

**ASHA**  
CONFERENCE  
MELBOURNE - MMXXI

Archaeology of Transition  
Oct 18-22 Online

# Welcome to Country

The 2021 ASHA Conference is hosted from Melbourne on the Country of the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung, Bunurong, and Boon Wurrung peoples. We acknowledge the impact of invasion and colonisation on Traditional Owners all over Australasia and New Zealand in the periods we study and the survival and resilience of First Peoples today. We pay our respects to Country, to Elders past and present, and to all First People participating in the conference.

## Introduction

Welcome to the ASHA 2021 Online conference. This year we assemble in a digital setting, together with a community of experts, aspiring archaeologists and other interest groups, who've logged-on from across the world to continue our desktop expeditions into historic landscapes. Whilst the conference lay dormant during its 50th Anniversary in 2020 (due to the global Covid-19 pandemic) its revival in a digital format has offered new means to reconnect with the industry and the interested to explore Australian historical archaeology together once again. ASHA Online looks through the [camera] lens of a diverse range of presenters from all corners of the discipline, to share with you new perspectives on archaeological practice, histories, results, methods, and technology.

The ASHA conference committee has carefully curated a series of easily accessible webinars to dial into at your leisure, across five days (18-22 October). These webinar sessions are organised by themes for ease, including: Industry in Victoria, Transport, Maritime Archaeology, Colonialism and Convicts, Underfloor, and Artefact-focused analyses. The committee is also committed to ensuring that you too have a part to play. ASHA Online continues to unite the historical archaeological community by offering various online social events and a member's-only workshop. Let's connect!

A special thanks goes out to the committee and others who, despite the difficulties of navigating a pandemic, have made this conference possible. Thank you Deb Kelly, Susan Lawrence, Amber Patterson-Ooi, Paul Pepdjonovic, Caroline Seawright, Jeremy Smith, Catherine Tucker and Bronwyn Woff.

Image Credits:

Cover page: J. Smith, Remains of the Wesleyan schoolhouse (c1850-1859). | J. Smith, William Creek, as revealed in excavations at the Munro site undertaken by Extent Heritage. | S Lane, Colgin Place shows two phases of site use/transition, stone footings and the earlier post holes. | J. Smith, Garfield Waterwheel. | This page: P. Whelan, Warburton, Victoria.

## Keynote Speaker

### Professor Dan Hicks, University of Oxford

Drawing together themes and ideas from his book *The Brutish Museums*, and looking at what new thinking in museum anthropology might mean for the study of the material remains of the recent and contemporary past, in this talk Dan looks at the prospect for the decolonisation of historical archaeology.

Dan Hicks is Professor of Contemporary Archaeology at the University of Oxford, Curator of World Archaeology at the Pitt Rivers Museum and a Fellow of St Cross College, Oxford. He was Visiting Professor at the musée du quai Branly in 2017-18, and was awarded the Rivers Medal of the Royal Anthropological Society in 2017.

Dan's new book, *The Brutish Museums: the Benin Bronzes, Colonial Violence and Cultural Restitution* was published by Pluto Press in November 2020, and is released in paperback on 20 October 2021. It has been described by Ben Okri OBE as "a startling act of conscience", by *The Economist* as "a real game-changer", by *The Guardian* as "beautifully written and carefully argued", by CNN as "unsparing", by *Nature* as "timely", and by the *Sunday Times* as "destined to become an essential text". *The Brutish Museums* was listed as one of the *New York Times* Best Art Books of 2020, with the recommendation: "If you care about museums and the world, read this book".  
Twitter/Instagram: @ProfDanHicks



# Online, Social & Event Information

Although this year's conference has gone virtual, the conference committee have tried to maintain a sense of the usual flow and feeling of an ASHA conference. We have therefore scheduled social sessions – time to gather in the virtual foyer of our online venue and catch up with old friends, speak to presenters and meet new graduates and first-time attendees of ASHA conferences.

These social sessions will use Wonder.me, an online platform (desktop only) where people can gather in informal virtual catch ups, using a Zoom-like interface. Links to all sessions and Wonder.me rooms will be sent to attendees via email only. Each session will have themed “rooms” which we hope will facilitate discussion or at least make spatially signposting where you wish to meet someone easier. Look out for the Wonder.me symbol throughout the program.

Stay connected during ASHA 2021 by commenting and posting about the conference on social media. However, please maintain a respectful tone in your posts and please refrain from posting material that a presenter has flagged as sensitive. Conference hashtag: #2021ASHA



Head to the ASHA website to listen to a sound byte of presenters marked with this icon.



Wonder.me event



Special event



@historicalarchaeology



@ASHA\_inc



@AustralasianSocietyforHistoricalArchaeology



australasian-society-for-historical-archaeology

## Poster Sessions

Posters will be shown during each break between conference sessions, and on Thursday evening before the ASHA AGM, our poster presenters will gather in the Wonder.me space and be available for discussion of their poster topics.

## Conference Prizes

The 2021 ASHA Conference is awarding 3 prizes to be voted on by the attendees.

Categories are;

- Best Poster \$100
- Best Presentation \$150
- Best Student Presentation \$150 plus a years membership.

Please note, prize monies are collective not individual in the case of multiple authors  
Voting will be via Google Poll, and all voting entries will be due to be completed by 2.30 pm on Friday 22nd October. The voting will be open from Thursday 21st October. Winners announced after 3.30 pm in the closing address.

# The Archaeology of Transition

Recent events have brought about much change in the way society functions- individually, as a community, as a nation and globally. This year's ASHA conference pivots towards this change with presentations and webinars streamed across Australasia and around the world. We will feature papers and sessions about transitions in the broadest sense, encompassing archaeological theory, methodology and/or interpretation, and considering topics such as colonial encounters, environmental change, sustainability and even pandemics.

In what ways have we changed - or should we change - how we do archaeology? How can we view transition and change at individual, societal and global scales through the lens of historical archaeology? How have our ideas and interpretations of sites, artefacts and historical narratives changed and where might these transitions lead us next? What challenges are provided by transition and change in the archaeological record?

## **Session 1: Transitions in understanding Victorian industrial sites**

This session highlights research being undertaken at La Trobe University relating to Victorian sites of industry. Industry has changed and formed Victoria's landscape since invasion, and papers presented in this session look at the impact that this has had on both micro and macro scales. How did transitions in technology impact the construction of flour mills in the early years of the colony later known as Victoria? How can our changing understanding of the mining landscape inform the way that we manage these landscapes both as heritage places and as emitters of mercury into our environment? How can new technologies increase our understanding of these types of sites?

## **Session 2: Understanding artefacts and their transitions**

Session 2 focuses on the narratives that artefact specialists can provide by interpreting archaeological artefacts. Understanding the meanings and uses of artefacts, as well as the transitions and transformations these objects undergo before and after they are recovered is a focus of these discussions of collections from Christchurch, NZ and Victoria, Aus. These papers bring together a range of perspectives and histories in order to investigate the stories that artefacts can help us to tell about the past.

## **Session 3: Transitions in Maritime Archaeology: technology and narrative**

Many of the papers within this session focus on the technological advances and transitions in Maritime Archaeology, providing an insight into how technology can improve archaeological practice as well as the dissemination of the information gathered to the wider public. These papers also look at the history of the vessels investigated, and one of these papers presents a view of the transition of narrative surrounding the pearling industry and the effect of this on heritage laws, local economies and stories of coastal history.

## **Sessions 4 & 5 : The Archaeology of Underfloor Occupation deposits**

An underfloor occupation deposit is a deposit that accumulates underneath floorboards in standing buildings due to day to day use of the structure by people, and is characterised by artefacts suspended in a matrix of household dust and sediments. Traditionally, historical archaeological thought suggested that underfloor occupation deposits were not really worth investigating. This was best exemplified by Deetz who suggested that those small things that could be found under floors were of “little consequence” when considering larger archaeological narratives. However, a transition in recent archaeological work, particularly in Australia, has demonstrated that underfloor occupation deposits preserve a range of unique material and have excellent capacity to provide information about the way people occupy and use standing structures. In particular, the excellent organic preservation within extremely dry and hydrophobic household dust deposits has the capacity to preserve a range of fragile materials that do not survive in more traditional archaeological settings.

## **Sessions 6 & 9: Transitions in narrative: convicts, colonialism and contemporary ideas**

The impact of colonialism on First Nations peoples and the past structures which have transitioned into modern day Australia continues to be a topic of discussion amongst the wider public. This session brings together papers within these realms, including papers directly discussing early systems of exploitation: on the Australian landscape, its First Peoples, and those brought to the colony. Topics include the entanglement of colonial rhetoric and early settler identity, cross-cultural interactions between local Indigenous peoples and convict labourers, juvenile convict labour at Point Puer and the implications of public statuary on history and archaeology.

## **Session 7: Understanding Melbourne: site-specific studies**

This session focuses in on recent research into the transition of Melbourne from a tent city to an urban business centre. Papers include an investigation of the process of waste management and the transformational effects this has on the archaeological record to a three-paper a deep dive into the Metro Tunnel excavations and the findings from this major infrastructure project.

## **Session 8: Transitions in the Archaeology of Transport, Transit and Travel Infrastructure**

Australia is infrastructuring its way out of Covid-induced economic decline, with massive investment in new roads, airports, metro and rail links. These huge projects are injecting significant sums into urban and rural archaeological investigations, heritage conservation and interpretation projects, and we are beginning to see the results of the latest crop of salvage excavations appearing along with greater public promotion as the work has been taking place. But are we doing anything better or even different? Despite long lead times archaeological excavations continue to sit on the critical development path, being pushed along with the usual pressures to finish yesterday. Do we take advantage of the opportunities that linear infrastructure gives us to explore swathes of the urban fabric and countryside, to better prioritise and target archaeological investigations, to manage data better to build a more comprehensive picture of the past? Have we created and banked useful knowledge for the future or just doubled the warehouses of artefact material that no one may ever look at?

## **Session 10: Research Design Workshop (Members Only)**

**refer page 13**

## MONDAY 18th

### Opening Night

6.30 pm	Welcome to Country	<i>Aunty Diane Kerr, Wurundjeri Elder</i>
6.45 pm	Conference Opening	<i>Anita Yousif, ASHA President</i>
7.00- 8.20 pm	Keynote Address & Q&A session	<i>Prof Dan Hicks, University of Oxford</i>
8.30- 9.00 pm	 Opening night social event in Wonder.me	

## TUESDAY 19th

### Session 1 Transitions in understanding Victorian industrial sites

10.00 am	Introduction	<i>Iain Stuart</i>
10.10 am	Early Water-powered Flour Mills in Victoria.	<i>Gary Vines</i>
10.30 am	Archaeological Contributions to Understanding Historical Mercury Emissions.	<i>Susan Lawrence &amp; Peter Davies</i>
10.50 am	Three paths to information: interpreting LiDAR imagery on the Mount Misery diggings.	<i>Richard MacNeill</i>
11.10 am	Rethinking Disturbance: The transformation of Bendigo Creek.	<i>Greg Hil</i>

### Session 2 Understanding artefacts & their transitions

11.40 am	Introduction	<i>Sarah Hayes</i>
11.50 am	Digging up the Doctors.	<i>Clara Watson</i>
12.10 pm	Interrupted: the archaeology of a nineteenth century bond store in Christchurch, NZ.	<i>Jessie Garland</i>
12.30 pm	The Soda Water Industry in Victoria 1839-1862: A Trove survey.	<i>Cora Wolswinkel</i>
12.50 pm	Show and Tell.	<i>Christine Williamson, Bronwyn Woff &amp; Nadia Bajzelj</i>

# TUESDAY 19th

1.10-2.30 pm

 Social event in Wonder.me

## Session 3 Transitions in Maritime Archaeology: technology and narrative

6.00pm	Introduction	<b>Geoff Hewitt</b>
6.10 pm	The PS <i>Herald</i> VR Experience: Using photogrammetric 3D reconstruction to publicly interpret and share the wreck site of one of Australia's oldest paddle steamers.	<i>James Hunter &amp; Holger Deuter</i>
6.30 pm	Putting the boot in - a quick but not so dirty look at P3DR.	<i>Irini Malliaros, Keiran Hosty &amp; James Hunter</i>
6.50 pm	3D Recording of the Barangaroo Boat Timbers.	<i>Irini Malliaros &amp; Thomas Van Damme</i>
7.10 pm	The Pearlming Roads: Transitions in the archaeology and heritage of the pearlshell fisheries in Northwestern Australia.	<i>Alistair Paterson, Bart Pilgrim &amp; Sarah Yu</i>

## Session 4 The Archaeology of Underfloor Occupation deposits

7.40 pm	Introduction	<b>Sean Winter &amp; Helen Runciman</b>
7.50 pm	Experimental archaeology to understand depositional processes for underfloor occupation deposits.	<i>Sean Winter, B'geella Romano, Kate Benfield-Constable, Meg Drummond-Wilson &amp; Jess Green</i>
8.10 pm	An Island of femininity in the ocean of masculinity: Under the floorboards of the York Convict Depot.	<i>Katie Benfield-Constable</i>
8.30 pm	Women, Children and a Stable: A preliminary archaeological analysis of historic underfloor deposits.	<i>Danielle Brooks</i>
8.50 pm	Hide and Seek: Understanding children's caching behaviours from underfloor deposits of Ellensbrook Homestead.	<i>Jessica Green</i>

# WEDNESDAY 20th

## Session 5 The Archaeology of Underfloor Occupation deposits

6.00 pm	Introduction	<b>Sean Winter &amp; Helen Runciman</b>
6.10 pm	The potential (and challenges) of desiccated botanical remains in underfloor occupation deposits.	<i>Kimberley Connor</i>
6.30 pm	Secret spaces: Caching behaviour in underfloor deposits at Western Australian total institutions.	<i>Meg Drummond-Wilson &amp; Martin Porr</i>
6.40 pm	From patient to prisoner: Investigating historic cultural remains from isolation at the Fremantle Lunatic Asylum, Western Australia.	<i>Natalie Guetlich</i>
7.00 pm	Site formation processes of institutional confinement: An archaeological underfloor study at Fremantle Prison, Western Australia.	<i>Paige Taylor</i>

## Session 6 Transitions in narrative: convicts, colonialism & contemporary ideas

7.30 pm	Introduction	<b>Martin Gibbs</b>
7.40 pm	Ancient Karez System: A case study of Bidar, Karnataka.	<i>Rithik Pramod &amp; Anoushka Singh</i>
8.00 pm	From juvenile delinquent to colonial worker: Point Puer as a liminal landscape.	<i>Caitlin D'Gluyas</i>
8.20 pm	Quite an imposing appearance: Homebush Mill in the landscape.	<i>Geraldine Mate, Adele Zubrzycka, Kelsey Lowe, Zia Youse, Jon Prangnell, Andrew Fairbairn, &amp; Mackay and District Australian South Sea Islander Association (MADASSIA)</i>
8.40 pm	East Perth Cemetery: A critical investigation of individual 338.	<i>Kiara Place</i>



# THURSDAY 21st

## Session 7 Understanding Melbourne: site-specific studies

10.00 am	Introduction	<b>Jessie Garland</b>
10.10 am	Cheap Fills: The value of waste in early Melbourne.	<i>Laura Campbell, Barry Green &amp; Mardi Renehan</i>
10.30 am	Archaeology of Melbourne Metro Tunnel- Town Hall precinct. Project Overview.	<i>Megan Goulding</i>
10.50 am	A dental assemblage from Melbourne's CBD.	<i>Megan Goulding, Rita Hardiman, Jennifer Porter, Cornelia de Rochefort &amp; Geoff Hewitt</i>
11.10 am	Melbourne's mini-Pompeii- an 1855 Grocer's assemblage.	<i>Jennifer Porter, Cornelia de Rochefort, Andrew Fairbairn &amp; Megan Goulding</i>

## Session 8 Transitions in the Archaeology of Transport, Transit & Travel Infrastructure

11.40 am	Introduction	<b>Denis Gojak</b>
11.50 am	Social license, infrastructure and archaeology: managing conflicting crises	<i>Dennis Gojak</i>
12.10 pm	NSW Rail Infrastructure- What more can we learn.	<i>Anita Yousif</i>
12.30 pm	From the Horse's Mouth: Urban Stables in Christchurch.	<i>TJ O'Connell</i>
12.50 pm	Symmetry, actors and action: New Characters in the narratives of the hunting of marine species during the 19th century.	<i>Raquel Nolasco</i>
5.00- 6.30 pm	 Posters & Social Event in Wonder.me	<i>Eleanor Cornish, Michael Grey &amp; Thomas Keep</i>
6.30- 9.00 pm	 Annual General Meeting - ASHA members only	

# FRIDAY 22nd

## Session 9 Transitions in narrative: convicts, colonialism and contemporary ideas

10.00 am	Introduction	<i>Karen Murphy</i>
10.10 am	Archaeology of transition and the transition of archaeology: A 1790-1791 Convict Hut in Parramatta.	<i>Martin Carney</i>
10.30 am	Government farming at Rose Hill (Burrumbidgee) 1788-1790.	<i>Mary Casey</i>
10.50 am	Convict Timbergetters- the NSW river systems as the frontier of European invasion and settlement.	<i>Martin Gibbs</i>
11.10 am	Coffee and tea, colonisation and temperance-beginning to unpick the entanglements of a household assemblage from 1840s Sydney.	<i>Nick Pitt</i>
11.30 am	Statues aren't our history, they're our archaeology.	<i>Claire Baxter</i>

## Session 10 Workshop ASHA Members ONLY

1.00-3.00 pm	Best Practice Workshop	<i>Mary Casey, Kylie Seretis, Martin Gibbs, Siobhan Lavelle, Susan Lawrence, Jeremy Smith &amp; Katharine Watson</i>
--------------	------------------------	--

3.30-4.00 pm  Closing Address & Conference Prizes

Anita Yousif ASHA President

4.00-6.00 pm  Closing social event in Wonder.me

BYO drinks and nibbles for a final catch up friends old and new



## **Session 10: Research Design Workshop (Members Only)**

### **Developing and understanding Research Designs in historical archaeology.**

ASHA is seeking to develop best practice guidelines for historical archaeology. This workshop focuses on research designs and how methodology and recording methods are shaped to address research questions.

The aims of this workshop are to:

- Understand what makes a good research design (how to do it, input need, research, follow up, research questions, asking and answering questions, before and after excavation).
- Discuss the role of best practices research designs and methodology in historical archaeology.
- Present a range of examples discussions from key research projects across Australia and New Zealand.
- Discuss research frameworks more broadly rather than the legislative contexts we, as practitioners, operate within.

The Workshop will be convened by Mary Casey, Kylie Seretis, Martin Gibbs, Siobhan Lavelle, Susan Lawrence, Jeremy Smith & Katherine Watson.

# Research Design Workshop Presenters & Abstracts

**Dr Mary Casey | Vice President, ASHA | University of Sydney | Casey & Lowe |  
Workshop Convenor**

**Making excavations count: research questions, methodology and theory**

If we excavate sites and clients pay for this endeavour for the 'public good', then in all conscience, to ensure ethical practice we need to have good research reasons, do it well and add to knowledge. Essential to best practise approaches and outcomes is the relationship between methodology, research questions and theory. All three are critical to ensure the laborious, considered, detailed recording of a site, which we dismantle and destroy, offers up those hard-won glimpses of insight into the past. It must not be us, the archaeologists, who loot the past so it can be weighed, sorted, described, drawn and then placed in boxes, folders and reports on shelves and mostly proffers little more than a poor site description. No insights gained, little new information, may be a few unusual artefacts, but is that enough? How do we avoid producing inane and meaningless reports following the removal of a non-renewable resource? It is only by adopting best practice and relevant methodologies which aid exploration of research questions formed within a theoretical framework. This paper looks at a range of 'questions' used in research designs on projects in Sydney and discusses recent case studies with important new findings.

Please refer to page 24 for biography.

**Professor Martin Gibbs | University of New England**

**Bungee research, disjointed fragments, umbrellas and synthesis**

Most of us have felt the frustration of starting research on something which has the potential to be fascinating, only to be dragged away by budget and/or time constraints to work on something else. Similarly, we all know the weariness of recording what seem to be an endless array of disconnected and insignificant sites that leave you wondering what the point of it all might be. This talk reviews the nature of synthesis and umbrella projects as ways to hang it all together.

Please refer to page 22 for biography.



## **Dr Siobhán Lavelle OAM | Heritage NSW, Community Engagement, Department of Premier and Cabinet**

### **Quo Vadimus Archaeological Research Design?**

Over many decades professional archaeologists have wrestled with the notion of research design. This paper considers the present situation in NSW and provides several personal observations.

In NSW statutory requirements mean that a permit must be obtained before excavation or disturbance of historical archaeological 'relics'. Other policy and guidance in NSW then establish a need for qualified practitioners to do the work and for archaeological research designs and methodologies to also be lodged with permit applications.

So, ARDs are required, but what are they? How and by whom should they be written?

In NSW permit applications come with a 'shopping list' of research questions. The legislative definition of an historical archaeological 'relic' also mean the significance of the site and its archaeology (or relics) also need to be established. But legislation is only one element, and will differ from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, so there is a need for thinking and coordination across significant sites and projects outside and beyond the remit of specific legislative requirements. Good research design should not occur just because it may be 'mandatory', but because it is important and a valuable practice in its own right.

Siobhan Lavelle has worked in archaeology and heritage since 1985. For 17 years she has worked for Heritage NSW and its predecessor agencies as the Senior Team Leader for historical archaeology and also as the Listings Manager for 2.5 years.

## **Professor Susan Lawrence | La Trobe University**

### **Research Design in Regional Surveys**

Developing and applying a meaningful research design in the context of regional surveys is as important as it is in excavations. Whether it is for large scale infrastructure, urban subdivision, or tourism precincts, research designs help to draw out processes of historical and geographical connections between sites and to identify cultural landscapes. A cultural landscape framework in turn enables the significance of individual sites to be identified and facilitates the mitigation of cumulative impacts of sequential development. This is demonstrated through case studies from central Victoria where tourism development, a modern gold rush and a potential World Heritage nomination are placing a range of pressures on heritage management. A research design that focusses on thematic networks and global processes avoids piecemeal approaches to site recording that can underestimate or miss the broader significance of surviving fabric.

Please refer to page 28 for biography.

## **Kylie Seretis | Casey & Lowe | Workshop Convenor**

Kylie Seretis has over 20 years of experience in archaeology, heritage, and planning in the public and private sectors, and is currently a Director with Casey & Lowe. Kylie has worked in Australia, Cyprus, and Scotland on a wide range of heritage projects. Her key archaeological interests are Conflict Archaeology, Archaeology of Identities and industrial heritage and approaches to archaeological practice.

## **Jeremy Smith | Principal Archaeologist, Heritage Victoria**

### **Research Designs in Focus – recent developments in Victoria**

Despite initial industry concerns of a pandemic-related slow down, the number of historical archaeology projects conducted in Victoria over the last 18 months continues the strong growth that has been seen in recent years. Not only has the number of excavations continued to rise, but more complex projects are also now taking place, including in regional centres such as Bendigo. There has never been a greater need for robust research frameworks to underpin project methodologies and optimise results.

Over the last couple of years, a few key developments have affected the way that research frameworks are designed and addressed. The field of specialist artefact analysis has developed, and these findings are increasingly being used to inform all aspects of the research framework. As the number of investigated sites continues to grow, it is now possible for more incisive and meaningful comparative analysis to take place across related site types on thematic, locational, temporal and other relevant criteria. It is also now apparent that some site types, for various reasons, continue to be under-represented in the archaeological record, and these places are now taking on an elevated level of significance and potential research value.

Another, perhaps unexpected, dilemma is also emerging - when is enough? How should research designs be refined and targeted for site types that have been investigated previously, and in significant numbers? These matters, and some key case studies will be presented.

Jeremy Smith is Heritage Victoria's Principal Archaeologist. He is a former member of the Victorian Heritage Council's *Archaeology Advisory Committee* and is an Honorary Fellow in the School of Historical and Philosophical Studies at the University of Melbourne.

## **Katharine Watson | PhD candidate, University of Canterbury**

### **“Why do I waste my time?": on the importance of the seemingly unimportant**

This paper focuses on how small, often highly disturbed or modified archaeological sites can still provide useful and important information, when the right research design and methods are used. To explore these issues, I use my doctoral research as a case study, outlining the difficulties I have faced using archaeological data gathered following the earthquakes in Ōtautahi Christchurch. This was an extremely intense period of archaeological work, when the focus was solely on gathering data for the sake of gathering data, before sites were lost forever. This approach is one that typifies much of the consultancy work carried out in Aotearoa New Zealand and, as I have found, can make future research drawing on those sites frustrating. Employing a research design, supported by a sound methodology, means that even the most unassuming archaeological site can contribute meaningful information to the bigger picture.

Katharine Watson is a PhD candidate at the University of Canterbury, where she is investigating what houses can tell us about life in nineteenth century Christchurch. This work draws on the extensive buildings archaeology carried out in Christchurch following the earthquakes of 2010 and 2011. Katharine is Immediate Past-President of the New Zealand Archaeological Association.



## Presenters

J. Smith, Garfield Waterwheel.

### Claire Baxter

Statues aren't our history, they're our archaeology.

Session 9 | 11.30 am Friday

Current debates about statues utilise arguments such as “tearing them down erases our history” or on the other side, “we don’t need statues to teach the history of colonialism”. Changing the focus of these statues to being our archaeology, instead of history, changes the view of them from being about the individual being memorialised and instead focuses on what they tell us of the societies that created the statues, erected them, and perhaps altered, removed or replaced them. Like other artefacts, we can gather some of this information from the statue's context. Any discussion about removing them or changing them should therefore consider the need to treat statues like other archaeological artefacts, to ensure we record them and can preserve their meaning and context so that they can be studied and questioned in future, and provide an insight into our own archaeological record.

Claire Baxter is from Melbourne, Australia and completed a MLitt in Conflict Archaeology and Heritage at the University of Glasgow in 2019. Her thesis was about contextualising relocated monuments, using post-Soviet statue parks in Eastern Europe as case studies. She spoke at events for the History Council of Victoria and Australian Centre for Public History on the topic of contested monuments in 2020, has presented at the 2019 Postgraduate Conference in Conflict Archaeology, organised a Twitter conference in 2020 in conjunction with War Through Other Stuff, and has published a commentary about monuments as archaeological artefacts in the Public History Review.

<[clarenceb22@yahoo.com.au](mailto:clarenceb22@yahoo.com.au)>  
pronouns she/her



## **Katie Benfield-Constable <sup>1</sup>**

### **An Island of Femininity in the Ocean of Masculinity: Under the Floorboards of the York Convict Depot.**

Session 4 | 8.10 pm Tuesday

No female convicts were transported to Western Australia for fear of irreformable women contaminating the fledgling colony's moral standards. For this reason, the convict experience in Western Australia is viewed through a masculine lens, that all but excludes women. Underfloor excavations inside the York Convict Depot Superintendent's Quarters were undertaken in 2018 to better understand the experience of depot staff and administration, as previous archaeological works had explored the experiences of the convicts themselves. However, during excavation an unexpected trend appeared in the types of artefacts recovered: almost everything related to women or traditional feminine activities such as sewing and childcare. In the past the tiny artefacts that accumulated beneath the wooden floors have been disregarded by archaeologists because underfloor spaces only collect certain types of artefacts (small and slender objects that can drop between floorboard gaps) and the deposit beneath floors tends to be mixed in nature. However, if excavated in a method appropriate to underfloor occupation deposits these tiny artefacts, no bigger than 2mm in the case of the York Depot, have the potential to reveal complex expressions of self-identity and rewrite our understanding of historical places.

Katie is a recent graduate from the school of Archaeology at the University of Western Australia. She is currently working as an archaeologist with Snappy Gum Heritage Services and prior to this has five years' experience as the curator of a local social history museum in York Western Australia.

<sup>1</sup> Snappy Gum Heritage Services. <katie@snappygumheritage.com.au>.

## **Danielle Brooks <sup>1,\*</sup>**

### **Women, Children, and a Stable: A preliminary archaeological analysis of historic underfloor deposits.**

Session 4 | 8.30 pm Tuesday

Samson House is an upper-middle-class residence in Fremantle, Western Australia with a Stables building of unknown use. The archaeological materials recovered from under the floorboards of the Stables building have accumulated over 100 years, providing the only surviving evidence to determine the functionality of the building. The excavation generated an archaeological assemblage of over 4847 unique artefacts that were catalogued and quantified into a functional analysis with a particular focus on items attributed to women and children; artefacts included glass beads, sewing pins, marbles, jewellery, toys, and textiles that have preserved in the unique dry conditions within the underfloor deposit. This research emphasises the importance of underfloor archaeology to determine how structures are used and provide valuable information about the people's daily lives as reflected by the archaeological record.

Danielle Brooks is a full time Honours candidate at the University of Western Australia and is interested in Historical Archaeology.

<sup>1</sup> University of Western Australia. <22266404@student.uwa.edu.au>.

\* Student

pronouns she/her

## **Laura Campbell <sup>1</sup>, Barry Green <sup>1</sup> & Mardi Renehan <sup>1</sup>**

### **Cheap Fills: The Value of Waste in early Melbourne.**

Session 7 | 10.10 am Thursday

As Melbourne developed from an ad hoc and unplanned outpost to an emerging colonial town, the process of waste management transitioned from frontier functionality to British normality. In many nineteenth century cities waste had economic value and could either be recycled, re-used or repurposed. Dry waste (broken crockery, bottles, rags, bones, etc.) was referred to as “dust” and wet waste (dead animals, offal, human excrement, vegetable scraps) was known as “manure”. There was a section of Melbourne’s economy devoted to collecting, processing, repurposing, reselling, and dumping the city’s waste. This paper aims to explore the journey of domestic and street waste in the mid-nineteenth century and the impacts it has had on site transformation processes and archaeological artefact collections in Melbourne.

Laura has seven years professional experience working in Victorian historical archaeology. Her experience predominantly focuses on historical archaeological projects in Melbourne, but also includes Cultural Heritage Management Plans, Cultural Values Assessments, and a variety of built heritage projects of state and local significance. Her research interests include Melbourne’s inner-city residential archaeology, the early colonial diet and Ballarat’s historical urban development. This presentation is given in Wurundjeri Woivurrung Country.

<sup>1</sup> Green Heritage Compliance. <lauracampbell1991.lc@gmail.com>.

pronouns she/her

## **Martin Carney <sup>1</sup>**

### **Archaeology of transition and the transition of Archaeology. A 1790–91 Convict Hut in Parramatta.**

Session 9 | 10.10 am Friday

The paper discusses the archaeological evidence for a pair of 1790s huts tested and excavated at Parramatta in 1996. One was tested and retained, the other survived in ground plan only and was recorded and excavated. The evidence for the excavated hut confirms the original 1790s construction and alterations to the hut, demonstrable in ghosts of the fabric show direct evidence of transition from Crown detention accommodation, to permissive tenancy and private ownership. Transition in fabric and form is interpreted as a reflection of the conversion of Government constructions and important repairs to personal property. This year the retained hut has now returned to Government property completing a full cycle.

Martin Carney has been researching the material culture of the original NSW since 1977. Specialising in Australian pottery, glass and the archaeology of the Convict and Colonial periods, he is published in Archaeology and History. He has been a consultant archaeologist since 1989 and principal director of AMAC Group Archaeological since 1993. [www.archaeological.com.au](http://www.archaeological.com.au).

<sup>1</sup> AMAC Group. <martincarney@archaeological.com.au>.

## Mary Casey <sup>1,2</sup>

### Government farming at Rose Hill (Burrumbidgee) 1788–1790.

Session 9 | 10.30 am Friday

The need to succeed with farming at Rose Hill was critical to making the British colony self-sustaining. Activities which supported farming were a central tenant of colonial pursuits as the early colony often verged on starvation. Recent results on Parramatta projects affords new insight into the nature of farming and the challenges which beset it. New environmental data and historical analysis allows for reframing early farming and challenges long held perceptions.

Dr Mary Casey has worked as a consultant for 30+ years and is a Director of Casey & Lowe and an Honorary Research Associate, University of Sydney. Her PhD was on the archaeological landscape of the Sydney Domain. Her research focus is on the period 1788-1840s in Sydney and Parramatta. Mary is a past president of ASHA and she is now vice president. She was editor of Australasian Historical Archaeology and is currently co-editor of Studies in Australasian Historical Archaeology.

<sup>1</sup> University of Sydney. <mary.casey@caseyandlowe.com.au>.

<sup>2</sup> Casey & Lowe Pty Limited.  
pronouns she/her

## Kimberley Connor <sup>1,2,\*</sup>

### The Potential (and Challenges) of Desiccated Botanical Remains in Underfloor Occupation Deposits.

Session 5 | 6.10 pm Wednesday

A reassessment of the legacy collection of Hyde Park Barracks underfloor deposits has revealed a diverse range of desiccated macrobotanical remains, including a number of species not previously reported from an Australian historical site. While peach pits and nutshells are commonly identified in excavations, the remarkable preservation of fragile plant tissues including citrus peel and onion skins in underfloor occupation deposits provides evidence of consumption practices not recorded in the archival record. These force us to reconsider dining practices in the female institutions of Hyde Park Barracks—the Female Immigration Depot (1848-1887) and the Destitute Asylum (1862-1886)—and to focus much more on informal consumption practices and sources of food as well as the social roles of drug foods and other plant material. This paper discusses the rich potential of underfloor deposits for archaeobotanical research in Australia, with a particular focus on how desiccated plant materials can change our understanding of historical foodways and human relationships with the botanical world. At the same time, the case of Hyde Park Barracks highlights the methodological transitions required to make the most of archaeobotanical remains in underfloor deposits. Desiccated remains require particular recovery techniques as well as different types of reference collections and experimentally produced specimens.

Kimberley Connor is a Ph.D. candidate at Stanford University where she is completing her dissertation "From Immigrant to Settler: Diet in Nineteenth-Century British Institutions of Immigration". As a food historian and archaeologist, her work combines material and archival approaches to food and dining in the past. Her research interests include recipes, cookbooks, identity production, immigration, and institutional foodways.

<sup>1</sup> Stanford University

<sup>2</sup> Research Affiliate at the University of Sydney

\* Student

pronouns she/her

## Eleanor Cornish <sup>1</sup>

### Developing a Visual Database for Ceramic Transferware Patterns.

POSTER: Wonder.me event | 5.00 pm Thursday

Thousands of ceramic transferware patterns were produced by British potteries in the nineteenth century. Many of which were exported to Australia and now wait to be discovered by historical archaeologists as complete vessels or more commonly, as smaller fragments. Identifying these fragments can lead to great insight into various aspects of the past, for example vectors of supply, purchasing power, socio/economic status, personal choice and, importantly, period of site use or deposition of a specific context. Using data collated over 20 years by Christine Williamson Heritage Consultants (CWHC) on the named patterns in the historic assemblages catalogued and analysed by the company, I have created a database with over 400 ceramic transferware patterns. Available on any device with access to the internet, the database is readily searchable by key descriptive words, makers, pattern names and previously excavated sites. In addition to the properties listed, each entry has likely date ranges of manufacture for the pattern and other general information about the makers. The database has potential to increase efficiency in on-site artefact management and later stages of archaeological investigation, such as artefact cataloguing and analysis.

Eleanor has worked for Christine Williamson Heritage Consultants for several years as an assistant for both Indigenous and historic projects. Her interest in archaeology began with her introduction to the industry by her Aunt, Cathryn Barr, and has continued to grow.

<sup>1</sup> Christine Williamson Heritage Consultants. <[eleanor@cwheritage.com.au](mailto:eleanor@cwheritage.com.au)>.

Pronouns she/her



S Lane, Colgin Place shows two phases of site use/transition, stone footings and the earlier post holes.

**Caitlin D'Gluyas** <sup>1,\*</sup>

## From Juvenile Delinquent to Colonial Worker: Point Puer as a Liminal Landscape.

Session 6 | 8.00 pm Wednesday

Within Van Diemen's Land, juvenile convicts were sometimes separated from the wider convict labour network and sent to Point Puer. Point Puer was a convict establishment operating between 1834 and 1849 as a reform and trade training institution. Shrouded in the emotive language of early nineteenth century juvenile delinquency discourse, the motives and methods of this place of specialised treatment are often opaque. In-depth analysis of the landscape highlights how Point Puer was created to separate and transform those deemed unsuitable for the colonising labour tasks of Van Diemen's Land. Their re-integration into colonial society as useful workers was the goal. This paper argues that the primary motive for their specialised treatment was successful colonisation and that Point Puer embodied liminality to achieve this. Liminality, as a ritualised process of transformation, is used here to examine the theme of 'transition' at individual, society and global scales.

The ritualised process of making a 'Point Puer boy' did include moral, scholastic and religious education. Yet, it was their labour that dominated the activity of the establishment; through both settlement upkeep and trade training, the occupants were taught to be independent workers. Historical archaeological investigation of the layout and operation of the settlement and its hinterland reveals that despite a transient and juvenile convict population, the landscape hummed with small-scale industries and everyday labour tasks. This paper presents research on the labour landscape of Point Puer and how it reflected a wider agenda of colonisation.

Caiti is a PhD candidate at the University of New England and is presenting on a portion of her research.

<sup>1</sup> University of New England. <[cdgluyas@myune.edu.au](mailto:cdgluyas@myune.edu.au)>.

\* Student

pronouns she/her

**Meg Drummond-Wilson** <sup>1,\*</sup> & **Martin Porr** <sup>2</sup>

## Secret Spaces: caching behaviour in underfloor deposits at Western Australian total institutions.

Session 5 | 6.30pm Wednesday

The 'total institution' has shaped the lives of many within Western Australia's history. Academics have interrogated the means employed by institutionalised people to challenge the institutional agenda. Where access is gained to the empty space below floorboards, a zone is created that allows for new ways of materially navigating the experience of institutionalisation. One of these ways is the act of deliberately caching things beneath the floorboards. This presentation discusses how we can critically interrogate archaeological assemblages found in the underfloor deposits of total institutions, by seeing caching as an act that fulfils needs and allows behaviours that are often denied by the institutional authority. Reference is made to Scott's idea of the 'hidden transcript', in which subordinate groups develop a suite of practices that exist in a world unseen by the dominant groups. The sites of Perth Girls Orphanage, and Fremantle Prison, are used as case studies to demonstrate the possibility of caching as part of this suite.

Meg Drummond-Wilson is a PhD candidate at the University of Western Australia. She also works as an archaeological consultant in WA. Her research interests lie in the experiences of subaltern and marginalised groups in the post-medieval world, and the complex connections between humans and things.

<sup>1</sup> University of Western Australia. <[meg.drummond-wilson@research.uwa.edu.au](mailto:meg.drummond-wilson@research.uwa.edu.au)>.

\* Student

pronouns she/her

## Jessie Garland <sup>1,\*</sup>

### Interrupted: the archaeology of a nineteenth century bond store in Christchurch, NZ.

Session 2 | 12.10 pm Tuesday

Analysis of discarded stock from the Avon Bond, an 1870s bonded warehouse in Christchurch, New Zealand, has identified a variety of imported goods that range from British beers and European wines to locally branded containers and products. Together with the contexts in which they were found, this assemblage provides a rare material perspective on questions of value, risk and refuse disposal in a commercial setting. Rather than the common focus on material culture from a post-acquisition, consumer perspective, the assemblage from the Avon Bond highlights the pre-acquisition processes of material distribution, particularly the late 19th century colonial import of domestic goods. The objects found on this site, while deposited in a similar manner to domestic refuse, represent very different aspects of the role that material culture played in nineteenth century society.

Jessie Garland is an archaeologist and material culture specialist currently based in Christchurch. She is undertaking her doctorate through La Trobe University, Melbourne, on the nineteenth century artefact assemblage recovered from Christchurch over the last decade, researching the effect that trade, supply and consumerism had on the use and meaning of colonial material culture in the city from 1850-1900.

<sup>1</sup> La Trobe University, Christchurch Archaeology Project. <jessie.m.garland@gmail.com>.

\* Student

Pronouns she/her

## Martin Gibbs <sup>1</sup>

### Convict Timbergetters– the NSW river systems as the frontier of European invasion and settlement.

Session 9 | 10.50 am Friday

Long before the establishment of settlements or even the occupation of land by non-indigenous 'free' settlers, convict timber gangs were being sent far upstream along the rivers of the NSW coast. These gangs were tasked with extracting the materials for building the penal settlements they were attached to (such as Newcastle, Port Macquarie and Moreton Bay), as well as supplying the settlements around Sydney and elsewhere. Although often described in the historical record by the catchall term of 'cedar-getters', these gangs in fact removed large quantities of timber of a variety of species and from a range of environments, as well as being the first to snag and modify the rivers they used as the means of transporting these gains to the downstream settlements where they were processed. Many of these groups also engaged in the earliest sustained cross-cultural negotiations with the indigenous communities of these riverine landscapes. This paper reports on the first stage of a project to explore the nature of these early timber industries and the environmental and cultural transitions they brought about by their activities.

Martin Gibbs is Professor of Australian Archaeology at the University of New England (Armidale). He is also the Director of the Landscapes of Production and Punishment Project, which explores the industrial nature of the Australian convict system.

<sup>1</sup> University of New England. <mgibbs3@une.edu.au>

## Denis Gojak <sup>1</sup>

### Social license, infrastructure and archaeology: managing conflicting crises.

Session 8 | 11.40 am Thursday

Australia is infrastructuring its way out of Covid-induced economic stasis, with massive investment in new roads, airports, metro and rail links. These huge projects are injecting significant sums into urban and rural archaeological investigations, heritage conservation and interpretation projects.

But are we doing anything better or even different? Despite long lead times archaeological excavations continue to sit on the critical development path, being pushed along with the usual pressures to finish yesterday. Have we taken advantage of the opportunities that linear infrastructure gives us to explore swathes of the urban fabric and countryside, to better prioritise and target archaeological investigations, to manage data better to build a more comprehensive picture of the past? Have we created and banked useful knowledge for the future or just doubled the warehouses of artefact material that no one may ever look at?

This paper reflects on recent experience – both in and out of lockdown – on what is expected from archaeology and what it can realistically deliver. Archaeology has a social license to create knowledge about the past and to be a steward of its values. That license only exists for as long as the public expectation is met. How do we manage those to keep them achievable and within our control?

Denis Gojak has worked in archaeology and heritage as a consultant and public sector manager in southeastern Australia for nearly four decades, and manages the Heritage Team within Transport for NSW, formed with the amalgamation of Roads and Maritime Services and Sydney Trains.

<sup>1</sup> Senior Heritage Specialist, Transport for NSW. <[denisg@tpg.com.au](mailto:denisg@tpg.com.au)>. pronouns he/him



## Megan Goulding <sup>1</sup>, Rita Hardiman <sup>2</sup>, Jennifer Porter <sup>1</sup>, Cornelia de Rochefort <sup>1</sup> & Geoff Hewitt <sup>1</sup>

### A Dental Assemblage from Melbourne's CBD.

Session 7 | 10.50 am Thursday

Over two thousand teeth have been recovered from archaeological deposits of the Town Hall precinct VHI sites dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The teeth have been connected to the operations of several of Melbourne's early dentists some advertising new 'American Dentistry'. This rare and gruesome assemblage is being studied in conjunction with a team of specialists from the University of Melbourne to extract significant demographic and social information about Melbourne's early residents, particularly relating to their health. This paper provides an introduction to these exciting avenues of research.

Megan holds an Honours degree in Archaeology from La Trobe University and has worked in cultural heritage management for over 30 years in the public and private sectors. She has high level project management experience and expertise in both historical and Indigenous archaeology. Megan has managed over twenty historical archaeological excavations in Melbourne CBD and regional Victoria and was the Excavation Director of the Melbourne Metro Town Hall archaeological program. Megan is Principal Archaeologist and Chief Executive Officer of Ochre Imprints Pty Ltd and is the Archaeology member of the Victorian Heritage Council.

Dr Rita Hardiman's role as a teaching and research academic began when she completed her PhD on human cortical bone in 2010. Dr Hardiman has a keen interest in mineralised tissues, in particular how life events affect and change the mineralised tissues of the body such as teeth, bones and calculus deposits. She leads an interdisciplinary research group focussing on aspects of dental anthropology at the Melbourne Dental School and is involved in studies on the skeletal evidence of periodontal disease, the structure of dental calculus and the composition and histomorphometry of human bone.

Jennifer holds a Bachelor of Arts (Hons) and Bachelor of Applied Science, and has worked in archaeological consulting and cultural heritage management in Australia for over 20 years in both indigenous and historical archaeology. Jennifer has frequently been engaged as artefact manager on historical excavations across different states of Australia, a number of which have yielded some of the largest artefact assemblages in the country. She has carried out detailed research and analysis on assemblages from some of Australia's most iconic sites including Port Arthur, Cacades Female Factory, Casselden Place and Metro Tunnel Project (CBD South).

Cornelia holds a Bachelor of Science, majoring in Soil Science and A Bachelor of Arts (Hons), majoring in Australian Archaeology from La Trobe and Sydney Universities. She has worked as a professional archaeological consultant for the past 15 years, having worked in both historic and Aboriginal projects throughout Australia and overseas. Most recently Cornelia has worked as an archaeological sub contractor supervising and directing historic archaeological excavations in both Melbourne and Sydney. She has undertaken numerous historic and Aboriginal heritage assessments throughout Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania.

Geoff has a postgraduate degree, Master of Arts by Research, from La Trobe University. He has worked as a professional archaeological consultant for the past 20 years, having been engaged in both historic and Indigenous projects throughout Australia and overseas. Most recently Geoff has performed the role of Excavator Director on key historic urban sites in Melbourne including 'Little Lon' precinct, the former Carlton Brewery site and the World Heritage listed Royal Exhibition Building. Geoff has directed surveys and excavations of historic sites in country Victoria and maintained an active involvement with maritime archaeological projects throughout Australia. An internationally published authority, Geoff has expertise and wide experience in all areas of cultural heritage management and is listed as a Cultural Heritage Advisor under the Act regulating Indigenous Cultural Heritage in Victoria.

<sup>1</sup> Ochre Imprints. <jen@ochreimprints.com.au>.

<sup>2</sup> University of Melbourne.  
pronouns she/her & he/him

## Jessica Green <sup>1</sup>

### Hide and seek: understanding children's caching behaviours from underfloor deposits of Ellensbrook Homestead.

Session 4 | 8.50 pm Tuesday

Ellensbrook Homestead, on Wardandi Noongar Country in south-west Western Australia, is a unique example of the resilience of Aboriginal children in the face of colonial institutional reshaping. The Homestead, built for the Bussell family in 1857, was used as the Ellensbrook Farm Home for Aboriginal Children over the turn of the 20th century, designed to prepare Aboriginal children for adult, working life. Archaeological excavations of Ellensbrook's underfloor deposits were undertaken in June 2017, in conjunction with a reinterpretation of the site, through which a large assemblage of objects were uncovered. The objects reveal a great deal about the constructions of identity at the mission, specifically through evidence of intentional caching. The assemblage is dominated by domestic items and stone debitage, highlighting the dichotomy that exists between the practices performed at the Homestead. The domestic artefacts, such as sewing items and toys, were chosen for the children with the intent of shaping their identities to mirror European ideals. In contrast, the prevalence and spatial distribution of artefacts such as shells and traditional Aboriginal artefacts, represent the children's ability to enact their own agency and to maintain their personal Aboriginal identity.

After graduating in 2018, Jess has worked as an archaeologist in Western Australia and Tasmania, excavating a range of underfloor sites throughout WA. They now specialise in maritime archaeology as Assistant Curator of Maritime Heritage at the Western Australian Museum.

<sup>1</sup> Western Australian Museum. <jessica.green@museum.wa.gov.au>. pronouns they/them

## Michael Grey <sup>1,\*</sup>

### A short history of the nail in Australia.

POSTER Wonder.me event | 5.00 pm Thursday

The nail has been widely used in Australia since the 19th century, developed and imported mostly through Europe and the USA. Nails can be a very valuable tool for dating archaeological sites. Although useful, the lack of early commercial manufacture in Australia and the extended use of the hand-wrought nail for building with Australia's particularly strong hardwoods can create difficulties when trying to place exact dates on cesspits and construction using nails alone. This poster will discuss the various uses of specific nails in Australia, the dates that these nails are likely to have been introduced and from where they have been developed and imported. The aim of this poster is to point out that nails, even highly rusted, can be used in addition with other materials to understand the dates that a cesspit may have been in use, or when a structure had been built or destroyed.

Michael is in his final year at La Trobe University studying Archaeology while working for Christine Williamson Heritage Consultants and has a keen interest in the history of architecture. He enjoys learning about all kinds of archaeology, particularly within Australia.

<sup>1</sup> Christine Williamson Heritage Consultants. <michael@cwheritage.com.au>.

\* Student  
pronouns he/him

## Natalie Guetlich <sup>1</sup>

### From Patient to Prisoner: Investigating historic cultural remains from isolation at the Fremantle Lunatic Asylum, Western Australia.

Session 5 | 6.40 pm Wednesday

Conceptions of lunacy in the 19th century were mostly subjective, and the institutions designed and built to confine those deemed as mentally unstable, were done so in an effort to silence them. The success of these intentions is somewhat evident within the brief historical records of the Fremantle Lunatic Asylum, a mental institution built by the Western Australian convict establishment in response to a perceived increase in 'lunacy' operating from 1864 – 1908. Underfloor and open-air excavations at the former Asylum in 2020 uncovered an array of small, seemingly insignificant artefacts, primarily from underneath the original floorboards in a former isolation cell. By employing underfloor excavation methods growing in popularity in Australia (Winter et al. 2020), unique insight into patient experiences was revealed. Spatial analysis of the cell enriched interpretations of patient agency, allowing the visual representation of inscribed graffiti and underfloor cached artefacts onto comprehensive cell plans. Subsequent functional analysis of recovered artefacts allowed for a deeper understanding of the behaviours and intentions of the cell occupier. The evidence uncovered indicates that patients were able to maintain a sense of active agency during their confinement despite institutional intentions to control them. This research demonstrates how a multiphase approach to investigating mental institutions may allow for a more profound understanding of patient ability and will to challenge imposed institutional structures.

Natalie is a recent Honours graduate from the University of Western Australia who works in heritage consulting. She is particularly interested in historical and cross-cultural archaeology in Australia, and in uncovering the unwritten histories of subaltern and underrepresented groups in colonial societies.

<sup>1</sup> Terra Rosa Consulting. <[natalie.guetlich@trco.com.au](mailto:natalie.guetlich@trco.com.au)>. pronouns she/her

## Greg Hil <sup>1,\*</sup>, Susan Lawrence <sup>1</sup> & Diana Smith <sup>2</sup>

### Rethinking Disturbance: The transformation of Bendigo Creek

Session 1 | 11.10 am Tuesday

Gold mining is a transformative process that can dramatically reshape ground surfaces. Those who have considered the effects of mining have typically focused on its destructive nature, particularly for the buried cultural heritage disturbed in its wake. However, landscape change is patterned, and materials excavated in one location inevitably end up in another. In the Bendigo goldfield, it has been estimated that 31.5 million cubic metres of sediment were mobilised by alluvial mining in the nineteenth century alone (equivalent to twelve Great Pyramids of Giza). Understanding where all that sediment ended up has significant implications for archaeologists investigating buried cultural heritage within and downstream of goldfield areas. Through the use of historical datasets and modern spatial technologies, this paper will detail the transformation of Bendigo Creek and its associated cultural heritage. This doctoral research is part of the ARC-funded Rivers of Gold project and is receiving industry-funding from First Peoples- State Relations.

Greg is a PhD candidate at La Trobe University. He is a computer mapping specialist who combines historical maps with modern spatial technologies to investigate changes to archaeological landscapes.

<sup>1</sup> La Trobe University. <[G.Hil@latrobe.edu.au](mailto:G.Hil@latrobe.edu.au)> 

<sup>2</sup> First Peoples- State Relations (Department of Premier & Cabinet).

\* Student

pronouns he/him

## Dr James Hunter<sup>1</sup> & Prof Holger Deuter<sup>2</sup>

The PS *Herald* VR Experience: Using photogrammetric 3D reconstruction to publicly interpret and share the wreck site of one of Australia's oldest paddle steamers.

Session 3 | 6.10 pm Tuesday

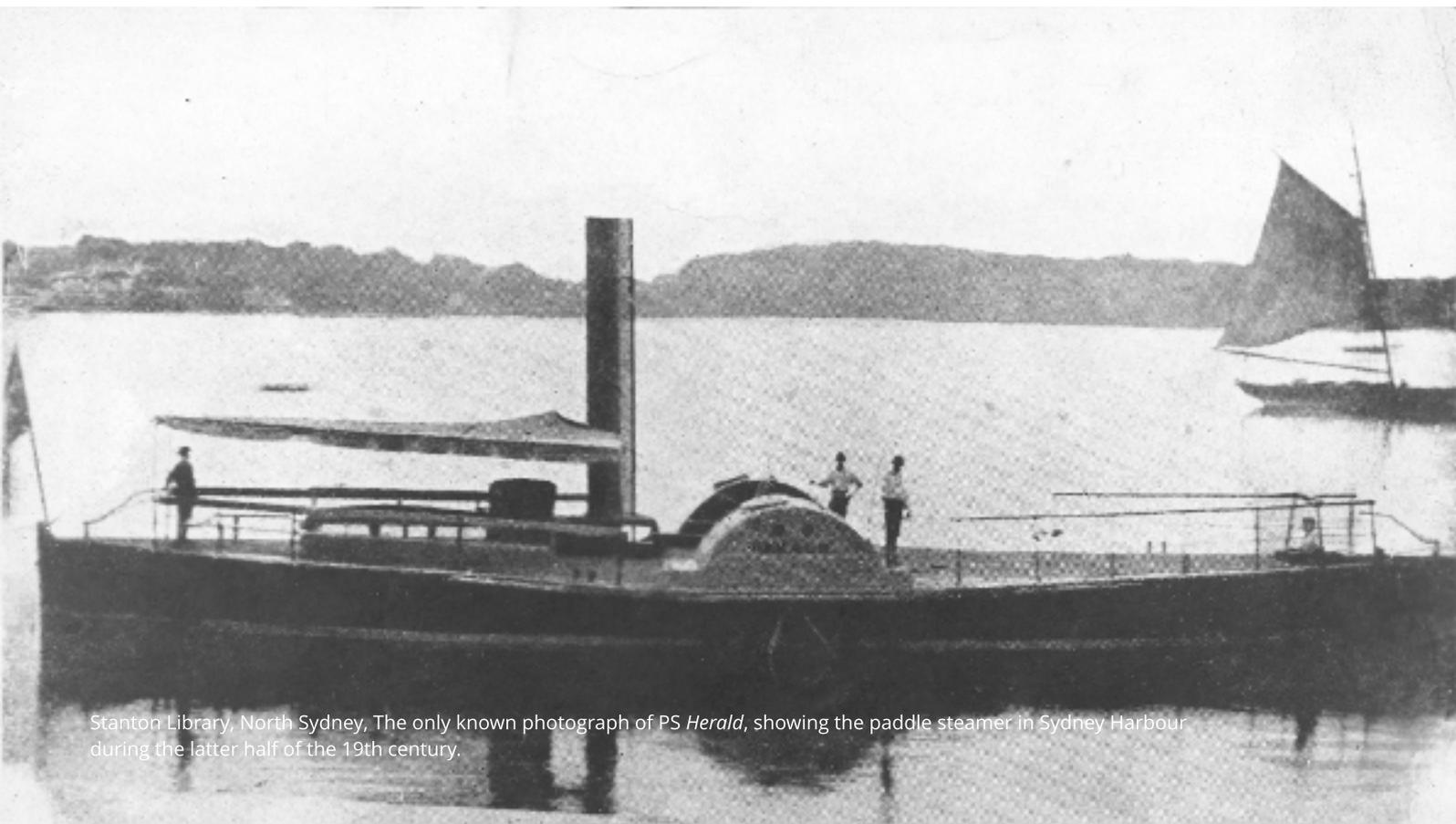
The PS *Herald* shipwreck site lies a short distance off North Head at the entrance to Sydney Harbour. Remnants of the small side-wheel paddle steamer, which sank in April 1884, are located at a depth of 26 metres, and comprise one of the oldest surviving vessels of this kind in Australia. *Herald's* wreck site has been the subject of maritime archaeological surveys conducted by a collaborative team of researchers from the Australian National Maritime Museum (ANMM) and non-profit Silentworld Foundation. Photogrammetric 3D reconstruction surveys performed in conjunction with the overall archaeological project has enabled the team to develop 3D digital models of *Herald*. While these models are incredibly useful from an archaeological perspective, the team also wondered whether they could be adapted in such a way that *Herald's* wreck site and history could be shared with a much larger audience. This paper discusses a collaborative effort between ANMM and Germany's University of Applied Sciences, Kaiserslautern to create an informative and engaging 'virtual dive' on the lost paddle steamer.

James Hunter is Curator of Naval Heritage and Archaeology at the Australian National Maritime Museum and an Associate Lecturer in Archaeology at Flinders University. He has worked in the field of maritime archaeology for over two decades, and during that time has participated in the investigation of shipwrecks and other archaeological sites ranging from prehistory to the modern era.

Holger Deuter is Professor for Virtual Design at the University of Applied Sciences, Kaiserslautern, and a visiting scholar at the University of Technology Sydney. His core interest is immersive storytelling, and he has explored this subject in award winning projects by using cutting edge technologies, as well as analogue paint, drawing and film tools.

<sup>1</sup> Australian National Maritime Museum. <[james.hunter@sea.museum](mailto:james.hunter@sea.museum)>. pronouns he/him

<sup>2</sup> University of Applied Sciences, Kaiserslautern. <[Holger.Deuter@hs-kl.de](mailto:Holger.Deuter@hs-kl.de)>.  pronouns he/him



Stanton Library, North Sydney, The only known photograph of PS *Herald*, showing the paddle steamer in Sydney Harbour during the latter half of the 19th century.

**Thomas Keep**<sup>1,\*</sup>

## The Mernda VR Project: An exploration of virtual reconstruction of rural archaeological heritage.

POSTER Wonder.me event | 5.00 pm Thursday

The Mernda VR Project is an initiative to create a hypothetical reconstruction of an archaeological site of rural Victorian history: the Moses Thomas flour mill and cottage of Mernda (Victorian Heritage Inventory H7922-0040). The project utilizes archaeological evidence from the 2015 excavation of the site to create a 3D modelled hypothetical reconstruction of the site as it may have appeared during its colonial and pre-contact periods of occupation. Reconstructions of the environment based on botanical evidence are placed over a digital elevation model of the terrain, with the cottage and mill reconstructed based on archaeological evidence and comparanda from the period. Key artefacts uncovered in excavation are being modelled from photographs and using photogrammetry to create an interactive digital experience to present a contextualized representation of how archaeological material can inform us about the past. The experience is planned to be displayed in schools and libraries in the area, and survey data from participants analyzed to consider the practicability and effectiveness of such reconstructions for public outreach of rural archaeological heritage.

Tom Keep is an archaeologist, photogrammetrist, and PhD candidate at the University of Melbourne. He is researching the use of digital representations of heritage materials and the possibility of virtual reality to engage audiences with rural archaeological sites.

<sup>1</sup> University of Melbourne.

\* Student

pronouns he/him

**Prof Susan Lawrence**<sup>1</sup> & **Peter Davies**<sup>1</sup>

## Archaeological Contributions to Understanding Historical Mercury Emissions.

Session 1 | 10.30 am Tuesday

The control and management of mercury emissions is a global problem. Artisanal gold mining is a major source, while in Australia attention has been focussed on emissions from coal-fired power stations. Archaeological and historical evidence suggests that historical gold mining is an under-recognised source of mercury contamination in Australia. Analysis of historical data on mercury use in the mining industry in Victoria indicates that at least 131 tonnes of elemental mercury were discharged into the environment as mine tailings between 1868–1888, with the total amount lost over the historic mining period likely to be much higher. Integrating documentary data with spatial analysis demonstrates that most losses occurred in a small number of mining centres, including Bendigo, Ballarat, Castlemaine, Clunes, Maldon and Walhalla. This analysis provides a basis for further research needed to support improved management of legacy mine tailings.

Susan is a Professor, Dept of Archaeology and History, La Trobe University Melbourne and Senior Research Fellow, Dept of Archaeology and History, La Trobe University, Melbourne.

Susan and Peter have a longstanding interest in the archaeology of mining in Australia and have led a number of multidisciplinary teams investigating mining's environmental legacies. They are co-authors of *Sludge: Disaster on Victoria's Goldfields* which was shortlisted for the Prime Minister's Literary Award for History in 2020.

<sup>1</sup> La Trobe University. <S.Lawrence@latrobe.edu.au>.

pronouns she/her

**Richard MacNeill** <sup>1,\*</sup>

## Three paths to information: interpreting LiDAR imagery on the Mount Misery diggings.

Session 1 | 10.50 am Tuesday

Imagery derived from LiDAR remotely sensed data strips away the canopy, locally dense ground cover and denser leaf litter to reveal a clearly defined set of cultural and natural features that span, yet do not comprise, the extent of the Mount Misery diggings, a small and remote digging to the southwest of Ballarat and the subject of my research.

Appearances are deceiving and identity does not mean identification. The character of the diggings is more than the collection of features that spans them. While a succession of surveys has validated features visible on this imagery, only a fragmentary historical record is available to associate them with life on the digging. This presentation describes means by which information can be extracted from this imagery and the distribution of the features that appear within it that sheds light on a goldfield society.

Following an early introduction to archaeology working as field crew on surveys and excavation, Richard MacNeill trained as a land surveyor and progressed to technical roles as GIS Manager and Spatial Scientist with the Victorian and Federal governments. Richard has worked in the land information sector for over two decades while leading a double life providing survey assistance for surveys and excavations in Syria and Greece. In 2014 Richard commenced research as a part-time B.A., M.App.Sc. PhD candidate La Trobe University.

<sup>1</sup> La Trobe University. <18135404@students.latrobe.edu.au>.

\* Student

**Irini Malliaros** <sup>1</sup> & **Thomas Van Damme** <sup>2</sup>

## 3D Recording of the Barangaroo Boat Timbers.

Session 3 | 6.50 pm Tuesday

During construction works by Sydney Metro on the new Barangaroo Station, an early 19th century colonial boat was found, constructed entirely of Australian timber species. Following the excavation of the "Barangaroo Boat" in 2018, the detailed recording and conservation of the boat's timbers began in October 2019. It is one of the earliest known watercraft from the early colonial period to be fully excavated, lifted, recorded and conserved in Australia. The timbers were recorded by the Silentworld Foundation team, following the "3D Annotated Scans Method": they were first 3D scanned in high resolution using an Artec Eva structured-light scanner, and then annotated in 3D in the CAD software, Rhino. This project represents the first use of this time- and cost-efficient recording workflow in Australia, and it has provided capacity-building for the Australian heritage community. This paper looks at the method as it was applied to the Barangaroo Boat recording project and explores the benefits, challenges faced and future uses of this data.

Irini Malliaros is a maritime archaeologist and programme director with the Silentworld Foundation, a non-government organisation based in Sydney, that supports and promotes maritime archaeology and history as well as heritage conservation in Australasia.

<sup>1</sup> Silentworld Foundation. <imalliaros@silentworldfoundation.org.au>.

<sup>2</sup> Ubi3D.

## **Irini Malliaros <sup>1</sup>, Kieran Hosty <sup>2</sup>, & Dr James Hunter <sup>2</sup>**

### **Putting the Boot In – a quick but not so dirty look at P3DR.**

Session 3 | 6.30 pm Tuesday

Four minutes bottom time allowed on air before beginning the gradual ascent to the surface. Four minutes to archaeologically record a 19th century anchor clinging to a underwater cliff face of a remote coral reef in the middle of Torres Strait.

Doing archaeology underwater comes with the challenge of operating in an inhospitable environment. Maritime archaeologists have long relied on technological advances to allow them to work to professional standards. Two of these advances, digital photography and photogrammetric 3D reconstruction (P3DR), have revolutionised the speed and ease with which submerged cultural heritage can be accurately documented and disseminated to a professional and public audience. This paper explores a variety of scenarios in which the Silentworld Foundation and Australian National Maritime Museum have applied P3DR to capture data for the purposes of historic shipwreck analysis, interpretation and exhibition.

Irini Malliaros is a maritime archaeologist and programme director with the Silentworld Foundation, a non-government organisation based in Sydney, that supports and promotes maritime archaeology and history as well as heritage conservation in Australasia.

<sup>1</sup> Silentworld Foundation. <imalliaros@silentworldfoundation.org.au>.

<sup>2</sup> Australian National Maritime Museum

## **Dr Geraldine Mate <sup>1</sup>, Adele Zubrzycka <sup>2</sup>, Kelsey Lowe <sup>2</sup>, Zia Youse <sup>3</sup>, Jon Prangnell <sup>2</sup>, Andrew Fairbairn <sup>2</sup>, & Mackay and District Australian South Sea Islander Association (MADASSIA)**

### **“Quite an imposing appearance”: Homebush Mill in the landscape.**

Session 6 | 8.20 pm Wednesday

The Mackay region in Queensland has been the location of sugar cane farming and processing since the 1850s, an industry closely associated with the practice of importing labour from the Pacific. Homebush Mill (1882-1921), located 25km southwest of Mackay, was one of almost 20 mills operating in the region throughout the 1890s using the indentured South Sea Islander labour system. The introduction of the White Australia Policy in 1901 brought a period of immense transition to the lives of South Sea Islanders.

This paper reports on preliminary outcomes of archaeological fieldwork undertaken at Homebush Mill in July 2021. It presents the results of above ground recording and geophysical survey that revealed remnants of the industrial sugar cane processing complex. These shed light on the configuration of the 19th century mill, and the processes involved in moving sugar cane across the landscape. However, the mill was part of a broader landscape of sugar. Along with industrial remnants, there is a social landscape that encompasses the township of Homebush – an extended landscape that includes places of residence, labour, worship, and education. Today, Homebush continues as an important place with long held meaning for the Australian South Sea Islander community.

Geraldine is part of a team from Queensland Museum, University of Sydney, University of Queensland, QUT and Federation Uni that are undertaking a project looking at Australian South Sea Islander lived identities in partnership with Australian South Sea Islander communities in central Queensland. She is also the Principal Curator in the Cultures and Histories program, Queensland Museum Network.

<sup>1</sup> Queensland Museum Network. <geraldine.mate@qm.qld.gov.au>.

<sup>2</sup> University of Queensland

<sup>3</sup> University of Sydney  
pronouns she/her

**Raquel Nolasco** <sup>1,\*</sup>

## Symmetry, actors and action: New Characters in the narratives of the hunting of marine species during 19th Century

Session 8 | 12.50 pm

This research aims to investigate how different sealing contexts from the 19th century were built from the relationship of different characters that were present during these activities. Considering that sealers, marine species, and objects had an active role during the hunting actions, this research will use Symmetrical Archaeology concepts to bring to light the contribution each of these entities gave to the history of the sealing industry. Understanding that an actor is anything that can make a difference in an action, this research seeks to insert new actors into the narratives of the 19th century sealing industry beyond the human ones. From that, how each actor played a different role in the history of different places will be studied. The main areas of interest of this study are the subantarctic islands Macquarie Island, Heard Island, Kerguelen and Crozet, Auckland Island and Campbell Island. As a PhD research in construction, this presentation will focus on the general context and the main theoretical concepts that are going to be part of it.

PhD candidate for LaTrobe University working on the sealing industry from the sub-Antarctic islands, my master's degree was on the same subject on the Antarctic continent. I have an undergraduate degree in Archaeology/Anthropology from Minas Gerais Federal University in Brazil where I also had my master's degree.

<sup>1</sup> La Trobe University. <[raquelcnolasco@gmail.com](mailto:raquelcnolasco@gmail.com)>.

\* Student

pronouns she/her

**TJ O'Connell** <sup>1</sup>

## From the Horse's mouth: Urban Stables in Christchurch

Session 8 | 12.30 pm Thursday

Prior to the arrival of the streetcar and motor truck in the early 20th century, the urban horse was one of the main forms of local transport in 19th century cities. Horses were integrated into the fabric of everyday life of the Victorian city. The horse supported a variety of associated industries and in turn, many different sorts of buildings and structures were associated with reliance on the horse, the most integral of which was the urban stable. This paper will consider aspects of the role of the horse in 19th century urban environments with reference to excavated examples of 19th century stable remains that forms part of the archaeological record that was uncovered in Christchurch NZ after the 2011 earthquakes.

TJ O'Connell is an archaeologist working at South Island Archaeology Ltd, based in Christchurch. His work takes him all around different parts of the South Island, including Canterbury and the West Coast. He really enjoys the process of discovery involved in archaeological excavations and the interpretation of sites he works on. [www.southislandarchaeology.com](http://www.southislandarchaeology.com).

<sup>1</sup> South Island Archaeology. <[tj@southislandarchaeology.com](mailto:tj@southislandarchaeology.com)>.

pronouns he/him

**Prof. Alistair Paterson <sup>1</sup>, Bart Pilgrim <sup>2</sup> & Sarah Yu <sup>3</sup>**

## The Pearling Roads: Transitions in The Archaeology and Heritage of the Pearlshell Fisheries in Northwestern Australia

Session 3 | 7.10 pm Tuesday

The Australian colonial era saw the development of commercial and systematic pearl fisheries from Shark Bay in Western Australia to Cooktown in Queensland. The demand for cheap labour saw articulations by white pearlers into Aboriginal Australian societies and island southeast Asia, with sometimes extreme forms of inhumane behaviour including forced labour, kidnapping, imprisonment, violence, underpayment, under provisioning, deceit, and racism. Governments in the Dutch East Indies and Western Australian attempted to regulate the industry and its inequities, however vested interests often prevailed. This presentation profiles archaeological research into the colonial pearling fisheries in Western Australia and demonstrates how different types of heritage sites can be viewed as associated with the pearl fisheries and their historical legacy. A transition is underway across coastal Western Australia as Aboriginal organisations tackle the dark and hidden aspects of the history of pearling, in order to generate new heritage protection, shared coastal narratives and economic opportunities.

Prof. Alistair Paterson, ARC Future Fellow

My key research interests are Western Australia and Indian Ocean history, Aboriginal Australia, historical archaeology, Dutch VOC shipwrecks, Colonialism and exploration, rock art, history of collecting in Western Australia. This paper is from the Coastal Connections ARC Project, investigating the historical archaeology of colonial coastal contact and settlement in Australia's Northwest and the Indian Ocean.

Yawuru man Bart Pigram is the owner-operator of Narlijia Experiences in Broome established in 2015 which was inspired by his Emerging Curatorship of the Lustre- Pearling and Australia Exhibition in partnership with Nyamba Buru Yawuru and the WA Museum. Bart's drive and passion of continuing the traditional lore, language and culture of the Broome region has become his career through tourism and cultural interpretation consultancy.

Sarah Yu curated the successful Lustre: Pearling & Australia travelling exhibition (with the WA Museum) training 4 Yawuru emerging curators. She has lived in the Kimberley for 45 years, working as an anthropologist, curator and heritage consultant focusing on relationships between people and their connections to Country. She has curated, collaborating with artists and writers, the Jetty to Jetty Heritage Trail, Opening the Common Gate exhibition, to honour the 1967 Referendum (2007); she produced the Award-winning Yawuru Cultural Management Plan (2011)-AILA National Medal 2012, and curated with the Bugarrigarra Nyurdany exhibition for the Yawuru offices.

<sup>1</sup> University of Western Australia. < [alistair.paterson@uwa.edu.au](mailto:alistair.paterson@uwa.edu.au) >.



<sup>2</sup> Narlijia Experiences Broome

<sup>3</sup> Nyamba Buru Yawuru



**Nick Pitt** <sup>1,\*</sup>

## Coffee and tea, colonisation and temperance – beginning to unpick the entanglements of a household assemblage from 1840s Sydney.

Session 9 | 11.10 am Friday

The cities of nineteenth-century Australasia were, inescapably, part of the larger project of British colonialism and colonisation. Yet the ways that urban settlers' lives were entangled with colonial rhetoric and identity can often recede into the background. This paper marks an in-progress attempt to unpick these entanglements through the partial reinterpretation of a household assemblage from 1840s Sydney. In particular it focuses on material associated with tea and coffee consumption, including a coffee grinder nameplate, ceramic teawares and (limited) botanical remains, and the ways these formed part of a network that also linked urban settlers, global trade, temperance and respectability. This discussion is influenced through recent theoretical approaches that focus on the relationships formed between humans and things. Through tracing these relationships, our perspective transitions, helping us to see the colonial entanglements of urban settlers. The material discussed in this paper comes from the site archive of Stage 2 of the Quadrant Broadway site, excavated from late 2001 to early 2002 by Dana Mider and Associates on behalf of Australand Holdings. The site archive has been held in the City of Sydney Archives since 2009. The associated artefact collection is no longer available for reanalysis, following damage associated with a fire in 2008.

After several years working as an archaeologist in Sydney, Nick started commenced as a PhD Candidate in history at UNSW Sydney in 2019. His current research attempts to understand urban settler identity during the 1840s and how their things entangled them in the processes and practices of empire and colonisation.

<sup>1</sup> UNSW Sydney. <nick.m.pitt@gmail.com>.

\* Student  
pronouns he/him

**Kiara Place** <sup>1,\*</sup>

## East Perth Cemetery : A critical investigation of Individual 338.

Session 6 | 8.40 pm Wednesday

East Perth Cemeteries were excavated in 2019 to exhume, clean and re-bury individuals located in the Presbyterian section of the cemeteries. A research project investigated a set of skeletal remains which were referred to as individual 338. Culturally significant artefacts buried in the plot with the individual, conflicting historical data which did not match the archaeological record, and clear evidence of site disturbance contributed to an interesting opportunity to put fieldwork knowledge, research, and discipline training into ultimate practice to research the identity of this unknown individual. Biological markers were used to determine age, sex, and occupation. For the first time, an armature archaeologist was given an insight into the social structure of Colonial Western Australia from a period as early as initial European occupation. The findings encouraged greater research into early burial practices in Western Australia, and the cultural beliefs of not only those buried within the Presbyterian section of the East Perth Cemeteries, but the individuals who buried them there. This research paper used site formation processes, historical research, and the consideration of site disturbance to suggest a potential identity for the individual referred to as 338.

Kiara is an undergraduate Archaeology Major with an interest in Forensic Archaeology and Historical Archaeology in Western Australia - with a particular interest in early burial practices.

<sup>1</sup> University of Notre Dame. <kiara.place1@my.nd.edu.au>.

\* Student  
pronouns she/her

Jennifer Porter <sup>1</sup>, Cornelia de Rochefort <sup>1</sup>, Andrew Fairbairn <sup>2</sup>, & Megan Goulding <sup>1</sup>

## Melbourne's mini- Pompeii – an 1855 Grocer's assemblage.

Session 7 | 11.10 am Thursday

In 1855 a fire tore through John Connell's Grocery store at 21-25 Swanston Street, Melbourne, preserving a huge assemblage of organic materials, containers and other artefact types in situ. This paper introduces the archaeology of this site and explores some of the thousands of organic artefacts that were retrieved. A sample of this organic material was investigated by University of Queensland archaeobotanist, Andrew Fairbairn and his team in order to better identify the organic composition of charred artefacts and to explore the potential for future research opportunities. This collaboration has highlighted the rarity of this type of organic assemblage in archaeological sites, both nationally and internationally, and the potential for sites of this type to contribute valuable information to the study of food history, and, in this instance, the availability and supply of food in Gold Rush Melbourne.

Jennifer Porter, Cornelia de Rochefort & Megan Goulding refer to page 24 for biographies.

Andrew Fairbairn, Senior lecturer and Professor in the School of Social Sciences at the University of Queensland. Andrew Fairbairn is an archaeobotanist specialising in the analysis of plant macrofossil remains from archaeological and palaeoenvironmental sites to address questions concerning past environmental and economic change, including the development of agriculture, ancient subsistence practice and landscape use. He has worked on over 150 archaeological research/rescue projects in the UK, across Europe (France, Hungary, Czech Republic, Italy), Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Jordan, China, Papua New Guinea and Australia. Andrew is Head of Archaeology at The University of Queensland and is currently co-director of the Boncuklu Project in Turkey and works as project archaeobotanist for Kultepe/Kanesh, Kaman Kalehoyuk and Kinet Hoyuk excavations in Turkey, PARP:PS in Pompeii, Italy, and on several excavations in Australia and Papua New Guinea including Madjedbebe, NT.

<sup>1</sup> Ochre Imprints. <jen@ochreimprints.com.au>.

<sup>2</sup> University of Queensland  
pronouns she/ her & he/him



## Rithik Pramod <sup>1</sup> & Anoushka Singh <sup>2</sup>

### Ancient Karez System : A Case Study of Bidar , Karnataka.

Session 6 | 7.40 pm Wednesday

Water is an essential component of life and in the 21st century we see and hear numerous stories about water scarcity and the growing demand in rural and urban . These stories should be a admonition from our past and we must take lessons from it to examine and analyse the ancient traditional water systems. Karez system is one of those water system that uses deep underground channels to tap and distribute ground water . The karez sytem also shows us important aspects of our cultural and social heritage which are often ignored and forgotten in time.

Bearing this statement in mind, we aim to highlight the in-depth study of karnez system of Bidar which dates back to the 15th to 16th centuries when Bidar was under the control of Bahamani Sultanate which had a lot of persian influence. Karez in the 21st century is still being used for irrigation and domestic purposes in some of the arid regions particularly along the silk trade which will help us understand how to revive the Karez system in Bidar. The historical and cultural aspects, preservation and conservation of karez system of Bidar will be analyzed. The focus will also be on the limitations and advantages of the system and its relevance to the present day. Through the study of the various facets and characteristic of the system the important function of raising awareness about ones heritage is performed.

Rithik is currently pursuing Master's degree in Archaeology and Ancient History from Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, where he completed his undergraduate degree as well. He is a sociable person who has a keen interest towards Ancient Cultures, Ancient History, Heritage Mapping, Documentation of Neglected Sites, History of Cuisines and so on. He is associated with various esteemed Organizations like ICOMOS India, Asiatic Society For Social Science Research, Europa Nostra and ESACH. Besides academics, Rithik is also passionate about Writing Blogs, Travelling, Basketball, Chess and Table Tennis.

Anoushka is heading the post in ILF as Research Authenticator and Creative Head of Samarth Society in Gargi College. Skilled and experienced to work under different profiles. Fluent with French and attained a Senior Diploma Degree in Kathak. Maintained a good academic record and pursuing various courses in history and archaeology from different esteemed educational institutions.

<sup>1</sup> Departmental Intern at Centre For History and Archaeology , Asiatic society for social science research , ICOMOS India, ESACH , Europa Nostra, Maharaja sayajirao university of Baroda, Baroda.  
pronouns he/him. <rithik123pramod@gmail.com>.

<sup>2</sup> Member of Esach, Europa nostra, Student at Gargi College , University of Delhi , Kamala Nehru College, University of Delhi. St. Xavier's College, University of Mumbai, Mumbai.  
pronouns she/her.



**Paige Taylor** <sup>1,2,\*</sup>

## Site Formation Processes of Institutional Confinement: An Archaeological Underfloor Study at Fremantle Prison, Western Australia.

Session 5 | 7.00 pm Wednesday

This thesis examines the site formation processes of an underfloor archaeological deposit at Fremantle Prison, Western Australia. Despite the quantity and dispersion of underfloor sites in historical archaeology, little research exists on the site formation processes of underfloor deposits. This study determines what site formation processes are present at this site, how they have impacted the archaeological record and how to recognise these processes to enable stronger interpretations about the behaviour of the people who created the deposit. The use of site formation processes in interpreting the lifeways of inmates reveals the behaviours of incarcerated men behind closed doors. This study demonstrates that applying strict archaeological methods to excavating underfloor sites enables stratigraphy to be recognised. Stratigraphy is recognisable in underfloor archaeological deposits when site formation processes are examined and the material culture is quantified. These results have the potential to be applied to all historical sites that involve excavating under floorboards to better understand the people who lived above the floorboards.

Paige graduated from the University of Notre Dame Australia in 2019 with a Bachelor of Science in Archaeology and a Bachelor of Arts in modern languages. In 2020 she joined the Museum of Perth, where she currently works as the principal researcher and supervisor of the Streets of Bunbury project. She has also worked as a heritage consultant for Terra Rosa Consulting. Paige recently received a first class for her honours thesis on archaeological underfloor site formation processes from the University of Notre Dame. Paige is most passionate about interpreting human behaviour and reconstructing the past through archaeological material and historical resources.

<sup>1</sup> University of Notre Dame Australia. <paigetaylor908@gmail.com>.

<sup>2</sup> Museum of Perth

\* Student

pronouns she/her

**Gary Vines** <sup>1,\*</sup>

## Early Water-powered Flour Mills in Victoria.

Session 1 | 10.10 am Tuesday

In 1839-40, only five years since first white settlement, several flour mills were being planned in the infant Port Phillip colony. Two of these were state-of-the-art steam powered mills of substantial capacity. Two others were small water-powered mills little different to medieval examples. Both technologies were then common in Britain and elsewhere in Europe and North America. The questions arise: How, when and where were the early mills built? Where did their builders or designers come from, and what technologies did they have available to them? Why were such divergent technologies adopted in a new setting at the same time? What were the factors influencing technology transfer so that this variation can be explained? This paper therefore summarised data compiled for this study so far related to the process of technology transfer between Britain and Australia as it applies to early Victorian flour mills. It traces where the technology arose and the individuals responsible for its transfer, then examines the nature of the technology when applied in Victoria.

Gary has been working in private, commercial, community and academic archaeology and heritage since 1985 and is currently an archaeologist and heritage advisor at Biosis Pty Ltd.

<sup>1</sup> La Trobe University. <garyvines@inet.net.au>.

<sup>2</sup> Student

## Clara Watson <sup>1</sup>

### Digging up the Doctors.

Session 2 | 11.50 am Tuesday

In 2020, Underground Overground Archaeology undertook archaeological monitoring of excavations at the site of a 19th century doctor's surgery. The site was occupied by five different doctors and their families between 1853 and 1903, with the doctors both living and running a surgery and consulting rooms from the site. These excavations resulted in the excavation of a large artefact assemblage of medicinal bottles and other medical equipment. Many of these artefacts came from a large gully deposit that was identified at the site. This paper presents the results of these excavations, compares them to other medical assemblages from New Zealand archaeological sites, and considers what the assemblage can tell us about healthcare in 19th century Christchurch.

Clara Watson is a senior archaeologist and historic artefact specialist at Underground Overground Archaeology in Christchurch, New Zealand. She also manages Underground Overground's social media accounts and enjoys doing public outreach about Christchurch archaeology.

<sup>1</sup> Underground Overground Archaeology. <clara@underoverarch.co.nz>. pronouns she/her

## Dr Christine Williamson <sup>1</sup>, Bronwyn Woff <sup>1</sup> & Nadia Bajzelj <sup>1</sup>

### Show & Tell.

Session 2 | 12.50 pm Tuesday

The last 18 months have been tough and we all need a little bit of joy and light-heartedness in our lives. This presentation takes us back to primary school 'show and tell' by presenting a number of the more interesting and unique artefacts identified by the CWHC team in the various historical archaeological assemblages we have worked on in the recent times. Images of these interesting and sometimes quirky finds will be accompanied by information such as, how an identification was made, the item's use, the manufacturer and other fun facts.

Bronwyn is an artefact specialist with Christine Williamson Heritage Consultants, and loves spending her weekends exploring antiques markets.

As is often the case, Nadia finds herself often as a bit of a Swiss army knife, adapting to the different roles needed throughout each year. Although, she is happiest hanging out with her team analysing small finds or out surveying the beautiful regions of Victoria.

Christine: Christine is the Director of Christine Williamson Heritage Consultants and, despite her many (many) years in the heritage industry, still gets excited by historical archaeological artefacts and a decent piece of Spode will make her day.

<sup>1</sup> Christine Williamson Heritage Consultants. <christine@cwheritage.com.au>. pronouns she/her



**Dr Sean Winter <sup>1,2</sup>, B'geella Romano <sup>3</sup>, Katie Benfield-Constable <sup>2</sup>, Meg Drummond-Wilson <sup>1</sup> & Jess Green <sup>4</sup>**

**Experimental archaeology to understand depositional processes for underfloor occupation deposits.**

Session 4 | 7.50 pm Tuesday

We carried out a series of experiments to attempt to understand depositional processes for underfloor occupation deposits in standing buildings. To do this we built a series of wooden butt-boarded floors with different width apertures between the boards. We then swept a range of different size artefacts, of the type we had been excavating from underfloor occupation deposits, across the boards to determine how they travelled across floorboards or fell through gaps between boards. We determined that size, shape, and angularity of artefacts were key components affecting deposition. In particular, seemingly quite large artefacts were able to fall between boards if they were narrow enough to fit through on just one axis. It was also determined that the mechanics of the sweeping motion makes it more likely that material will be deposited around the margins of rooms, and particularly, to either side of doorways. Our results were applied to underfloor assemblages excavated from eight different 19th century buildings, allowing us to interpret depositional processes for each individual underfloor occupation deposit.

Sean Winter works as a consultant archaeologist and is an adjunct lecturer in archaeology at UWA. He is interested in the archaeology of sub-altern people and the institutional frameworks that were used to control them in the past. Recently he has spent most of his time mucking around under floorboards and in roof spaces of old buildings, trying to work out how the really interesting stuff he recovers got there in the first place.

<sup>1</sup> University of Western Australia, Archaeology. <[sean.winter@uwa.edu.au](mailto:sean.winter@uwa.edu.au)>



<sup>2</sup> Snappy Gum Heritage

<sup>3</sup> Rottnest Island Authority

<sup>4</sup> Western Australia Museum

pronouns he/him, she/her, they/them



## **Cora Wolswinkel** <sup>1,\*</sup>

### The Soda Water Industry in Victoria 1839–1862: A Trove Survey.

Session 2 | 12.30 pm Tuesday

Little research has been done on the soda water industry and its bottles to date. This is more notable in Australia, where historical archaeologists rely heavily on the past research of bottle collectors for soda water bottle identification. This study aims to address the shortfall of archaeological research on this topic. The National Library of Australia's Trove database of old newspapers was used to carry out a survey of the soda water industry in Victoria, for the period 1839 to 1862. The results show this industry was one of the first to become established in new settlements. The survey identified 229 soda water manufacturers in existence during the study period. Manufacturers could establish themselves quickly because machinery and supplies were commonly shipped on consignment to Victoria. Manufacturers generally supplied the trade, largely hotels. The product distribution range was limited to approximately 20 kilometres, a day trip for a horse and delivery cart. Therefore, despite less than five per cent of the manufacturers having used branded bottles, bottles found from this period were likely to have been last filled locally. Merchant advertisements were used with shipping information to identify the few aerated water and ginger beer bottle forms that existed at the time and their ports of origin. All those that could be traced were made in Britain. The high cost of these bottles meant repeated reuse was necessary for a profit to be made, but bottle losses were evidently common. The range of information found in this study sheds light on the soda water industry for archaeologists, facilitating a greater understanding of it. This thesis provides the background for recognising patterns of the soda water industry in the archaeological record. In a broader context, it has created a window into the development of industrial Victoria and its urban environments

Cora is currently a Masters by Research candidate at La Trobe University. She has a passion for artefact and material culture research and the detective work involved in using primary resources to find information.

<sup>1</sup> La Trobe University. <[corawolswinkel@gmail.com](mailto:corawolswinkel@gmail.com)>.

\* Student

pronouns she/her

## **Anita Yousif** <sup>1,2</sup>

### NSW Rail Infrastructure – What more can we learn.

Session 8 | 12.10 pm Thursday

Recent archaeological investigations at several railway stations across NSW have provided material evidence of various items of railway infrastructure. Whilst most of them appear to be standard railway structures and mechanisms, preliminary post-excavation investigations reveal specifics that add to the history of individual sites and the development of NSW Railway.

Anita Yousif, BA Archaeology (University of Belgrade) MPhil (University of Sydney), is an archaeologist, whose expertise lies in management and strategic planning of Australian historical archaeology. Over the last two decades, she has worked on numerous archaeological projects involving excavation, site conservation, interpretation and cultural heritage research. She excavated archaeological sites in the Mediterranean and has developed interest and knowledge in heritage tourism of the Eastern Adriatic.

<sup>1</sup> Associate Director, Extent Heritage. <[AYousif@extent.com.au](mailto:AYousif@extent.com.au)>.

<sup>2</sup> ASHA President

*indigenous historical maritime*



**NATIONAL  
ARCHAEOLOGY  
WEEK**

*...begins third Sunday in May*

[www.archaeologyweek.com](http://www.archaeologyweek.com)

