



Newsletter

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AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC

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DRAFT MINUTES

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC.

2002 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

5:30 pm, Tuesday 19 November 2002
Savoy Room, Southbank Convention Centre
Townsville, Queensland

1. Attendance

Present: Peter Veth, Richard Fullagar, Sean Ulm, Di Smith, Susan Piddock, Helen Cooke, Julie Drew, Alice Gorman, Mary Casey, Sarah Colley, Jo Thompson, Elizabeth Bradshaw, Fiona Hook, Val Attenbrow, Jill Reid, Nathan Woolford, Jane Harrington, Elizabeth Hatte, Oona Nicholson, Andrea Murphy, Anthony Bagshaw, Nicky Horsfall, Noelene Cole, Ian Lilley, Annie Ross, Bruce Veitch, Clint Hammond

Non-financial members in attendance: Marilyn Truscott, Melanie Thompson, Kirsty Lewis, Lyndon Patterson

Apologies: Louis Warren, Jo McDonald, Helen Brayshaw, Laila Haglund, Vivienne Wood, Tessa Corkill, Beth White, Steve Corsini, Kelvin Officer, Gordon Copland, Colin Pardoe

2. Minutes of previous AGM

Note: Draft Minutes of the 2001 AGM and Reports were published in ACCAI Newsletter No. 88, December 2001, pages 1–6.

Motion: That the minutes of the previous meeting be accepted as a true record of that meeting (Veth/Attenbrow). Passed. No amendments.

3. Business arising from the minutes

3.1 Registrar General's Office documents have been completed.

3.2 National Bank signatures and accounts have been revised.

4. Correspondence

Richard Fullagar tabled summary of correspondence for 2002.

5. Annual Reports 2002

- President's Report
- Secretary's Report
- Treasurer's Report
- Membership Secretary's Report
- State Chapter Reports

Motion: That the annual reports be accepted (Veth/Hatte). Passed.

Motion: That the financial statements be accepted (Attenbrow/Veth). Passed.

6. Notices, motions and special resolutions

None received.

7. Elections and appointment of office bearers

None required.

8. Other business

8.1 SA State Executive. The SA SEC reported that they had difficulties in finding a full member to be chair, and queried whether the chair had to be a full member. The Chair is required to be a Full Member according to our constitution (RF). Peter Veth has asked Colin Pardoe to be Chair. Questions were raised about dual roles and appointing temporary secretaries (Di Smith). Mary Casey indicated that NSW sometimes hire a secretary – all considered to be reasonable options.

8.2 Louis Warren tabled documents requiring NEC signatures, which were applied at the end of the meeting.

8.3 Several items were tabled for NEC discussion (threats to the Burrup, dropping of University of Canberra Heritage Conservation

Program). Bruce Veitch indicated that he would keep AACAI informed on threats to Burrup Peninsula. Marilyn Truscott tabled ICOMOS information on Burrup. Peter Veth outlined range of suitable lobby groups including AAA and AIATSIS. Ian Lilley indicated that AACAI could collaborate with AAA.

8.4 Victorian Chapter. Oona Nicholson reported on progress with Gary Vines, Ben Gunn and Andrea Murphy. Should be running later in 2003. Sean Ulm (seconded RF) moved that the Victorian Chapter be appointed with Oona Nicholson (President), Andrea Murphy (Treasurer) and Benn Gunn (Vice President). Motion Passed.

8.5 Julie Drew raised prospects of AACAI workshops on Aboriginal Corporations, and on bush survival and first aid. Peter Veth has encouraged members and SECs to submit written applications for workshop funding to NEC.

8.6 Val Attenbrow raised concerns expressed by Sean Ulm that affiliate status may be

redundant. She expressed the view that she thought it was a useful category, especially for people in her position. There was further discussion by Sarah Colley, Fiona Hook, Helen Cooke, Ian Lilley and Nicky Horsfall on upgrading membership, fees and voting rights. The issues were noted and Peter Veth has tabled this for discussion at the next NEC meeting.

8.7 Newsletter: Jane Harrington thanked previous contributors and asked for more articles for the AACAI Newsletter.

9. Next meeting.

The next AGM will coincide with AAA Annual conference to be held in Canberra.

10. Close of meeting.

6:30 pm

President's Report National Executive Committee AGM

**5.30 pm, 19 December 2002
Townsville**

This year has been one of both rejuvenation and consolidation. We have seen the formal establishment of a new chapter of the AACAI – that of Queensland – whose inaugural AGM follows immediately after this meeting and the successful application of a range of new members in the Full and Associate categories. Promotional brochures outlining the purpose and benefits of membership have been produced. We have also seen the association initiate a Consultancy Monograph series. The Newsletter has continued to provide heritage and consultancy information from a wide network and has printed a complete list of all members.

Major issues facing the body this year include members' concerns over permitting processes in two States and the implementation of new standards and guidelines frameworks by NSW NPWS. Submissions have also been made on behalf of members to:

- The Secretary of the Standing Committee on Industry and Resources Inquiry Into Resources Exploration Impediments Parliament House, Canberra
- The Commonwealth Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Referrals Section for proposed impacts on bays within the Great Barrier Reef Province.

The submission to the federal Standing Committee has been noted, while the Radical Bay precedent case has been successfully determined by Environment Australia to be eligible for assessment on World Heritage values (which was not the case for previous Great Barrier Reef developments).

There has been a continuing positive growth in applications for all types of membership types in AACAI. The Newsletter lists all categories of members who were financial in the year 2000–2001. This is a comprehensive list and shows

the broad range of membership drawn from consultants, heritage officers, university faculty and so on. It significantly underestimates the actual number of members who have applied and been accepted by AACAI, however, because a considerable number of people were *not financial* for that year (85 versus perhaps 120). Given the increased costs of an upgraded Newsletter, the production of a new brochure, establishment of new chapters and initiatives for professional development workshops – these fees are essential to the viability of an effective organisation. The Membership Secretary has at least once contacted all of those members who are in arrears and will have done so once more before this meeting. Some members have apparently continued to contribute to the Newsletter and ask for action by the NEC but have not paid fees for several years. Please remind and urge your colleagues (or yourself) to keep AACAI financial and pay your dues now!

A large number of new promotional AACAI brochures have been produced so that State Chapters and Members can disseminate these to clients and heritage stakeholders as they see fit. Please contact the Secretary or the Membership Secretary to arrange for bundles of brochures to be forwarded. We would encourage university faculty to also make these available to Honours graduates.

A number of Members have strongly stated their concerns at changes to permitting processes in NSW. The concerns of these members have been noted by the NEC and representations made by myself and other members of the NEC to a number of heritage regulators. Issues have also been raised about the profiling of Associate Members. These concerns have also been noted and it will be seen that this category of membership is appropriately documented in this Newsletter and in the new promotional material for the organisation.

An invitation to the Association by Jason Ardler, Manager of Cultural Heritage for NSW NPWS, to attend a workshop on changes to the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit* was taken up by the NSW chapter. Jo McDonald represented the chapter and has reported back to that State's Executive. A working group has been established and apparently will report back to the NEC on initiatives that it is taking in response to the proposed changes.

It is still apparent that some workers who are essentially trading as senior archaeologists have not applied for Full Membership. This may

be an important issue for the future deliberations of the NEC. By this I mean that they may be operating outside of the definitions of Associate Membership and thus may be in conflict with definitions outlined in the Association's Constitution. I urge members to reflect on their actual levels of activity and professional responsibility and to consider application for Full Membership.

There is still a considerable number of practicing archaeologists who are not members of AACAI and a quite a few academics who do not seem to engage with consultancy in any practical sense (and I am talking of some who have been on faculty for many years). Some of these people teach cultural heritage management or different forms of Australian archaeology (historical, contact, indigenous and maritime). I see this as a major structural problem and believe this may be at least partly to blame for what many graduands see as inadequate levels of exposure to consultancy-related issues and themes in their undergraduate programs. The AACAI could be more proactive and contribute to such programs by way of special seminars or helping to 'place' students with a senior consultant for some industry experience. On behalf of the NEC I intend to write to these people early in the New Year to invite their participation in the association.

This year several members have raised issues about permits, associate membership status and benefits of membership. The NEC has acted on these immediately or as soon as possible and this has usually resulted in fairly lengthy written responses to the individual(s) concerned. In all but one instance there has been no response to these reports of action taken. This is not satisfactory as – apart from the basic courtesy of acknowledging a written communication – the NEC has no way of knowing if their action has addressed the members' concerns and needs.

Other ongoing issues for the NEC have included unbelievably complex transferrals of delegations for signing authority for the two accounts run by the organisation, returns for the incorporated body (RGO), and the tidying up of a whole range of administrative/financial/membership issues. We are actively trying to set procedures in place with briefing notes so that the functions of the association are more efficient and with inbuilt checks to ensure that the next round of hand-over of positions will be less time-consuming and less costly.

I want to acknowledge at this meeting my very deep gratitude to members of the NEC. Again their dedication to addressing and resolving a range of myriad (and tiresome) issues has been outstanding. I am grateful to Jo McDonald for Chairing the NEC and for follow-up in a range of areas concerning promotion of the Association. Jane Harrington continues to do an excellent job as Newsletter editor with her various bases in France, Thailand and Townsville. As many of you would know, Sean Ulm has taken on the role of Membership Secretary in 2002 and has been instrumental in a review of the status of existing members. Louis Warren has relentlessly pursued a range of outstanding financial and reporting requirements in addition to the normal duties as Treasurer. Finally, Richard Fullagar has continued to provide

fantastic organisational support in addition to contributing intriguing copy for the Newsletter.

In the following year I hope to see more input to the Association from university faculty, professional development workshops initiated by all State chapters, more members become financial, continued growth in applications for Full Membership and the first edition of the Consultancy Monograph series come from the printers!

Peter Veth

National President

Secretary's Report

I have arranged three NEC meetings during 2002: 18 March, 9 May and 16 September. These meetings were in cyberspace and at Jo McDonald's offices in Sydney. The minutes of all but the last (which is a draft only) have been passed, posted and pasted in the black book. I have maintained a record of my email messages and faxed correspondence on disc. I have summary print-outs of these here, and they are being transferred to a CD for archiving.

Main issues dealt with by the NEC during 2002 have been:

- distributing the promotional brochure
- establishing the new monograph series
- tidying up forms lodged with the Registrar General's Office in Canberra
- setting up of ACCAI Chapters in Victoria and Queensland
- setting up the process to develop a new website
- AACAI members package
- new members and audit of current membership records
- submissions on behalf of members to government and other agencies.

The outcomes and detailed substance of these issues are in the President's report. I thank all members of the NEC who have worked very effectively throughout the year.

The AACAI archives are being stored temporarily at the Australian Museum.

AACAI has retained the Post Box 214 in the Holme Building; however, I would urge all members to forward their subscriptions directly to the Membership Secretary, to save double handling.

I thank those members of past and present committees who have assisted me in various ways in the last twelve months.

I am grateful to Susie Davies and Paul Taçon who have helped me by checking and delivering AACAI mail. I also thank Judith Field who has provided various computer facilities and office space at the University of Sydney, and Ian Johnson who has maintained the ACCAI website during the year.

Richard Fullagar

Secretary

Membership Secretary's Report

Overview of Membership

Current financial membership of AACAI as at 13 November 2002 for the 2002–2003 financial year stands at 84 (18 Full Members; 52 Associate Members; 14 Affiliate Members). In addition, 10 people/institutions have a current Newsletter-only subscription (Table 1, Figures 2–3). A full register of members was published in the August AACAI Newsletter (No. 90). As a point of comparison, at the 2001 AGM at this time last year there were 21 members for the 2001–2002 financial year.

	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	WA	NT	O/S	Total
<i>Full</i>	4	6	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	18
<i>Associate</i>	1	20	5	2	0	10	14	0	0	52
<i>Affiliate</i>	2	7	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	14
TOTAL	7	33	9	4	1	14	15	0	1	84
<i>Newsletter</i>	0	5	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	10

Table 1. Financial members for the 2002–2003* financial year (* up to 13 November 2002).

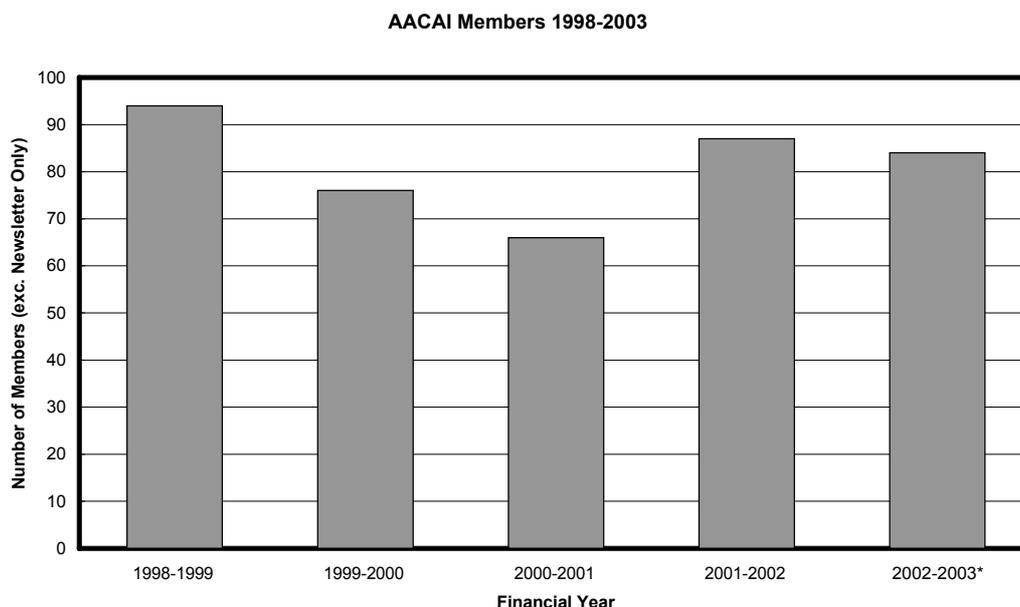


Figure 1. AACAI Membership (all categories, excluding Newsletter-only) 1998–2003.

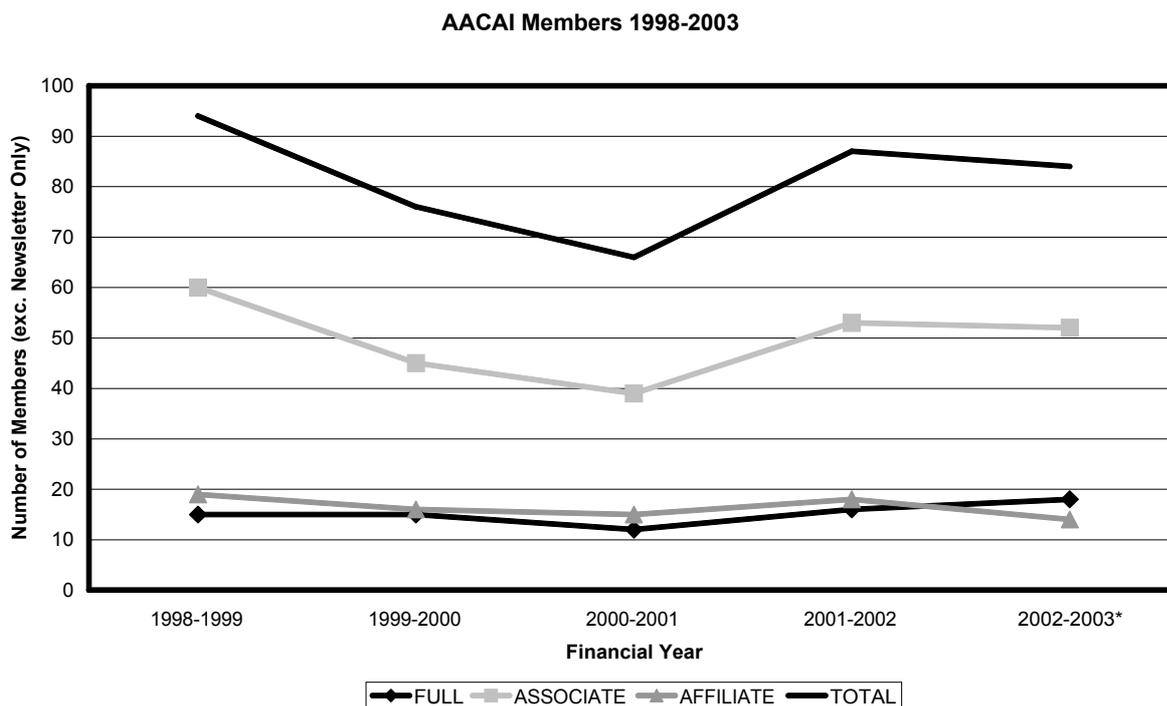


Figure 2. AACAI Membership by category, 1998–2003.

On 16 April, 88 subscription renewal reminders were posted to members with outstanding fees for the 2001–2002 financial year. This initial mail-out was posted to anyone who had been a financial member in the last four years. A second reminder was emailed to 16 people on 29 July. This second reminder was only emailed to people with a regular history of financial membership in the last four years.

On 3 September, 123 subscription renewal reminders were posted to members with outstanding fees for the 2002–2003 financial year. This renewal reminder was posted to anyone who had been a financial member in the last four years. A second reminder for the 2002–2003 financial year was sent to 27 members on 4 November.

Membership Applications Processed in 2002

A total of 6 new members was added to the AACAI membership during 2002 (one Full Member, four Associate Members and one Affiliate Member).

- Oona Nicholson – Full Member
- Helen Cooke – Affiliate Member

- David Mott – Associate Member
- Kylli Firth – Associate Member
- Angela Cook – Associate Member
- Clint Hammond – Associate Member

Several membership applications received throughout the year remain incomplete. Repeated correspondence has been entered into in an attempt to complete these applications.

Membership Applications in Progress

Three Full Membership applications are currently in progress. Two of these are upgrades from Associate Membership.

Other Issues

To date, the Newsletter has been distributed to all names on the database rather than just financial members. This may contribute to member uncertainty as to their financial status. I recommend that, in future, the Newsletter is only distributed to financial members. This policy was adopted for Newsletter No. 90.

The Membership Application Package and all

forms were redesigned with the new logo and check-boxes added to help ensure completeness of applications. The package is available on the web site or posted out on request.

The Register of Consultants on the web site has been updated with entries for recent Full Members. The Membership Application Package has been updated. Dead links have been reported and fixed.

There have been some delays between arrival of membership applications and other correspondence at the University of Sydney post-office box and redirection to the University of Queensland. I have encouraged people

submitting membership applications to send material directly to me at PO Box 6565, St Lucia QLD 4067 (kindly hosted by the Australian Archaeological Association Inc.) which seems to be working thus far.

Thanks to Beth White for helping to make a smooth transition in handling the membership records and providing advice throughout the year. Thanks to Richard Fullagar and other members of the NEC for educating me on AACAI matters.

Sean Urm

Membership Secretary

Treasurer's Report

The audit of the Association's books for the financial year was undertaken by Christine Cavanagh, chartered accountant, Joondalup, Perth, Western Australia. The audited financial statements and report were completed on 20 October 2002. The auditor noted that the books were well kept for the year and no discrepancies were noted during the preparation and audit of the financial statements. (*The Auditor's Report is included at pp. 17-20 of this newsletter.*)

At the end of the financial year 30 June 2002 the Association retained an after Income-Tax operating profit/(loss) of (\$3197), an increase of \$672 on the previous year.

The overall loss and decrease in profits for the financial year was largely due to reduced income as a result of continued membership fee arrears and non-recurrent costs associated with the development, production and printing of the Association's brochure (\$3348) and with conference support (\$1000).

Outstanding membership fees remained a significant factor affecting the Associations overall reduced financial position for the year, however the situation has improved. Although 2001/2002 membership revenue was down \$3378 from 1999/2000 it is \$480 up on 2000/2001.

At the end of the financial year the Association's total net assets (minus liabilities) amounted to \$17,831, down \$3191 on the previous year.

The Association's unreconciled assets consist of \$1123 held in the two National Australia Bank accounts (down \$4108 on the previous year) and \$17,118 in its UBS Warburg Account (formerly Potter Warburg Cash Management Account).

The most significant recurrent cost to the Association continues to be associated with the production of the newsletter. Although newsletter production and printing costs roughly doubled between 1999/2000 and 2000/2001 this year costs have remained similar to, but slightly cheaper, than that of the previous year (2000/2001). Newsletter costs for the financial year amounted to \$2790 as compared to \$2853 for 2000/2001.

With an accumulated surplus and total member funds of \$17,831 the Association remains in a healthy financial position, however the timely payment of membership fees needs to be addressed.

In May of this year the Register Generals Office (RGO) informed the AACAI Inc. that it had not lodged Annual Statement of Particulars by Association documents for the previous four financial years.

Since AACAI Inc. was alerted to these oversights the situation has improved. The Associations Statements for the years 1999/2000 and 2000/2001, along with appropriately signed copies of the auditor's reports for these years and the required lodgement fee payments, have been lodged with the Auditor Generals Office and accepted.

Since accepting these documents the RGO has not requested Annual Statement of Particulars by Association and audited accounts for the years 1997/1998 and 1998/1999.

This year Louis Warren and Jo McDonald were made the authorised co-signatories to the Association's CMT UBS Warburg Account. The Account was linked to the Association's main

NAB Bank account to allow for transfers from the UBS Warburg Account.

Louis Warren and Jo McDonald were also made the authorised co-signatories to the Association's main NAB account.

Louis M Warren

Treasurer

Arctic Pioneers

by Richard Fullagar

It is generally believed that humans did not colonise the northernmost parts of Europe and Asia until about 14,000 years ago, but archaeological discoveries from Russia indicate a human foothold in the European Arctic Circle at least 20,000 years earlier.

Pavel Pavlov (Russian Academy of Science) and Norwegian colleagues came across an exposed sequence of geological deposits in a bend on the Usa River. The oldest levels of the site, known as Mamontovaya Kurya, yielded bones (mammoth, horse, reindeer, wolf) and stone artefacts that were radiocarbon-dated to between 34,000 and 37,000 years old.

The plant remains suggest a treeless grassland with some willows along the riverbanks. The climate was probably much colder and even more continental (summer/winter extremes) than today. Humans were most likely preying on large herbivorous animals like mammoths. One mammoth tusk found at the site even appears to have marks incised by a stone tool, perhaps reflecting symbolic meaning.

So who made the artefacts? It is difficult to say, as they are not diagnostic of distinct cultural phases, nor are they indicative of any specialised tasks. Neanderthals, who survived until at least 30,000 years ago, could have made them, but to live in such a challenging environment would require a high degree of adaptability generally not credited to them. Pavlov *et al.* think it is more likely that modern humans were responsible. This would mean the newcomers must have hightailed their way up north only a few thousand years after arriving in Europe some 40,000 years ago.

Why were humans such successful colonisers at this time? John Gowlett (University of

Liverpool, UK) points out that fluctuations in climate from 60,000 to 40,000 years ago were greater than previously thought, and these conditions may have prompted population movements and cultural change. Furthermore, recent geological investigations indicate there were no large icesheets in Eurasia between 30,000 and 40,000 years ago, and the continent was ice-free all the way up the Arctic coast.

Gowlett, J.A.J., 2001. Out in the cold. *Nature* 413: 33–34.

Pavlov, P., Svendsen, J.I. & Indrelid, S., 2001. Human presence in the European Arctic nearly 40,000 years ago. *Nature* 413: 64–67.

Reproduced, with permission, from
Nature Australia 27(5): 18–19,
Winter 2002.

Original Hippies

by Richard Fullagar

Many human cultures adorn themselves with jewellery. But how, when and why this practice came about has been a mystery. Finds from the Middle East (western Asia) provide some insight.

Until recently, the oldest clearly recognisable ornaments that occurred in any abundance were 40,000-year-old beads from Africa and eastern Europe. However, Steven Kuhn (University of Arizona) and colleagues from Turkey and the USA have now analysed the excavated remains of seashell beads found in a coastal cave in Turkey and another site in Lebanon. The beads are distinguishable from the remains of meals by the presence of irregular punctures (not the perfect, bevelled holes that are often bored by predatory

molluscs). They are also relatively small (7–18 millimetres), whole and wave-worn (indicating they were collected from a beach as empty shells, not live). These beads have been dated to at least 41,000 years, showing that they are as old as ornaments from Europe and Africa.

The essentially simultaneous appearance of beads across three continents, the authors argue, might have something to say about human demographics at the time.

Beads, like other personal ornaments, convey social identity such as gender, age, and the type of people you hang out with (think of hippies). This highly visual sort of information would be useful in situations where one is more likely to meet strangers and may be why people in higher-density areas tend to wear more jewellery. Kuhn and colleagues argue that the first widespread occurrence of beads around 40,000 years ago may indicate that previously

isolated populations were expanding. The resulting increase in interaction of foreign cultures, the authors believe, would have required some sort of standardised form of long-distance visual communication. And beads, it seems, were it.

Kuhn, S.L, Stiner, M.C., Reese, D.S. & Güleş, E., 2001. Ornaments of the earliest Upper Paleolithic: new insights from the Levant. *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci.* 98(13): 7641–7646.

Reproduced, with permission, from *Nature Australia* 27(6): 16–17, Spring 2002.

Subscriptions to Nature Australia are available through the Australian Museum or call 1800 028 558.

Heritage Issues in WA: Making Sites Permanent with DIA

By Linda E.Villiers

Over the years some 18,000 sites have been registered with the Heritage Section of the Department of Indigenous Affairs in Western Australia (DIA). The majority of these site files were held on the interim register, meaning that their significance had not been evaluated and they were not part of the permanent heritage register of the State. While all site files contained a registration form, the quality of information contained on this ranged from a perfunctory name and vague location to the (unfortunately) rare detailed description with accurate location information, photos, drawings, maps and associated report.

Criteria for determining whether a site is suitable for inclusion on the permanent site register are set out in the *WA Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (AHA). While some sites had been assessed by the Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee (ACMC) as 'sites under the act' and transferred across to the permanent registry, the bulk remained on the interim registry awaiting examination.

The Site File Assessment Project (SFAP)

By the start of 2000, a proposal by the (then) Registrar of Sites, Irene Stainton, to have all sites on the DIA registry examined and evaluated for inclusion on the permanent register, was finally given the go-ahead. The danger of leaving sites in the 'no-man's land' of the interim registry was highlighted by continuous attempts to draft a revised AHA, with the possibility of defining heritage in such a way as to make site acceptance, registration and protection difficult. There was also a perception that, among certain quarters of the Native Title debate in WA, attempts were afoot to diminish the significance of Aboriginal sites in the heritage debate and to use the Act, as it stood, to prevent the inclusion and recognition of those on the interim register.

The Site File Assessment Project (SFAP) was commenced with initial funding for three months. This soon proved inadequate and

funding was extended, with this particular project being completed by April 2001. Two archaeologists were employed full-time on contracts, with a further two assistants brought in on a casual basis for varying periods.

Even so, when the money dried up, the job was by no means complete. Most of the heritage work in the State results from ethnographic and archaeological site surveys commissioned by proponents of development and the resulting reports are usually, but not always, sent to DIA. Although some consultants usually submit registration forms for all new sites located in the course of their work, often it is left up to DIA staff to trawl through the reports, undertaking the registration of any new sites identified in the process. Consequently, there is always a backlog of heritage survey reports awaiting processing. Further, the work of entering the data generated by SFAP onto the DIA database, altering the status of assessed sites and amending the relevant site files still remains to be completed.

The SFAP entailed examining and tabulating the main characteristics of each site record held by DIA. Comments about any significant site features were also made. With sites registered through consultants' surveys, the original reports were reread to record any missing information that should have been included in the site file. Sites were separated according to whether they had been captured (location data sufficient for plotting on a map) or non-captured (location data insufficient) by the Site Verification Project that had run previously. All sites in both categories, however, were assessed for inclusion on the Permanent Register. The sites, together with their individual recommendations made by the assessing archaeologists, were then submitted to the APMC.

This committee is appointed by the Minister and includes Aboriginal representatives from various regions of WA. It meets every two months and the agenda is always full. The heavy workload is compounded for many members by the need to travel long distances to attend the meetings. There is usually not enough time for the committee to assess sites at every meeting.

Difficulties and concerns

Numerous difficulties arose in the course of the SFAP, with perhaps the main sticking point being what actually constitutes a site under the Act. While sites such as artefact scatters, painting and engraving areas, middens, burials

and other tangible archaeological sites are fairly clear cut, there are two other types of connection between people, land and sites which have become problematic. These are:

1. a religious/sacred association that includes mythological and ceremonial sites under the AHA
2. a historical association that entails a biographical and/or social affiliation.

Section 39(3) of the Act is quite specific about the fact that, 'Associated sacred beliefs and ritual and ceremonial usage, in so far as such matters can be ascertained, shall be regarded as the *primary considerations* to be taken into account in the evaluation of any place or object for the purposes of this Act' (my emphasis).

Among some communities there is a distrust of DIA and its perceived motives, which makes people reluctant, if not hostile, to having their sites recorded. In some circumstances, custodians of such sites have refused to permit the recording or identification of the site or, when a site has been recorded, they have declined to provide any corroborative information. The AHA as it presently stands only requires some indication of the mythology and usage connected to the site, not the full ethnography, and this point does not seem to have been clearly made to the communities.

Sites with religious/sacred associations should be recorded as rigorously as material culture sites. This includes providing accurate site locations and limits, which must be independent of the so-called 'buffer zones'. The physical location of all sites should be as specific as possible in order to achieve accurate registration, mapping and handling when development applications arise in the area. If DIA cannot accurately indicate the location and extent of a site to development proponents, there is no way it can protect the site by requesting its preservation by the proponent. Corroboration of a site's nature is necessary and if there are informants, their right to speak for the site should be verifiable.

The historic sites of post-contact Aboriginal life are the most contentious in terms of being recorded and protected under the AHA. There are historic sites with good supportive ethnographic evidence from Aboriginal informants that have been registered, but many with great social/cultural/emotional significance to living people still manage to slip through. Part of the reason for this is that the site may be labelled by the recorder simply as a depot

camp, hunting site, historic camp-area or whatever, with no further details being provided. Usually no indication is given if there are any physical structures, artefacts (western or otherwise) or ethnography available to support the registration of the site. In these cases, the absence of supportive evidence means the ACMC has no alternative but to assess the 'site' as 'not a site' under the AHA and place it in stored data, which may not always be available to researchers.

There is a seeming logical inconsistency here: if 'archaeological' sites are accepted, as are sites with a religious/sacred association, why are recent sites, which may have only western artefacts or a restricted oral history associated with them, dismissed? Examples of this site type would include old ration depots, reserves, camps and houses in country towns and such like. This has another largely unrecognised side effect, in that sites of this type frequently occur in the south-west (Nyungar) region of WA and leaves the people from this area feeling that the heritage of their region is being devalued and ignored in favour of the more 'spectacular' archaeological sites common elsewhere in the State. Given enough time these post-contact, historical sites will probably become 'archaeological' sites worthy of excavation, but by then most, if not all, will have been destroyed by development. Part of the problem here is that historical sites are often regarded as the provenance of the WA Heritage Council or local shire councils and these bodies seem to find it hard enough to recognise a European historical site, let alone one of significance to Aboriginal people.

Administrative and Site Assessment issues

The SFAP further revealed a critical need for resources to be allocated to a statewide audit of sites. While many sites on the permanent register may no longer exist due to mining activity or development, there are many more that urgently need to be revisited, accurately located and fully recorded. This is a particular concern with habitation sites, stone arrangements, painting and engraving sites. These are all particularly vulnerable and generally poorly recorded and with the inexorable extension of mining activity, development and 4WD tourism, they are under constant threat of destruction.

Site protection in WA is hampered in a variety of ways. There is a lack of funds, personnel and

even policy in the Heritage section of DIA to undertake any meaningful site-protection activities. Despite the inclusion of a section of the Act stipulating penalties for the damage or destruction of sites, the present AHA makes no provision for the active physical protection of sites, a fact which often confuses people dealing with the department. Virtually the only 'protection' the department can offer is to place the information about a particular site in the 'Closed' category, which prevents anyone accessing the information without specific permission from the relevant community. While this has been amended recently to allow DIA consultants to have access (under a Confidentiality Agreement), it deters researchers but provides no actual protection for the site.

The situation is compounded by the absence of any research impetus from the academic sphere or WA Museum, both institutions that have had significant involvement with Aboriginal sites in the past. Site protection is further complicated by varying views among Aboriginal people about the meaning and importance of sites and what their own role should be in protecting them from vandalism, desecration or destruction.

The fact that neither the Site Verification Project (to 'capture' all sites) nor the SFAP were followed through to their logical conclusions has created further difficulties. Approximately 42% of sites examined in the SFAP were found to be 'not captured' and many of these were sites that should have been fairly easy to locate (e.g. the Derby Leprosarium). It is now apparent that the situation will not change until it becomes a high priority in DIA to allocate sufficient trained mapping and GIS staff to accurately and efficiently record, verify and map the locations of sites and develop a functional data-base that meets the needs of its clients.

Clients of DIA, such as mining companies and consultants undertaking site searches, are continually frustrated by the lack of accurate site locational data and the existence of 'Closed' site files. The SFAP found that sites were often assigned a closed status for no discernible reason or, if there was one (such as a mention of religious or mythical elements), the closed tag had been inappropriately applied. The general rule for sites to be placed in the 'Closed' category is that the relevant community requests that this be done. But the bulk of sites had been recorded at a time when this was not an option and no-one thought to ask the question. While SFAP attempted to introduce some logic to this practice by applying the

above rule, in practice this was impossible as there are no mechanisms or personnel in DIA to consult with the relevant communities on the backlog of sites that need such clarification.

The problem of significance is another that arose during the SFAP. If a site is built on or developed, it is usually regarded as having been destroyed. Yet not only might archaeological material remain within the site, but it may retain significance to certain people. These may not be the local people, but other groups who still retain links to the area. This point also entails the matter of boundaries, which may be redrawn but do not obliterate the prior existence of the site. This issue, like all the rest mentioned here, are urgently in need of debate and clarification, not only among the professional community of heritage consultants but also among the wider Aboriginal community.

Finally, there is the problem of site representativeness. Nearly all consulting reports evaluate the significance of sites found according to a set of research questions formulated during the mid-1980s. These have never been updated, reassessed or even discussed critically in academia. Yet sites still are routinely deemed to be 'unable to answer (these) research questions'. They are then usually further judged to be 'representative of sites in the area', given a low level of significance and the recommendation made for a section 18 (to permit development/destruction) for the site be approved. This has led to the bizarre situation where – because most sites in many consultants' reports are routinely considered to be 'representative of the area' – they are being destroyed. Ultimately, if there is no review of this practice, none will remain. The possibility of there being no 'representative sites' left in a region is quite real,

such is the pace of development. This situation is of particular concern in the Pilbara, Goldfields and Gascoyne regions.

The AHA has its share of shortcomings as well that make it difficult to work with. Problems continually arise with site criteria, inconsistencies in site definitions and the seemingly arbitrary process of deciding which sites have importance and significance under the Act and which do not. All of these need to be addressed.

There is also a need for regular site assessment to be factored into the Heritage section's workload. Otherwise the situation will revert back to that which pertained prior to the SFAP, with a build-up of unassessed sites on the interim register. There is some indication that this is already occurring. The project also made recommendations regarding systematising and streamlining site files in DIA. While some efforts have been made in this direction, much of this remains to be acted upon.

In some quarters, there is dissatisfaction with the 'fit' of Aboriginal Sites within DIA, certainly as the department has evolved over the past few years. With the various staff and organisational upheavals the department has been undergoing, confusion appears to have arisen as to what its core activities should be: social development, community development, policy development, land administration, family services, heritage services, departmental legal services and site administration all compete for priority, funding and personnel. The Heritage section has undergone an apparent marginalisation over the past few years and intra-departmental competition for access to operating resources has only increased the difficulties under which the section operates.

Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) Research Grants Program 2003

The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) is a major national funding body for research in Australian Indigenous studies. The Research Grants Program 2003 will support research into a wide range of research areas in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, such as history (including family and community history), politics, law, public policy, health (social, cultural and environmental aspects), biological sciences, education, linguistics, social anthropology, archaeology and the arts.

Within this wide range of research areas, applications in the Special emphasis categories of 'Land and Resource Management' and 'Indigenous Organisations, Governance and Capacity Building' are particularly invited for the Research Grants Program 2003.

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS and REFEREE REPORTS IS 31 JANUARY 2003. All applicants will be informed of the success or otherwise of their applications during July 2003. Funding for successful applicants will be available from August 2003. **For further information see: www.aitisis.gov.au/rsrch_grnts/rg_abt**

Funds for Finds: Heritage Victoria's Artefact Conservation Bond Scheme*

by Jeremy Smith

In 1999 the Heritage Council ratified Heritage Victoria's Conservation Bond scheme. The scheme was designed to provide funds for the conservation, management and storage of artefacts recovered from historical archaeological sites.

In the last 4 years, more than \$550,000 has been generated through the scheme, providing funds for the conservation and management of more than 200,000 artefacts from 48 different historical archaeological sites.

This paper will look at two main issues:

1. How does the system work?
2. What are its benefits?

I will not discuss the actual artefact conservation process in any detail, but the sort of work being done with the collections includes the stabilisation and consolidation of organic objects such as wood and leather, the removal of chlorides from ceramics, the prevention of corrosion on metal artefacts, and the packing and labelling of all these objects in well-organised, monitored, archival conditions. The importance of this last point should not be overlooked – appropriate packing and storage ensures that artefacts will survive long-term and will be easily accessible for research.

Process outline

So how does the conservation bond scheme operate? When an application for an excavation permit is made, Heritage Victoria decides whether the project is likely to result in the recovery of significant artefacts. If the site is likely to contain artefacts, a bond sum is determined and this amount must be lodged by the applicant with Heritage Victoria before the excavation or monitoring project begins. The details relating to the bond are listed in the conditions of the excavation permit. Bond sums typically range in size from \$5000 to \$10,000, although smaller and larger amounts have been set.

For a large excavation project, it is normal for test excavations to be conducted before the main phase of archaeological investigation gets

underway. Testing gives an indication of the site integrity, and the likely condition and density of the associated artefacts. This information is used to establish the size of the bond that will be required. At Casselden Place, for example, the information from the test excavation phase, as well as the results of the first 'Little Lon' dig of the late-1980s was used to calculate the final bond figure. (See http://www.heritage.vic.gov.au/archaeology/casselden_place/ for an overview of the Casselden Place project)

Heritage Victoria considers a number of factors when deciding on the size of a project's Conservation Bond:

- the size of the works
- perceived significance of the site and associated artefacts
- the likely condition of the artefacts (artefacts from wet or salty sites will have more complex conservation requirements)
- previous experience from other, similar sites. This is particularly relevant for the Melbourne city area where more than 20 excavations have now been conducted.

In dealing with developers in particular, the issue of *certainty* is of great importance. Parties who are required to undertake archaeological work are uncomfortable with any unlimited liability, such as being responsible for the costs of conserving and managing a collection of archaeological artefacts. With the Conservation Bond scheme, the size of the bond is specified at the commencement of the project, and the applicants understand that they will not be required to pay more than this amount, regardless of what is unearthed. Any part of the Bond that is not required for the conservation work is returned to the applicant at the completion of the project.

Heritage Victoria does impose a levy of 15% on every Bond sum, and this amount is not returned to the applicant, regardless of the number of artefacts that are recovered. This 15% sum is used by Heritage Victoria to fund work on artefacts that are found, often unexpectedly, during work throughout the State. The 15% is also used for projects where the original Bond sum was not large enough to fund

all the required conservation work that resulted from a particular project.

Heritage Victoria is able to make occasional bids to the Heritage Council for additional funds for conservation works on significant collections, although these resources are very limited.

Heritage Victoria Archaeological Conservation Laboratory

Under the terms of the 1995 *Heritage Act*, Heritage Victoria is responsible for the management of relics from both land and sea sites, and we are very fortunate to have our own state-of-the-art archaeological conservation laboratory. The lab has a current staff of around five conservators and collections managers who are predominantly funded out of the Bond scheme rather than Heritage Victoria's own salary resources.

When artefacts from a project arrive in the lab, the conservation requirements are assessed and a management strategy is developed. This strategy takes into consideration the significance assessments that have been made by the project archaeologist. Not all artefacts that come into the lab are considered significant enough to justify a complete conservation process, and the size of the existing Conservation Bond must be taken into account when the conservation strategy is being developed.

In addition to the conservation work, the Bond funds work to ensure that the artefacts are appropriately packed, labelled and stored in archive-quality conditions, and that the artefact details are recorded in Heritage Victoria's object database.

Benefits

The Conservation Bond scheme ensures that significant artefacts receive quality conservation treatments and that the details of objects from all historical excavations in Victoria are uniformly recorded in a single, consistent and consolidated database. The potential for research is obvious. Students are able to run searches that are not restricted to single sites, but cover the full collection of historical and maritime sites. The storage details of the artefacts are also included in the catalogue, so the objects themselves can be easily located and studied. The challenge in the years ahead is to improve the quality and consistency of the artefact analysis that is undertaken, but the underlying support system is a very sound one.

It is also hoped that the artefact catalogue will be available on-line in the near future.

Previously, there was little encouragement for archaeologists to move artefact collections from their garages or spare bedrooms, where objects would often languish for years. Heritage Victoria's conservation lab is now able to function as a suitable repository for these collections, because the Bond scheme has provided the funds to ensure proper resourcing.



Artefact storage – Conservation Laboratory

The viability of the scheme in Victoria is largely due to Heritage Victoria's ownership of its own conservation laboratory. In other States where these facilities are not available, the government heritage agency would perhaps have to initiate an agreement with a private conservation laboratory, such as Artlab, or make use of State museum or university facilities. But as Heritage Victoria has shown, it is possible for the scheme to generate significant levels of funding – more than half a million dollar in the last three years.

At the completion of a Conservation Bond project, an acquittal is prepared for the client that outlines how funds have been spent. Any money that has not been required is returned to the applicant, minus the 15% levy referred to

above. In all cases, the applicant is invited into the lab to see the result of the work that has been undertaken. In some cases it has been possible to arrange for stabilised and conserved artefacts to go on permanent display as part of the new development – the new Chifley Hotel in Melbourne, where an excavation was conducted prior to construction, has a display of conserved artefacts in the foyer.

It has been suggested that the funds generated by the Bond scheme should be used for artefact analysis rather than conservation, but I believe that it makes sense for conservation to have priority. A collection that has been stabilised will be available for analysis in the long term. In any case, Heritage Victoria requires extensive analysis of excavated collections to be undertaken as part of all large-scale archaeological investigations. The Casselden Place dig is one example; Camp Street, Ballarat, is another. Over the next few years the requirements for all excavations will extend from just submitting an artefact catalogue to undertaking more extensive analysis. With the limited resources that are currently available, I think the Conservation Bond scheme represents the most responsible approach, although the need for improved artefact analysis processes is

acknowledged.

Other aspects of the process do need continued refinement. It has been difficult for laboratory staff to track the time spent on individual projects, particularly when they are usually working on more than one project at any given time. The Bond system works well with large developers who are able to cover the specified conservation costs, but it can be problematic when archaeological work is being done for research purposes with limited resources. In some cases, Heritage Victoria has been prepared to support university and student research by providing some conservation funds out of the 15% levy. In other cases, the Museum of Victoria has agreed to support research projects by undertaking the conservation of excavated material.

Although the project is still a relatively new initiative, the Conservation Bond scheme has been an undoubted success, and I hope its success leads other agencies to consider the adoption of similar schemes.

** Paper presented at the Land & Sea Australian Archaeology Conference 2002, Townsville.*

CONFERENCE NOTICES

SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHEOLOGY (SIA) 32nd ANNUAL CONFERENCE Montréal, Québec, 29/5 – 1/6 2003

A Continental and Trans-Oceanic Turntable, 1850–2000

The conference is organised by the Association québécoise pour le patrimoine industriel (AQPI) and the Canadian Railway Historical Association (ACHF/CRHA).

Montreal's industrial infrastructure really began to flourish after the 1850s, but its origins date to the first decades of the 19th century, when its privileged location at the heart of a transportation network led to the establishment of several manufacturing sectors. The city's industrial heritage includes railway and port

installations, bridges, canals, power plants, engineering works, thoroughfares, tunnels, viaducts, and the metro, as well as a number of factories.

Presentations will be given in French or English, as simultaneous translation will be offered in most sessions. General information will be updated regularly on the SIA web site and SIA members will receive a registration form in early spring of 2003.

The following sub-themes have been identified:

1. Manufacturing for the continent
2. Factories and processes
3. Power – Communications – Utilities
4. Engineering works
5. Development and operation of railway and port systems

For more information see: www.siahq.org

WAC-5

**Saturday 21 June to Thursday 26
June 2003, Washington DC**

The World Archaeological Congress (WAC) is the only representative world-wide body of practicing archaeologists; it supports open dialogue with all people genuinely concerned about the past. WAC holds an international congress every four years to promote the exchange of the results of archaeological research; professional training and public education for disadvantaged nations, groups and communities; the empowerment and betterment of Indigenous groups and First Nations peoples; and the conservation of archaeological sites.

WAC-5 is the first full World Archaeological Congress to be held in North America.

WAC-5 will be held at The Catholic University of America, centrally located in north-east Washington, in partnership with the Anthropology Department of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History, the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian and in collaboration with the Getty Conservation Institute.

Themes will be finalised around three areas:

- programmatic/policy issues concerning corrections and future directions in the practice of global archaeology
- practical/technical knowledge to increase self-reliance and responsibility in protecting sites, artefacts and intellectual property
- theoretical frontiers and research results with relevance across tribal and national boundaries.

Exact costs for registration cannot be set until closer to the actual congress, but it is anticipated that registration for five days will be between \$(US)350–\$400 for members of WAC, including lunch every day of the congress, several evening receptions, and all congress materials.

For further information:

<http://www.american.edu/wac5>

ISLANDS AND COASTLINES CONFERENCE

Norfolk Island, 1–5 Oct 2003

**The Australasian Society for Historical
Archaeology (ASHA)**

and

**The Australian Association for Maritime
History (AAMH)**

Preliminary Call for Papers

Norfolk Island is located in the Pacific Ocean, east of Australia and north of New Zealand. It is famous as the place where the descendants of the Bounty mutiny settled. Norfolk Island has significant convict related heritage sites at Kingston and the Norfolk Island website is located at:

<http://www.norfolkisland.com.au/index2.html>

The Conference theme will focus on aspects of the maritime history and historical archaeology of island and coastal communities. The theme, however, takes an inter-disciplinary perspective and encourages participants to consider island and coastal communities as well as the role of the sea in human history in the widest sense. We also hope to have sessions that combine both maritime history and historical archaeology on topics such as island communities, ports and harbours, coastal defences, fishing, sealing and whaling.

Intending participants are encouraged to consider submitting their papers for publication in one of the two fully refereed journals: *The Great Circle* (maritime history) or *Australasian Historical Archaeology* (historical archaeology). Proposals for sessions or individual papers should be sent to the Program Convenor at the address below by 30 June 2003.

Dr Mark Staniforth
Program Convenor
Islands and Coastlines Conference
email: mark.staniforth@flinders.edu.au
fax +61 8 8201 3845
phone +61 8 8201 5195

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING
ARCHAEOLOGISTS INCORPORATED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

AUDITORS REPORT

To The Members, Australian Association of
Consulting Archaeologists Inc.

Scope

I have audited the attached special purpose financial report for the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists for the year ended 30 June 2002. The Management Committee is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements. The Committee has determined that the accounting policies adopted and described in Note 1 to the financial statements, are appropriate to the needs of the members. I have conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in order to express an opinion of them to the members.

The financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the requirements of the ACT Associations Incorporation Act. Assumption of responsibility is disclaimed for any reliance on this report or on the financial statements to which it relates, to any person other than the members, or for any purpose other than for which it was prepared.

My audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards to provide

reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

My procedures included examination, on a test basis, of all books and records supporting the accounts and other disclosures in the financial statements, and the evaluation of significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether in all material respects, the financial report is presented fairly in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1, so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Associations financial position and performance as represented in the results of its operations. These policies do not require the application of all Accounting Standards nor other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Audit Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Incorporated and its performance for the financial year ended 30 June 2002, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1 to the financial statements and all relevant mandatory professional reporting requirements.

Christine Cavanagh

Chartered Accountant

Dated at Currambine, Western Australia this
20th day of October 2002.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2002

	Note	2002	2001
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash At Bank	2	18241	21769
Receivables	3	190	120
		-----	-----
TOTAL ASSETS		18431	21889
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors	4	600	700
Provisions	5	-	161
		-----	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES		600	861
		-----	-----
NET ASSETS		\$17831	\$21028
		=====	=====
Represented by:			
MEMBERS FUNDS			
Accumulated Surplus		17831	21028
		-----	-----
TOTAL MEMBERS FUNDS		\$17831	\$21028
		=====	=====

**DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002**

	2002	2001
INCOME		
Newsletter	200	145
Membership	4690	4210
Application Fees	180	150
Interest Received	580	925
Other Income	55	348
	5705	5778
EXPENDITURE		
Accounting and Audit Fees	692	700
Bank Charges	81	37
Brochure Production	3348	-
Conference Expenses	-	1218
Conference Support	1000	-
General Expenses	-	180
Logo Design	649	1980
Meeting Costs	192	152
Newsletter Costs	2790	2853
Post Office Box Rental	85	-
Printing Postage and Stationery	15	148
Registration Fees	50	-
Secretarial Services -Archival	-	529
Travel – meetings	-	506
Website Maintenance	-	-
	8902	8303
NET PROFIT/(LOSS)	\$(3197)	\$(2525)
	=====	=====

**PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002**

	2002	2001
Operating Profit/(Loss)	(3197)	(2525)
Income tax expense attributable to operating profit	-	-
Operating Profit/(Loss) after Income Tax	(3197)	(2525)
Retained Profits at the beginning of the year	21028	23553
Total Available for Appropriation	17831	21028
RETAINED PROFITS/(ACCUMULATED LOSSES) AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	\$17831	\$21028
	=====	=====

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

These financial statements are a 'special purpose financial report' prepared in order to satisfy the reporting requirements of the ACT Associations Incorporation Act and to comply with the rules of the association. The committee has determined that the association is not a reporting entity, as there are unlikely to exist users who are unable to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. A primary consideration of this determination was the committee's decision to give members access to the accounting books and records of the Association if the members desired more detailed information.

The committee has determined that the Association therefore has no requirement to apply accounting standards and other mandatory professional requirements in the preparation of the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following accounting standards:

AAS1	Profit and Loss or other Operating Statements
AAS5	Materiality
AAS6	Accounting Policies
AAS8	Events Occurring after Balance Date

No other Accounting Standards, Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views or other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board have been applied.

The financial statements are prepared on an accruals basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, and do not take into account the effect of changing money values or, except where specifically stated, current valuations of non-current assets.

The following specific accounting policies, which are consistent with the previous period, unless otherwise stated, have been adopted in the preparation of this report.

Income Tax

The Association adopts the tax payable method of tax-effect accounting whereby income tax expense shown in the Income and Expenditure Statement is based on the income tax paid and payable for the financial year.

2. CASH

	2001	2002
Cash at Bank – National	754	4862
Cash at Bank – National	369	369
Potter Warburg Cash Management Account	17118	16538
	-----	-----
	\$18241	\$21769
	=====	=====

3. RECEIVABLES

Current

Sundry Debtors	\$ 190	\$ 120
	=====	=====

4. CREDITORS AND BORROWINGS

Current

Trade Creditors	\$ 600	\$ 700
	=====	=====

5. PROVISIONS

Current

Income Tax	\$ -	\$ 161
	=====	=====

6. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The committee members during the financial year were:

President:	Peter Veth
Vice President:	Jo McDonald
Treasurer:	Louis Warren
Secretary:	Richard Fullager
Members Secretary:	Sean Ulm
Returning Officer:	Kelvin Officer

The members did not receive or become entitled to receive any honoraria or fees during the year.

DIRECTORS REPORT

Your committee present their report on the association for the financial year ended 30 June 2002.

The names of the committee in office for the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report are:

President:	Peter Veth
Vice President:	Jo McDonald
Treasurer:	Louis Warren
Secretary:	Richard Fullager
Members Secretary:	Sean Ulm
Returning Officer:	Kelvin Officer

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the association during the year were:

- (a) to encourage the communication of knowledge and promote a spirit of co-operation amongst workers within the field of archaeology;
- (b) to support and encourage research into all forms of archaeology, particularly those with relevance to consultancy work within the discipline;
- (c) to promote the training of students in archaeology, especially in consulting work, by encouraging consultants to provide such training;
- (d) to establish, maintain and encourage adherence to professional standard and ethics by fellow consultants.

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Results

The loss of the association for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to \$3197.

STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

The committee has determined that the Association is not a reporting entity.

The committee have determined that this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in Note 1 to the accounts.

In the opinion of the committee

- (i) the accompanying statement of Income and Expenditure is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the results of the Association for the year ended 30 June 2002;
- (ii) the accompanying Balance Sheet is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Association as at 30 June 2002;
- (iii) at the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Association will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made and signed in accordance with a resolution of the Committee.

Please note that the views expressed in this newsletter are those of the authors and not necessarily those of AACAI, the Executive Committee or the Editor.

CONTRIBUTIONS

All contributions to the Newsletter are welcome and should be submitted either on floppy disk (IBM compatible) or by email – attachments as either a word or rtf file are preferable to text embedded in an email. You can contact any member of the Committee regarding contributions to the Newsletter, or forward to:

Jane Harrington
Editor, AACA Inc. Newsletter
c/- School of Archaeology, Anthropology & Sociology
James Cook University, DOUGLAS QLD 4811

Ph/fax: (07) 47814846 / (07) 4781 4045
Email: jane.harrington@jcu.edu.au

Or

The Newsletter Editor
Box 214 Holme Building
University of Sydney NSW 2006

**Please forward contributions for the next Newsletter by
1 March 2003.**

Front cover: Exclusive Beach Front Property, Chinaman's Creek, Bustard Head

For many years recreational and professional anglers and their families have built temporary and semi-permanent squats on Bustard Head, particularly at the junction of Pancake and Chinaman's Creeks where a village has developed. Some of these squats have sinks, running water and even electricity although most have outdoor facilities. Despite the heritage values of these squats and their importance to the living heritage of the region, many of them were removed soon after the gazettal of Bustard Head as part of Eurimbula National Park. (Photo: Sean Ulm)