrison

HERITAGE DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT, WATER, HERITAGE AND THE ARTS (DEWHA)

Economic Stimulus Package – When the Senate passed the national economic stimulus package on 13/2/09 the Greens announced that part of the package was for heritage:

‘The government is further prepared to quarantine \$60 million for projects involving the preservation of: National heritage-listed buildings and historic properties managed by the National Trust; Community heritage projects including locally significant buildings; and Natural heritage projects such as walking trails and upgrade of public spaces.’

At the time of writing there has been no formal Australian Government announcement about the content of this heritage aspect of the package.

HCOANZ – The Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand met in Adelaide on 12 February 2009. Discussion included: the review of the Environment Protection and Heritage (Ministers) Council's Cooperative National Heritage Agenda; the implications of the current economic situation for heritage management; and the implications of the possible signing of the UNESCO Convention on Underwater Cultural Heritage.

Heritage Working Group – The first meeting of the group, formed to advise the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts on establishing a stronger economic case for heritage protection in Australia (described in the last Newsletter), with the Minister was in Sydney on 16 February 2009. In particular, the group will advise on potential strategic partnerships to maximise awareness of Australia's unique heritage assets and to increase private and public investment in conserving these assets for current and future generations. They will also provide advice on the best way to use the heritage component of the economic stimulus package to achieve optimum long term heritage and economic outcomes for Australia.

Working Together: Managing National Heritage Places – has recently been released by DEWHA. It has been prepared for place owners and managers to assist in the day-to-day management of these places and is a user-friendly guide which introduces the reader to the National Heritage management process. Copies have been sent to all place owner/managers of National Heritage List places. Positive feedback has been received from management groups, state government and individual place managers. The publication is available on-line from:

www.environment.gov.au/heritage/publications/protecting/working-together-national.html

Working Together: Managing Commonwealth Heritage Places – has also just been released by DEWHA. It has been developed for Commonwealth agencies to assist them in

understanding the management requirements for Commonwealth Heritage places. The publication has been distributed to most Commonwealth agencies and key consultants and has been well received by the sector and consultants alike. The publication is available on-line from: www.environment.gov.au/heritage/publications/protecting/working-together-commonwealth.html

Richard Morrison

CANBERRA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Canberra Archaeological Society Inc has been busy with local historical archaeology. Last year we presented the Crinigan's Hut site to the ASHA conference, having completed conservation of the site and signage. Unfortunately the planned open day in November fell on the only day it rained seriously in ACT last year, and wind and hail forced abandonment of the festivities.

This ACT Heritage registered site will now be featured in festivities on Saturday 4 April during Heritage Week.

Signs were also erected on two Indigenous stone procurement sites through collaboration with the National Trust (ACT).

CAS holds lectures each month and sends a newsletter 'Old News' to members. See the CAS website www.cas.asn.au for copies of our consultation guide and other reports.

Helen Cooke

NSW NEWS

No News

NEW ZEALAND NEWS

Compiled by Rick McGovern-Wilson

QUEEN'S REDOUBT JANUARY 2009

A short but productive dig and further restoration work were undertaken at Queen's Redoubt over New Year. The contribution of an American team of eleven from Wyoming organised by Dr Dudley Gardner of Western Wyoming College is gratefully acknowledged. They not only provided the incentive for the work but also 3/4 of the people-power. The Americans hale from 3 small towns in western Wyoming – Evanston, Mountain View and Rock Springs, and most have a connection through being involved as volunteers at Fort Bridger, which is the largest historic site in Western Wyoming (about 6 times bigger than Queen's Redoubt with a big on-site museum & separate interpretation centre). They were all willing to come out to NZ and work for a week at QR before touring for another week or so. Another incentive was to escape the snow & minus 20 degree weather in Wyoming at present. Six of the visitors stayed in the new Pokeno Motel, which being less than 100

metres from the redoubt, is nicely located for future visitors when the site is developed further.

The fieldwork involved an archaeological excavation in the redoubt adjacent to the SE bastion area which had been partially investigated in 1992, and further restoration work on the earthworks. In addition, the form and size of the SE bastion was further defined. The east side wall is now substantially complete, and work has begun on the south wall. The round shaped protrusion is the partially-excavated ditch around the SE bastion (see photo), which surmounted by a replicated blockhouse, will be a major feature of the restored redoubt.

The Queen's Redoubt Trust has recently learned from Franklin District Council that a proposal to build a quarry haul road which would have been constructed on a paper road on the south side of the redoubt property has been dropped. The QR Trust (and other affected landowners) strenuously opposed the proposed haul road. It would have had a very adverse impact on the Queen's Redoubt project (from reduced opportunities and heavy quarry trucks lumbering past a few metres from the redoubt) and compromised the existing vision corridors. The Trust is now planning to resume discussions with Franklin DC with regard to acquiring the paper road and using it for the main access to the redoubt and the proposed parking area, visitor centre and war memorial.



Excavation underway at the Queen's redoubt site in Pokeno, New Year 2009. The restored east parapet and firing platform is clearly visible. The rounded feature in the foreground is the SE bastion on which a blockhouse stood to allow enfilading fire along the ditches.

Neville Ritchie

NORTHERN TERRITORY NEWS

No News

SOUTH AUSTRALIA NEWS

No News

VICTORIA NEWS

No News

WESTERN AUSTRALIA NEWS

Compiled by Shane Burke

FREMANTLE ROCKS

The City of Fremantle may have found its archaeological answer to The Rocks in Sydney and Casselden Place in Melbourne. Samantha Bolton, Kelly Fleming and Jack McIlroy spent much of 2008 removing demolition debris and landfill from Pioneer Park, in downtown Fremantle, uncovering substantial archaeological remains from the early days of the port city.

The archaeological investigation was initiated by the city's Heritage Architect, Agnieszka Kiera. It was the first step in the implementation of the Phillimore Street Integrated Precinct Master Plan adopted by the City of Fremantle, the Fremantle Port Authority and the Public Transportation Authority aimed at better connecting the city centre with the harbour and quay. The project was funded by a grant from Lotterywest with additional funding from Fremantle City Council.

The archaeological project involved eleven exploratory trenches in Pioneer Park and one larger open area excavation.

Fremantle was founded in 1829 at the mouth of the Swan River. The park extends across the original Swan River shoreline. The project identified extensive building remains dating from at least 1844, and probably earlier, buried under demolition debris and landfill in the park, at depths ranging from 30cm to 1.40m. These structural remains included walls of a limestone cottage with an adjacent cobbled yard and well, walls and floors of houses and an outhouse, foundations of a boarding house and an adjacent footpath along with archaeological deposits associated with a late 1800s saw mill and timber works and the locally famous Uglieland fun park of the 1920s. Residents were mixed socio-economically and included tradesmen and families who worked in maritime industries while John Forrest, a major figure in the history of Western Australia and its first premier, owned one of the lots. It is evident that much more remains to be uncovered.

As well as the buildings that were uncovered, the park is highly likely to contain buried artefact caches in the form of former communal cesspits, rubbish pits and outdoor toilets or dunnies that were filled in with all manner of unwanted household artefacts when they were no longer required. The passing of the centuries turns such features into inadvertent time capsules. The artefacts they contain were not historically selected; they were not intended to give an impression of anything to anyone. No one ever expected this material to see the light of day again. These time capsules are democratic. Analysis of their contents in the 21st century can provide an insight into the lives of the early settlers and later inhabitants of Fremantle in the 1800s, an insight different to that obtained from written records alone. John and Jill Citizen, newly established on the shores of Western Australia and who may themselves have been illiterate nevertheless wrote their own personal history in the artefacts they discarded and left behind, and in the shadowed remains of the homes in which they once lived.

The park also has a time marker, invaluable on an archaeological site. All but two lots were demolished around 1906 to clear the area for the proposed western terminus of the transcontinental railway, a terminus that in the end was never built in Fremantle. The stratigraphic horizon resulting from the demolition debris and land filling that immediately followed forms a time marker across the site. Anything found stratigraphically below this layer can be confidently dated to before 1906.

The Pioneer Park site is a microcosm of early Fremantle from the gentry-owned lots along Phillimore Street facing the Swan River estuary, to the homes of fishermen a few metres away, to the boarding house along Short Street, the smoke-belching Lion Timber Mill and the later Uglieland fun park. This is a social mix unlikely to be seen in an Australian city block today.

The park is located directly opposite the main public transportation hub in Fremantle where bus and train services come together at the junction of Market and Phillimore streets. It is close to a ferry terminal and passenger cruise ship terminal. It is also on Market Street, a main thoroughfare to the busiest part of Fremantle, in itself a tourist draw. Thousands of residents and visitors use this public transport hub daily, passing the park site as they walk to the main shopping areas and 'Cappuccino Strip' of South Terrace. Pioneer Park is the first public facility they encounter, and during the course of the excavation immense public interest was evident in the site with extensive exposure on television, radio and in newspapers.

The Pioneer Park site has aesthetic significance for residents and visitors alike, related to its potential to display the building remains of both the early settlers in Fremantle and those who lived there nearly a century later. It has historical significance in relation to the early settlement and development of Fremantle and its association with one of the state's major historical figures, John Forrest. It has scientific significance in relation to its ability to answer archaeological research questions based on an interpretation of its building development and its buried artefact caches. It has social significance related to its potential to become a central downtown focus linking Fremantle's past to its present.



The photo shows the main 1840s cottage (Tibbets' cottage), cobblestone yard and well

Many cities across the globe have building ruins on display. Few have them in such a central location. For the city of Fremantle, the location of Pioneer Park provides an unparalleled opportunity in a major Australian city to conserve and display the remains of its pioneer days.

The archaeological team developed a Conservation Plan for the park and recommended that Fremantle City Council adopt a policy of making Pioneer Park the historic gateway to Fremantle. For residents and visitors entering and leaving the city through the main transport hub, their first and last impressions of Fremantle can be 'Old Freo,' evoked by the displayed ruins of the pioneers' homes spread across the park.

It was also recommended that prominent acknowledgment should be made in any public display of 'Older Freo', the pre-European occupation of the area by the Nyungar people.

Fremantle City Council has engaged a team of heritage architects to review the recommendations in the plan and suggest ways to put the ruins, now reburied as an interim conservation measure, on permanent display.

Jack McIlroy

ARCHAEOLOGY NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Honours theses

There were a range of Honours' theses completed in 2008 with relevance to historical archaeology or the historical era.

BALDISSERI, Bradie. 2008. Big things from small packages: Understanding the factors that cause variation in Australian Indigenous beads

BOTT, Katrina, 2008. The Clements Collection: An investigation into the Collection and Interpretation of Aboriginal Material Culture from the Pilbara Region of Western Australia

CHECCHI, John. 2008. Towards the Archaeology of the Vine. An ethno-archaeological study of the techniques and technologies employed by the Italian Winemakers of Perth

ELDER, J. 2008. To what extent are Western Australian Tombstones erected at New Norcia, Pinjarra and east Perth cemeteries from 1830-1890 a reflection of social groups in society at that time?

GOULDS, Leonard. 2008. Worthwhile Enterprise or White Elephant? The reconstruction and replication of military sites from Roman Britain and its contribution to modern appreciation of Roman times

LENGKEEK, Vivien. 2008 Approaches to the historical archaeology of lighthouses: A case study of the Breaksea Island lighthouse complex

MONKS, Daniel: 2008 Authority in Isolation. A study of Authority and Social Organisation in a Survival Situation

SMITH, Stafford. 2008. Early Pilbara Headstations: Spatiality and Social Relations

Applied Maritime Archaeology postgraduate degrees

2008 saw the first intake of postgraduate students in the Applied Maritime Archaeology postgraduate courses. The students completed 8 units in maritime archaeology, and two students are currently completing their Masters research theses to complete the requirements of the Master (Applied Maritime Archaeology). The degrees are jointly awarded by the University of Western Australia and The Western Australian Museum.

Publications

Rodrigues, J. (2009). An Amnesty Assessed. Human Impact on Shipwreck Sites: the Australian Case *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 38(1): 153-162.

Paterson, A. G. (2008). *The Lost Legions: Culture Contact in Colonial Australia*. Walnut Creek, CA, Alta Mira Press.

Fieldwork and research

In 2008 we began work on a national study of historical rock art funded by the ARC (DP0877463: Prof Paul Taçon, Griffith University; Dr June Ross, UNE; Dr Sally May, ANU; and Dr Alistair Paterson, UWA) titled 'Picturing change: 21st Century perspectives on recent Australian rock art, especially that from the European contact period'. This project is described thus: "Australia, long known for its prehistoric rock art of world heritage value, will now also be known for its unique and diverse body of contact rock art. This project will benefit tourism in remote regions, many of which are or are near World Heritage Areas

(e.g. Kakadu, Uluru, Blue Mountains). Contemporary indigenous knowledge about important cross cultural landscapes will be synthesised along with other new knowledge to assist with the protection of sites, the development of new management plans and applications to place particular groups of sites on a new UNESCO World Heritage rock art list. Aboriginal participants will receive research skills training and both individuals and communities will reconnect to significant remote places." The project has been presented at several national conference (AAA, 2008) and international conferences (WAC 2008, American Anthropological Association 2008, Society for Historical Archaeology 2009). Fieldwork in 2008 involved field recording in Ngarlarma country in the Pilbara (directed by Paterson) and in western Arnhem Land (directed by Tacon and May). In 2009 fieldwork is planned for Arnhem Land and Central Australia (Ross). We have several students working on the project. If you have an interest in the project please contact the researchers.

Alistair Paterson

QUEENSLAND NEWS

Compiled by Karen Murphy

LAST SURVIVING 19TH CENTURY BREWER? LOST THEN FOUND

The Queensland Museum recently commenced research into 19th century beer breweries located within the Brisbane CBD. This research project essentially resulted from a lunchtime collaboration by the Queensland Museum's Curator of Archaeology (MCW) and the Cultures and Histories Collection Manager (NTH), producing some unexpected results. The team's expectation was that there would be very little evidence of the original breweries preserved, largely as a result of the development-driven regime of the 1970s and 1980s. The expectation was that Brisbane's twelve 19th century inner-city breweries had been destroyed by urban development. In addition, Brisbane has a long history of being inundated by destructive floodwaters. Indeed the area would appear to be at the time of first settlement largely dense sub-tropical rainforest, likely reliant on intermittent flooding, according to accounts from the convict period (Steele 1975:28-29).

This general impression of significant destruction of the archaeological brewing resource was pleasantly revised following an initial investigation for the archaeological remains of the West End Brewery. Situated on the south side of the Brisbane River, the West End Brewery was constructed in 1886 and soon after was shipping 120 hogshead of beer through the nearby South Brisbane wharves to northern ports each week (Deutscher 1999: 188). Its central feature was an ornate four storey tower, which formed the core of the brewery.

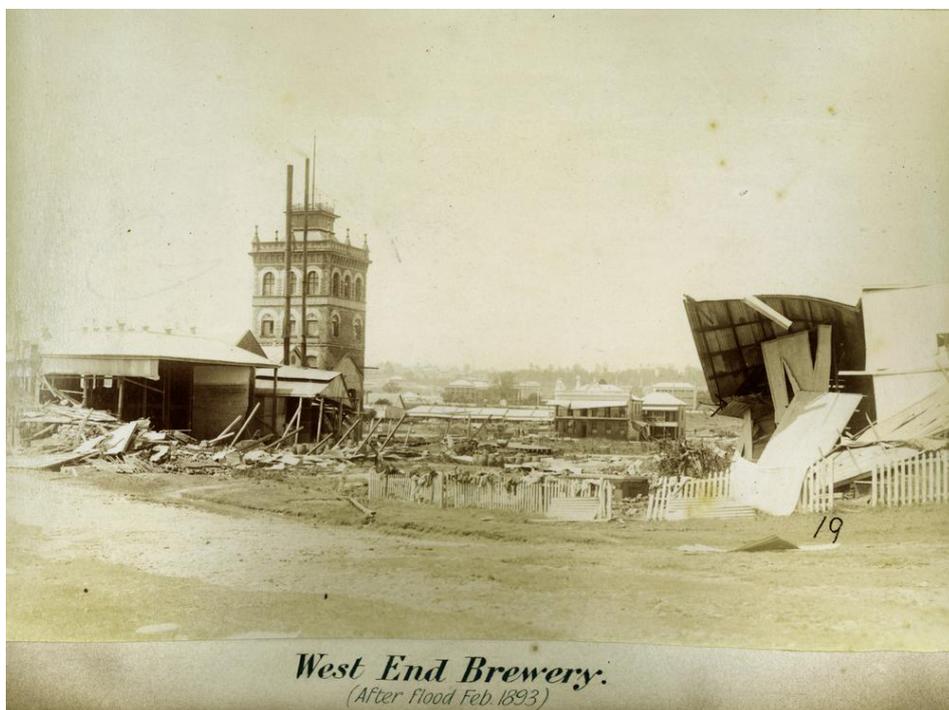
Since the brewery's initial construction in 1886 the site was subject to a number of significant flood events due to its close proximity to the Brisbane River¹. The first flood event to significantly affect the brewery was in 1890 (Figure 1), with the rear of the building

¹ Presently on display at the Queensland Museum as part of the Queensland 150th celebrations is a latex section undertaken following archaeological excavations by the former curator of archaeology Richard Robbins. The section provides a clear record of past flood events and their impact on South Brisbane.

washed away and the loss of 500 hogshead of beer (Deutsher 1999: 189). The flood of 1893, representing the largest flood on record, was a far more powerful event. During this flood the brewery lost its corrugated wings (Figure 2). The central core of the construction survived this event and, following the flood, reconstruction at the brewery resulted in the original brick tower being further developed with significant brick extensions (Figure 3).



Figure 1: The West End Brewery following the 1890 flood (source: John Oxley Library, image number 2795-0001-0001).



West End Brewery.
(After Flood Feb. 1893)

Figure 2: The Brewery following the more significant 1893 flood (source: John Oxley Library, image no. API-057-01-0012).

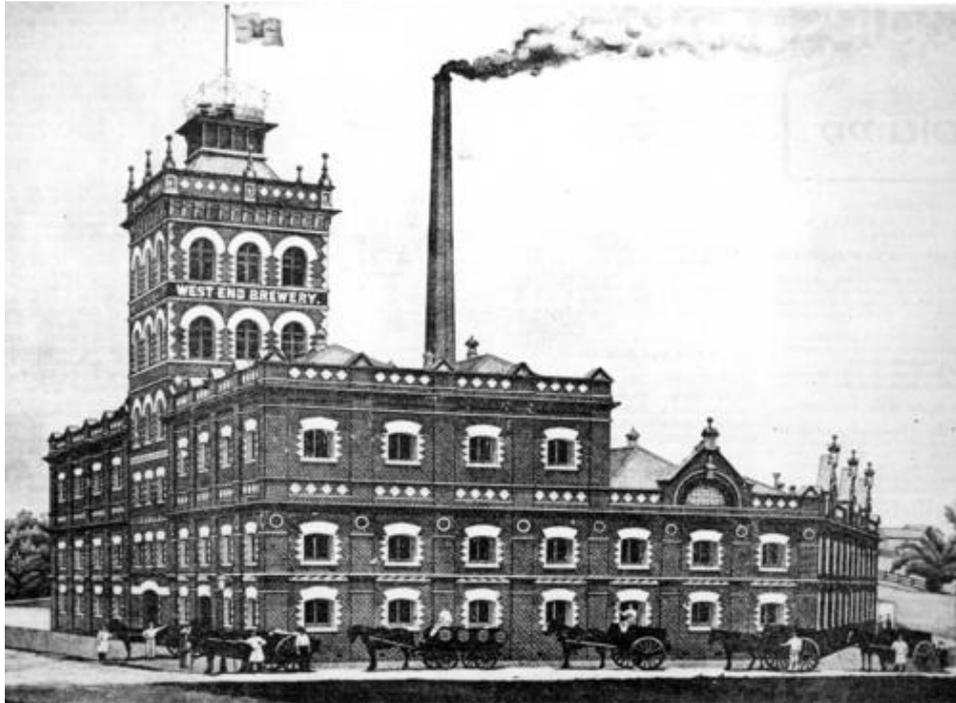


Figure 3: West End brewery following construction of the elaborate brick wings circa 1896 (source: John Oxley Library image number 159529)

Currently, the Queensland Theatre Company's headquarters is located directly upon the original site of the West End brewery. Recent investigation of the Queensland Theatre Company site in early February 2009 revealed the existence of a number of features that may be directly attributed to the original brewery.

The preliminary survey revealed that a significant section of the original West End Brewery tower has been incorporated into the Queensland Theatre Company building, including original internal walls delineated by bricked-in windows and original rooflines delineated by white mortar (Figure 4). Specifically, the original facade has been bricked over and rendered with modern bricks (Figure 5). However, internally there is a 7 metre high section of the original wall. This wall most likely represents the eastern wall of the original tower, as demonstrated by a number of bricked-in windows encompassing at least two storeys. In addition, the original northern wall of an 1890s extension exists, including a steel "I" beam indicating where a substantial first floor was once located.

Externally, footpath improvement works by the Brisbane City Council along Montague Road have revealed the foundations of the extension walls constructed sometime after the 1893 flood. This consists mostly of rendered concrete representing the foundations of the wall (Figure 6); however a single brick was recovered by construction workers for the Queensland Museum reference collection.

The investigation into the West End Brewery shows the potential archaeological information encompassed within Brisbane's CBD. In addition, this ongoing investigation demonstrates the archaeological record that may possibly contribute toward the understanding of beer brewing in 19th century Brisbane. Further investigation of a number of identified brewery

sites within the Brisbane CBD is scheduled to continue over the calendar year. As this is only the first of the 12 inner city brewery sites to be investigated the initial results are quite encouraging.

References

Deutsher, K.M. 1999. *The Breweries of Australia: A History*. Lothian Press, Port Melbourne.

Steele, J.G. 1975. *Brisbane Town in Convict Days 1824-1842*. University of Queensland Press, St. Lucia.

Michael C. Westaway and Nicholas T. Hadnutt (Queensland Museum)



Figure 4: Bricked-in window and mortar roofline, most likely representing the interior of the West End Brewery tower.



Figure 5: The red brick façade concealing the remains of the original brewery tower.



Figure 6: Brisbane City Council trench exposing the Montague Road wall of the post 1893 extension to the brewery.

AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, NOOSA, DECEMBER 2008

The annual Australian Archaeological Association Conference (AAA) was held in early December 2008 at the glorious Queensland Sunshine Coast destination of Noosa. It was good to see a wide range of papers from across the disciplines of archaeology with

presenters covering topics of historical archaeology, Indigenous archaeology and work carried out by Australian archaeologist overseas. More than 300 delegates attended the 3-day conference (a record for a single association conference), with 12 different sessions and over 90 papers presented. The keynote speaker, Paul Bahn, regaled us with his archaeological adventures on Easter Island, reminding some of us of the romantic notions of archaeology that got us interested in the first place!

Historical archaeology featured in its own session “Current Research and Future Directions for Historical Archaeology in Australia” chaired by Natalie Franklin and Karen Murphy. The session included topics on early mining and timber settlements, Burke and Wills, public advocacy, frontier conflict, and ritual and magic. One of the features of the conference was integration of the disciplines, with historical topics being found in a range of other sessions including those on rock art research, uses of technology, and research in consulting and heritage management. A particularly interesting session - “Archaeology of the Recent Past” - addressed issues of Indigenous engagement and involvement in areas as diverse as the archaeology of Aboriginal missions, pastoral landscapes and the Cold War.

The well-attended conference dinner was held at the Noosa Australis Lakes Resort, with the tone of the evening set by dancing, awards and merriment. A very enjoyable post-conference field trip continued the flavour of the conference with a cruise up the Noosa Everglades. Commentary by Karen Murphy and Ian McNiven painted the picture of the extended landscapes, both historical and Indigenous.

The increasing presence of historical archaeology at the AAA conference shows the breadth of interest in our discipline and its healthy state. We look forward to continuing interaction at the next AAA conference, to be held in Adelaide in December 2009.

Karen Murphy (University of Queensland) and Geraldine Mate (Queensland Museum)

QUEENSLAND MUSEUM HISTORICAL REFERENCE COLLECTION

Queensland Museum has recently initiated a project aimed at producing a reference collection for historical artefacts in Queensland. The aim of the project is to develop a typological reference series from firm chronological contexts for use by researchers. The collection will be housed in drawers which will make accessing the collection relatively straightforward. In addition an on-line version of the collection is planned. An informal workshop held at the museum in late 2008 identified a number of issues in relation to historical archaeological artefact identification and storage. The value of establishing a reference collection with an associated on-line database was recommended by all those present. The workshop benefited greatly from the contributions of Ilka Schacht who has recently submitted her PhD thesis on the issues surrounding the management of historical archaeology collections.

It is anticipated that the first phase of this project will target bottles, ceramics and bricks with a Queensland context. This stage will be commencing shortly. Later phases will include Chinese ceramics, nails, bricks and munitions. Should you wish to contribute to the development of the reference collection, please contact Geraldine Mate (Geraldine.mate@gm.qld.gov.au) or Michael Westaway (Michael.westaway@gm.qld.gov.au) at the Queensland Museum.

Geraldine Mate and Michael Westaway (Queensland Museum)

TASMANIA NEWS

Compiled by Greg Jackman

PORT ARTHUR HISTORIC MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

The 2009 Port Arthur Summer Program “Going Potty” by all measures was a total crack-up. Comprising three main elements, the 2009 program kept an enthusiastic team of 15 entertained for three weeks on a range of excavations and collections-related projects at the spectacular Port Arthur Historic Site.

The principal foci of the pottery research project, supporting PhD research by La Trobe university student Anthony Bagshaw, were situated at Brickfield Hill close to the PAHSMA Admin Centre, and to the south at Brick Point, midway along Carnarvon Bay. The excavations at Brickfield Hill recovered considerable quantities of pottery manufactured by a local potter during the 1890s but did not succeed in finding the 1840s convict kilns historically documented for the area. Work at Brick Point yielded extremely promising results with regard to an earlier (1830s-) convict pottery, with the sites of two possible kilns being archaeologically examined. The work resulted in the recovery of numerous and varied examples of convict pottery as well as the rediscovery of an early 1830s convict brick kiln.

The Public Archaeology Program, based at the former convict sawpits on the oval, also proved a major success. The public program included the ever popular casual public dig where visitors were encouraged to try their hands at excavating. A new offering for 2009 was ‘Dig Port Arthur’, a twice daily hour long structured activity session for families with children that took participants through the complete archaeological process; from excavation, finds recovery and cleaning, through to illustration and story-telling. The public program was run by PAHSMA Conservation Project Officer Annita Waghorn in conjunction with Education Consultant Sarah Satchell.

The 2009 Archaeology Summer Program also maintained the momentum on collections management, with Consultant Archaeologist Jenny Porter running the temporary archaeology laboratory situated in the former Port Arthur Police Station.

UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA SUMMER SCHOOL

The ongoing campaign to include archaeology as a subject at the University of Tasmania was given a major boost during January and February through the running of an inaugural summer school in historical archaeology. The unit was coordinated by Assoc. Professor Hamish Maxwell Stewart, Senior Lecturer in the UTas School of History and Classics. The summer school provided an introduction to historical archaeology, focusing on the treatment and experience of convict labour in Van Diemen’s Land. The unit comprised a combination of lectures and fieldwork including four days of site work supervised by the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority.

It is hoped that the success of the summer school will help lead to the establishment of full-year units in archaeology aimed at both undergraduate and post-graduate level students.

LAKE MARGARET POWER STATION REDEVELOPMENT

Work on one of Tasmania's most challenging infrastructure upgrade and cultural heritage projects, the Lake Margaret power scheme redevelopment, is at an advanced stage. Situated near Queenstown in the heart of Tasmania's rugged west coast, the scheme was commenced in 1914 by the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company to provide an alternative to wood fuel for copper smelting operations at the nearby Mt Lyell mine. The scheme, which comprises an upper station containing seven generator sets and a lower station containing a single set, was purchased by the State Government owned Hydro Electric Commission in 1985. One of the oldest and most historically significant power generation systems in Australia, the Lake Margaret scheme was listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register in February 2007.

The current redevelopment works include a total overhaul of the generator sets at the upper station and replacement of the upper wood-stave pipeline by a new pipeline constructed from Alaskan yellow cedar. The lower station, mothballed in 1994, is to be augmented by a mini hydro scheme, which will enable the original station and machinery to be on public view. The project is being informed by input from Hydro Tasmania Consulting and Austral Tasmania, which is preparing a Heritage Impact Assessment for the lower station mini-hydro scheme and an inventory of moveable cultural heritage. The heritage management processes are being independently audited by Austral Archaeology as part of Hydro Tasmania's internal environmental auditing systems.

Greg Jackman

GENERAL ITEMS

THE EXTANT REMAINS OF PRIVATE HYDRAULIC POWER SYSTEMS IN SYDNEY

The contribution of water based hydraulic power to Newcastle, Melbourne and Sydney by public companies between the sunset of steam powering the late 19th century, and the introduction of public electricity in the early 20th century, is generally well documented (Bairstow, 1986; Cowan, 1997; and Pierce, 2008).

However, as well as the main public systems, there were numerous private hydraulic power systems operating in the same period. Research undertaken by the author over the past two years has identified the extant remains of some public system equipment, but also the remnants of a number of private systems in Sydney. Whilst people may be aware of the public system contribution to the city's power needs, the important contribution of private systems should not be overlooked.

The private systems in Sydney containing remnants include:

- Argyle Stores, The Rocks,
- Birt's Wharf, Pyrmont,
- Building 89, Garden Is.,

- Parbury's Stores, The Rocks,
- Powerhouse, Cockatoo Is.,
- Railway Workshops, Eveleigh,
- Railway Workshops, Chullora,
- Walsh Bay Wharves, The Rocks.

Of these eight systems, the remnants at Garden Is., Eveleigh and Chullora are almost complete including the pump/s, the accumulator/s, water storage tanks, control valves and some piping. However, only Garden Is. and Eveleigh maintain pipe connections to, or examples of, equipment driven by the hydraulic system. At Garden Is. there are five whips (crane jibs) on the outside of Building 89 that were driven by hydraulic power. At Eveleigh there are strikers, presses, and spring making equipment from the hydraulic era either in-situ or on display, as well as the 1500 ton capacity Davy forge with its intensifier in Bay 1. The only remaining direct steam driven pump is the Fielding & Platt pump in the hydraulic powerhouse at Eveleigh.

The Cockatoo Is. powerhouse contains two Charles Ruwolt hydraulic pumps (4" bore and 8" stroke with a capacity of 120 gal/min at 1500psi) driven by 170BHP electric motors, but the accumulator/s are missing. Any equipment originally driven by the hydraulic power system is missing.

Within the original Parbury's stores on Windmill St, now Publicis Mojo Advertising, there is an in-situ accumulator (Hickson Rd. level), wool bale lifts, a goods lift and a passenger lift.

At Wharf 8/9 on Walsh Bay the electrically driven horizontal pumps (5" bore and 24" stroke) connected to a 65 Hp electric motor exist within an area that is now a public restaurant. Also extant and in-situ is a hydraulically powered goods lift. The wool bale lift and the accumulator at this site are no longer in their original position.

Probably the best known remnants of hydraulic power in Sydney are the whips on the eastern wall of Campbell's Stores at Circular Quay West and the whip on the wall in the courtyard of the Argyle Stores building on Argyle St. Campbell's Stores was a customer of the Sydney Hydraulic Power Co., the public supplier in Sydney from 1891 to 1975. The Argyle Stores had an independent system installed c1885 by Isaac Ellis to power the existing whip (south wing) and one or two goods lifts in the north wing. It was powered by a small gas engine driving a 3 cylinder pump, with an accumulator located next to the pump. The only remnant of this system is the whip on the wall which has recently undergone significant conservation works by its owner, Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority.

Heritage Protection of Hydraulic Remains

Many remnants of hydraulic power in Sydney are recognised for their value, and well protected due to their location in recognised heritage space or within classified buildings such as Building 89 on Garden Island, Wharf 8/9 at Walsh Bay, the Argyle Stores in the Rocks, and the Railway Workshops at Eveleigh, now Australian Technology Park.

However, some remnants have been located in buildings that are significant buildings, where there is current, or likely, refurbishment to be undertaken. In fact one hydraulic bullion lift was located behind a 'modern' partition wall in one of the 'refurbished' bank buildings in George St. This had only been discovered by management some weeks before

this research project started and it may well be under threat of future change to the building ownership and/or function.

The big question – is that all there is?

Because hydraulic mechanisms are most likely located in the basements of buildings, and because they are no longer operative, there could well be some excellent examples of cylinders, whips, control mechanisms, stop valves and electro-mechanical control components still extant in some of Sydney's older buildings.

As the era of hydraulic power has been mostly forgotten it is essential that any remnants from the public or private systems are identified and recorded by heritage professionals so that they are not inadvertently, or deliberately, destroyed in refurbishment projects.

To this end readers are invited to contact the author if they can supply any information on the remains of any of Sydney's hydraulic systems, or if they had experience installing or using hydraulic systems in the past.

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AN ARCHAEOLOGY OF TWENTIETH CENTURY BACKYARDS: SOME REFERENCES FOR GETTING STARTED

The following initial reference list is based on information provided by respondents to a message posted on the ASHA Discussion Group (22/01/09) in response to my request for references to archaeological studies of twentieth century suburban backyards. Stuart Read added in a considerable number of unpublished reports held in the NSW Heritage Branch Library. My overall impression is that there is little documented in the way of backyard archaeology related to 20th century activities.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA MANAGEMENT AND GIS SYMPOSIUM



Archaeological data management and GIS symposium

Tuesday 3rd March 1pm-5pm
Glenorchy Civic Centre
Cooper Street, Glenorchy (behind Big W – see over for map and parking).

Tasmania has a wealth of historic archaeological resources, and some excellent work has been done over the last 20 or so years in investigating and documenting that resource. With a heightened emphasis being placed on archaeology in Tasmania, a growing amount of data is emerging – as are issues in how best to manage that data and make it as accessible as possible.

Some great work is being done by government agencies and individual practitioners in managing data, however the state is still falling short in archaeological data management.

This forum will bring together archaeologists, heritage/land managers, planners, data managers etc in an informal discussion, to see what is being done, where we're falling short, and to scope possible directions for better management in future. Tasmanian archaeologists, government agencies and GIS professionals will deliver short examples of the work being done so far.

**This is a free event, but please RSVP to Brad Williams by Feb 24th –
bwilliams@gcc.tas.gov.au**

Supported by:



in conjunction with **CULTURAL HERITAGE PRACTITIONERS TASMANIA**

DIG COOK

'THE DIG COOK' BRIGHTENS THE LIVES OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS

A cook who specialises in producing delicious meals for archaeological fieldworkers is taking bookings for field seasons in 2009 and beyond. She is Annie Evans, a specialist cook on archaeological digs and surveys in Australia, the UK and the Mediterranean since 1998. Her background before then includes cooking for cafes, restaurants and in catering.

When she accepted the job of cooking for an excavation in Cyprus in 1998 she had no idea that she was commencing a journey into the culture and history of the ancient world.

Today, many digs and field surveys later, plus rather more meals on plates than she cares to calculate, she is known as the Dig Cook. She has her own website, a regular on-line column and frequent engagements at archaeological sites far and wide.

Cooking for archaeologists has been a life-changing and life enhancing experience for a woman who, after years of working in cafes and restaurants, thought she knew as much about food and cooking as she would ever need to know.

But the process of sifting through village markets and stores in the Mediterranean and elsewhere has given her a new interest in the culture and history of food and its role in the lives of people in many countries.

According to her, cooking for field work means improvising, working with equipment that's far from ideal, keeping calm in a crisis, scouting out fresh local produce and always turning out nourishing, nutritious and delicious food. Her website contains menus for a typical day's meals which include dishes from many parts of the world. These include Thai or Indian curries, chili con carne, pork spare ribs with rice and salad, beef lasagna, tandoori chicken, Thai fish cakes, pork afelia, vegetable and chickpea tagine, moussaka, spanakopita and a large range of vegetarian dishes as well as good old British comfort food.

Rounding off a typical meal may be fresh fruit, desserts such as sticky date pudding, citrus syrup cake or peach, apricot or apple clefoutis – depending on seasonal and local availability.

"Archaeologists often have to put up with fairly rudimentary accommodation during the course of a dig or survey," said Ms. Evans, "but that doesn't mean they can't have first-rate food".

Further details are available on the website at www.digcook.com

Supplied by ANNIE EVANS. Email: anniethcook@gmail.com

ASHA AWARDS 2009

RULES AND GUIDELINES

ASHA members are invited to nominate recent work for consideration in the ASHA Awards program. The ASHA Awards program aims to promote excellence in historical archaeology

in Australasia by recognising best practice in the heritage management of historical archaeology; promoting the communication of archaeological results to the public; and rewarding outstanding research by students. The winners will be announced at the annual conference dinner. All award winners will be published in the Newsletter and on the ASHA web site.

The awards will be judged by a three-person panel chaired by the Past-President of ASHA. The panel will consist of representatives from the consulting profession, government heritage agencies, and academia. All judges must be financial members of ASHA. Those on the judging panel cannot be nominees for awards while serving as judges.

ASHA reserves the right not to make an award if nominations are too few in number or judged of insufficient quality. The judgement of the panel is final. No correspondence will be entered into regarding decisions. Entries will not be returned. Winning entries will be lodged in the ASHA archives and may be used by ASHA for training and promotional purposes, with credits to the individuals and agencies involved.

R. Ian Jack Award for Best Honours Thesis

This award will be made to the best thesis completed by an Honours student, MA Preliminary student, or Graduate Diploma student in a university in Australia or New Zealand. To be eligible for this award the thesis must have been completed in 2008, and must be research related to historical archaeology. The thesis must be nominated by the supervisor.

The award will consist of a cash prize of \$200, a certificate, and assistance with preparing an article based on the research for publication in *Australasian Historical Archaeology*.

Nominations will be judged on the basis of timeliness and significance of the research aims, appropriateness and effectiveness of methodology, accuracy of information, presentation, and general contribution to the field of historical archaeology.

Nominations must include one hard copy of the thesis, two electronic copies of the thesis on clearly labelled CD-ROMs, and the cover sheet.

Judy Birmingham Award for Best Historical Archaeology Heritage Report (sponsored by Comber Consultants)

This award will be made for the best report on a historical archaeology project carried out by a consultancy in Australia or New Zealand. To be eligible for this award the report must have been submitted in 2008. The nomination can be prepared by either the client or the consultant, but must have the support of the client. At least one member of the consultancy team (who may be the nominator) must be a financial member of ASHA.

The award will consist of a certificate and publicity on the ASHA web site and in the ASHA newsletter.

Nominations will be judged on the basis of the significance of the research design and methodology, innovation, presentation, and the degree to which the client's requirements were met.

Nominations must include one hard copy of the report and project brief, two electronic copies of the report and project brief on clearly labelled CD-ROMs, and the cover sheet.

Martin Davies Award for Best Public Archaeology Initiative

This award will be made for the best project presenting historical archaeology to the general public in Australia or New Zealand. To be eligible for this award the project must have been completed in 2008. If it is an on-going project it must have either commenced or taken place during 2008. Public archaeology initiatives may include (but are not limited to) tours of excavations, post-excavation interpretation on-site, lecture series, television or radio programs, web sites, museum displays, education programs, and plain language publications intended for a non-academic audience. The nomination can be prepared by either the client (if done as a consultancy) or the individual or agency responsible, but must have the support of the client where appropriate. At least one member of the project team (who may be the nominator) must be a financial member of ASHA.

The award will consist of a certificate and publicity on the ASHA web site and in the ASHA newsletter.

Nominations will be judged on the basis of interest to the audience, clarity of presentation, innovation, and public response.

Nominations must include a one-page description of the project, and relevant supporting material which may include photos, videos, posters, brochures, media coverage, reviews, evidence of feedback, etc. The nomination should include one hard copy and two electronic copies of all material included, and the cover sheet.

Maureen Byrne Award for Best Post-Graduate Thesis

Bi-annual award, not presented in 2009

Graham Connah Award for Best Publication

5-yearly award, not presented in 2009

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENTRY

Complete a Nomination Cover Sheet and send with the appropriate number of copies of the thesis or report (as specified under each category heading) to:

ASHA Awards
c/- Dr Susan Lawrence
Archaeology
La Trobe University
Melbourne VIC 3086
Australia

A copy of the Nomination Cover Sheet is attached but they can also be obtained by emailing awards@asha.org.au or download from www.asha.org.au.

Nominations are due by: **31 March 2009.**

For more information contact awards@asha.org.au or call Susan Lawrence on 03 9479 1790.

ASHA AWARDS 2009

Nomination Cover Sheet

NOMINEE

Title Miss / Ms / Mr / Mrs / Professor / Dr / Other:

Name

First Name

Surname

Affiliation

Institution, Company or Agency

Address

City/Suburb

State

Postcode

Country (if outside Australia)

Phone

Phone (work)

Phone (home)

Fax

Email

Is the nominee a Financial member of ASHA? YES / NO

NOMINATOR

Title Miss / Ms / Mr / Mrs / Professor / Dr / Other:

Name

First Name

Surname

Affiliation

Institution, Company or Agency

Address

City/Suburb

State

Postcode

Country (if outside Australia)

Phone

Phone (work)

Phone (home)

Fax

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Are you a Financial member of ASHA? YES / NO

Relation to nominee: Supervisor Client Colleague Self

Other: _____

Date

Signature of Nominator

ENTRY

This entry is nominated for:

- Best Honours Thesis Best MA or PhD Thesis Best Publication
 Best Historical Archaeology Heritage Report Best Public Archaeology Initiative

Title of the Thesis, book or project:

University, Publisher or Client: _____

Date the degree was awarded, book published or project completed: _____

Brief description of the thesis, book or project (100 words or less):

In what ways has the entry contributed to the field of historical archaeology (100 words or less)?

CLIENT SUPPORT

For use only if the Client is not the nominator in the Heritage Report or Public Archaeology categories.

Company _____ Representative _____

Signature _____ Date _____

ATTACHMENTS

- One hard copy of thesis **and** two CD-rom copies of thesis; **OR**
 One hard copy of report and project brief **and** two CD-rom copies of report and project brief; **OR**
 One hard copy of project description and all supporting material **and** two CD-rom copies of project description and all supporting material; **OR**
 Three hard copies of book (or CD-ROMs if an ebook)

STRANGE UNIDENTIFIED OBJECTS FROM NZ

A REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE TO IDENTIFY THESE OBJECTS

We have a several unidentified object we would be keen for any ideas about. The first is wood with a small metal band at one end (looks a bit like a smoking pipe but is not hollow and wood wouldn't work). The second is a tapering stoneware tube with open top and bottom (sorry the two photos are not good). Lastly a heavy metal piece, solid and tapering with three small parallel notches cut across the wider end, but don't look deep enough to secure anything to.





Many thanks in advance

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FORTHCOMING NEWSLETTERS

The ASHA Newsletter is produced quarterly with the assistance of guest editors. The 2008–2009 guest editors are:

<i>Mar 2009 issue</i>	Susan Piddock	spiddock@ozemail.com.au
<i>June 2009 issue</i>	Caitlin Allen	caitlin.allen@commerce.nsw.gov.au
<i>Sept 2009 issue</i>	Linda McCarthy	lmccy@optusnet.com.au
<i>Dec 2009 issue</i>	Tim Owen	tim.owen@erm.com

In order to facilitate a more efficient newsletter production, all contributions should be forwarded to the e-mail address of your state rep (see ASHA contacts on the previous page for address details) by the following dates:

March issue: *15 February* September issue: *15 August*
June issue: *15 May* December issue: *15 November*

The guest editors are asked to finalise the newsletter in the third week of the month prior to circulation. Final copy must reach the General Editor, Rick McGovern-Wilson, by the final week of the month prior to circulation.

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

Rick McGovern-Wilson
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