



NEWSLETTER

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STATE OF THE ART

ACT NEWS

Compiled by Richard Morrison

Note from Guest Editor: Many thanks are due to Richard and the very active archaeologists of the ACT who have once again provided a varied selection of news for us. It is interesting that our smallest contributor by size is also our most regular. Knowing there are equally interesting things going on elsewhere, perhaps next quarter some of our less regular contributors can give the ACT a run for its money.

UPDATE FROM HERITAGE DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT, WATER, HERITAGE AND THE ARTS

Federal Budget heritage funding - In the last Newsletter it was reported that \$60M of the Australian Government's Economic Stimulus Package was to be provided to fund heritage grants over the next 5 years. An additional \$14.9M over 3 years, commencing in 2010-11, was announced in the Budget to protect and conserve Australia's unique 'historic built heritage places' targeting National Heritage and Commonwealth List places (there are currently 82 NHL and 339 CHL places). The guidelines for this funding and process for applications have not yet been developed.

Information on Commonwealth heritage grants administered by DEWHA can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/programs/index.html>.

DEWHA

CANBERRA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Canberra Archaeological Society (CAS) was formed in 1963 to cater for the needs of all people interested in archaeology. Monthly meetings are held at the Australian National University, with guest speakers talking on a range of topics from Australian prehistory to historical archaeology and classical studies. Members have the opportunity to join in field work involving both site recording and excavation. No experience is necessary as training on the job is provided; enthusiasm is the only requirement and the aim is to enjoy the time in the field.

CAS has organised several events for NAW and information on these, the Society, and its various publications and reports can be found at www.cas.asn.au. The CAS held an Open Day on 4 April 2009, during the ACT Heritage Festival, at Crinigan's Hut Ruin, Wanderer Ct, Amaroo.

Irishman John Crinigan was sentenced to transportation for life to Sydney and assigned to work for George Thomas Palmer on his property *Palmerville* at Ginninderra. John married Maria Mansfield, a free woman, in 1842 and they settled in the stone cottage built on Palmer's land, possibly from the time of their marriage. John received his ticket of leave in 1844 and was granted a Conditional Pardon in 1849. In 1859 he purchased four portions of land in Ginninderra, near Tea Gardens, including the portion on which the cottage stood.

The Crinigans had ten babies but only one survived. When Maria Crinigan died in 1863, John married the widow Margaret Logue and moved into her Molonglo cottage. John died in 1899. (Eliza) Jane Crinigan was born in 1850 and married Duncan McInnes in 1867. They lived in the stone cottage with the first four of their 13 children, until about 1875. No one lived full time in the cottage after this; the land became part of a farm owned by the Cavanagh family, passed down through Crinigan's second wife Margaret. Crinigan's descendants persuaded the government that this site should be retained in public open space and have assisted CAS to conserve it and analyse the artefacts over the last 18 years.



Public open day at Crinigan's Hut site, 2009 (Helen Cooke)

Last year we tried for an event but were rained and sleeted out; the weather was perfect this time! We had a number of families with school children interested in their local history, and particularly the convict stories. The picture shows the bush dancers listening to CAS member Marilyn Folkger, descendant of the Crinigans, talking about the site. Then they entertained us with dances appropriate to the time period.

Helen Cooke

DONALD HORNE INSTITUTE FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE, UNIVERSITY OF CANBERRA

The Institute was established at the University of Canberra in 2008 with the objective of integrating teaching and research in collaboration with national and international cultural heritage institutions, other universities, professional bodies and community organisations. The teaching program currently comprises the Bachelor of Cultural Heritage and the Bachelor of Cultural Heritage Conservation, short courses for professionals and community organisations, as well as Masters and Doctoral degrees. The inaugural Director of the

Institute is Associate Professor James Warden who is well known for his work on Australian political and cultural history, Indigenous cultural heritage and is a former curator of the National Museum of Australia.

Long term ASHA member Dr Tracy Ireland joined the Institute as a Senior Lecturer in February this year. Tracy is an historical archaeologist and heritage practitioner and will take over as Course Adviser for Cultural Heritage in Semester 2 this year. Archaeologist and materials conservator John Greenwood, currently at the University of Lincoln in the UK, will also join the team in Semester 2 to teach in the field of materials conservation.

The team is currently developing new short courses for professionals and hope to introduce a Masters course in 2010. Teaching at the Institute features close links with Canberra's national cultural institutions, as well as government, community and private sector organisations, offering great opportunities for learning in the workplace and in the midst of Australia's national collections and heritage places. The Institute particularly welcomes enquiries relating to post graduate and post doctoral research. Please contact Tracy Ireland, 02 6201 2079, tracy.ireland@canberra.edu.au. The Institute website is currently being developed – please look for the link on the University of Canberra's Faculty of Arts and Design webpage in the next few weeks!

Tracy Ireland

NSW NEWS

Compiled by Tim Owen

LOCKYER'S WHARF SURVEY

The NSW Maritime Archaeology Program (NSW Heritage Branch) has recently commenced a survey of one of the earliest known examples of a private wharf on the Parramatta River. The stone and wood wharf was constructed by Major Edmund Lockyer in 1828. Major Lockyer was an influential member of colonial society and a noted soldier, explorer, landholder, Police Magistrate and was even appointed sergeant-at-arms to the Legislative Council and in 1856 became Usher of the Black Rod.

Lockyer reportedly had the wharf built using convict labour to service his estate *Ermington House*, from which the suburb of Ermington gained its name. The construction of the wharf provided Lockyer with not only river access to his residence but also allowed him to transport produce up and down the river to markets in Sydney and Parramatta. The wharf was constructed of ashlar blocks (2 courses are extant) and a rubble infill, with the total length being of 57 metres. Early plans also indicate that there was a wooden piled intension at the end of the wharf leading into deeper water. Most of the upper part of the structure and the timber piles were removed in the 1930s but much of the lower courses of stone remain.



Lockyer's Wharf (Stirling Smith)



Survey team at work (Tim Smith)

The survey work is currently being undertaken as part of the Heritage Branch Thematic Listings Program 2009-2010 under the *Convict Sites* theme. The survey has generated a great deal of interest from the local community with members of the Ryde District Historical Society volunteering their time to assist with some of the onsite recording work.

The survey will continue later in the year with an in-water survey of the structure (outside bull shark breeding season!) to ascertain if any of the wooden extension or piles remain.

Stirling Smith

NSW HERITAGE AMENDMENT BILL 2009 IS INTRODUCED INTO THE NSW PARLIAMENT

The main purpose of the Bill is to amend the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*, to implement the recommendations of the Independent Expert Panel appointed to conduct a Review of the Act. The Bill also makes further amendments to the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, to implement reforms to the New South Wales planning system.

Many of the changes recommended in the Review are being achieved by changes to guidelines and practice without the need for legislative change. The principal recommendations of the review requiring legislative change relate to:

- State Heritage Register listing and de-listing processes, particularly enabling economic factors to be better considered;
- Membership of the Heritage Council;
- archaeology; and
- local listing processes.

The debate on the Bill has been adjourned until Parliament resumes in early June.

The proposed fundamental change to the Act, which has the potential to alter the way we undertake historical archaeology in NSW, relates to the clauses defining a relic. The Bill has suggested that the broad definition of a relic (currently any item 50 or more years old) captures too many items, many of which would not generally be considered part of the State's archaeological heritage. The Bill redefines what a relic is – moving from an arbitrary age based definition to requiring that a relic be something of heritage significance before Heritage Council approval is required. This is something that has been discussed within the profession for many years and was considered when the Act was amended in 1998. No information is available about how this will work in practice, but updates will be provided as the Bill progresses through parliament and the NSW Heritage Branch releases further information.

REPORT ON 2009 SYDNEY HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PRACTITIONERS WORKSHOP

This year the Sydney Historical Archaeology Practitioner's Workshop (SHAP) 2009 was held on the 27th of February at the St Stephen's Uniting Church Hall in Newtown NSW. The workshop was hosted by Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd after a two year SHAP hiatus, predominantly due to the vast selection of conferences on offer during 2007-2008.

Twelve speakers from consultancies and government agencies presented material on a wide range of topics, from fieldwork to advice on tackling the NSW planning system and the most recent "interesting" changes to the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act, 1979*. The Bungonia and District Historical Society Inc. also spent a few minutes at the microphone promoting the area's cultural heritage.

The audience was a mix of professionals, mostly archaeologists, but included architects, heritage consultants dealing with the built environment, government representatives from the Heritage Branch, the Department of Environment and Climate Change, the City of Sydney as well as members of historical societies. Although one day isn't nearly enough to cover all the issues that face heritage consultants of all specialties, the questions and discussion at SHAP generated some topics to take away and mull over, shed some light on which way the Christian dead should be buried in preparation for the resurrection and how to make sense out of DGRs (Director General's Requirement for those not in NSW) by assisting in their formulation.

First at the lectern were Dr Sarah Colley and Rowan Brownlee from the University of Sydney who spoke about, and demonstrated, the usefulness of a system for storing digital archives. This e-system, which is being developed in collaboration between the Department of Archaeology University of Sydney, the University of Sydney e-Scholarship repository and the Australian National University in Canberra for analysis and identification of fish remains, is a way of including multiple characteristics of an item in photographic and text form. When fine-tuned, the system would have a wide range of applications for historical and Aboriginal archaeology and could be used for identification, teaching and cataloguing.

Helen Cooke, President of the Canberra Archaeological Society Inc (CAS) talked about how community archaeology is done in the ACT. CAS has been instrumental in saving and interpreting the site of John Crinigan's Hut where he lived with his family from 1842 to 1875. CAS, with the support of John Crinigan's descendants excavated the site and consequently has a rich collection of artefacts for analysis, which is to take place over the

next few years. Surviving fabric from the hut provides a good indication of the floor plan and has been incorporated into parkland so the community has access to a little bit of heritage to enjoy (further information about this project is in the ACT section of the newsletter).

Monique Galloway from the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority, who was lucky enough to be chosen for a three month internship at the Archaeology Lab at The Presidio in San Francisco, talked about the scholarship and what she was involved in while working there. The Presidio, along with the Mission Dolores, is the site of the first European colony in the San Francisco Bay settled by the Spanish in 1776. Monique worked in the artefact laboratory, where she was employed setting up a database and catalogue to deal with a large and diverse range of images, including artefacts, historic photographs, maps, posters etc. She also participated as an instructor on the YMCA Summer Camps teaching children about archaeology.

Monique was one of the 9 international interns to be chosen to go to the US under an ICOMOS scheme that is open to new graduates. It's a great way to gain experience and knowledge, while living in a different culture and new graduates are encouraged to apply on the US-ICOMOS website <http://www.usicomos.org/intern/apply/non-us>. Applications close in January for the internship that year, and applicants must be a member of ICOMOS prior to applying. US-ICOMOS is also looking for organisations to host an intern from the US, see <http://www.usicomos.org/intern>. Timothy Hubbard is the Australian ICOMOS internship organiser, contact austicomos@deakin.edu.au for more information.

Excavations at Old Sydney Burial Ground were presented by Dr Mary Casey of Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd. The talk presented the preliminary results of the archaeological programme conducted beneath the Sydney Town Hall in 2007 on the site of the Old Sydney Burial Ground, which was used from 1792 to 1820. The excavation uncovered about 61 graves, some of which contained partially exhumed human remains. Environmental conditions were not conducive to the preservation of remains, although infant's and children's coffins were also discovered. The excavation revealed a portion of a grave yard in which the orientation of the coffins was inconsistent and where later graves cut into existing graves.

Dr Denise Donlon, from the University of Sydney (also a private consultant) is a physical anthropologist. An examination of the remains of 27 individuals showed that while the condition of those remains was poor it may be that the results are better than one might at first expect. Although determining sex may pose to be a problem as only three identifiable pelvi were recovered, individual stature can be estimated based on coffin size, and stable isotope and DNA analysis could shed some light on the individuals that were buried there.

More results should be forthcoming as the investigation progresses. More information, including digital audio and the inventory of the 2266 people buried there is available on the City of Sydney website:

<http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/aboutsydney/historyandarchives/OldSydneyBurialGround.asp#DL>

Sophie Brettell, (*Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions*) presented a paper on Camperdown Cemetery in Newtown. Camperdown Cemetery was the first in Sydney to be set up and operated privately by the Anglican Church. It operated for 18 years before being closed down because of poor management leading to undesirable standards of public hygiene.

The cemetery was left untended for a number of years before parts of it were turned into a public park, with a small section being closed off around St Stephens Church. Sophie discussed the discrepancies between official records and the archaeological record after she had the opportunity with Banksia Archaeology + Heritage to investigate a portion of the cemetery outside of the church boundary.

Jamie Speer, from *Alpha Geo Science* gave a talk on the application of geophysics in archaeology with a case study in Kuwait. Jamie discussed some of the techniques with the potential to be utilised to identify archaeology in some way. They included: Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), Total Magnetic Intensity Mapping, Resistivity, Conductivity Mapping, Time Domain Electromagnetics (TEM) – EM61, Frequency Domain Electromagnetics (FDEM) – DualEM, EM31, EM38, and Seismics.

Kylie Seretis, from the Major Project Assessments team in the Department of Planning, gave a talk on assessment under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. In a subject that could have taken up the entire day, Kylie discussed key points including the importance of early consideration of archaeology and heritage in the assessment process to ensure positive outcomes for projects and heritage. It appears that while the provisions of the *NSW Heritage Act* might not apply for some projects, opportunities still exist to ensure that cultural heritage is considered and managed appropriately.

Presenting for the Heritage Branch after introductions by Dr Siobhan Lavelle were Katrina Stankowski and Sarah Ward, who have both recently joined the Heritage Branch.

Katrina, who works in the Conservation Team, discussed changes occurring in the approvals process and how it relates to historical archaeology at present. Matters raised include the newly gazetted (5 September 2008) Exemptions and Exceptions, the forms for which are now available on the website. Applications made for Exceptions or Exemptions should now be submitted using the updated forms. In addition, there has been an updated version of *Archaeology Policies and Guidelines* loaded onto the Heritage Branch website (www.heritage.nsw.gov.au). Permit regulation and compliance was also discussed, with consideration being given for an amnesty on overdue reports.

In addition, the Branch is also working on a grey literature project to make some out-of-print publications and also some key early reports available. Old publications that have been scanned include Boow, *Early Australian Commercial Glass: Manufacturing Processes* (1991) and *Regional Histories of New South Wales* (1996). These publications are now available as PDFs on the Heritage Branch website. The programme will be expanded to provide better quality versions of these and other key reports (especially images).

Other points raised were that the Branch and the Heritage Council Archaeology Panel continue to work on policy/guideline updates including the final draft of the *Archaeological Management Plan Guidelines* as well as a publication on artefact conservation.

The second speaker representing the Heritage Branch was Sarah Ward, one of the Branch's Maritime Archaeologists, who gave us tantalising glimpses into investigations of the camp set up by the survivors of the wreck the *Hive* at Jervis Bay and gave a good overview of the work being undertaken as part of the Branch's Maritime Archaeology Programme.

The final topic for discussion was presented by Peter Woodley, from the City of Sydney. A new archaeological zoning plan for the City of Sydney was raised so that suggestions and comments made during the workshop could be taken back to the planners at Council. The aim was to inform the way in which the existing Zoning Plan is to be updated.

Concluding remarks were made by Justin McCarthy, Director of Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd, and Denis Gojak, Director of Banksia Archaeology + Heritage Pty Ltd, after which the workshop retired to the Courthouse Hotel on Australia Street Newtown.

All the discussions generated questions that warrant further examination: questions such as those that relate to the application of geophysical techniques to archaeological sites. A point worth considering is the combined cost of magnetometry, for instance, with the cost of conventional archaeological assessment, particularly as funding from development tends to be limited. While excellent opportunities exist for collaboration between these two approaches, more discussion is needed to determine the form that this collaboration could take.

In regard to the level of information contained within an Archaeological Zoning Plan or an Archaeological Management Plan, what are local councils obliged to produce? Can putting too much information in such a document have the effect of working against good heritage management? As is often the case, the results of preliminary investigations can be overturned when a more robust investigation is conducted and since most archaeology in NSW is development-driven, how is the message that more work is necessary conveyed to those developers who maintain that archaeology is a box to tick in the DA process?

If we are to conserve and manage heritage into the future, further discussion is clearly needed on the subject of addressing heritage and approvals under Part 3A. For example, if a project being assessed under Part 3A has not considered archaeology when clearly it should have, what steps can the community/consultants take, if any, to rectify the situation?

All the speakers gave informative and thought provoking presentations on topics and issues that we deal with on a regular basis. During the course of organising the day, and on the day itself, it became apparent to us that there are plenty of our peers out there who have more to contribute to another workshop. It also became apparent early on in the day, that an equivalent workshop is needed for consultants who work predominantly in Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage.

Anyone wanting to volunteer to take on the next workshop should be prepared for a lot of hard work with rewarding results. We would be happy to pass on any tips we might have through our experiences and the assistance we in turn received from previous organisers. Thanks in particular go to Krissy Moore at Austral Archaeology who put in a huge effort to make sure the day ran smoothly. Thanks also to Godden Mackay Logan for providing their projector— a very useful addition to the hardware required for the workshop.

Pamela Kottaras

NEW ZEALAND NEWS

Compiled by Rick McGovern-Wilson

MT HARPER ICE RINK

The Mt Harper ice rink is a remote ice rink in the high country of Canterbury and is purported to have been the first manmade outdoor ice rink in the southern hemisphere (if anyone has any information to the contrary, I would be grateful to know). Even today the ice rink takes at least an hour to reach from the nearest town and requires a jet boat ride (or wading across the Rangitata River) – to drive the whole way there takes much longer. As such, it is amazing that the rink's busiest day was when some 3000 people visited the rink in 1939.

Construction of the first rink began in 1931-32, but this rink proved to have been poorly positioned as the wind rippled the ice. A new rink was built closer to Mt Harper and was fully operational by 1934 (although some skating took place in 1933). The rink was the brainchild of Wyndham Barker who, along with his wife, Brenda, lived year-round at the rink. To deal with the rigours of winter, the house (a timber-lined corrugated iron building) had a central heating system. The original rink (of six acres) was gradually subdivided into smaller rinks, used for hockey, figure skating and practice. Another notable feature of the complex was that several of the rinks were under lights, with the power generated by a Pelton wheel. Public use of the rink ceased in the 1950s but private use of the rink continued until the early 1970s.

Today the remains of the rink are on land owned by the Department of Conservation (DOC) and an archaeological survey of the rink was carried out in April of this year. The complex that remains is remarkably complete, a testament to how recently the rink was used and its remote location (Figure 1). The rinks are all clearly visible, including the rink built in 1931-32 (even on Google Earth). The concrete 'walls' used to demarcate the ice hockey field are still present, although mostly buried in the long grass. As well as the rinks, there are the remains of nine buildings, including the Barkers' house (Figure 2), two toilet blocks and the remains of a refrigeration unit used for one season in 1948. One building (known as the White Hut) remains habitable. Plantings, in the form of poplars, survive and the original pattern of the planting can still be discerned. Much of the line of the water race that supplied the Pelton wheel is still intact, and the track up a scree slope to maintain the race can still be followed. The embankments of the first rink remain intact, as do the two water races that filled it. The means of filling the later rinks appears to have been a reservoir and water race system.

Together, these remains are a fascinating complex that illustrates the importance of such places to rural communities in the pre-World War II era. The subsequent demise of the rink is indicative of how those communities changed following the war.



Figure 1: Looking down onto the Mt Harper ice rink from the water race for the Pelton wheel. Photo: M. Craddock, DOC.



Figure 2: The Barkers' house. The left-hand end functioned as skate hire and repair.

Katharine Watson

NORTHERN TERRITORY NEWS

No news this quarter

SOUTH AUSTRALIA NEWS

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL AND MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Work on the *South Australian Historical and Maritime Archaeology Management Project* by staff and students in the Department of Archaeology at Flinders University began in March 2009. The project has received an Australian Research Council (ARC) Linkage grant which provides funding for three years for an Australian Postgraduate Award – Industry (APA-I) scholarship for a PhD candidate. The project is supported directly by three partner organizations: The South Australian Department of Environment and Heritage (DEH); Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions (AHMS) Pty Ltd; and, the South Australian Maritime Museum (SAMM).

Focusing on Port Adelaide and its rich historical and maritime heritage, researchers will consider the effects that heritage professionals, administrative bodies, legislation, documentation and stakeholder interests have on archaeological heritage management. It is expected that the project will help to develop historical and maritime archaeological heritage management strategies for Port Adelaide, with more general implications for South Australia and Australia as a whole. The researchers intend to collaborate and consult with stakeholder groups within the Port Adelaide area including – where possible – the Land Management Corporation; the Port Adelaide Branch of the National Trust; Port Adelaide and Enfield Council; The South Australian Department of Environment and Heritage; and the South Australian Maritime Museum. Each of these organisations will be invited to nominate representatives to a study reference group that will be encouraged to provide feed back regarding the project, particularly in regard to identifying archaeological heritage outcomes of community value.

Research and documentation of the project will be undertaken by Adam Paterson, PhD candidate and recipient of the APA-I scholarship. Adam has four years industry experience working as an archaeological heritage consultant at AHMS. He has also published a monograph on the industrial archaeology of whaling and co-edited and contributed to the peer-reviewed *Proceedings of the National Archaeology Students Conference 2004*. Associate Professor Mark Staniforth is the holder of the ARC Linkage grant and will supervise the PhD candidate.

Mark Staniforth and Adam Paterson

VICTORIA NEWS

No news this quarter

WESTERN AUSTRALIA NEWS

No news this quarter

QUEENSLAND NEWS

Compiled by Karen Murphy

MUNGANA: FIRST ARCHAEOLOGICAL PLACE ON THE QUEENSLAND HERITAGE REGISTER

An historical far north Queensland mine site that's had its share of controversy in years gone by, could one day be mined again. Mungana, about 180 kilometres west of Cairns, has become the first 'archaeological place' to be listed in the Queensland Heritage Register.

Mining at Mungana first took place in the mid 1890s. Its fortunes fluctuated. In 1914, Mungana Mines went into liquidation only to be reopened in 1919 as a State Government-owned enterprise. The mine closed again in 1926 amid accusations of political corruption. A Royal Commission report into the incident in 1929 implicated former Queensland premiers, William McCormack and EG Theodore who had undisclosed share interests. Kagara Ltd has an interest in gold and copper exploration of the old mine site.

The new heritage category of 'archaeological place', introduced last year in amendments to the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, leaves the door open for future development as long as thorough archaeological assessment and recording of a heritage site is undertaken first. Queensland Heritage Council member, Atherton-based heritage consultant Gordon Grimwade, said the decision demonstrated how heritage management objectives and economic activity could co-exist.

"Archaeology by its nature is intrusive, so once the appropriate archaeological work has been studied – and lessons learned of the way the miners lived and worked – such a listing allows scope for future development: in this case, mining, provided that heritage values once established are respected," Mr Grimwade said.

The heritage listing includes eight sites within a 6.5 square kilometre area that are of particular heritage interest: Mungana cemetery, the main township and cattle yards, hospital, Girofla Mine, Girofla smelter, Lady Jane Mine, Old Girofla township, and the Mungana magazines and access route.

"So much more can be read into a landscape than a cursory glance will reveal," Mr Grimwade said. "Archaeological values in a place like Mungana have a finite life. It is important to document, interpret and understand the importance of what's been left behind rather than leave the relics alone to rot. We can learn from the past and still get on living with the 21st century's demands."

Gordon Grimwade

TASMANIA NEWS

No news this quarter

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTICES

ICOMOS – (UN)LOVED MODERN CONFERENCE

The annual ICOMOS conference is being held in Sydney this year from 7-10 July. This year's theme is (Un)Loved Modern. It will examine the development and trends in the

identification, conservation and management of 20th Century heritage places. A number of the speakers are from overseas and are recognised leaders in their field. Conference themes will include: re-engaging with the original designer; war in the Pacific; vulnerable periods & styles; managing 20th Century obsolescence; re-thinking colonial heritage; and the single house under threat.

More information is available at www.aicomos.com where you can also register online.

NEW PUBLICATION

Thirsty Work by David Jones is now available for purchase. The culmination of 29 years work, the book details the history of cordial manufacturers and manufactories in Sydney and environs, since settlement up to about 1940, and includes images of nearly all containers used by the local manufacturers. It thus provides a unique data base of chronological, patent information and markings for 1000s of glass and ceramic containers routinely found on Sydney (& NSW) archaeological sites. It is profusely illustrated and runs to 1040 pages.

Copies can only be obtained by order/payment on the website www.thirstywork.com.au. You can also view sample histories and images.

AWARDS

In the recent Australian Queen's Birthday Honours List, Dr Siobhan Lavelle (NSW Heritage Branch) was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia (OAM):

"For service to historical archaeology and heritage conservation, particularly the preservation of colonial roads and cemeteries"

Well done Siobhan.

SHA NEWS

SHA's new on-line abstract submission/registration system is LIVE! It's called Conftool and SHA hopes everyone will be pleased with the new procedure, which is much more user-friendly and provides needed features for conference planning and management.

Please accept our apologies for the delay, but we think you'll be pleasantly rewarded for your patience.

Please review the revised Call for Papers for the 2010 Conference, which is posted on the website (www.sha.org). The link for the abstract submission system is:

<http://www.sha.org/about/conferences/AbstractSubmission2010.cfm>

Abstract submissions will be accepted through July 10; no late submissions will be accepted. Unlike previous years, no abstract fee is required. Conference registration will take place in the fall, as usual, and will utilize the same system.

If you have any questions, please contact either Della Scott-Ireton, Conference Chair, at dscottireton@uwf.edu or Amanda Evans, Program Chair, at evansa@teslaoffshore.com

We'll look forward to seeing you in January at Amelia Island!

The 2010 Conference Team



Integrating Terrestrial and Underwater Archaeology

ASHA/AIMA CONFERENCE 2009 - IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT: AUSTRALASIA'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF THE GLOBALISATION PROCESS.

Join us 24-26 September 2009 in Launceston, Tasmania for the AIMA/ASHA annual conference. The Launceston Tram Shed Function Centre, Inveresk, will be the conference venue. Excursions will be organised to sample the heritage, culture and cuisine of northern Tasmania.

The conference will discuss the archaeological evidence for Australasia's role in the globalisation process.

The history of modern Australasia is intimately tied to the ongoing processes of Globalisation. From early exploration and settlement through to today, the social and economic development of the Australasian region has been shaped by Global influences. This conference will explore the development and management of Australasia's historic and maritime archaeological sites and places within the broader context of relevant world events.

The call for session proposals for the conference closed on 1 May and the conference sessions are currently being developed. A call for papers will go out in June. Further information on the conference is available at the conference website.

<http://members.iinet.net.au/~jodysteele/index.htm>



In a Global Context:

Australasia's archaeological evidence of
the Globalisation process.

Inveresk, Launceston,
Tasmania, 24-26 Sept 2009

A Combined Conference for the Australasian Society for Historical
Archaeology & the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology



Australian
Institute
for Maritime
Archaeology

CALL FOR PAPERS, POSTERS & PHOTOS

The 2009 ASHA/AIMA *In a Global Context* Conference Committee would like to invite presenters to submit their abstracts for this years Conference in Launceston.

A list of session abstracts are available on the conference website and can be accessed at:

<http://members.iinet.net.au/~jodysteele/sessions.htm>

Paper and poster proposals can made by downloading the proposal form from the website and emailing it to the following address: <mailto:globalcontext2009@gmail.com> or by filling out the form attached and posting it to the following address:

Jody Steele
ASHA/AIMA 2009 Conference Programme Coordinator
Parks & Wildlife Service
GPO Box 1751
Hobart, TAS, 7001

Paper and poster proposals should be no more than 200 words. Papers will be either 15 or 20 minutes long depending on the number of papers proposed. Posters should be no larger than size A0 (841mm x 1189mm). **The deadline for paper and poster proposals is 14 August 2009.**

PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION - FAVOURITE SITE PHOTOS

Conference delegates are invited to submit their favourite site photo for a photographic competition. Submissions are limited to a max of 1 image per category per person. The entry form for photographs must be filled out and submitted for each photo. Photographs are not to exceed 2MB in size and are to be emailed separately if more than one entry is made.

Electronic submission to globalcontext2009@gmail.com by September 10th. Hard copy submission to:

Peta Knott
Maritime Museum of Tasmania
GPO Box 1118
Hobart, TAS, 7001 by September 10th

Photographs will be available for viewing during meal breaks. Voting slips will be available for all delegates to select their favourites during this time and prizes for best in category will be awarded on the final day of the conference.

Photograph categories

Best Terrestrial Archaeological Site Photo	Most Artistic Archaeological Site Photo
Best Underwater Archaeological Site Photo	Best Student Archaeological Site Photo
Most Comical Site Photo	<i>Images will be voted on by delegates</i>

**IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT: AUSTRALASIA'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF THE
GLOBALISATION PROCESS**

ASHA/AIMA 2009 JOINT CONFERENCE

PAPER &/OR POSTER PROPOSAL FORM

Surname:			
First Name:			
Affiliation:			
Address:			
Telephone:		Fax:	
Email:			
Abstract (in no more than 200 words):			
Proposed for which session?			
<p>Do you consent to having your name, email address and abstract published on the web and included in the conference booklet?</p> <p>Please Circle: YES NO</p>			

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Do you consent to having your name, email address and photo published on the web and included in the conference booklet?			
Please Circle:	YES		NO

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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
General Editor
ASHA Newsletter

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NEW ZEALAND

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