



**ASHA**

Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology

# ***Archaeological Narratives: In and Of the City***



## **CONFERENCE PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACTS**

**4-6 October 2013**

*Former Kings School (NSW Heritage Division Office) Parramatta.  
Sydney, Australia*

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# WELCOME & AIMS OF THE CONFERENCE

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The 2013 ASHA Conference Organising Committee would like to welcome everyone to Sydney.

With the increase in urban development around Australia, this conference has chosen to focus on the issues faced by archaeologists working in city environments. Many of us who work in the urban centres and fringes are daily faced with issues where heritage sites are massively under stress from encroaching urban development. This conference explores the approaches undertaken by archaeologists around the country and internationally, with an aim to share our successes and approaches in dealing with archaeological sites that are in and of the city.

We hope you find this a rewarding and stimulating conference.

## *The Conference Organizers*

### WARNING

This program has been provided as a guide to the conference to allow participants to make informed decisions about attending sessions and individual presentations. Some presentations *may* include material that might offend personal or cultural sensibilities.

It is the responsibility of the individual to determine which papers they wish to attend and to ensure that they are properly informed about possible content before they enter a room.

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

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#### **Citation details:**

M. Gibbs, B. Duncan, & K. Stankowski (Eds) 2013 *Archaeological Narratives: In and Of the City*. Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology.

**Cover Design:** M. Gibbs

# ASHA 2013 CONFERENCE – SUMMARY PROGRAMME

Day 1 – Friday 4 October

## TOURS AND WORKSHOPS

### **9:00 -11:00 WORKSHOP: FAIMS TECHNICAL WORKSHOP**

Convenor: Dr Penny Crook

Madison Room 1, Novotel Hotel, 350 Church Street, Parramatta

### **2:00-4:30PM WORKSHOP: WRITING PAPERS FOR PUBLICATION**

Convenor: Dr Iain Stuart

Madison Room 1, Novotel Hotel, 350 Church Street, Parramatta

### **2:00-4:00PM WALKING TOUR: PARRAMATTA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

Guide: Dr Siobhan Lavelle

Meet at Heritage Division Office – 3 Marist Place Parramatta

\*\*Please bring a hat, water and sunscreen.

### **5:00-8:00PM WELCOMING DRINKS & REGISTRATION**

- Acknowledgement of Country:
- Conference Welcome: Dr Brad Duncan.
- Conference Open: Dr Tracy Avery – Director, Heritage Division, Office of Environment & Heritage.
- Keynote Speaker: Dr Roland Fletcher

Day 2 – Saturday 5 October

### **8-9AM REGISTRATION**

### **9:00 -10:00 PANEL AND FORUM DISCUSSION: THE ROLE AND VALUE OF RESEARCH ARCHAEOLOGY IN AUSTRALIA**

Convenors: Natalie Vinton and Dr Mary Casey

Speakers – Dr Mary Casey, Natalie Vinton, Dr Martin Gibbs, Dr Susan Lawrence.

### **10:00 -10:20 MORNING TEA**

### **10:20 – 12:20 DIRTY STORIES: ARCHAEOLOGICAL NARRATIVES OF COLONIAL SITES AND LANDSCAPES, 1788 - 1850s**

Convenor – Dr Mary Casey

- Dr Angela Middleton - Uni. of Otago - *Telling Missionary Tales: from Matavai Bay to the Bay of Islands*
- Dr Sarah Hayes - La Trobe Uni. - *Beyond the Pale: The Role of Material Culture in the Making of Melbourne's Controversial Mayor*
- Dr Mary Casey - Casey & Lowe - *Dirty Tales: Parramatta Men and their Material Culture*
- Nicholas Pitt - Casey & Lowe - *Nameless Stories – personal moments from the archaeology of the Old Sydney Burial Ground*
- Greg Jackson - Uni. of Sydney - *Watermills in the Georges River Basin*

### **12:20-1:30 LUNCH - LUNCHTIME TALK – IRRAWANG 30 YEARS ON – A. PROF. JUDY BIRMINGHAM.**

### **1:30 – 3:30 URBAN MARITIME CULTURAL LANDSCAPES**

**Convenors – Dr Brad Duncan & Abi Cryerhall**

- Abi Cryerhall - Casey & Lowe - *Reclamation and 19th-Century Waterfront Development*
- Alan Hay and Justin McCarthy - Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd - *Excavation Results from Barangaroo Headland Park Sydney: Maritime Industrial and Mercantile Landscapes*
- Dr Terry Kass - Historian - *Getting Our Hands Dirty – Nineteenth Century Special Leases*
- Gary Estcourt – Office Environment & Heritage NSW - *Sawmill, Shipwreck, Park: The 3 maritime cultural landscapes of Sawmillers Reserve.*
- Benjamin Wharton - Uni. of Sydney - *Changing Tides: shifts in the utilisation and appreciation of Snail's Bay maritime cultural landscape.*

### **3:30-3:50 AFTERNOON TEA**

### **3:50 – 4:40 DIGITAL DATA FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS**

**Convenor: Dr Penny Crook - LaTrobe Uni.**

### **5:00-6:00 ASHA AGM**

**Day 3 – Sunday 6 October**

### **8-9AM REGISTRATION**

### **9:00 -10:00 LOOK WHAT I FOUND**

**Convenor: Katrina Stankowski**

- Maxine Boyd – LaTrobe University - *Not all Beer and Skittles*
- Jennie Lindbergh - Australian Museum Business Services - *The Broadway Hat*
- Anita Yousif - Godden Mackay Logan - *New Archaeological Discoveries at Sydney Opera House*
- Marianne Clarkson - James Cook Uni. - *The Forgotten Community 'at the foot of the range', Hervey's Range, Townsville.*
- Steve Brown - Uni. of Sydney - *Naughtiness on the Mission*

### **10:00 -10:20 MORNING TEA**

### **10:20 -12:20 THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF STANDING BUILDINGS**

**Convenor: Denis Gojak**

- Erin Mein and Sean Winter - Uni. of Western Australia - *Archaeology of incarceration: Inside the Main Cell Block at Fremantle Prison.*
- Edwina Kay - La Trobe Uni. - *The archaeology of institutions: child welfare legislation and the buildings of Abbotsford Convent.*
- James L. Flexner and Martin Jones – Aust. National Uni. & NZ Historic Places Trust - *“Because it is a Holy House of God”: Buildings Archaeology, Global Networks, and Community Heritage in a Tanna Church.*
- Denis Gojak – Uni. of Sydney - *The life and death of a vernacular building form: market gardening glass- houses in the 20th century.*
- Dr Gretel Boswijk and Martin Jones – Uni. Auckland & NZ Historic Places Trust - *Is that kauri underfoot? Dendroarchaeology and the trans-Tasman timber trade.*
- Katharine Watson, Matt Hennessey & Charlotte Staniforth – *Underground Overground Archaeology - Buildings and financial ambition: three case studies from Christchurch's post-quake recovery.*

**12:20-1:30 LUNCH**

**1:30-3:30 ARCHAEOLOGICAL NARRATIVES: STORIES IN THE CITY AND OF THE CITY**

**Convenor: Dr Martin Gibbs**

- Steve Brown - Uni. of Sydney - *Experiencing things: an auto-ethnography of belonging*
- Hilda Maclean - Uni. of Queensland - *Bowled Over: The case of the Catholic Cricketer*
- Anita Yousif - Godden Mackay Logan - *What can a well tell us?*
- Jennie Lindbergh - Australian Museum Business Services - *Excavation of the 14-28 Ultimo Road Ultimo Site*

**3:30-3:50 AFTERNOON TEA**

**3:50 -5:00 INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE CITY**

**Convenors: Dr Iain Stuart and Dr Geraldine Mate**

- Iain Stuart – JCIS Consultants - *An overview of Industrial Archaeology in cities.*
- Geoff Hewitt, David Thomas and Joshua Madden - LaTrobe Uni. - *Steam and Dominance: Industrial Brewing in the City of Melbourne.*
- Jennifer Jones - Jennifer K. Jones, Southern Midlands Council and Simon Fraser University - *The Corrections Industry and the City That Never Was at Oatlands, Tasmania.*
- Geraldine Mate – Queensland Museum - *“The Queensland Government Railways at Ipswich from a New Angle”: Railway Workshops are an urban landscape.*

**6:30-11:00 CONFERENCE DINNER INCLUDING CONFERENCE AWARDS & ASHA AWARDS PRESENTATIONS.** Lachlan's Restaurant, Old Government House, Parramatta Park

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## **2013 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE**

Dr Brad Duncan (Heritage Division, Office of Environment & Heritage NSW)  
Katrina Stankowski (Heritage Division, Office of Environment & Heritage NSW)  
Dr Martin Gibbs (Dept. of Archaeology – University of Sydney)  
Dr Mary Casey (Casey & Lowe)  
Natalie Vinton (Godden Mackay Logan)  
Denis Gojak (RMS)  
Iain Stuart (JCIS Consultants)

## **ASSISTANTS & VOLUNTEERS**

The Conference Organisers would like to thank the many persons who volunteered before and during the conference.

Finances Manager – Katrina Stankowski  
Conference Booklet – Martin Gibbs  
Greg Jackson  
Pam Forbes  
Ben Wharton  
Karen Stokes  
Jane Rooke

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

The Conference Organizers would like to acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the land on which the Conference venue sits.

## **SPECIAL THANKS**

The Conference Organizers would like to thank Dr Tracy Avery – Director, Heritage Division, Office of Environment & Heritage and Terry Bailey - Deputy Chief Executive of Regional Operations in Office of Environment & Heritage for providing the venue.

Our thanks also to Mr Tim Smith and Petula Samios formerly of the Heritage Division, Office of Environment & Heritage, for their support during the planning process.

Also- thanks to our sponsors, Casey & Lowe.

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





## Transport Information – Getting to Parramatta

### Getting from the Airport to Parramatta

Sydney has International and Domestic Airports, with an airport rail service which goes to Central Station and then on to the City Circle Line – See (<http://www.cityrail.info/fares/airport.jsp>). There are also airport shuttle buses to major hotels and hostels (<http://www.sydneyairport.com.au/>).

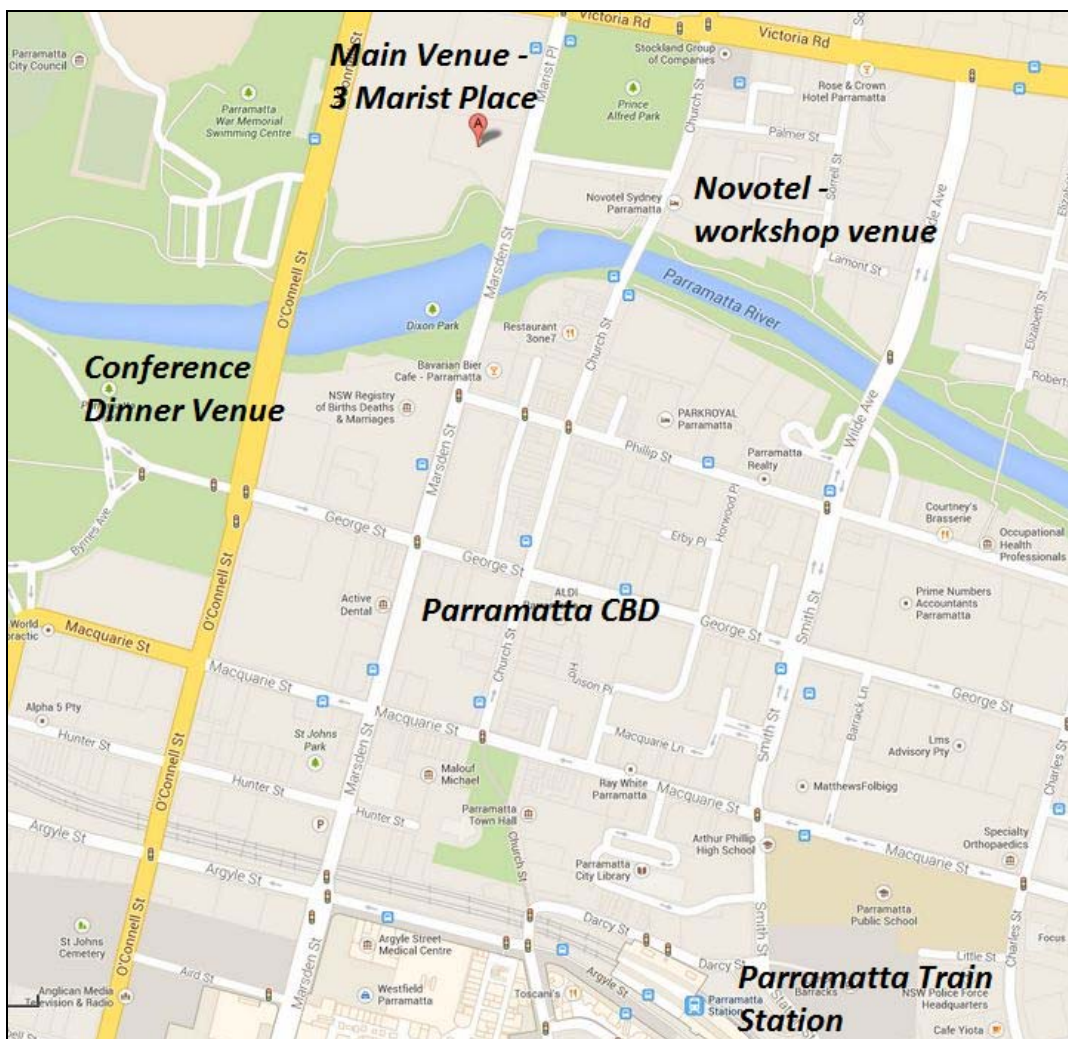
**Train:** (cheapest way). <http://www.airportlink.com.au/directions/parramatta.php>

1. Go to Sydney Airport Domestic or Sydney Airport International Train Station.
2. At either of these stations go to Platform 1.
3. Catch the train to Central Station and change to Platform 18 (the Western Line) for your train to Parramatta. Travel time is approximately 45 minutes.
4. Adult one way is approx \$18.

**Taxi:** From airport this would be as much as \$120 one way.

**Shuttle Buses:** There are several services available (e.g.: Check the web -

- <http://www.airportconnections.com.au/>;
- <http://www.airporttransportation.com.au/Parramatta.aspx>;



**Venue Locations**

## Getting to and around Parramatta

**Train Routes:** Trains from Central Station in the Sydney CBD through to Parramatta are frequent and take about half an hour to 40 minutes depending on whether it is a direct (limited stop service). For info on timetable and prices, see: (<http://www.sydneytrains.info/timetables/#landingPoint>).

**Buses:** See (<http://www.sydneybuses.info/>) or phone 131 500 for detailed timetables and routes.

**Walking:** The Venue is a short 10-15 minute walk up Church Street and across Lennox Bridge (by the Riverside Theatre) from the CBD and major hotels and hostels (see map).

**Car Parking:** There is some limited (up to 3 hours) street parking near to the venue, although be prepared to pay for the privilege. Parramatta Aquatic Centre and Parramatta Stadium are located 5 minutes away from the conference venue and charge \$10 for all day parking. For those who are happy to walk a few blocks it is possible to find free parking beyond St Patricks Cemetery on Church St, at the Parramatta Stadium (1 block away - around \$9/ day) or the Fennel St Carpark (3 blocks away to north - around \$8/ day).

There are also private parking sites not far from the Marist St venue (e.g. Wilson Parking at the *Entrada* on Victoria St). However, these also range upwards of \$30/day.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

**Accommodation:** Parramatta and Sydney offers a vast array of options for accommodation. We have not suggested any specific conference options because we have found the deals via the various on-line sites (e.g. Wotif.com and Lastminute.com) were generally better than anything we could organise.

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

### **Eating and Drinking:**

*During the Day* – There will be a coffee cart at the venue and morning tea, lunch and afternoon tea are provided each day.

*At Night* – Parramatta has a wide range of eateries from fast food to fine dining. From the venue the easiest way to find food is to cross the bridge into the CBD and look along Church St and Phillip Streets.

*Conference Pub* - Woolpack Hotel - 19 George St Parramatta

**Photocopying:** There is no copying or printing available at the venue. There is *Snap Printing* at 69 Phillip Street.

**Email and Web access:** There is no web access available at the venue. However, many cafes offer wireless web access. There are also several dedicated Internet cafes:

- U10 Internet Cafe - Level 1, 202 Church St,
- Global Net Cafe - Shop 2 180 George St
- Internet cafe - Level 4 at Westfield Parramatta, 159-175 Church St

**Emergency Contacts:** Should there be an urgent need to contact the Conference Organisers... However, please note that this is only for emergencies and not for the purposes of contacting delegates, session organisers, or general information. 0432 382 520 (Dr Martin Gibbs)

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## CONFERENCE SPECIAL EVENTS

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**FRIDAY 4 OCTOBER**  
**OFFICIAL OPENING & WELCOME DRINKS**  
Heritage Branch Office (Parramatta)

**Keynote Address: Professor Roland Fletcher (University of Sydney)**

***Futures Past: the archaeology of low-density urbanism and its implications***

Low-density cities are commonly presumed to be the unique signature form of industrial urban growth worldwide. This assumption and its implications need to be rethought because South East Asia, South Asia and Mesoamerica produced vast, agrarian-based, low-density urban settlements between the late 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BCE and the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium CE relatively late in the development of agrarian urbanism worldwide. The largest - situated in modern Cambodia - was the urban complex of Greater Angkor which covered about 1000 sq km in the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century CE. The demise of these low-density urban centres in the tropical forest environments of the Old and the New World was associated with serious regional decline involving the impact of severe climatic instability, extensive land clearance and dependence on massive infrastructure. After the 16<sup>th</sup> C agrarian-based, low-density urbanism largely disappeared. This gave the impression that low – density industrial urbanism was a uniquely new development of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Industrial Revolution, spectacularly represented in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century by the East Coast Megalopolis of the USA and the rapidly expanding *desakota* of southern and eastern Asia. The timing of the development of industrial low-density urbanism has serious implications. The archaeological perspective on agrarian, low-density cities redefines the nature of industrial urbanism leading to an expansion of the role of Historical Archaeology in re-assessing the development of industrial cities and offering a new view on the future of sustainable urbanism.

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**SATURDAY 5 OCTOBER**  
**LUNCHTIME TALK 12:30-1:15**  
***LUNCHTIME TALK – A. PROF. JUDY BIRMINGHAM***  
***Irrawang 40 years on***

The 1970s investigations of James King's 1830's Irrawang pottery in the Hunter Valley stands is one the iconic exploration of historical archaeology in Australasia. Join A. Prof. Judy Birmingham as she reflects on the excavations and analyses at Irrawang past, present and future.

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**SUNDAY 6 OCTOBER**  
**CONFERENCE DINNER 6:30 – 11:00**

The Conference dinner will be held at Lachlan's Restaurant, Old Government House, Parramatta Park. Dinner includes 2 Courses plus hors d'oeuvres including drinks for 3 hours. Cost \$85. A vegetarian option is available.

Lachlan's is located within the National Trust's Old Government House Parramatta Park. Access is easy with parking available within the park close to our front door. Public Transport is close by with the major rail bus terminus within 10 minutes walk of the park and the Phillip St ferry wharf a short 15 minute walk. Parramatta Park Trust Rangers patrol the park 24 hours a day. Please park in marked bays only. Failure to park within these marked areas may incur a fine. See map on next page.

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Dinner also includes a Grand Entrance tour of Old Government House (Parramatta Park) 1 hour prior to dinner (early comers may get to tour upstairs also). As part of the Grand Entrance you will arrive along the Governor's Carriageway at the front of Old Government House and enter via Francis Greenway's Portico. On the right will be Governor Hunter's Dining Room and on the left the Drawing Room. As you move through the house to the courtyard you can see the foundations of Governor Phillip's original buildings.

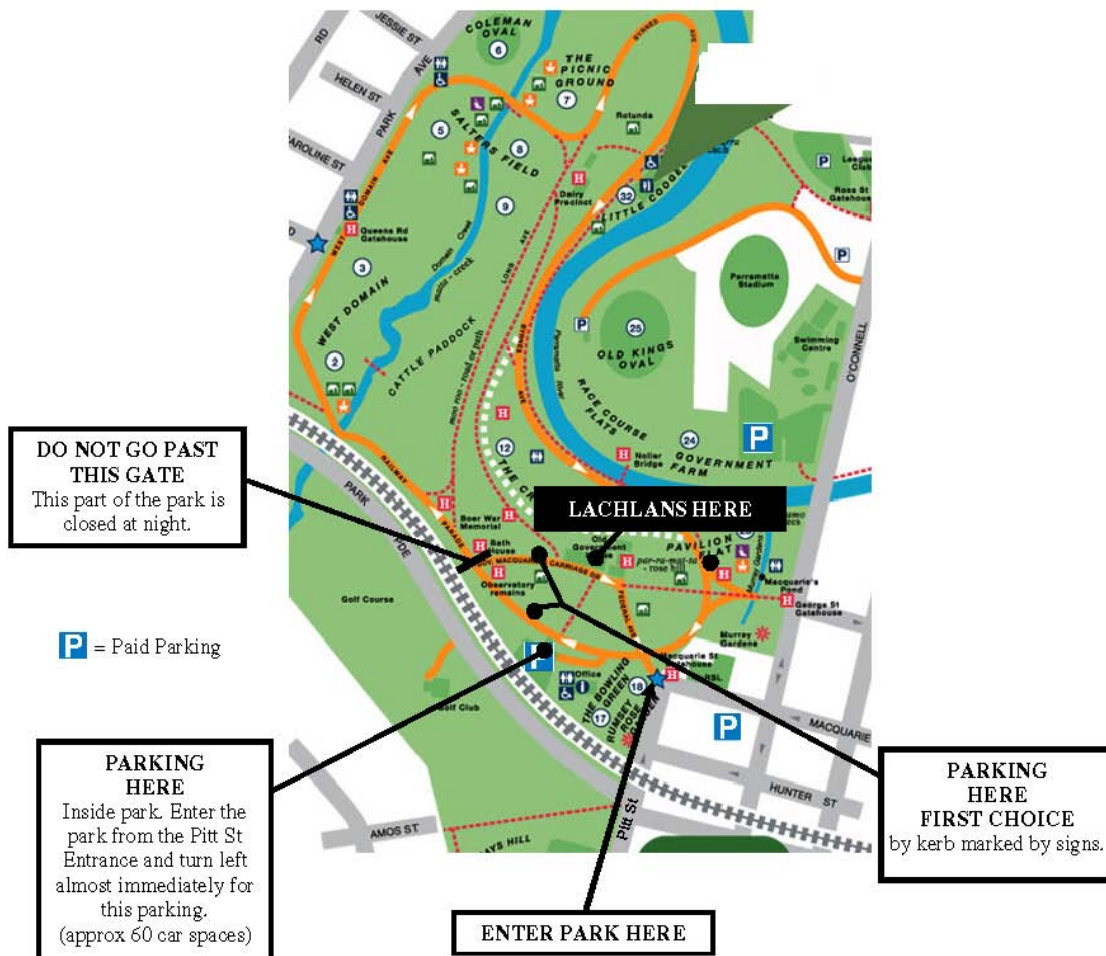
You will enjoy drinks and hors d'oeuvres in the courtyard before dinner in the Old Government House garden marquee." The conference prizes and annual ASHA awards will be presented during the dinner.

## EVENING MAP



**Lachlans, Old Government House Parramatta Park PARRAMATTA 2150** (enter the park from Pitt St)  
 If you are programming your GPS enter the corner of Pitt and Macquarie Street Parramatta..  
 Old Government House is approximately 200m inside the park from this entrance.

**PARKING** All Day parking is available in the park. Parking is free in marked bays using the Yellow Permit available on the day from Old Government House and paid in areas marked by **P**



Lachlans Telephone 1300 596 286 [www.lachlans.com.au](http://www.lachlans.com.au)

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## DETAILED DAILY SESSION & PAPER SCHEDULES

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**Friday 4 October**

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**11:00am-1:00pm**

**Workshop: FAIMS Technical Workshop**

**Convenor: Dr Penny Crook**

Venue: Madison Room 1, Novotel Hotel, 350 Church Street, Parramatta

The Federated Archaeological Information Management System (FAIMS) is a NeCTAR funded project established in 2012 to create eResearch tools for archaeologists. This workshop will provide a beginner's introduction to the FAIMS mobile recording application and online repository. Participants will work in small groups and experiment with creating, using and editing recording modules, setting up the site server and exporting data into the repository. Please bring your Android phone or tablet! Sample paper recording forms would also be useful.

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**2:00-4:30pm Workshop: Writing Papers for Publication**

**Convenor: Dr Iain Stuart**

Venue: Madison Room 1, Novotel Hotel, 350 Church Street, Parramatta

Publication is often an elusive goal in archaeology. Some people seem to have the gift of writing papers and books and others, and I suspect this is the majority of people, struggle with getting started and getting through the process of writing to the end product. Yet we all have something to say; be it a piece of interesting information, a view on a particular debate or a direction that you think archaeology should go. Not being able to publish silences your voice and can be immensely frustrating.

Above all writing requires courage as well as organisation and technique. The specific aim of the workshop is to encourage people to publish and to provide some ideas and tools on how to do so. The general aim of this workshop is to try and increase the trickle of articles currently being published to a much more healthy flow.

The workshop will be held over 2.5 hours with a fairly generous coffee break/discussion time in the middle (to encourage discussion). Everyone is to bring a blank piece of ruled paper; a writing implement, one or more ideas. The general structure of the workshop is:

### Introduction

- We all meet each other; establish some rules ...etc
  - Why publish?
  - Set out some positives
  - What to publish and where??
  - Discussion on types of publication, books, journals, popular articles, blogs ...etc.
- Followed by a discussion where to send the manuscript

### Preparing a Manuscript

1. Structure of the manuscript and development of the argument
2. Writing practices and Style
3. Supporting information – plans, images, graphics
4. References
5. Presenting the manuscript
6. Copyright and IP

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## ***2:00-4:00pm Walking Tour: Parramatta Archaeological Sites***

**Tour Leader: Dr Siobhan Lavelle**

Venue: Meet at Heritage Division Office – 3 Marist Place Parramatta

NOTE: \*\*Please bring a hat, water and sunscreen.

Dr Siobhan Lavelle will guide you on a short walk around the Parramatta central business district where a number of archaeological sites are preserved with historic interpretation and artefact displays. You will see:

- Convict Built Brick Barrel Drain
- Convict Huts & William Byrnes' Store
- Rowland Hassall's House & Pleistocene Aboriginal Occupation
- The Lord Nelson Hotel
- Well from 'The Babes in the Wood'
- 25 Smith Street, Convict drain and former Exeter Manor
- Wheatsheaf Hotel and Convict Hut with Brick Floor and Wheelwright's Workshop
- Parramatta Justice Precinct
- Baker's Mews

Commencing at the Charles Street Wharf on the Parramatta River, the route visits Phillip, Charles and George Streets, Smith Street, Macquarie Street Marsden Street and O'Connell Street. Five to six kilometres of easy grade walking is required to complete the entire route. A hat, sunscreen and a bottle of water are advisable to bring.

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## ***5:00-8:00pm Welcoming Drinks & Registration***

- Acknowledgement of Country
- Conference Welcome: Dr Brad Duncan.
- Conference Open: Dr Tracy Avery – Director, Heritage Division, Office of Environment & Heritage.

***5:30pm Keynote Address: Prof. Roland Fletcher (Uni. of Sydney)***

### ***Futures Past: the archaeology of low-density urbanism and its implications***

Low-density cities are commonly presumed to be the unique signature form of industrial urban growth worldwide. This assumption and its implications need to be rethought because South East Asia, South Asia and Mesoamerica produced vast, agrarian-based, low-density urban settlements between the late 1st millennium BCE and the mid 2nd millennium CE relatively late in the development of agrarian urbanism worldwide. The largest - situated in modern Cambodia - was the urban complex of Greater Angkor which covered about 1000 sq km in the 12th-13th century CE. The demise of these low-density urban centres in the tropical forest environments of the Old and the New World was associated with serious regional decline involving the impact of severe climatic instability, extensive land clearance and dependence on massive infrastructure. After the 16th C agrarian-based, low-density urbanism largely disappeared. This gave the impression that low – density industrial urbanism was a uniquely new development of the 19th century Industrial Revolution, spectacularly represented in the later 20th century by the East Coast Megalopolis of the USA and the rapidly expanding desakota of southern and eastern Asia. The timing of the development of industrial low-density urbanism has serious implications. The archaeological perspective on agrarian, low-density cities redefines the nature of industrial urbanism leading to an expansion of the role of Historical Archaeology in re-assessing the development of industrial cities and offering a new view on the future of sustainable urbanism.

**Saturday 5 October**

**9:00 -10:00 PANEL AND FORUM DISCUSSION:**

**THE ROLE AND VALUE OF RESEARCH ARCHAEOLOGY IN AUSTRALIA**

**Convenors: Natalie Vinton and Dr Mary Casey**

Speakers – Dr Mary Casey, Natalie Vinton, Dr Martin Gibbs, Dr Susan Lawrence.

Increasingly in Australia, the main impetus for historical archaeological investigations arises from the need for salvage excavations as part of the redevelopment of sites. Depending on the significance of sites, archaeological excavation permits are issued, on the premise that overarching research frameworks and themes are identified and adhered to during the excavation programs. Interpretation programs may be required to be implemented and the redesign and *in situ* retention of archaeological remains may also be required. Therefore, is there still a role for research archaeology – pure archaeological investigation and practice for the sake of testing archaeological theory, investigating previously unidentified sites and for testing a set of research questions designed with a specific hypothesis in mind – no strings attached? Research for the sake of learning, identifying and interpreting – for sharing with the archaeological and non-archaeological community? Research for changing and challenging historical views of the past, constructed in the absence of material culture and archaeological findings?

In more recent times, the opportunities for ‘research archaeology’ (i.e. no attached site redevelopment pressures) have become fewer and fewer in Australia, due to budget cutbacks in Universities and other government and nongovernment organisations that formerly would have supported such activities. Where does that leave Australian research archaeology and Australian research archaeologists? Is there a widening gap between the management of commercial archaeological activities and research archaeological activities? Can it be resolved by examining how research archaeology can better fit within the legislative and commercial context for the management of archaeological resources across Australia? Should it be subject to a different set of legislative principles or is it that we simply need to ‘bank’ those archaeological resources not at risk of being destroyed through the redevelopment of sites? What if we save all those sites but in the end no one cares as there are no archaeologists left who think they are important and can tell their stories.

Where does ‘banking’ of potential research sites leave the archaeological students, the researchers, the discipline and the archaeologists of tomorrow? Can the discipline and profession survive on the experiences gained from salvage excavations alone and the few cases where research results are produced and published? How does the loss of pure ‘research archaeology’ opportunities impact on the public understanding and appreciation of the contribution that archaeology makes to the historic records? How does it affect the future of discipline in the failure to produce students who are engaged in the work during their undergraduate career and then undertaken archaeological PhD or Masters research.

These are some of the key issues that will be discussed by our speakers and then opened to the forum for discussion and debate.

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**10:20 – 12:20 DIRTY STORIES: ARCHAEOLOGICAL NARRATIVES OF COLONIAL SITES AND LANDSCAPES, 1788 - 1850s**

**Convenor – Dr Mary Casey**

As the 2013 conference is located in Parramatta, a significant place in the settlement of NSW and therefore Australia and which includes the World Heritage site of Parramatta Park, this session is designed to explore Parramatta stories as well as place it within a wider context of other colonial sites and landscapes. It is more than 30 years since archaeological excavation commenced in Parramatta and this session seeks to encourage presenters to explore colonial sites and landscapes and present the interpretation and meaning of these sites. The focus is not on what was found but on what it means and the new stories it can tell, how it adds to our knowledge and understanding about the colonial past. Some papers in this session will focus on urban sites and landscapes in Parramatta, but we want to include papers on other colonial places as well.

These papers should look at the importance of colonial sites as part of the story of beginnings, touching on people we frequently know little about from history books or sources. Sites which throw new light on individuals who are not the 'big' names in history as well as those that allow us to explore different aspects of those 'big' names or historical events and processes. Archaeological narratives could explore convict stories, lives of free individuals, and archaeological stories of place.

**Telling Missionary Tales: from Matavai Bay to the Bay of Islands**

Dr Angela Middleton [angela.middleton@otago.ac.nz]

Uni. of Otago

Mission outreach into the Pacific began with London Missionary Society arrivals at Matavai Bay, Tahiti, in 1797. This initiated an evangelical network extending across the islands of the Pacific Ocean, including Australia and New Zealand. Parramatta formed an essential component of this network. While the concept of missionary and indigenous interactions may present a simplistic picture of conservative European approaches to converting indigenous peoples to Christianity, closer scrutiny reveals much more complex, intertwined relationships. At Matavai Bay two of the first missionaries quickly defected to the Polynesian world. Similar entanglements developed elsewhere. New Zealand's first missionary settlement was established under the auspices of Rangihoua pa, with missionaries dependent on Maori for protection and supplies; however this entanglement went deeper. While missionaries were bound to idealistic Christian ethics of marriage and fidelity, examination of archives reveals a certain behavioural dissonance with these ideals. Archaeology can show the response of the 'brethren' to these defections.

This paper examines the sub-texts of missionary lives, in particular the illicit engagements and relationships that tested and broke the boundaries of the missionary world, against the context of nineteenth century respectability and Christianity.

**Beyond the Pale: The Role of Material Culture in the Making of Melbourne's Controversial Mayor**

Dr Sarah Hayes [S.Hayes@latrobe.edu.au]

La Trobe Uni.

Against the backdrop of an embryonic city, John Thomas Smith was leaving behind his working-class, currency roots to become an influential member of Melbourne society, recognised about town in his white hat, shirt frills and smoking a cutty pipe. His success culminated in his becoming Lord Mayor of



Melbourne in 1851 and being re-elected seven times. However, his scandalous marriage to the daughter of an Irish Catholic publican and his awkwardly appropriated gentility put him beyond the pale of society. He never could shake the shadow of this background and was mired by scandalous tales. From 1849 to 1860 the Smith family occupied 300 Queen Street, Melbourne: one of the first true residential townhouses in the city. Excavations at the site in 1982 by Judy Birmingham and Associates uncovered a rich and important archaeological record of the Smiths' lives in the form of a cesspit rubbish deposit. The artefacts recovered can be used to examine the distinctive way the family used material culture as part of negotiating their position in colonial society. Popular decoration types and expensive materials suggest the efforts of the Smiths to inhabit their newly obtained status. The Smith family evoke the turmoil, volatility and opportunity of life in the first decades of the colony of Port Phillip. They provide an example of the possibility of social mobility in the colony, but also of the difficulty of navigating the customs and foibles of a newly forming society.

### **Dirty Tales: Parramatta Men and their Material Culture**

Dr Mary Casey [mary.casey@caseyandlowe.com.au]

Casey & Lowe

The archaeology of Parramatta is rich in the stories of men, less so of women. We have gained insight into the lives of emancipated convicts such as Samuel Larkin, John Hodges, and Hugh Taylor; and the free settlers and entrepreneurs such as Rev Rowland Hassall and William Byrnes. The material culture and history represents their lives, their successes, their entrepreneurial spirit, and their drive for success. The forms of their successes are different but all are fascinating. Some were extensive land holders, local mayors, members of parliament, successful businessmen, and exhaustive letter writers. While we might have known the names of Rev Rowland Hassall and William Byrnes, through their public successes, before their houses and sites were excavated we knew little or nothing about the emancipated convicts Larkin, Hodges and Taylor. Through the archaeological remains of their sites and houses, and the digital newspaper collections in Trove, new layers can be investigated. These dirty tales of men and their material culture enriches and extends our understanding of early Parramatta.

### **Nameless Stories — personal moments from the archaeology of the Old Sydney Burial Ground**

Nicholas Pitt (nicholas.pitt@inet.net.au)

Casey & Lowe

In 2008 Casey & Lowe was privileged to excavate a portion of the Old Sydney Burial Ground (1792 – 1820), on the site of the present Sydney Town Hall. Unlike other historical cemeteries, the graves were virtually anonymous, with no intact grave markers or coffin plates, incomplete burial records and poorly preserved skeletal remains. Yet the archaeology has provided a rich insight into personal and poignant moments from the first years of British settlement in New South Wales. These include a substantial minority, possibly Catholics, buried facing west (the 'wrong' way), two adults buried together in a single grave, adults buried with infants, and attempts to beautify infant burials with locally available plants & decorated coffins. This talk will tell these stories and consider what they tell us about life in early colonial Sydney.

### **Watermills in the Georges River Basin**

Greg Jackson [greg.jackson100@gmail.com]

Uni. of Sydney

In the 1822 miller John Lucas, son of first fleet convict and Norfolk Island miller Nathaniel Lucas built the Brisbane Mill on Williams Creek, near Liverpool with assigned convict labour. In 1825 Lucas built

the Woronora Mill on the Woronora River. Both mills are on tributaries of the Georges River and are now in Sydney's southern suburbs. These 2 mills are connected to each other and their markets only by waterways. This presentation looks at the history of the mills, the remains at the mill sites and their archaeological potential. The economic conditions that made mills at these unlikely sites viable in the 1820's and the possible sources of wheat for the mills. Experimental archaeology investigating river transport between the two mills will also be discussed.

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### **1:30 – 3:30 URBAN MARITIME CULTURAL LANDSCAPES**

**Convenors – Dr Brad Duncan & Abi Cryerhall**

This session examines archaeological sites within the larger context of maritime landscapes. As part of the focused redevelopment of urban cities over the last 20 years there has been considerable archaeological exploration of the harbour foreshores of places, such as Sydney's Darling Harbour and Pyrmont. There is also a refocusing on maritime places beyond the water, to include maritime infrastructure sites beyond the edges of the land, and sites now being discovered under reclamation and/or shoreline progradation. These sites reflect a mixture of industrial activities: from the beginning of steam powered mills and their associated infrastructure / buildings; wharves, docks and boatbuilding yards, to transport interchanges, ancillary maritime industries such as foundries and manufactories. These maritime landscapes include the associated workers residential houses and recreational sites, and how these environments both shaped and were shaped by those inhabiting them.

#### **Reclamation and 19th-Century Waterfront Development**

Abi Cryerhall [Abi@caseyandlowe.com.au]

Casey & Lowe

Sydney's waterfronts were vitally important to the growth and economic development of New South Wales in the 19th century. Sydney was the main port for local and international trade, and it was also the location for many of the colony's early local industries. Darling Harbour became the focus for much of this commercial and industrial activity. In the early 1800s, very little development had occurred, and in its natural state the harbour was not suitable to providing port facilities. By the mid 19th century, the harbour's vast intertidal sandflats and rocky coastline had been transformed into Sydney's main working harbour. Reclamation of the foreshore enabled the construction of extensive wharfage and also created land for commercial, industrial and residential development. Major redevelopment around Darling Harbour in recent years has provided an opportunity to record the archaeological remains of this former 19th-century waterfront. Initial reclamation and maritime infrastructural development was undertaken by some of Sydney's most prominent early entrepreneurs and industrialists. Archaeological remains of Cooper & Levey's c.1825 wharf and mill complex development, and extensive reclamation undertaken as a speculative land development by Thomas Barker in the 1830s were recorded at the Darling Quarter site. At Barangaroo South, the archaeological remains of wharfage constructed in the early 1830s by Henry Bass and Francis Girard provided further evidence of how and why the foreshore was initially reclaimed and developed.

#### **Excavation Results from Barangaroo Headland Park Sydney: Maritime Industrial and Mercantile Landscapes**

Alan Hay and Justin McCarthy [justin@australarchaeology.com.au]

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd

This paper will summarise the results of ongoing excavation within Barangaroo Headland Park,

Darling Harbour, Sydney. The shipyards, wharves and land reclamation provide fertile ground for investigating the connection of maritime industry with domesticity, urban landscapes and the lived experience of shipyard workers. Mirroring the changes observed in the closely linked village of Millers Point, and incorporating its urban waste as land reclamation, the development of maritime industry has been inextricably linked to the urbanity around it. As excavation and analysis is yet to be completed, there will be a summary of the finds to date but the main focus of discussion will relate to the theoretical framework and interpretative strategy that will be employed in the analysis of results. With decades of excavation in surrounding urban areas, the newly excavated shipyards, wharfs and supporting structures further complete the story of economy and industry along Sydney's watery edge. The shaping of the rocky headland around Miller's Point into a maritime industrial and mercantile landscape is inseparable from the movement that created homes and public spaces alongside. Tensions between rules governing such things as technology, public health and trade have all participated in the construction of unique spaces of operation as well as individual behavior that transcend institutions. Along with presenting results, this paper will focus on exploring new methodologies for interrogating maritime industrial, commercial and domestic sites in a holistic fashion.

### **Getting Our Hands Dirty – Nineteenth Century Special Leases**

Dr Terry Kass [terry@kasshistory.com.au]

Historian

Special Leases were leases of Crown land for 'Special Objects', which included commerce, industry and infrastructure. Sawmills, punts, jetties, stores, tramways and inns were just a few of the activities undertaken on Special Leases. When the legislation came into force in 1861, the best land in the eastern parts of NSW had been alienated from the Crown. However, numerous Special Leases were granted in these areas. In fact, the largest number of Special Leases appears to have been in the County of Cumberland particularly Sydney. All leases of land below the high water mark on harbours and rivers needed a Special Lease. There were numerous Special Leases for bathing places, wharfs and jetties. Similarly, Special Leases for workshops, stores, hotels and accommodation houses followed railway lines constructed from Homebush to the Hunter Valley and to the Illawarra in the 1880s.

For decades, leases of Crown Land for pastoral purposes or for mining have attracted attention from historians. They have also interested archaeologists, who have tried to plot the distribution of archaeological evidence of pastoral or mining activity. Documentary records of Special Leases provide a rich and untapped source of data about activities encompassing individual sites as well as a range of site types across the state. Until now, Special Leases have been ignored. This paper is an introduction into Special Leases that demonstrates their usefulness for historical and archaeological research using sites in Sydney and elsewhere.

### **Sawmill, Shipwreck, Park: The 3 maritime cultural landscapes of Sawmillers Reserve.**

Gary Estcourt [Gary.Estcourt@heritage.nsw.gov.au]

Heritage Division, NSW

The reuse of urban maritime landscapes is an ongoing process worldwide. As cities grow and change the way in which the interface of land and sea is used and viewed also changes. Areas that were once docks, wharves and other maritime infrastructure become the buildings, streets and parks we use today. Often all that remains of the maritime use is its archaeological signature. Around Sydney Harbour the change of use of foreshore landscapes lead to a different understanding of these spaces. Sawmillers Reserve on Berrys Bay, North Sydney, was the site of a thriving sawmill with associated maritime infrastructure including shoredocks and wharves. The archaeological remains

of this period of use are present in the landscape. However, constructed in the 1980s, the Reserve is centred on the remains of a hopper barge that forms the focus of the visitor experience. Although a prominent feature, the barge has no known link with the mill; its location the result of an unfortunate accident. The builders of the Reserve have performed an interpretive sleight of hand. There are 3 different archaeological stories at Sawmillers Reserve; each has left its mark on the landscape. How these stories are presented and understood leads to different levels of understanding of this site. The interpretation of our archaeological past is vital to ensure these stories are not lost as sites change. How Sawmillers Reserve is understood illustrates how our narratives of urban maritime cultural landscapes change.

### **Changing Tides: shifts in the utilisation and appreciation of Snail's Bay maritime cultural landscape**

Benjamin Wharton

Uni. of Sydney

From the early nineteenth-century to the mid to late twentieth-century, a prominent number of maritime-based industries operated on the foreshores of the Balmain peninsular. Economic booms and depressions over the last one hundred and fifty years created shifts in the way that the foreshore was utilised. Small scale boat building operations continued to operate when large scale shipbuilding and marine infrastructure declined. Further shifts of economic influence and post-industrial gentrification changed the demographics of the peninsular and shaped the utilisation and appreciation of the foreshore

This paper will outline the historic narrative of boat and ship building in Snail's Bay, Birchgrove, on the northern region of the peninsular. It will focus its attention on surveys of recent residential developments along the Louisa Road side of the bay that have altered its use within the context of an urban maritime cultural landscape and address the shifts that have taken place along the foreshore.

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### ***3:50 – 4:40 DIGITAL DATA FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS***

**Convenor: Dr Penny Crook [p.crook@latrobe.edu.au]**

LaTrobe Uni.

This paper will introduce the Federated Archaeological Information Management System (FAIMS) project and its relevance for historical archaeology. FAIMS is a NeCTAR-funded project established in 2012 to create eResearch tools for archaeologists. The most advanced component of this is an Android-based mobile recording software, which has a range of features suited to urban and remote archaeological excavations and survey, as well as artefact recording. The repository is built on the Australian Historical Archaeological Database (AHAD) established by La Trobe University in 2012. It allows for the ingest of archaeological reports, documents, images and datasets of any structure. Using ontology and vocabulary mapping tools, researchers can carry out inter-site comparisons of their own data, with those from other sites, without altering the underlying data structure.

## Sunday 6 October

### ***9:00 -10:00 Look what I found***

**Convenor: Katrina Stankowski**

This session presents short papers outlining the results of historical archaeological excavations from around Australasia.

#### **Not all Beer and Skittles**

Maxine Boyd [maxineboyd@gmail.com]

LaTrobe University

The Australian Pub can be described as marker of egalitarian society, its early roots having been developed by our Colonial forbearers into an institutionalised concept which even today pervades the modern ideal of what it is to be Australian. From an underfloor surface survey of a gold mining era hotel in Blackwood, Victoria, many recovered artefacts are shedding new light on how hotels were used not only as a place of business, but also as family homes; as a space where racial integration occurred and as areas of play for children.

This is what I have found.....

- A Chinese/European bone and metal opium pipe
- A carved wooden horse
- A silver silhouette, engraved steam train

From these material remains I will discuss how and why they shed new light on what we thought we knew about hotels and in how the historical archaeology of this hotel in particular serves as a remarkable marker of ordinary colonial people's lives.

#### **The Broadway Hat**

Jennie Lindbergh [Jennie.Lindbergh@austmus.gov.au]

Australian Museum Business Services

The University of Technology Sydney is developing the Dr Chau Chak Wing Building, designed by acclaimed American architect Frank Gehry, at 14-28 Ultimo Road and AMBS was commissioned to excavate the site. The site was part of John Harris' Ultimo Estate, and was known to have been occupied by a number of mid-nineteenth century timber cottages and a terrace of three residences built in 1874. This presentation is on a selection of everyday items and what they can tell us about aspects of daily life in nineteenth century Ultimo.

#### **New Archaeological Discoveries at Sydney Opera House**

Anita Yousif [anitay@gml.com.au]

Godden Mackay Logan

Godden Mackay Logan was engaged by the Sydney Opera House Trust to provide heritage services during the Vehicle Access & Pedestrian Safety Project (VAPS), which commenced in February 2011. The 150 million dollar project is the largest development project undertaken since the House opened in 1973. The VAPS project has been developed to increase tourist and visitor safety by diverting heavy vehicles from the Forecourt area to a new basement level. In order to mitigate redevelopment impacts upon the site's archaeological resource, a program of archaeological monitoring and open area excavation was carried out in conjunction with ground disturbance works

of the initial phase of the project... The archaeological investigations of the Sydney Opera House Site resulted in the discovery of a number of archaeological remains dating from the first historical phases of the site development such as early sea walls, evidence of lime burning activities, sections of the Bennelong stormwater channel and structural remains of the early twentieth century Tram Shed. The location of the majority of the exposed archaeological relics coincided with the areas designated for deep excavation and therefore could not be retained in situ. The solution for the preservation of the heritage values of the identified relics was found in the exciting 3D interpretive modelling. This short paper will present the results of the archaeological investigation works undertaken at the site as part of the VAPS project and explain the interpretation initiative through the innovative 3D technology.

### **The Forgotten Community 'at the foot of the range', Hervey's Range, Townsville.**

Marianne Clarkson [jmdeguara62@bigpond.com]

James Cook Uni.

In 2009 an archaeological project run by James Cook University began to look at the cultural landscape of a small community that had been located in a gazetted camping ground at the foot of Hervey's Range in the Townsville hinterland. The site complex under investigation was listed on the Queensland Heritage Register under the category of archaeological place in 2009 and from historical records we know it contains the as yet unfound remains of the Range Hotel, a blacksmith shop, sections of the old road as it winds its way up and over the range and a cemetery containing three headstones. This small community was established in 1865 when the road linking Townsville to the inland supply town of Dalrymple was completed, prompting James Edward Meade and his partner William Freer to build the Range Hotel at 'the foot of the Range'. This was one of five hotels that were built at strategic distances along the new road to service the carriers, pastoralist and, later, the gold miners as they travelled to and from the new port of Townsville. The Range Hotel had a total of 12 publicans during the 19 years it was open, including the widows of two of the licensees, both of whom had died prematurely at the age of 38. The blacksmiths run by John McNeil and his wife was again located somewhere 'at the foot of the range' and was probably established in early 1866. It was advertised for sale in 1868, although it is not known whether a sale eventuated or not. Through a combination of historical document research, field work and excavations the various components of this forgotten community are being slowly revealed. To date we have uncovered the small blacksmith forge and excavated one edge of a domestic rubbish dump that was very likely associated with it. The dump is at least 3m in diameter and contained over 12,000 artefact fragments, including a large quantity of alcohol related glass, medicine and food bottles, ceramics, clay pipes and worked metal. To the west of this area there is a bottle dump that could be related to either the hotel or to the teamsters camping site. We have also discovered the likely locations of five unmarked graves in the cemetery, along with the names and tragic histories of their occupants. This year's excavation will take place in June and will concentrate on a new area within the site complex, which is located roughly half way between the blacksmiths and the cemetery. This potentially exciting site was discovered during the 2012 field work week and includes the surface remnants of a 30m long wall, a possible chimney, a large posthole and an old track way that may prove to be the actual location of the Range Hotel.

### **Naughtiness on the Mission**

Steve Brown [Steve.Brown@environment.nsw.gov.au]

Uni. of Sydney

It is not uncommon during archaeological excavation to 'salt' newly excavated deposits with an artefact foreign to the site, or site context, being investigated. What is this practice about? It may be a trick to test either a newbie's or an experienced excavator's knowledge concerning the

believability of an artefacts local origin. The intention might simply be playful or cheeky. Whatever the rationale such practice is usually intended to enliven the often mundane and routine experience of archaeological excavation. In this presentation I consider a salting event that risked offending but ultimately enlivened the excavation experience and, I suggest, became a memorable moment that played a small role in enriching feelings of fun, group cohesion and bonding.

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## **10:20 -12:20 *The Archaeology of Standing Buildings***

**Convenor: Denis Gojak**

One of the more bewildering consequences of current heritage legislation is that we often see archaeologists paying intense attention to the buried remains of structures, while only metres away their unflattened twins remain standing and relatively unregarded. In Australia's short history as part of the capitalist world we have managed to retain many examples of buildings and properties of all periods. This session asks archaeologists to reflect on our urban environment as its occupants and the subjects of our investigations experienced it full of houses and complex urban space where activities took place. What does the investigation of extant buildings their construction methods, fabric, spaces and patterning tell us about their occupants, and what insights can they provide in dealing with the below ground remains? Case studies are sought that explore how we can make archaeology interrogate all parts of the potential archaeological resource, whether they are standing buildings, or standing ruins with their own mystery and evocation of decay, not just the bits underground.

### **Archaeology of incarceration: Inside the Main Cell Block at Fremantle Prison.**

Erin Mein and Sean Winter [erinmein@hotmail.com]

Uni. of Western Australia

How can we as archaeologists use the material fabric of standing buildings to tell us about the lives of people in the past? This paper presents results of our recent research into the Main Cell Block at the world heritage site, Fremantle Prison, Western Australia. Since its closure in 1991, archaeological work at Fremantle Prison has been predominately undertaken external to the buildings using traditional excavation techniques in the prison's parade ground. However our research aimed to recover information about incarcerated prisoners and as a result the Main Cell Block was targeted for investigation. Survey was conducted within this building to identify areas where original construction materials had survived into the present. In addition our project aimed to determine whether we could identify, excavate and analyse archaeological deposits suspended within the fabric of the standing building to answer questions about the private experiences of prisoners within the cell block. We will review the results of our research, consequent management issues and discuss future research programs at the prison which aim to use the site holistically, seeing all elements both built and subsurface, as suitable to answer research questions.

### **The archaeology of institutions: child welfare legislation and the buildings of Abbotsford Convent.**

Edwina Kay [E.Kay@latrobe.edu.au]

La Trobe Uni.

The former Convent of the Good Shepherd in Abbotsford, Melbourne, occupies a large site on the banks of the Yarra River and was home to thousands of women and girls in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in its Magdalen Asylum, Industrial School and Reformatory School. Many of the

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very substantial buildings are still standing, and the convent complex is now a popular community space. Together with historic maps and photographs, these buildings provide an opportunity to investigate the development of the convent and the changing child welfare system in Victoria. Social changes in nineteenth-century Melbourne led to the passing of several pieces of legislation regarding the education and welfare of children in Victoria. Examining the convent buildings in relation to this legislation indicates the convent is an expression of the response of the Catholic Church and the Order of the Good Shepherd to the legislation. The nuns constructed new buildings for neglected and criminal girls, as well as local children, with the aim to better provide for and train particular groups of disadvantaged girls than the state could. Understanding the patterning of the site and the purpose of the extant buildings has the potential to provide significant insights into the role played by the convent and institutional confinement in nineteenth-century Melbourne.

### **“Because it is a Holy House of God”: Buildings Archaeology, Global Networks, and Community Heritage in a Tanna Church.**

James L. Flexner and Martin Jones [james.flexner@anu.edu.au]

JF - Australian National Uni.; MJ - New Zealand Historic Places Trust

In April 1912, the Presbyterian mission at Lenakel on the island of Tanna in the New Hebrides (now Vanuatu) opened a new church building. This grand structure was a prefabricated timber church from the Sydney firm Saxton and Binns, built of materials from Australia, England and possibly elsewhere, with local labour and other resources organized by indigenous chiefs. A century later, this building is threatened by a combination of damage by natural forces as well as simple neglect. Recognizing this, local community members on Tanna have enlisted the help of archaeologists to record this church building as a first step in the heritage conservation process. Archaeological research has revealed some interesting details about site history before the building of the current standing church, as well as about the church's design, construction, and use life to the present day. In many ways, this structure encapsulates two of the critical aspects of the New Hebrides missions, connecting these remote islands to wider global networks, while also remaining something that local communities made, and continue to make 'their own.' In addition to being of interest to the indigenous community, buildings like the 1912 Tanna Church represent important examples of the tangible heritage created by the interplay of local and global forces in the modern world.

### **The life and death of a vernacular building form: market gardening glass- houses in the 20th century.**

Denis Gojak [denis.gojak@rms.nsw.gov.au]

Uni. of Sydney

Glass-houses for the market garden growing of tomatoes and other produce were once a common sight on the margins of many Australian cities. Associated most with southern European immigrants, they were a distinctive form of farm building which appeared in the 1920s but are now rarely seen. Few are left and we may realistically see the appearance, flowering and total disappearance of the form within the space of a century. This paper takes a look at the development of the glass-house, the technological innovations and adaptations embedded in the form, and the broader social and economic context that firstly allowed them to thrive and then ushered in their extinction. As an exercise in historical archaeology, the detailed analysis of this mundane item reveals a complex array of factors influencing all aspects of their modest history. As an exercise in heritage it is also an opportunity to get away from fetishizing the built form, and to look at the underlying social implications of creating a preserved heritage of market gardening.



### **Is that kauri underfoot? Dendroarchaeology and the trans-Tasman timber trade.**

Dr Gretel Boswijk and Martin Jones [g.boswijk@auckland.ac.nz]

GB: Tree-Ring Laboratory, School of Environment, Uni. Auckland; MJ: NZ Historic Places Trust

New Zealand became connected to the global trade in timber in the late eighteenth century. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, New Zealand both exported and imported significant quantities of timber. The primary export timber species was kauri (*Agathis australis*), which grows naturally only in the northern part of the country. Histories of the timber industry identify the quantities of kauri shipped out of the harbours of the upper North Island to Auckland, locations elsewhere in New Zealand, and overseas. In particular, Australia was an important market from the 1820s until the early 1900s; according to Orwin (2004) 'kauri helped build Sydney' as well as providing the 'slabs ... used to pave the railway stations of Melbourne.' But, in general, there is a lack of specific detail about how and where kauri timber was used outside the kauri region, and if there were spatial and temporal changes in the way it was utilised. In this paper, we aim to show how dendroarchaeological investigation of the fabric of standing structures has the potential to provide specific physical evidence of when, where, and how kauri was employed. Given the long history of kauri export to Australia, the identification and analysis of kauri as part of archaeological investigations of Australian standing structures could also provide valuable insights into the trans-Tasman timber trade.

### **Buildings and financial ambition: three case studies from Christchurch's post-quake recovery.**

Katharine Watson, Matt Hennessey & Charlotte Staniforth

[katharine.watson@underoverarch.co.nz]

Underground Overground Archaeology Ltd

Buildings can reveal a lot about money, and the relationship between the owner and money. The materials, fittings and fabric used can indicate how much the builder was prepared to spend on the building. The appearance and layout can reflect the relationship between social position, wealth and ambitions. And the function of a building can reveal how its builder intended to make money. Drawing on these threads, this paper examines three buildings demolished in Christchurch following the earthquake, each of which reveal something about the owner's financial ambitions.

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## ***1:30-3:30 Archaeological Narratives: Stories in the City and of the City***

**Convenor: Dr Martin Gibbs [martin.gibbs@sydney.edu.au]**

Archaeologists pride themselves as having great stories about their sites, the people who lived in them, the artefacts they've recovered, and their own experiences as archaeologists. However, these stories are rarely translated into the public realm and it could be argued that one of our great failings is that Australasian historical archaeology still hasn't found its voice beyond producing reports and academic journal articles. We would like to be (and really should be) better storytellers and narrators, but haven't made that first step. With so many of us working in urban settings with their dense collections of people, places and situations, this session provides an opportunity to present narratives about and of the city.

### **Experiencing things: an auto-ethnography of belonging**

Steve Brown [sbro6391@uni.sydney.edu.au]

Uni. of Sydney

Belonging and place-attachment are concepts that heritage practitioners seek to identify and assess, to make conscious and controllable, in conservation planning. There is a tendency in such work to separate affect, emotions and practices from material things; to describe the relationships *between* intangible and tangible heritage and *between* people and places. By contrast, academic projects have long sought to break down binaries of material and immaterial, mind and matter, humans/non-humans and objects. Indeed some projects reconceptualise people-place-thing relationships as embedded, entangled or enfolded *across* and *into* one another. Thus place-attachment in heritage practice can be re-conceptualised as a hybrid achievement in which belonging is a form of accommodation.

To illustrate how people-place-things simultaneously accommodate (or adjust) and are able to be accommodated, I provide a personal perspective of archaeological work undertaken at my home in the Sydney suburb of Arncliffe. My particular focus is on experiencing place through archaeological practice. I will present a series of vignettes on encounters with an Aboriginal artifact, a gift card, a gnome, a bullet hole and foil stars. The cameo-style stories tell a larger story of the role of co-production and entanglement in the construction of place-attachment.

### **Bowled Over: The case of the Catholic Cricketer**

Hilda Maclean [h.maclean@uq.edu.au]

Uni. of Queensland

When the former North Brisbane Burial Grounds were excavated in 2001 to facilitate the construction of the new Suncorp Stadium, the 397 graves examined yielded very few personal possessions. One of the best preserved artefacts recovered was a belt buckle featuring the image of a cricketer. Its discovery tells the story of the time when Brisbane went 'cricket crazy' with the importation of not only the sport but the associated material culture. Although the identity of the belt's wearer may never be known, the story of his times can certainly be told.

## **What can a well tell us?**

Anita Yousif [anitay@gml.com.au]  
Godden Mackay Logan

Finding a well on an archaeological site is an exciting and intriguing prospect for any archaeologist as a well's content has the ability to provide a wealth of knowledge about the people, the places and the objects. The focus of this presentation will be on the stories retrieved from three wells excavated at three different sites within the Sydney Metropolitan Area. In general, water wells were used for the disposal of rubbish and unwanted objects after decommissioning. These discards are considered to be a valuable archaeological resource that usually provide copious amounts of artefactual evidence, but are the artefacts always there? And if there are no artefacts, what other stories can a well reveal?

In addition to the contents of a well, we shall look at the various construction techniques and types of fabric used in the three wells; and the archaeological excavation methods employed during investigations. Built with an intention to provide a supply of fresh water, these underground features also offer a treasure trove of history.

## **Excavation of the 14-28 Ultimo Road Ultimo Site**

Jennie Lindbergh [Jennie.Lindbergh@austmus.gov.au]  
Australian Museum Business Services

The Uni. of Technology Sydney is developing the Dr Chau Chak Wing Building, designed by acclaimed American architect Frank Gehry, at 14-28 Ultimo Road and AMBS was commissioned to excavate the site. It was anticipated that the excavation would take 4–6 weeks, but in fact took 12 weeks, in part due to the very wet weather. The site was part of John Harris' Ultimo Estate, and was known to have been occupied by a number of mid-nineteenth century timber cottages and a terrace of three residences built in 1874. The NSW Shale & Oil Company occupied the northern part of the site from the 1870s. The timber cottages were to be the focus of the excavations as the later nineteenth century date indicated that little of archaeological interest would be recovered from the terrace. The archaeological resources exceeded expectations in extent, integrity and significance and this presentation concentrates on the excavation of the 1874 terrace and the timber cottages in the southern part of the site and the modifications to a marshy landscape to create a habitable environment.

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### **3:50-5:00 Industrial Archaeology in the City**

**Convenors: Dr Iain Stuart and Dr Geraldine Mate [iain@jcis.net.au]**

The papers in this session explore an archaeology of industry in the city that broadly encompasses all forms of industry – from manufacturing and transport to domestic industry. We share a broad definition of industrial archaeology and seek papers that physical or material evidence (i.e. archaeological remains). They will discuss the physical evidence of industry and contextualise the archaeological findings within the broader narratives / context of understanding these industrial places, technological changes and how they contributed to the functioning of cities in their urban environment.

#### **Industrial Archaeology in the City**

Iain Stuart [iain@jcis.net.au]

JCIS Consultants

Industrial archaeology is often (incorrectly in my view) seen as focusing on the heavy industries of Iron and Steel; mining and of course the “satanic mills”. A broader definition of industrial archaeology focusing on the general notion of “work” and moving away from a focus on the “Industrial Revolution” means that an industrial archaeology of the city can be feasible.

Cities are the location of employment through manufacturing of foods, beverage, consumer goods and everyday belongings while industries such as potable water, sewerage, gas works and power stations are the infrastructure that keeps cities running. Behind every worker is a domestic industry that cleans, clothes and provides shelter. Cities and their fringes are therefore the setting of much industrial archaeology.

These industries do not stand alone: the symbiotic relationship between people and industry means city is industry – a source of workers and consumers, an urban landscape intertwined with transport and services such as gas and electricity, interstitially laced with industry both small and large in scale. Industry has long term impacts on the shape and nature of cities and places therein. It also directly tied to the social landscape of cities, influencing labour, domestic economy, life-quality (including relaxation) and the creation and maintenance of the urban environment.

An industrial archaeology of the city therefore needs to be one that is holistic rather than technological focused and here the notion of Industrial Culture – as developed in particular by the Germans, would seem to be a useful framework for exploring the relationship between technology, the economy and social conditions and moving the focus of industrial archaeology from the particular to the more general.

#### **Steam and Dominance: Industrial Brewing in the City of Melbourne.**

Geoff Hewitt, David Thomas and Joshua Madden [G.Hewitt@latrobe.edu.au]

LaTrobe Uni.

Earlier this year, La Trobe University and heritage consultants Godden Mackay Logan Pty. Ltd. conducted an archaeological investigation within the former Carlton and United Breweries (CUB) Melbourne site. The present authors contributed to that investigation.

By the time brewing ceased in Carlton, the brewery had expanded its footprint so as to include almost an entire block north of Victoria Street. From 1870, a multi-storey brewing tower dominated Swanston Street, one of the major thoroughfares of the city. This tower entered folklore as one of the principal totems of Melbourne. Also at the Carlton site, a succession of tall chimney stacks

reflected the importance of steam power to the industrial brewing process. During the recent investigation, amongst the multiple and complex layers of buildings dating back to shantytowns from gold-rush Melbourne, we recorded the remains of two of these stacks and three boiler houses.

In 1907 the Carlton Brewery amalgamated with five other major brewers to form CUB and a further three major breweries continued to compete with CUB in Melbourne. These operations dominated their local skyline and expressed their commercial power through the size of their stacks and the density of the smoke pall emitted.

### **The Corrections Industry and the City That Never Was at Oatlands, Tasmania**

Jennifer K. Jones,

Southern Midlands Council and Simon Fraser University

The convict experience at Oatlands, Tasmania, was steeped in industry. Correctional facilities are industrial complexes in their own right, featuring large-scale facilities for accommodation, goods stores, food-processing and works projects for inmates that often dominate the landscape. The infrastructure required for corrections and the resultant remnants post-abandonment present archaeologists with ample information for examining both localized and large-scale social relations and colonial experiences.

The founding of Oatlands, in the southern midlands of Tasmania, was based on the needs of the corrections industry and it was initially established as a police district in 1826. Located between Hobart and Launceston, Oatlands was slated to become the central capital of the colony and an extensive military precinct was constructed at the centre of the township. The corrections industry at Oatlands was the centre of a wider network of industrial sites relating to convict works projects. Following the cessation of convict transportation to Van Diemen's Land in 1853, town growth stagnated and Oatlands never reached its intended potential as central capital. This paper examines the archaeological remnants in Oatlands within the framework of industrial landscapes and relates them to larger-scale concepts of industry in regional Tasmania.

### **"The Queensland Government Railways at Ipswich from a New Angle"**

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Queensland Museum

Railways are often regarded as the "steel spine" across the country, and the heritage of rail infrastructure, such as stations and railway bridges, railway lines and rolling stock is well documented and researched. Less work however has been done on railway workshops, the industrial heart of railways.

Largely found in urban centres, and often a focal point in the communities in which they occur, research into railway workshops has been predominantly centred on heritage values, through tangible heritage of extant buildings and the less tangible social history of labour and people. Very little, if anything, has been done on the physical remnants of railway workshops – the broader relationships of place, activity and people represented in these industrial landscapes, and the evidence that elucidates social relationships in this particular form of urban setting.

This paper examines the industrial landscape of the Ipswich Railway Workshops, in North Ipswich, Queensland, and draws links between the physical remnants of the Workshops, the infrastructure, the site layout, and the surrounding urban environment. It draws out the integrated nature of the landscape and discusses how these archaeological remnants compare to the narratives found in the social histories of railway workshops.





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