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CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cultural resource management is a field which has been growing in Australia over the past 20 years and there is now a considerable literature on the subject.

Australians have recognised the value of their historic sites, which began in 1788, for some time—Captain Cook's landing place, the first historic site was declared in 1899.

Much slower, however, has been community recognition of the antiquity of Aboriginal societies and cultural sites. Some Aboriginal cultures could be among the oldest living cultures in the world.

Scientific dating techniques have confirmed the antiquity of several Aboriginal cultural sites to be in excess of 40 000 years.

A sense of the importance of place and the sites, buildings and areas which are evidence of Australia's past has grown as the general public has become more interested in prehistory, Australian history, conservation and the need to preserve significant places.

There is now legislation in each State which protects prehistoric Aboriginal sites and sites of significance to Aboriginal people. Increasingly legislation is being promulgated or enacted to protect places significant to European settlement.

Since the introduction of such statutory protection and the establishment of government instrumentalities to administer the legislation, there has also developed a body of knowledge about how the identification, assessment, conservation and preservation of important places from the Australian past can best take place.

This bibliography reflects these developments over the past two decades. Numerous reports outline the methodological advances in surveying and recording sites. These reports include survey techniques for dealing with historic archaeological sites—a fast-growing field in Australia which has proven to be important in the identification and assessment of rural and industrial sites.

Studies in the ethics and assessment of the heritage value of a site or structure include works which are inspired by the approach promoted by Australia ICOMOS (International Council for Monuments and Sites) in its "Burra Charter" (*Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance*). The Burra Charter is endorsed by all Australian government bodies dealing with heritage places.

The past 20 years has also seen developments in techniques for the conservation of the fabric of buildings and sites. Numbers of key reports in this field are included in this bibliography. Ultimately, it is the management of such places, particularly for the public, which is the important outcome of identification, assessment and conservation. Studies on visitor access, visitor behaviour and site interpretation provide important information from case studies for cultural resource managers, researchers and visitors.

Rock art, a major area of study in cultural resource management, is not included as the Australian Heritage Commission has already published a comprehensive bibliography on this subject.

How to use this Bibliography

This bibliography has been produced from the HERA database. It is arranged in three sections: general, prehistoric and historic. Within each section items are arranged alphabetically by author.

The author, subject and locality indexes are useful for more specific access. The author index includes both personal and corporate authors associated with each work. Wherever possible the organisation sponsoring the research has been listed as an author.

Each item lists author(s) and title in bold type, then sources, pagination and abstract.

Those working with Aboriginal rock art sites should supplement this bibliography with *Australia's Rock Art*, the second bibliography in the Australian Heritage Commission series.

Some of the material in this bibliography maybe difficult to find. If the items listed cannot be obtained through your local library, then the AHC is willing to assist with information and/or locations.

The HERA Database

HERA is a bibliographic database on Australis, CSIRO's major public access information and retrieval system. Australis is available anywhere in Australia to registered users.

The database covers all types of bibliographic material except newspaper articles on all aspects of the National Estate. The National Estate covers the Aboriginal, natural and cultural environments. As well as providing information about places, HERA includes information about techniques for the assessment, conservation and management of them.

Each entry on the database contains more information than is included in this bibliography, for example, map sheet numbers, place names and subject descriptors.

Searching the HERA database on-line allows for considerable flexibility in search formulation and output format for queries ranging from the general to the highly specific.

For further information on HERA contact the Librarian, Australian Heritage Commission, GPO Box 1567, Canberra ACT 2601, telephone (06) 271 2119. For further information on Australis contact CSIRO Australis, PO Box 89, East Melbourne Vic. 3002, telephone (03) 418 7333.

1

Acquisition of survey data (1977)

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 *Studies in archaeology*, ISBN 0126241600 p183-190

Basic concepts, recent developments and pressing issues in archaeological survey are reviewed. Deciding what a site is and consideration of such characteristics as coverage, intensity, visibility and accessibility are discussed. Formulation of the scope of the survey, use of multistage investigations and surface collecting and testing are also examined. (LT)

[892468]

2

M Adlerstein (1990)**Bi-coastal disaster assistance**

CRM bulletin, 1990, 13(1):10-12

By chance, two natural disasters in the USA in 1989 struck two of the nation's richest heritage areas and placed great strain on the bodies charged with dealing with them. Arising from this experience, the author makes four points: the timing of the National Park Service's response was right in both cases; logistical support is critical to success; correct maintenance is a valuable damage mitigator; and intergovernmental cooperation is essential. (JD)

[900332]

3

H Allen (1981)**The romance of the past: conservation ideology today: conserving a mythical past**

Republican, 1981, no 37:4-13

A critique of the concepts of conservation and preservation. The interpretation of past realities and romanticism. A statement on future directions in the preservation of a mythical past. (CW)

[882531]

4

R Allom (1985)**Standards in conservation**

Building conservation in Australia P Freeman (ed), E Martin (ed), and J Dean (ed) Canberra, RAI Education Division, 1985 p28-29

A brief discussion on the need for standards in building conservation and an examination of the guidelines presented in the Burra Charter. (CW)

[890097]

5

W R Ambrose (ed), J M Mummery (ed) (1987)**Archaeometry: further Australasian studies**

Canberra, Australian National University. Department of Prehistory, 1987 ISBN 0731500407 350p; illus, maps

Papers in this collection address techniques and processes for more accurately assessing, measuring and treating archaeological materials. Processes discussed include dating techniques, soil analysis and statistical techniques. (JS)

[891103]

6

ANZAAS Congress (49th: 1979: Auckland), J R McKinlay (ed), K L Jones (ed) (1979)**Archaeological resource management in Australia and Oceania**

Wellington, The Trust, 1979 Publication (New Zealand Historic Places Trust) no11, 103p; illus, map

Sessions at the conference examined site management in Australia and New Zealand and national and regional site registers and site surveying in Australia and Oceania. (Au, LT)

[891978]

7

Assessing significance (1977)

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 *Studies in archaeology*, ISBN 0126241600 p239-247

The major types of significance for archaeological sites are identified and the various criteria used to measure them are described. Scientific, historical, ethnic, public, legal and monetary significance are each examined. (Au, LT)

[892473]

8

L E Aten (1982)**Planning the preservation of archaeological sites**

Rescue archaeology R L Wilson (ed), G Loyola (ed) Washington, Preservation Press, 1982 p229-243

A discussion which focuses on characteristics of the planning environment, the nature of planning decisions, orientations of planning policy and management and the structure of a historic and archaeological resource protection planning model. (Au, CW)

[881960]

9

Australia ICOMOS (1978)**The tide of Australian settlement: conservation of the physical evidence: Australian ICOMOS proceedings (14th-16th April 1978: Beechworth Vic)**

ISBN 0959620702 169p

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) is an international non-governmental organization recognized by the UN as a source of informed opinion and expertise in the whole field of historic preservation. The first part of this conference explores general ideas based on two main themes, that of research, and conservation policy and implementation. Other papers illustrate these themes with case studies from around Australia. The report concludes with five recommendations including an

expression of the need for a comprehensive approach to heritage conservation. (Au, JG)
[871507]

10

Australia. National Capital Development Commission (1988)

Sites of significance in the ACT

[*Canberra*], *NCDC, 1988 Technical paper (Australia. National Capital Development Commission), 56, ISBN 0642132291 (set) 10 vols; illus, maps*

Many locations in the ACT have a special value because of their natural and cultural characteristics. The technical reports in this series identify and document these special features. The series is being progressively released in ten volumes. The first volume describes the methods used by researchers to identify and evaluate sites. The other nine volumes document the sites of significance by geographical areas. The reports will be updated to include new information and reviewed to reflect changed circumstances. Criteria used to identify sites of significance include geological, geomorphological, botanical, zoological, historic and prehistoric factors. (Au, ET)
[882244]

11

Australian Council of National Trusts (1979)

Assessment of visual/aesthetic landscape qualities: landscape conference (May 1979: Beaumont, SA): report

ACNT, 1979 27p

This conference was arranged to discuss a possible system for assessment of visual/aesthetic landscape qualities that could be used uniformly by state and territory National Trusts as a basis for recommending areas of landscape for inclusion in the National Estate. (Au)
[880097]

12

Australian Heritage Commission (1986)

Protecting Australia's National Estate

Canberra, AHC, 1986 Background notes (Australian Heritage Commission), ISBN 0642096589 27p

This booklet provides information on the respective powers and roles of Federal, State, Local government and the voluntary organisations involved in heritage conservation within Australia. (Au)
[870553]

13

Australian Heritage Commission (1990)

Criteria for the Register of the National Estate

[*Canberra*], 1990 24 leaves

The eight criteria for registration are listed along with their subcategories. Following this, application guidelines are presented for each of the criteria with explanatory and scope notes and examples of places which are or might be registered using that particular criterion. (LT)
[900376]

14

D Bairstow (1984)

The Swiss Family Robinson model: a comment and appraisal

Australian journal of historical archaeology, 1984, no 2:3-6

A comment on the model which was developed to provide a framework for the history of colonisation and development. It is considered doubtful whether it or any model can be used to supply any valid hypothesis from which to deduce archaeological evidence. (Au,CW)
[890138]

15

D Bairstow (1984)

Historical archaeology at the crossroads

Australian archaeology, 1984, no18:32-39

A discussion on the perceived need for a theoretical framework in historical archaeology. (CW)
[890139]

16

D Bairstow (1989)

Approaches to urban archaeology

ASHA, 1989 Research bulletin (Australian Society for Historical Archaeology) no12, 4p

This article discusses the concepts of household and neighbourhood as tools for the urban archaeologist and compares the written evidence available in Australia to document archaeological sites with the American situation. (JD)
[891182]

17

A Baratta (1985)

The role of historical data in assessing seismic safety of old buildings: the likelihood approach

ICOMOS information, 1985, no 2:15-23

Four basic steps are outlined in an attempt to take advantage of historical data of previous earthquakes, as the basis for seismic resistance evaluation of monuments. (CW)
[890140]

18

W Bate (1978)

Social and economic background and the significance of physical evidence

The tide of Australian settlement... Beechworth, Australia ICOMOS, 1978 ISBN 0959620702 p16-27

The author provides a description of the key elements of Australia's social and economic history which will help in the identification of the 'built environment'. The author argues not for the preservation of the built environment, but for presenting evidence of elements in the built environment. (Au, MS)
[871558]

19

R Beames (1985)**Conservation plans: purpose and use**

ACT heritage seminars (1985: Canberra) A.C.T. Heritage Committee Canberra, the Committee, 1985 ISBN 0642097224 vol2:63-67

The author discusses the purpose and use of conservation plans, arguing that they should be considered less as a document and more of a methodology; a strategy to apply to a diverse range of problems and situations. They are really a specialised form of report. The author discusses when such a plan should be called for, who should use the plan and the legislative problems associated with conservation plans. (Au, MS)

[871654]

20

E C Bearss (1987)**The National Park Service and its history program, 1864-1986: an overview**

The public historian, Spring 1987, 9(2):10-18

The service is the largest federal employer of historians, most of whom work as rangers in interpreting and preserving cultural resources. The changing roles of historians and the effects of administrative changes over time on their work are discussed. (JS)

[872619]

21

T Bennett (1988)**Out of which past: critical reflections on Australian museum and heritage policy**

Nathan, Qld, Institute for Cultural Policy Studies, Griffith University, 1988 Cultural policy studies occasional paper no3, ISBN 0868572977 29p

Since the 1970s there has been a significant expansion in the scope of the national past as embodied in Australian museums and heritage sites. There have been many new museums, while thousands of heritage sites have been listed as part of the National Estate. After placing these policy initiatives in their historical context, this paper proceeds to assess their results, paying particular attention to the new discursive themes which have become evident in this now extended process of re-shaping the national past. The author suggests that some of these policies are of dubious value in terms of their capacity to aid in the formation of a critical historical value. (Au,MS)

[890487]

22

Bibliography of historical archaeology in Australia: Part 4 (1987)

Australian journal of historical archaeology, 1987, 5:65-69

This is the fourth compilation of entries to the bibliography of historical archaeology in Australia. Previous compilations appeared in the first three volumes of this journal. With the advent of the on-line database *HERA* established in early 1987 under the auspices of the Australian Heritage Commission which will contain published and unpublished material in historical archaeology, this could be the last addition to this bibliography in its present form. (Au, MS)

[881553]

23

A Bickford (1987)**Material culture and the study of the past**

Newsletter (Committee to review Australian studies in tertiary education), Oct 1987:2-4

In this article the author discusses material culture and how it can be interpreted to the public to provide an understanding of the past. (MS)

[881542]

24

J Birmingham (1979)**Recording to some purpose**

10,000 years of Sydney life University of Sydney. Macleay Museum, 1979, 1980 p75-81

Article proposes three kinds of projects to enlarge our knowledge of the archaeology of Australia, all of which may be carried out by interested amateurs or by school children under proper guidance. They are the listing of local sites, listing of special categories of sites, and the study of a single historical complex. A procedure to follow is outlined. (HC)

[872358]

25

J Birmingham, D N Jeans (1983)**The Swiss Family Robinson and the archaeology of colonizations**

Australian journal of historical archaeology, 1983, no 1:3-14

Australian historical archaeology's contribution to explaining the process of colonization. This paper outlines two models of potential archaeological value, presented for debate. (CW)

[890144]

26

J Birmingham (1983)**Cultural conflict and the control of archaeological evidence**

Protecting the past for the future M Bourke (ed), M Lewis (ed), B Saini (ed) Canberra, Australian Government Publishing Service, 1983 p139-143

A discussion on the management of non-visible or occupational remains which constitutes a specific additional requirement which must identify the physical extent of the resource, to be provided with adequate protection. (CW)

[882506]

27

J Birmingham, T Murray (1987)**Historical archaeology in Australia: a handbook***the authors, 1987 National Estate Grants Program no 24, ISBN 0909797137 177p (Bibliography p154-177)*

The volume is envisaged as the first in a series of three which will increasingly deal with the specialisations of historical archaeological strategies and techniques as applicable to Australian historical sites. The aim of this handbook is to present a survey of the definitions, theory, procedures and techniques which comprise the field of Australian historical archaeology. It is intended for use by professionals in the field and interested members of the public. (Au, JG)

[871285]

28

J Birmingham (1988)**An introduction: colonial perceptions and archaeological contexts***Archaeology and colonisation: Australia in the wider context Conference of the Australian Society for Historical Archaeology (7th:1987:Sydney) [Sydney], The Society, 1988 p11-24; maps, photos*

This paper emphasises the importance of integrating historical context with archaeological data from the earliest opportunity in any historical archaeological project. Two examples are discussed. The first concerns the implications of the presence of oriental trade wares in the cellar rubbish of *Elizabeth Farm* at Parramatta and in early deposits on Norfolk Island. The second considers the archaeological record of the Aboriginal settlement on Flinders Island in the larger historical context of British missionary initiatives in the Pacific. (Au)

[891552]

29

S Blair, M Truscott (1989)**Cultural landscapes: their scope and recognition***Cultural landscapes: papers presented at the Australia ICOMOS seminar on cultural landscapes held at Lanyon Homestead, A.C.T., 12-13 November 1988 Historic environment, 1989, 7(2):3-8 (21 ref)*

The authors discuss the concept of cultural landscape, including Aboriginal landscape, and describe ways of assessing the significance of a cultural landscape from historic, social and aesthetic viewpoints. The role of the Australian Heritage Commission is outlined in relation to the *Register of the National Estate*, and the Commission assessing cultural landscapes. (MP)

[900635]

30

M Bourke (1982)**European attitudes to conservation: lessons for Australia?***Heritage Australia, Winter 1982, 1(1):10-13*

A paper illuminating the problems with conservation in Europe and expressing a cautionary warning. The control of the conservation system should remain with the active non-government organizations in the community. (CW)

[890484]

31

S Bowdler (1985)**Revealing the past: archaeology in Australia***North Ryde NSW, Methuen, 1985 ISBN 0454008465 32p; illus, maps, photos*

Archaeological techniques such as excavation, dating and analysis are outlined. The different types of archaeology are explained with particular emphasis on Aboriginal prehistory. Contact between Aborigines and Indonesians and between Aborigines and Europeans is described. Maritime, colonial and industrial archaeology are each summarised. Example of the various types of archaeology are included. A brief discussion of protecting archaeological sites concludes the work. (LT)

[900021]

32

D Byrne (1984)**A survey strategy for a coastal forest***Site surveys and significance assessment in Australian archaeology: proceedings of the 1981 Springwood Conference on Australian Prehistory S Sullivan (ed), S Bowdler (ed) Canberra, Australian National University. Department of Prehistory, 1984 ISBN 086784535X p61-70*

This survey serves the purpose of identifying and predicting archaeological site placement and density in the Dampier and Wandella State Forests. It also has possible application to similar regions outside this study area. (Au, LT)

[891970]

33

J Byrnes, A Wilson (1987)**Le petit projet du garbage: an approach to teaching archaeology***Research bulletin (Australian Society for Historical Archaeology) no8, Summer 1987:4p*

This article outlines a project undertaken by 2nd year Historical Archaeology students which involved the analysis of the contents and scatter of several key garbage bins on campus. It produced excellent results in terms of general motivation, analytical thinking and practical application of archaeological principles. (Au, MS)

[880124]

34

D A Caddie, D S Hunter, P J Pomery, H J Hall (1987)**The ageing chemist: can electron spin resonance (ESR) help***Archaeometry: further Australasian studies R Ambrose (ed), J M Mummery (ed) Canberra, Australian National University. Department of Prehistory, 1987 ISBN 0731500407 p167-176*

The application of electron spin resonance techniques permits dating of bone and the establishment of relative chronologies within a site using only a few grams of bone. However there are problems associated with the method and this paper examines some of these. (Au)

[891112]

35

L Cairnes, R B Buyong, P Adams (1983)

Protection: summary of papers and discussion in session 4

Protecting the past for the future M Bourke (ed), M Lewis (ed), B Saini (ed) Canberra, Australian Government Publishing Service, 1983 p177-179

A summary paper outlining the key issues presented in the papers from session 4 of this conference, on legislation, planning and financial incentives, conservation of materials and monuments under tropical conditions, training of conservators and craftsmen. Examples are drawn from Asia and the Pacific. (CW)

[882526]

36

F Campbell (1986)

Australia's unmentionable museums

History and cultural resources project, part 2: seminar papers, [(1985: Canberra)] Committee to Review Australian Studies in Tertiary Education Canberra, 1986 CRASTE, 1986, ISBN 0642099693 p133-138

The value of criticism, both positive and negative to Australia's museums is highlighted. It is argued that what museums present and what they choose to preserve should be subjected to public analysis. The Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences and the new Aboriginal Gallery at the Australian Museum are used to illustrate the discussion. (LT)

[900220]

37

F Campbell (1986)

Australian heritage and academia

History and cultural resources project, part 2: seminar papers Canberra, Committee to review Australian Studies in Tertiary Education, 1986 CRASTE no 3 p124-138

An assessment of current academic concepts of Australian culture. Notes that research should be funded on a broader basis and that political action and institutional cooperation are found lacking in heritage matters. (CW)

[890192]

38

V Canouts (1977)

Management strategies for effective research

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 Studies in archaeology, ISBN 0126241600 p121-127

Management strategies for effecting research in a cultural resource management framework are examined. The strategies relate to implementation of theoretical, methodological and technical strategies. For the purpose of the discussion, time is considered to be the most important variable affecting implementation. (Au)

[892465]

39

P Caron (1988)

Training in crafts: Alberta's in-house crew

APT bulletin, 1988, 20(4):19-29

Preservation craftsmen need more than hands-on skills, they need to know the goals of a restoration or conservation project and understand more about the philosophy that underlines decisions. This paper describes a training program that has been established to train seasonal workers and an in-house crew responsible for Alberta's historic sites. (Au)

[891343]

40

H Cleere (1982)

Publication and dissemination of the results of rescue archaeology

Rescue archaeology R L Wilson (ed), G Loyola (ed) Washington DC, The Presentation Press, 1982 p213-225

A paper discussing the standard methods of documenting the results of archaeological investigations, including primary, secondary and popular publications. Stresses the need for an efficient bibliographical service for archaeology. (CW)

[890053]

41

J Colleran (1984)

Heritage concepts and terminology

ACT heritage study... Canberra, ACTHC, 1984 Working paper no2 (6p) (A set of slides complements this paper and illustrates terms. Attachment A is a guide to the Burra Charter)

This working paper provides an introduction to some of the basic terms and concepts used in heritage conservation planning and practice. This simplified set of definitions has been prepared to assist in introducing the ACT Heritage Study and to provide a common basis for discussions on study topics. (Au, MS)

[871591]

42

G Connah (ed) (1983)

Australian archaeology: a guide to field techniques

Canberra, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1983 182p; illus, maps, tables

Aimed at the non-professional and students, this is a practical guide to recording methods, survey techniques, archaeology and legislation in Australia, the process of consultation with Aboriginal communities, artefact analysis, methods and procedures in report writing and illustration. (CW) [891969]

43

G E Connah (1986)

The purposes of archaeology: an inaugural public lecture delivered in Armidale, New South Wales on 13th October, 1986

Armidale, University of New England, [1986] ISBN 085834646X 16p

Having defined archaeology as being concerned with extracting information from the material remains of the past, the difficulties of knowing how to do this are discussed. Four main subject areas to which archaeology has contributed are identified as the origins of humankind and its behaviour, the study of hunter gatherer adaptation, the origins of food production and the growth of social complexity. The ultimate purposes of archaeology are described as relating to its educative value and the development of both national and individual consciousness. (LT) [891644]

44

Conservation archaeology and research orientations (1977)

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 Studies in archaeology, ISBN 0126241600 p79-86

An overview is presented of the problem of constructing arguments to demonstrate that performance of innovative research on contract projects is necessary and that it is possible to design projects so that they do yield research dividends. Prerequisites to achieving research results are discussed, including a flexible organization, matching of projects and personnel, archaeological input to contract specifications, thorough planning and information dissemination. (Au, LT)

[892462]

45

P J Coutts, R L Fullagar (1982)

A matter of significance

Cultural resource management in Victoria 1979-81 P J Coutts (ed) [Melbourne], Victoria. Ministry for Conservation, 1982 Record (Victoria Archaeological Survey) no13, p55-84; map

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the meaning and utility of the concept of significance in the context of cultural resource management and how this applies to the work of the Victoria Archaeological Survey. Criteria for assessing significance are examined. (Au, LT)

[900017]

46

P J F Coutts (1979)

The site recording programmes of the Victoria Archaeological Survey

Archaeological resource management in Australia and Oceania J R McKinley (ed), K L Jones (ed) Wellington, New Zealand Historic Places Trust, 1979 Publication (New Zealand Historic Places Trust) no 11, p38-43

An historical background on the establishment of the Victoria Archaeological Survey, the aims of the site recording programs and their implementation, the strategies of site recording and the content of the final report. Comments are made on criteria for the assessment of significance and a summary is provided of the survey's progress to date and its future. (CW) [882203]

47

H Creamer (1983)

Contacting Aboriginal communities

Australian archaeology: a guide to field techniques G Connah (ed) Canberra, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1983 p10-17

Outlining the archaeologist's responsibility for involving local Aboriginal communities in archaeological investigations. Guidelines in the approach and possible problems in liaison. (CW) [881602]

48

J Dalibard (1987)

What do tourists want

Canadian heritage, May-Jun 1987, 13(2):2-3

Research has shown that tourists seek a sense of place in their travels and that communities, no matter how small, which offer this can be successful tourist destinations. Rather than destroying an area's heritage to provide internationally indistinguishable facilities, communities need to inventory, select, enhance and market the distinctive features of that heritage. (JS)

[871965]

49

B W Davis (1988)

Protecting the National Estate: issues and practice in Australian heritage conservation

The environmentalist, Autumn 1988, 8(3):209-220

The author presents a personal view of the role and functions of both the Australian Heritage Commission and the Australian Register of the National Estate. Operational problems are highlighted, and a critique of the Commission and difficulties encountered in working within federal political confines are outlined. In a decade the Commission has achieved much towards the preservation of the Australian environment: important in the Commissions current activity is the task of explaining to the lay public precisely what heritage conservation entails and why it is an essential activity. (Au)

[890922]

50

K Deagan (1982)**Avenues of inquiry in historical archaeology**

Advances in archaeological method and theory
MB Schiffer (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1982
 5:151-177

An historical perspective of historical archaeology in America and an outline of processes of research and interpretation including historical supplementation, reconstruction and processual studies, also archaeological science and cognitive studies. (CW)

[890098]

51

A A Dekin (1982)**Professional training, practices and ethics**

Rescue archaeology R L Wilson (ed), G Loyola (ed)
Washington DC, The Preservation Press, 1982
 p205-212

Five principles in the training of American cultural resource managers are outlined and discussed. (CW)

[890052]

52

R Di Stefano (1989)**Cultural heritage and political power**

ICOMOS information, Apr-Jun 1989, no2:3-4

The press launch of the *ICOMOS pro Romania* exhibition was intended to stimulate and reinforce all peoples and governments in their duty to ensure the survival of monuments that one civilisation transmits to another. In this, ICOMOS, recognising that it has no political or economic power, calls attention to its cultural and technical authority. This article argues that the concepts of conservation and monuments now circumvent national concepts and refer exclusively to the human being. (JD)

[900598]

53

B Dickey (1986)**What is heritage: some historical thoughts**

Australian Historical Association conference (1986: Adelaide) University of Adelaide. History Department, the History Trust of South Australia Adelaide, AHA, 1986 14p

The author discusses the notion of 'heritage' with the aim of contributing to the development of a set of critical tools to aid historians in approaching 'heritage' questions in a principled manner. As part of his discussion, the author argues that history has the main defining and informing role among the disciplines involved in the heritage process. (MS)

[871709]

54

K A Dixon (1977)**Applications of archaeological resources: broadening the basis of significance**

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977
Studies in archaeology, ISBN 0126241600 p277-290

Ways in which archaeological sites and their contents may be used as data banks containing vital information for disciplines other than archaeology are discussed. Five propositions are made from the basis of the discussion (i) all archaeological resources have potential significance unless proved otherwise, (ii) as many archaeological resources should be presented as is feasible, (iii) samples should be as representative as possible, (iv) biases are introduced by research problems and research designs and (v) the basis of significance evaluation can be expanded to increase support for archaeological resource conservation. (Au, LT)

[892477]

55

W H Doelle (1977)**A multiple survey strategy for cultural resource management studies**

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977
Studies in archaeology, ISBN 0126241600 p201-209; illus

The Conoco Project, a study conducted in Arizona, employed a data recovery strategy involving two separate surveys of the same area. The methods employed in each survey were very different, necessary because of the nature of the archaeological resources of the study area. Application of the multiple survey approach to the Conoco Project is considered along with argument for its general applicability. (Au, LT)

[892470]

56

J Domicelj (1980)**New South Wales historic conservation plan, chapter 5: major problems in conserving places of cultural significance in New South Wales**

the author, 1980 91p

This document in addressing the major problems in conserving places of cultural significance draws heavily from four papers presented at a working seminar held on the same topic. The findings of this seminar are included as appendices to this report. This report identifies major long term issues but also outlines problems which should be given immediate priority by government. (Au, MS)

[881249]

57

J Domicelj (1985)**Heritage registers**

ACT heritage seminars (1985: Canberra) A.C.T. Heritage Committee Canberra, the Committee, 1985 ISBN 0642097224 vol2:51-61

The author discusses the various kinds of registers that can be identified as Heritage Registers. Registers whose primary purpose is to assist in the protection of the places listed on them, are termed 'protective' inventories, those intended to gather together scholarly or scientific information are termed 'scientific' inventories. The author then outlines the procedures involved in establishing and identifying places of cultural significance for registration. (Au, MS)

[871648]

58

J Domicelj (1986)**Growing-up time for conservation in Australia**

Historic environment, 1986, 5(4):28-30

The author argues that the time has come for a debate on the purposes and philosophies of conservation. Experts must stop hiding behind their expertise, and economic constraints, if nothing else, will force the issue. Conservation must go beyond superficiality and challenge its politicisation. (JS)

[871752]

59

E W Dunlop (1968)**Local historical museums in Australia**

Sydney, Royal Australian Historical Society, 1968 51p (Published in association with Angus and Robertson)

Designed to assist local historical groups and amateur museum groups working on restricted budgets. Sets out practical suggestions on making a beginning, display, organization, and liaison with schools. (HC)

[871304]

60

D Ellsmore (1986)**Conservation illiteracy: or conservation education?**

Historic environment, 1986, 5(4):24-27

The author argues that restoration has captured the minds of most Australians to the detriment of the concept of conservation, which encompasses the dynamic of history and relevance to present uses. He identifies six areas which must be addressed to improve this situation. They are legislation and funding, analysis and planning, traditional crafts and trades, training of conservators, scientific research, and education. The role of Australia/ICOMOS in these is stressed. (JS)

[871753]

61

R Elphinstone (1985)**Thematic frameworks**

ACT heritage seminars (1985: Canberra) A.C.T. Heritage Committee Canberra, the Committee, 1985 ISBN 0642097224 vol2:11-49 (p23-49 contains the AHC checklist for an inventory of historical sites and works, site checklist categories and the Upper Yarra River historic sites survey)

The author discusses the use and worth of checklists, themes and thematic frameworks. He finds that checklist use is fairly straightforward and a good reminder to the recorder of the diversity of sites and remains likely to be found. The development and use of themes and historical thematic framework is less objective but if used wisely can present a novel and important perspective of a region's history. The use of historical themes is also useful but should be used with other assessment methods. (Au, MS)

[871655]

62

Estimating the nature and extent of the resource base (1977)

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 Studies in archaeology, ISBN 0126241600 p211-215

The problematic nature of estimating the parameters of the archaeological resource base is considered. Parameters which comprise the minimal level of descriptive information on the nature and extent of the resource base required for management purposes are discussed. Estimates for overviews and assessments are described and techniques for use in field studies outlined. (LT)

[892471]

63

C A Evans (1985)**Heritage interpretation: philosophy and approach**

ACT heritage seminars (1985: Canberra) A.C.T. Heritage Committee Canberra, the Committee, 1985 ISBN 0642097208 (set) vol3:1-10

The author examines the definitions of 'heritage interpretation', 'interpretive planning' and 'interpretive development' and how they have been translated and applied to heritage sites. He argues for a change in interpretation towards a more human centred approach to heritage planning and development. (MS)

[871660]

64

M L Ferro (1985)**Scrape vs antisrape: a modern American perspective**

APT bulletin, 1985, 17(3/4):21-25

An argument on the conflicting processes of restoration, renewal and preservation, and the degrees of conservation to be practiced. The changing philosophy of historic conservation in Europe and north America is reviewed, with the author concluding that the authentic past does not exist. The impact of US tax incentives for preservation on philosophy and practice is examined, with recommendations for changes to allow for work only to the public benefit. (CW)

[890376]

65

Film Australia, Australian Heritage Commission (1979)

Things we want to keep

[Lindfield NSW], *Film Australia, 1979 1 videocassette (VHS), (21 min): sd., col; 1/2 in (Also available as U-Matic cassette and 16 mm film)*

This film looks at Australia's historic buildings, towns, Aboriginal sites, parks, flora and fauna. It shows some of the restoration work that has been done and encourages people to be proud of their heritage. (Au)

[882228]

66

F Fisher (1985)

Cultural context in heritage conservation

Heritage Australia, Summer 1985, 4(4):34-35

A selection of issues drawn from the Victorian heritage plan discussion paper *A future for the past* and an examination of these issues in the light of cultural context. (CW)

[890175]

67

B Ford, Canberra College of Advanced Education (1987)

Analytical chemistry for conservation students

ICOM Committee for Conservation. Meeting (8th: 1987: Sydney) Los Angeles, Getty Conservation Institute, 1987 ISBN 0892360941 p1027-1032

The chemical analysis of cultural materials is taught as part of the Bachelor of Applied Science in Conservation of Cultural Materials at the Canberra College of Advanced Education with the aim of illustrating the essential steps and some of the problems associated with the analysis of cultural property. The reasoning and philosophy underlying the development of the course is discussed and examples of subjects and laboratory practicals are presented. (Au, LT)

[900318]

68

D D Fowler (1982)

Cultural resource management

Advances in archaeological method and theory M B Schiffer (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1982 Vol 5, p 1-50

A paper which discusses the development of cultural resources management in America. This covers the legal context, including the 1966 Act, management and research, the process of managing and protecting cultural resources, the participation of native Americans, and comments on the profession of cultural resource manager. (CW)

[890133]

69

D Frankel, D Guaghwin (1986)

Cultural resource management in a university teaching department

Archaeology at ANZAAS Canberra G K Ward (ed) Canberra, Canberra Archaeological Society, 1986 p222-226

The authors discuss how university teaching departments can improve the quality of contract fieldwork, analysis and report writing. It also covers ways in which structures may be developed that ensure the results of applied archaeological research have their proper impact on the development of the discipline in methodological, substantive, and theoretical terms. (Au, HP)

[870794]

70

S W Gaines (1981)

Data bank applications in archaeology

University of Arizona Press, 1981 142p; illus

A technical book dealing with computer database application and management and retrieval in archaeology. Examples drawn from America, England and Europe. (CW)

[890483]

71

A Galla (1988)

Heritage management studies

Australian parks and recreation, Spring 1988, 24(3):23-25

This article discusses the principles of cultural heritage management with reference to the courses offered in Cultural Heritage Science at Canberra's CAE. (JD)

[890701]

72

A C Goodyear (1977)

Research design in highway archaeology: an example from South Carolina

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 Studies in archaeology, ISBN 0126241600 p157-165; illus

A summary and preliminary progress report is presented of a general research design written during 1974 for the highway archaeology program of the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina. The design has two main functions (i) to examine and identify inherent strengths and weaknesses of doing research in a highway context and (ii) to provide the major problem domains. The design is viewed as a means of systematically and explicitly generating theory. (Au, LT)

[892467]

73

E L Green (ed) (1984)

Ethics and values in archaeology

New York, The Free Press, 1984 291p; refs

The chapters in this volume are organized around the themes of responsibility to the public and responsibilities to the profession. The essays concern both the professional system, or code of ethics, and individual ethics as they relate to the professional code. (Au, CW)

[890135]

74

G J Gumerman (1977)

The reconciliation of theory and method in archaeology

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 Studies in archaeology, ISBN 0126241600 p97-105

Application of new methods to the testing of archaeological theory is described, with emphasis on the opportunities provided by contract archaeology, or cultural resource management. The problem of reconciling archaeological method with theory is seen to lie in the use of funds from contract projects, to formulate and test theoretical concepts. (Au, LT)

[892464]

75

L Haglund (ed), Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists (1984)

Checklists and requirements for consultants' reports

Sydney, Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists, 1984 ISBN 0959031006 1vol

Checklists for report writing, reports on Aboriginal interest and for field archaeology are presented along with both federal and state requirements and procedures relating to consultants' reports. The publication also includes the Australian Heritage Commission's checklist for an inventory of historic sites and works and the Commission's definitions and criteria for historic places. (LT)

[900027]

76

L Haglund (1989)

Consultants' files and documentation: clutter or history?

Sites and bytes: recording Aboriginal places in Australia J Flood (ed), I Johnson (ed), S Sullivan (ed) Canberra, AGPS, 1989 Special Australian heritage publication series no8, ISBN 0644075961 p138-141

The paper discusses the problems involved with the ownership, storage and retrieval of consultant archaeologists' background documentation and notes. Suggested steps towards solving the problems are provided. (JG)

[900003]

77

G Hamel, K Jones (1982)

Manual of vegetation management on New Zealand archaeological sites

Wellington, New Zealand Historic Places Trust, 1982 Publication (New Zealand Historic Places Trust) no17, ISBN 0908577060 28p; illus, photos

The manual, about management of native and introduced plants on New Zealand archaeological sites, includes discussion of archaeological values, possible methods of preserving sites as well as presenting them to the public and the most economic methods of achieving preservation. (Au, LT)

[900018]

78

M J Head (1987)

Categorisation of organic sediments from archaeological sites

Archaeometry: further Australasian studies W R Ambrose (ed), J M Mummery (ed) Canberra, Australian National University. Department of Prehistory, 1987 ISBN 0731500407 p143-149

A systematic study of the organic components of soils from archaeological sites may yield valuable information on occupation sites. Rapid and inexpensive analytical techniques can be used to provide a framework from which components indicative of human occupation can be recognised. Once a general site evaluation has been made, more detailed information can be obtained by selection of more sophisticated techniques. (Au)

[891110]

79

A G Henderson (1989)

The Kentucky Archaeological Registry: landowner participation in site preservation

Washington DC, U.S. National Park Service, 1989 Technical brief (United States Archaeological Assistance Program) no6, Oct 1989; 10p (12 ref)

The brief describes the Kentucky Archaeological Registry which was established in an attempt to protect archaeological sites on private property. Landowners are asked to preserve their sites, are given incentives and educated about their site's significance. (Au, JG)

[900054]

80

Heritage legislation? (1987)

Queensland Conservation Council newsletter, Jun 1987, 8(3):5

Legislation tabled recently in Queensland is deficient according to the QCC. It covers European historic and cultural sites only, and the property owner's permission must be given before its powers can be invoked. (JS)

[871588]

81

R Hewison (1987)**The heritage industry: Britain in a climate of decline**

London, Methuen, 1987 ISBN 0413161102 160p

This book attempts to protect the present and the future of life in Britain from their most dangerous enemy: a creeping takeover by the past. Today's obsession with yesterday is set in the context of a climate of social and political decline. The image of the past as a pleasanter and safer place than the future is questioned. (Au)

[900565]

82

E Higginbotham (1984)**Contract archaeology: some problems and solutions relevant to the growth of historical archaeology in New South Wales**

Historic archaeology and conservation philosophy Sydney, Heritage Council of NSW, 1984 p88-95

A paper offering a personal view on the problems of funding, scales of excavation and the responsibility for publication. A discussion on the inadequate system for site assessment and the cost to developers etc, and a guide to excavation preparations and techniques. (CW)

[890156]

83

E Higginbotham (1985)**Excavation techniques in historical archaeology**

Australian journal of historical archaeology, 1985, no3:8-14

A paper presenting a critical analysis of excavation techniques used in historical archaeology. An outline of techniques developed in England and their application to the Australian situation is included. (CW)

[890161]

84

D Hobbs (1983)**Survey techniques useful in archaeology**

Australian archaeology: a guide to field techniques G Connah (ed) Canberra, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1983 p43-63

A technical guide on the fundamental principles of surveying, with specific reference to the recording of Aboriginal sites. (CW)

[890162]

85

R Howe (1978)**Social and economic impact of conservation policies**

The tide of Australian settlement... Beechworth, Australia ICOMOS, 1978 ISBN 0959620702 p134-141

The author considers some social and economic impacts of conservation proposals which must be considered when conservation is viewed in a social policy framework. He draws on several case studies to illustrate his arguments. Conservation measures in the gold mining town of Maldon have led to hardship for many of its local residents who gave a higher priority to improved living conditions and employment opportunities. (Au, MS)

[871800]

86

ICOMOS International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management, L Marstrand (ed) (1987)**Directory of archaeological heritage management**

Oslo, ICOMOS, 1987 1 vol (unpaged)

Concern with the growing threats to archaeological heritage all over the world led ICOMOS to establish a special committee on archaeological heritage. One of its first tasks was this directory of institutions concerned with the management of archaeological heritage. Institutions are listed by country. (Au, MS)

[882522]

87

M Ikeya (1987)**Electron spin resonance (ESR) dating in archaeology**

Archaeology: further Australasian studies W R Ambrose (ed), J M Mummery (ed) Canberra, Australian National University. Department of Prehistory, 1987 ISBN 0731500407 p156-166

The principles of electron spin resonance and its use as a dating method in archaeology and geology are given. Practical dating results are presented using materials dated at the Australian National University. (Au)

[891111]

88

G Imashev (1984)**Historical archaeology and the museum**

Historical archaeology and conservation philosophy M Pearson (ed), H Temple (ed) Sydney, Heritage Council of New South Wales, 1984 p84-86

Examines the plight of assemblages that result from archaeological activities, and whether sufficient resources (money and expertise) are being channelled towards the task of permanently safekeeping and making accessible these public collections. (CW)

[890557]

89

Institution of Engineers Australia. National Committee on Environmental Engineering, Environmental Engineering Conference (June 1979: Canberra) (1979)

The status of the national environment

Canberra, Institution of Engineers, 1979 National conference publication Institution of Engineers, Australia no79/6, ISBN 0858251159 96p; map

The papers follow themes set for the conference: What constitutes the environment? Is the environment a resource to be utilised? What possible consequences attend acceptable use and what technology is available to mitigate adverse consequences? How is the balance between accepted use and the cost of preserving the environment to be settled? Bibliographies are given for individual papers. (Au, OH)

[900690]

90

A Jabbour (1982)

Some reflections on intangible cultural resources

Rescue archeology R L Wilson (ed), G Loyola (ed) Washington DC, The Preservation Press, 1982 p251-256

An historical perspective on the development of legislative provisions for the protection of intangible cultural resources in the United States. An outline on the five broad principles which underlie the need for the study of *intangibles* or *folklife*. (CW)

[890498]

91

P James (1985)

Heritage legislation in Australia

Building conservation in Australia P Freeman (ed), E Martin (ed), J Dean (ed) Canberra, RAIA Education Division, 1985 p10-15

An introduction on the need for effective legislation for heritage conservation in Australia and a summary of the current status of legislation assessed state by state. (CW)

[890159]

92

W Jamieson, P Buchik (1988)

Training in historic resource management: the development of an approach for Western Canada

APT bulletin, 1988, 20(1):50-61

Training professionals in historic resource management requires a multidisciplinary approach. In this article the authors review existing training programs and discuss a new approach taken in western Canada. (Au)

[882393]

93

I Johnson (1989)

MINARK: a database for archaeologists

Sites and bytes: recording Aboriginal places in Australia J Flood (ed), I Johnson (ed), S Sullivan (ed) Canberra, AGPS, 1989 Special Australian heritage publication series no8, ISBN 0644075961 p295-302

The chapter is a favourable review of a microcomputer database system called MINARK (Management of Information in ARKaeology) adapted to the scale and structure of archaeological data. The capabilities of the system are described and the chapter concludes with a summary of its main features. (JG)

[900014]

94

R W Johnson (ed), M G Schene (ed) (1987)

Cultural resources management

Malabar Florida, R E Krieger, 1987 ISBN 0898748801 256p

Cultural resources management involves the application of increasingly sophisticated techniques of public management. This book is only a suggestion of the sweeping panorama of philosophies, techniques and activities that are now the thrust of cultural resources management at the local, state and national levels. (Au, MS)

[881333]

95

C Johnston (ed), Riverina-Murray Institute of Higher Education, Committee to Review Australian Studies in Tertiary Education (1988)

Heritage readings

[Albury?], RMIHE, 1988 ISBN 0947330038 vi, 171p (Heritage conservation: short courses program: Cover title)

This anthology of readings is one of four volumes on heritage conservation. Each reading extends some aspect covered in the handbook: taken together they form a wide-ranging coverage of the philosophy and techniques of current heritage practice. (JD)

[900229]

96

J S Kerr, National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) (1982)

The conservation plan: a guide to the preparation of conservation plans for places of European cultural significance

Observatory Hill Sydney, National Trust of Australia (NSW), Jan 1982 ISBN 090972394X 20p; illus

This guide derives from the author's experiences as client, advisor and consultant in the preparation of conservation plans. The material has been discussed at seminars, and the guide has been adapted to answer questions raised at the seminars and to draw attention to mistakes made in recent plans. It also reflects in part the discussions on the Burra Charter and ICOMOS working groups. (Au, HC)

[890151]

97

J S Kerr (1982)**Conservation doctrine in Australia 1979-1984***Heritage Australia, Summer 1982, 1(2):72*

Some notes and comments on the acceptance of the Burra Charter and its contribution to conservation planning. (CW)
[890211]

98

J S Kerr (1983)**The Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS**

Protecting the past for the future M Bourke (ed), M Lewis (ed), B Saini (ed) Canberra, AGPS, 1983 p220-227

An outline of the major benefits of developing a written code of practice. (Au)
[890212]

99

J S Kerr (1985)**Establishing cultural significance**

ACT heritage seminars (1985: Canberra) A.C.T. Heritage Committee Canberra, the Committee, 1985 ISBN 0642097224 vol2:1-9

The author discusses the problems of assessing the cultural significance of a site or building. He stresses that no general criteria for assessment are likely to be exactly right for a particular place. Therefore criteria for significance should be tailored to each project after the assessor has become familiar with the evidence. The Cockatoo Island assessment is described to illustrate his approach. (MS)
[871647]

100

J S Kerr (1985)**The assessment of cultural significance**

Building conservation in Australia P Freeman (ed), E Martin (ed), J Dean (ed) Canberra, RAI A Education Division, 1985 p30-34

Guidelines for establishing the essential criteria in the assessment of cultural significance. (CW)
[890213]

101

R W Kimber (1987)**The use of amino acid racemization in establishing time frameworks and correlations for geological and archaeological materials**

Archaeology: further Australasian studies W R Ambrose (ed), J M Mummery (ed) Canberra, Australian National University. Department of Prehistory, 1987 ISBN 0731500407 p150-155

Any material of natural origin containing protein or protein breakdown products has the potential for age assessment using the amino acid racemization dating technique. Because environmental factors have important effects on rates of racemization and hence age determination, a greater understanding of the diagenetic protein breakdown processes is essential for the method to gain acceptance as a reliable and independent dating method. (Au)
[891974]

102

T F King (1977)**Resolving a conflict of values in American archaeology**

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 Studies in archaeology, ISBN 0126241600 87-95; illus

Conflict between the needs and ethics of an explicitly scientific approach to archaeology and the operating assumptions of those agencies supporting archaeological salvage is discussed. A simple solution which sees the two as irrelevant and contradictory to each other is outlined. This is followed by a proposed complex of solutions based on the United States *National Historic Preservation Act 1969* which would give rise to regional research and preservation planning and execution. (Au, LT)
[892463]

103

T F King (1978)**The archaeological survey: methods and uses**

Washington DC, Department of the Interior, 1978 134p

Directed especially to the non-archaeologist in fields of planning and administration in the USA and Canada, this book aims to convey in plain English, the process and problems of archaeological surveying. (CW)
[891190]

104

T F King (1987)**Prehistory and beyond: the place of archaeology**

The American mosaic..... Washington DC, US/ICOMOS, 1987 p236-264

This chapter explores the history of American archaeology's relationship with historic preservation, the nature of the relationship today, and some issues that will be faced in the future. (Au)
[881323]

105

R Knudson (1982)**Basic principles of archaeological resource management**

American antiquity, 1982, 47(1):163-165

A campaign leaflet which was successful in its aim of setting out the American Archaeological Society's interests in the public management of archaeological resources. (CW)
[890237]

106

R Knudson (1983)**Ethics and archaeological public policy***Ethics and archaeology E Green (ed) Glencoe Illinois, Free Press, 1983 32p*

The author provides a guide to participation in the development and implementation of public archaeological policy within an explicit ethical rationale, and focuses on material policy forums and questions broadly applicable in international, regional, state or local situations. (CW)

[890236]

107

T E Leary (1989)**Shadows in the cave: industrial ecology and museum practice***The public historian, Fall 1989, 11(4):39-60*

The author argues that when museums try to evoke vanished work environments they face a number of constraints. One solution is to use abandoned workplaces as walk-through displays, another is to extract artefacts and support them with videos etc, but both fail to accurately convey the industrial milieu of, say, a working steel mill. In the past, museums tended to concentrate on innovations, showing individual machines, although the trend recently has been towards an interpretation of working class life. This article also discusses historiographic issues in labour history. (JD)

[900616]

108

A J Lee (1987)**Discovering old cultures in the new world: the role of ethnicity***The American mosaic.... Washington DC, US/ICOMOS, 1987 p180-205*

In this chapter the author examines historic preservation within the context of cultural diversity. She traces the changes that have taken place within the preservation community which today covers a broader spectrum, and examines cultural property from the ethnic perspective. (Au, MS)

[881321]

109

Lester, Firth & Murton Pty Ltd, W.D. Scott & Co. (1979)**Tourism: assessment and management of impact: draft working paper***Adelaide, Lester, Firth and Murton Pty Ltd, 1979 79 + 12p (12p bibliography at end of text)*

This study was undertaken in response to a perceived need to develop a methodology which can assess and reconcile the value of protecting a resource, whether natural or built, against the value of visitation by tourists. The report is set out in several parts, the first dealing with a discussion on the concepts of tourism, environment and impacts, the second with a review of environmental investigation literature leading to a selection and review of four relevant methodologies.

Part three is concerned with developing a general methodology appropriate for South Australia and Part four with the application of that methodology. (JG) [870186]

110

M Lewis (1982)**Guidelines for conservation analyses and plans***Australia ICOMOS newsletter, 1982, 5(1):2-6*

A set of guidelines recommended for any projects of major importance is reproduced. The guidelines outline the steps to be taken and points to be agreed, from conservation analysis to determine cultural significance, through the development of a conservation plan, to the statement, implementation and management of a conservation policy for a place, and its interpretation to the public. (CW)

[892120]

111

M Lewis (1984)**Historic archaeology and conservation projects***Historical archaeology and conservation philosophy M Pearson (ed), H Temple (ed) Sydney, Heritage Council of NSW, 1984 p20-25*

A comment and discussion on the involvement of historical archaeologists in conservation projects of structures and buildings. A comparison between the New South Wales and Victorian situation and an example of two combined architectural and archaeological investigation which did not work. Some suggestions for future initiatives. (CW)

[890218]

112

M Lewis (1985)**A regional conservation manifesto***Unesco review, Mar 1985, no10:20-24*

Environmental and cultural conservation problems specific to Australia are examined. The need to move away from a European bias in conservation philosophy and methodology is explained. (LT)

[891196]

113

M Lewis (1986)**The ugly historian***Historic environment, 1986, 5(4):4-7*

The author argues that historians must accept some basic principles in supporting the historical significance of buildings. These include establishing a clear connection between the person or event and the building (otherwise site commemoration will suffice), showing that the buildings are the same as existed when the historical significance was generated, differentiating between facts and history, and being able to express the reasons for significance clearly, rather than relying on expertise or 'connoisseurship'. Architectural historians have already worked through this phase. (JS)

[871756]

114

W D Lipe (1977)

A conservation model for American archaeology

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977
Studies in archaeology, ISBN 0126241600 p19-42

Measures required to prevent emergency salvage situations from developing are presented including public education, involvement in planning and establishment of archaeological preserves. The implications of a resource conservation model are examined for conducting archaeology when salvage is chosen as an impact mitigating measure. Discussion of the implications of this model for problem oriented archaeological research concludes this paper. (Au, LT)

[892458]

115

D Lowenthal (ed), M Binney (ed) (1981)

Our past before us: why do we save it?

London, Temple Smith, 1981 253p; figs

A series of fifteen papers dealing with four basic themes of the growth and shape of the preservation movement in England, the range of preservation concerns, the variety of community problems and responses, and how to cope with the increasing popularity of historic places and artefacts. (Au,CW)

[890221]

116

D Lowenthal (1986)

Heritage and its interpreters

Heritage Australia, Winter 1986, 5(2):42-45 (Excerpts from keynote address to World Congress on Heritage Presentation and Interpretation (1st: 1985: Banff))

Changing concepts of heritage and different vogues in its interpretation leads to a discussion of 'truth', authenticity and honesty. (JS)

[870366]

117

D Lowenthal (1988)

Heritage and its interpreters

Heritage communicator, Jan 1988, 2(1):4-9

In this article the author discusses the commonality between nature and culture as parts of our shared heritage. It discusses also their differences, and the problems of interpretation of this heritage. (MS)

[881909]

118

C Lucas (1978)

Problems of professionalism

The tide of Australian settlement... Beechworth, Australia ICOMOS, 1978 ISBN 0959620702 p132-133

The author criticises the lack of consultation by those planners and architects employed on the restoration of an historic building or site. The training of professionals must make them aware that they are not self sufficient, and instil in them the idea of consultation. (Au, MS)

[871727]

119

C Lund (1989)

A charter for the protection and management of the archaeological heritage

ICOMOS information, Jul-Sep 1989, no3:15-24

This article describes the evolution of the ICOMOS Charter for the protection and management of archaeological heritage during the 1980s. The charter aims to set standards of international validity, and stresses site protection through non-destructive research, local commitment, compilation of inventories and the development of professional skills and international cooperation. (JD)

[900597]

120

J P McCarthy (1990)

Commonality of concerns as a professional cooperation: an archaeologist's thoughts on history in cultural resources management

Public history news, Winter 1990, 10(2):3, 11

The author of this article argues for increased cooperation between historians and archaeologists involved in cultural resources management. He attributes the present distance between the two to overspecialisation at the university level and recommends a multidisciplinary approach in both education and conservation project work. (JD)

[900328]

121

P McDonald, I Willis, National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) (1984)

School groups are welcome: ideas and suggestions for guides and guardians of historic houses and museums

Observatory Hill, National Trust of Australia (NSW), 1984 ISBN 0909723311 28p; illus (Published with financial assistance from the Cultural Grants Advisory Council of the NSW government)

The booklet outlines practical suggestions from experienced teachers on ways of approaching school groups or individuals and providing activities which will enhance the value of their visit. Suggestions and activities are meant only as a guide. It is hoped they will be of value to guides, guardians and caretakers as well as teachers and group leaders. (Au, HC)

[871790]

122

C R McGimsey (1972)

Public archaeology*New York, Seminar Press, 1972 xiv, 265p*

Basic techniques are demonstrated for establishing public support for archaeological programs and for having legislation passed to protect endangered sites. Examples of pertinent local, state and federal legislation in the United States are discussed and the public and financial support, administrative arrangements and legislative basis for archaeology for each state examined. Plans for designing state programs for archaeological research and preservation are outlined and illustrated with techniques and principles used in Arkansas. (Au, LT)
[900019]

123

B Mackintosh (1990)

To reconstruct or not to reconstruct: an overview of National Park Service policy and practice*CRM bulletin, 1990, 13(1):5-7, 14*

This article discusses some of the factors affecting the decision whether cultural heritage sites should be reconstructed, from the perspective of the U.S. National Parks Service. It covers the legal and precedent basis for the Service's policy and sets out the conditions under which reconstruction is appropriate. These include its being an essential tool of interpretation, the availability of sufficient data and the preservation of archaeological evidence. Structures are not turned into fake ruins, nor are generalisations by types of structures attempted. (JD)
[900330]

124

D G MacLeod (1977)

Peddle or perish: archaeological marketing from concept to product delivery*Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 Studies in archaeology, ISBN 0126241600 p63-72; illus*

A model of the archaeological market is presented, drawing on Canadian experience which proposes a triumvirate made up of government, the public and academia. The interrelated nature of these market segments is stressed but the marketing approaches appropriate for selling archaeology to each sequent may be quite different. (LT)
[892460]

125

F M Mann (1987)

Photo drawings: a practical alternative*APT bulletin, 1987, 19(2):24-37*

This article provides an assessment of terrestrial photogrammetry and rectified photographs as alternatives to hand measurements in building rehabilitation. They are particularly appropriate for exterior walls and facades where details are difficult to reach and hand measure accurately. Practical examples of the methods are given. (JS)
[872137]

126

J G Marcos (1982)

Salvage archaeology as a social science*Rescue archaeology RL Wilson (ed), G Loyola (ed) Washington, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1982 p244-250*

A critical examination of the quality of field work and reports on salvage projects from two perspectives (i) that of the academic community, and (ii) that of the public/private entities contracting archaeological work in order to comply with legal requirements. Examples are drawn from the Americas. (CW)
[890216]

127

D Martin (1985)

Ethics and the anthropological enterprise in Australia*Australian Anthropological Society newsletter, Sep 1985, no28:28-35*

An outline on certain difficult questions of ethical and political dimensions in anthropological fieldwork with Aboriginal people. (CW)
[890217]

128

F J Mathien, T C Windes (1989)

The value of photographic documentation in archaeological research: a case study*CRM bulletin, 1989, 12(5):1-5*

Systematic photographic recording greatly increases the amount of information that can be extracted in archaeological research. This article demonstrates the archaeological use of photography, using as an example the Anasazi great kiva excavation in New Mexico. (JD)
[900180]

129

J V Megaw (1984)

The archaeology of rubbish or rubbishing archaeology: backward looks and forward glances*Australian journal of historical archaeology, 1984, 2:7-12*

Vincent Megaw offers a semi-autobiographical and historical approach to the role of historical archaeology in the study of history, and the development of the discipline in Britain, north America and Australia. (CW)
[891279]

130

J V S Megaw (1988)

Archaeology without politics? some European experiences*Australian archaeology, Jun 1988, no26:52-64*

In Europe, archaeology as a tool of the state has a long history. Equally, in Australia, archaeology has contemporary political implications. The world of academic archaeology is, itself, riven by political differences. (JD)
[890040]

131

GG Mgomzulu (1981)

On archaeology and development [comment]*Current anthropology*, 1981, 22(1):83

A comment on D. Miller's paper (*Current anthropology* 1980, 21(6):709-715) which dwelt on the need to fit archaeology into the social context. (CW)

[890228]

132

S D Mikesell (1986)

Historic preservation that counts: quantitative methods for evaluating historic resources*The public historian*, Fall 1986, 8(4):61-74; illus

The author discusses the use of quantitative evaluation methods in conjunction with comprehensive resource surveys as a method for evaluating historic resources. He argues that the principal advantages of this approach are the comprehensive nature of the inventory and the fact that structured criteria are applied uniformly to all examples of the resource type. (Au, MS)

[871284]

133

D Miller (1980)

Archaeology and development*Current anthropology*, 1980, 21(6):709-715

A paper identifying the context from which archaeology takes place and derives a meaning. Discusses archaeological concepts, establishing an archaeological organization, training needs, site protection, education and the role of the researcher. Comments by 19 people follow the article. (CW)

[890227]

134

M J Moratto, R E Kelly (1978)

Optimizing strategies for evaluating archaeological significance

Advances in archaeological method and theory, volume 1 M B Schiffer (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1978 ISBN 0120031019 p1-30

The need for a broadly based strategy for appraising significance to maximize the preservation and wise use of cultural resources is emphasized. Objectives are to establish criteria for evaluating the significance of cultural resources and to suggest procedures for the optimal use of these properties in light of emerging policies for the long-range management of the resources of the United States. (Au, LT)

[900024]

135

W B Morton (1987)

What do we preserve and why*The American mosaic Washington DC, USIICOMOS*, 1987 p146-177

The author argues that historic preservation is an autobiographical undertaking. It grows out of a universal human need to establish networks of family and community that have some chance of taking root and surviving. In this chapter, the author describes the evolution of historic preservation in the United States which started from concerns for preserving single, nationally significant monuments and commemorating specific historic people and events. This has multiplied to embrace a concern for the care of the entire natural and built environment and the understanding and appreciation of all people and all events. (Au, MS)

[881320]

136

T Murray (1985)

Historical archaeology losing its way? Bairstow at the theoretical crossroads*Australian archaeology*, 1985, no 20:121-132

A paper identifying historical archaeology as a distinctive discipline, but one lacking the informed assessments of theory formation and development. A critique of D. Bairstow's paper (AA 1984). (CW)

[890225]

137

T Murray, J Allan (1986)

Theory and the development of historical archaeology in Australia*Archaeology in Oceania*, 1986, 21(1):85-93

This paper presents several strategies that will encourage better professional and public understanding and acceptance of the unique possibilities of historical archaeology. A review of current developments, and a comparison with the status of historical archaeology in the USA. (Au,CW)

[890226]

138

New South Wales. Department of Environment and Planning, J M Bean, Heritage Council of New South Wales (1987)

What is heritage?*Sydney, DEP, [1987?] 3p; illus*

This pamphlet explains the importance of preserving our heritage and describes various categories under the headings of buildings, relics, works, and places. (JG)

[880062]

139

New South Wales. Department of Environment and Planning (1987)

Heritage study guidelines

Sydney, the department, 1987 ISBN 0730519287 7p

These guidelines have been produced to assist local government and heritage consultants in preparing heritage studies. The procedures outlined are appropriate for both regional and municipal studies and may be adapted for a smaller area within a municipality or shire. A model study brief and format guidelines are included. (Au)

[880447]

140

J A Null (1985)

Restorers, villains and vandals

APT bulletin, 1985, 17(3/4):26-41

A discussion paper on a theoretical base for restoration. An historical perspective on the debate which occurred in 19th century England and its implications to North America today, concluding with a proposed set of principles for a modern practice of restoration. (CW)

[890246]

141

C Ogleby, C J Rivett (1985)

Handbook of heritage photogrammetry

Canberra, AGPS, 1985 Special Australian heritage publication no 4, 115p; illus, maps, plans, appendices

Topics covered in this technical handbook include the principles of photography and photogrammetry, architectural and archaeological photogrammetry, non-metric photogrammetry, and archival systems. (CW)

[890245]

142

N A Pappas (1985)

Scrape and anti-scrape: wherein we explore the treacherous jungle between these two extremes: discover the perils hidden therein and seek the path to El Dorado

APT bulletin, 1985, 17(3/4):42-50

This paper presents the dilemma of the uniqueness of every restoration project, and the impossibility of applying generalities or universal guidelines. Economic, political and education pressures are prevalent in every case. Examples given are from Williamsburg, Virginia. (CW)

[890377]

143

P L Pearce, G M Moscardo (1985)

The psychology of heritage

Heritage Australia, Winter 1985, 4(2):42-43

An article which argues that people who manage heritage sites in Australia need to be equally successful in marketing their product to the public. (Au,CW)

[890244]

144

P L Pearce (1988)

The Ulysses factor: evaluating visitors in tourist settings

New York, Springer-Verlag, 1988 ISBN 0387968342 257p (Bibliography p229-257)

This volume concentrates on a cognitive and social psychological perspective of tourist experience at sites such as theme parks, museums, historic sites and natural environments. (Au)

[892012]

145

R H Pearce (1983)

Archaeology by system and chance

Archaeology at ANZAAS 1983 Perth, Western Australian Museum, 1983 p 350-358; illus, maps

The author presents examples of personal experience with both systematic commercial surveys of archaeological sites and private unsponsored investigations. The aim is to demonstrate that each approach can make significant contributions to archaeology. (Au)

[890633]

146

C Pearson, G L Pretty (1976)

Proceedings of the national seminar on the conservation of cultural material, Perth 1973

Perth, The Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material, 1976 297p; illus, tables

A collection of papers covering various aspects of materials conservation. Topics include historic buildings, field monuments and sites, ethnological collections, historical collections, land and marine archaeology, field archaeology, training needs and conservation technology for library and archives. (CW)

[891565]

147

C Pearson (1978)

Definition of conservation terms

The tide of Australian settlement... Beechworth, Australia ICOMOS, 1978 ISBN 0959620702 p129-131

The author discusses the definitions of such terms as conservation, preservation and restoration. He argues that such terms do have precise meanings, and therefore, need to be employed accordingly. (Au, MS)

[871602]

148

M Pearson (1979)

Historic sites: themes and variations

10,000 years of Sydney life University of Sydney. Macleay Museum, 1979, 1980 p97-105

Article describes the differences between checklists and thematic lists, provides examples of both, and discusses the use of thematic lists by the National Parks and Wildlife Service of NSW. Suggests how checklists and thematic lists could be used by local historical societies, conservation groups or individuals. (HC)
[872349]

149

M Pearson (ed), H Temple (ed), ANZAAS Congress (52nd:1982:Sydney). Section 25A (Archaeology) (1984)

Historical archaeology and conservation philosophy

Sydney, Heritage Council of NSW, 1984 103p; illus, tables

Subjects covered include the philosophical basis of archaeology and assessment of industrial heritage, the archaeologist in conservation programmes, industrial archaeology and conservation in New Zealand and Britain, consulting in historical archaeology and the archaeologist's treatment of artefacts from the point of view of a conservator and a museologist. (Au, CW)
[891635]

150

M Pearson, H Temple (1986)

Consultants and the research and assessment of historic places

Archaeology at ANZAAS Canberra G K Ward (ed) Canberra, Canberra Archaeological Society, 1986 p232-235

The authors suggest improvements that should be made in the professional approach of consultants in historical archaeology. They discuss definition of the brief, clarity of briefs and selection of consultants, conditions of employment under contract, ownership of work and copyright, and publication and wider involvement in the discipline. (HP)
[870792]

151

M Pearson (1986)

Cultural resources and academic study

History and cultural resources project, part 2: seminar papers Canberra, Committee to Review Australian studies in Tertiary Education, 1986 CRASTE no 3 p18-24

This paper looks at the potential benefits for academic historical studies and historians from becoming involved in cultural conservation projects and studies. (Au)
[890247]

152

Y E Pittelkow (1987)

Categorical data analysis in archaeology

Archaeometry: further Australasian studies W R Ambrose (ed), J M Mummery (ed) Canberra, Australian National University. Department of Prehistory, 1987 ISBN 0731500407 p268-279

The main purpose of this paper is to introduce log linear and logit analysis as well as to demonstrate their application using archaeological data. (Au)
[891117]

153

H Polach (1987)

Radiocarbon dating techniques: a status report

Archaeometry: further Australasian studies W R Ambrose (ed), J M Mummery (ed) Canberra, Australian National University. Department of Prehistory, 1987 ISBN 0731500407 p213-224

This paper is a general introduction to the subject of instrumentation which enables the detection of radiocarbon at naturally occurring abundance levels. Radiometry and accelerator mass spectrometry are described. (Au, LT)
[891113]

154

J R Prescott (1983)

Thermoluminescence dating for soils, sites and artifacts

Archaeology at ANZAAS 1983 Perth, Western Australian Museum, 1983 p151-153 (Summarised version with citations published)

The intent of this paper is to convey briefly the principles of thermoluminescence dating, to give some examples of its application to the solution of archaeological problems and to draw attention to its potential for dating sediments. (Au)
[890596]

155

P J Priess (1985)

Archaeology and restoration: a question of responsibilities

APT bulletin, 1985, 17(3/4):56-60

A paper commenting on personal involvement in and observations of a number of restoration projects in the USA, outlining the responsibilities of both the archaeologist and non-archaeologist for the protection and investigation of inground cultural resources. (CW)
[890231]

156

J Quig (1987)

Pride of place

Canadian heritage, Winter 1987/1988, 13(5):26-29, 39

This is an account of the evolution of a new museum concept which turned 13 villages into the Ecomuseum of the Haute Beauce in Canada. An ecomuseum is defined as something conceived, built and run by citizens and local authorities. (Au, MS)
[882127]

157

L M Raab, T C Klinger (1977)

A critical appraisal of significance in contract archaeology*American antiquity*, 1977, 42(4):629-634

Four approaches to assessing archaeological significance in contract archaeology are reviewed and are found inadequate. It is argued that explicit, problem-orientated research designs seem to provide the most promising approach to the problem of archaeological significance. (Au, CW)

[890522]

158

D Ranson, B J Egloff (1988)

The application of earth-resistivity surveys to Australian archaeological sites*Australian journal of historical archaeology*, 1988, 6:57-73 (Bibliography p72-73)

An outline of the physical principles governing the method is given, along with a description of the field technique commonly used. The associated computer-assisted analysis of results utilising RESPLOT software is also outlined. Two examples of its successful application to locate buried archaeological features are also described. (Au, MS)

[891161]

159

Research contributions (1977)

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 *Studies in archaeology*, ISBN 0126241600 p363-367

The importance of sound research design and research results for conservation archaeology is stressed in this overview of the opportunities presented by cultural resource management for performing creative and useful research. Four areas examined for their potential are early-stage projects, small projects, field study/mitigative excavation and research design presentation/current issue discussion. (Au, LT)

[892483]

160

Research design (1977)

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 *Studies in archaeology*, ISBN 0126241600 p129-133

The question of how to design the kind of archaeological projects that address timely research questions in a realistic manner is addressed. Formulation of problem domains, availability of regional research designs, design of field studies and assessment of significance are outlined. (LT)

[892466]

161

E Righter (1989)

The natural resource potential of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites*CRM bulletin*, 1989, 12(5):1, 6-8

As well as revealing human history, archaeological sites contain evidence of natural history, geomorphological developments, changing vegetation and climatic change which contributes to resource management. Examples in this article are drawn from the US Virgin Islands. (JD)

[900179]

162

A E Rogge, S L Fuller (1977)

Probabilistic survey sampling: making parameter estimates

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 *Studies in archaeology*, ISBN 0126241600 p227-238; map

On the basis of a probabilistic sample survey, the number and nature of sites in a complete study area in Arizona are estimated. An evaluation of the adequacy of the sample design is summarised. Brief discussion of the implications of the evaluation for designing future sample surveys is included. (Au)

[892472]

163

A E Rogge, P Bell (1989)

Archaeology in the classroom: a case study from Arizona

Washington DC, U.S. National Park Service, 1989 *Technical brief (United States Archaeological Assistance Program) no4, May 1989; 8p, illus (21 ref)*

Amendments to the United States' *Archaeological Resources Protection Act 1979* called for Federal land managers to increase public awareness of archaeological resources and the need to protect them. This brief describes the goals of the Arizona Archaeological Council's Schools Committee and highlights a strategy to get teachers to not teach archaeology as much as to teach with archaeology. (Au, JG)

[900056]

164

E Rosander-Yencken (1982)

Audience participation in exhibitions

Museum of Australia conference on Australian history [24-25 April 1982] Canberra, Interim Council of the Museum of Australia, 1982 p63-78

A critique of the traditional exhibition, on its aim and method. Some guidelines of the newer approach of audience participation and exhibitions with participation. (CW)

[890515]

165

B Schiffer, J H House (1977)**An approach to assessing scientific significance**

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 *Studies in archaeology*, ISBN 0126241600 p249-257

Four major types of archaeological research questions are defined, thus delimiting major kinds of scientific significance. Substantive, anthropological and social scientific significance are examined as well as the nature of technical, methodological and theoretical significance. (Au, LT)

[892474]

166

M B Schiffer, C J Gumerman (1977)**Conservation archaeology: a guide for conservation resource management studies**

New York, Academic Press, 1977 495p; illus, tables

Thirty-six authors contribute papers on conservation archaeology and research orientations, research design, acquisition of survey data, estimating the nature and extent of the resource base, assessing significance, forecasting impacts, mitigation, and research contributions. Each section is supported by a number of papers. (CW)

[890512]

167

M B Schiffer, J H House (1977)**The Cache Project survey design**

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 *Studies in archaeology*, ISBN 0126241600 p191-200

The process of designing cultural resource management surveys is illustrated and the kinds of compromises which are required to fulfil information needs generated by law and by the archaeological framework of question asking are outlined. An example is drawn from the Cache River Archaeological Project, an intensive field study in northeastern Arkansas. (Au, LT)

[892469]

168

M B Schiffer (1979)**Some impacts of cultural resource management on American archaeology**

Archaeological resource management in Australia and Oceania J R McKinlay (ed), K L Jones (ed) Wellington, New Zealand Historic Places Trust, 1979 *Publication (New Zealand Historic Places Trust) no11*, p1-11

A review of some of the developments that have fundamentally altered the organization and practice of American archaeology. This paper aims to show how recent developments cannot be considered apart from demographic and social processes in American society. (Au, CW)

[891564]

169

D H Scovill, G J Gordon, K M Anderson (1977)**Guidelines for the preparation of statements of environmental impact on archaeological resources**

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 *Studies in archaeology*, ISBN 0126241600 p43-62

As a result of early experiences with the inadequacies of environmental impact studies conducted under the United States *National Environmental Policy Act 1969* the conceptual basis for this guideline was formed. Nontechnical discussion is provided of the broad attributes of archaeological resources and what is involved in the study, interpretation and understanding of them. This is followed by detailed examination of how the collection, analysis and synthesis of substantive archaeological data ought to be handled within the conceptual framework of the Act's approach to environmental planning and decision making. (Au, LT)

[892459]

170

F W Sharrock, D K Grayson (1979)**Significance in contract archaeology**

American antiquity, 1979, 44(2):327-328

Significance is evaluated from the perspective of federal agency land management practices, and compared with the perspective of significance as a measure of research value. (Au)

[890510]

171

S H Sie, C G Ryan (1987)**Proposed accelerator based dating facility at the CSIRO**

Archaeometry: further Australasian studies W R Ambrose (ed), J M Mummery (ed) Canberra, Australian National University. Department of Prehistory, 1987 ISBN 0731500407 p225-231

An analytical laboratory based on a 3 MV Tandemron accelerator was commissioned at the CSIRO Division of Mineral Physics, North Ryde NSW. One of the facilities being developed is an accelerator mass spectrometry system to enable chronology determination based on several rare cosmogenic isotopes. (Au, LT)

[891114]

172

S South (ed) (1977)**Research strategies in historical archaeology**

New York, Academic Press, 1977 *Studies in archaeology*, ISBN 0126557608 xxvii, 345p; illus, maps, photos

This collection of essays aims to renovate and redirect historical archaeology by placing it within anthropology. The essays deal with modern society or its direct historical foundations and demonstrate that the data and methods of historical archaeology are powerful enough to provide a new way of analyzing contemporary society. Written evidence and archaeological data are separated from each other so that they can test and corroborate each other allowing evaluation of archaeological methodology. (Au, LT)

[892449]

173

**South Australian Museum, South Australia.
Department of Environment and Conservation, G
L Pretty (1975)**

**The national folk province concept and the
National Estate**

preliminary ed Adelaide, 1975 National folk province study paper no 4, 8p (Paper originally presented to a conference, Rescuing History, University of Adelaide, 7th June 1975)

The author discusses the concept of national folk provinces as a means of improving management of the Australian national heritage. (HP)

[871325]

174

P Spearritt (1985)

**Social and political history exhibitions: whose
heritage?**

ACT heritage seminars (1985: Canberra) A.C.T. Heritage Committee Canberra, the Committee, 1985 ISBN 0642097208 (set) vol3:58-78; illus

The author discusses the need for social and political history exhibitions and the criteria necessary for their success. In his paper, the author discusses the success and shortcomings of many museums to achieve a noteworthy exhibition. Particular attention is given to the *South Australian Constitutional Museum* and the *Hyde Park Barracks Museum*, Sydney. Options are given for the ACT to consider. (MS)

[871659]

175

**R E Stipe (ed), A J Lee (ed), United States
Committee of ICOMOS (1987)**

**The American mosaic: preserving a nation's
heritage**

Washington, USIICOMOS, 1987 ISBN 0911697020 292p; illus

This monograph traces past and present developments and forecasts future directions of United States preservation from early day archaeology and historic museums to today's adaptive use and tax act projects. (MS)

[881315]

176

R E Stipe (1987)

The next twenty years

The American mosaic..... Washington DC, USIICOMOS, 1987 p265-292

This chapter seeks to address both problems and opportunities confronting the American preservation movement. The following issues are examined, (i) the relationship among federal, state and local governments, (ii) issues relating to historic resources themselves and the changing concepts about what is important to preserve, (iii) the newer dimension of historic preservation that emphasizes people as well as buildings and artefacts, (iv) an attempt to place the preservation movement in the current context of American social, political and economic life, and finally, (v) questions are raised on issues of overriding importance to the future of the preservation movement. (Au)

[881324]

177

D E Stuart (1977)

**An ethnologist's perspective on cultural resource
management**

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 Studies in archaeology, ISBN 0126241600 p73-78

The author contends that contract archaeology is often practised without de facto concern for the purview of general anthropological theory or ethnographic method. Following a brief discussion of the interrelated nature of anthropology, the benefits for cultural resource management of focusing on a broader anthropological perspective than is common in archaeology are examined. (Au, LT)

[892461]

178

M E Sullivan, P J Hughes (1979)

Contract archaeology: a consultant's viewpoint

Archaeological resource management in Australia and Oceania J R McKinlay (ed), K L Jones (ed) Wellington, New Zealand Historic Places Trust, 1979 Publication (New Zealand Historic Places Trust) no11, p48-49

Some observations and comments on the organization of surveys, the necessary skills expected from a consultant, professional standards, current training skills and future trends in contract archaeology. (CW)

[890453]

179

M E Sullivan (1983)

Consultants as managers

Archaeology at ANZAAS 1983 M Smith (ed) Perth, Western Australian Museum, 1983 p359-361

Five points are raised (i) significance of archaeological sites, (ii) management of archaeological sites, (iii) management decision making, (iv) the criteria for assessment, and (v) preparing recommendations for site management. (CW)

[890846]

180

S Sullivan (1975)

The state, people and archaeologists

Australian archaeology, 1975, no2:23-31

A paper outlining two particular problems identified as potential and/or actual conflicts between state employed archaeologists and non-state archaeologists; research vs consultation, and research and Aboriginal consultation. (CW)

[890495]

181

S Sullivan (1986)

The 'management' in cultural resource management: training for public archaeologists and other cultural resource managers

Archaeology at ANZAAS Canberra G K Ward (ed) Canberra, Canberra Archaeological Society, 1986 p236-240

The paper reviews the need for training in management skills for site managers at all levels. The paper outlines a course in management planning offered at Riverina College of Advanced Education as part of an Associate Diploma in Park Management (Au, HP)

[870791]

182

S Sullivan (1986)

Cultural resource management and historic studies

History and cultural resources project, part 2: seminar papers, [(1985: Canberra)] Committee to Review Australian Studies in Tertiary Education Canberra, 1986 CRASTE paper no3, ISBN 0642099693 p4-17

The connection between the explosion of popular feeling and enthusiasm for heritage and the growth of cultural resources management is discussed and some results of this connection are examined. Some lack of intellectual rigour and objectivity is highlighted in the assessment of what, how and why sites are preserved. The absence of historians' involvement in heritage conservation is noted and the importance of assessment of historic value is stressed. (Au, LT)

[892456]

183

J A Tainter, G J Lucas (1983)

Epistemology of the significance concept

American antiquity, 1983, 48(4):707-719

An historical investigation into the significance concept and an examination of current views held in western philosophical thought. A discussion paper on the significance concept in historic presentation and problems with this concept. Also its epistemology and a critique of the empiricist-positivist position. (CW)

[890531]

184

L Taksa (1987)

Drawing conclusions and writing about places

Locality, July 1987, no 10:4-7

The author outlines steps she considers vital when undertaking a heritage study. This is the preliminary step in the planning for heritage management. (MS)

[881336]

185

J Thomas, L J Thibodeaux, A F Ramenofsky, S P Field, B J Miller (1988)

Archaeological chemistry

Environmental science and technology, May 1988, 22(5):480-487

This paper describes how the profile of metal concentration in the soil near bone from archaeological sites can be used, along with the appropriate mathematical model to extract transport parameters. These parameters can then be used to predict long term migration rates of chemical species associated with the burial of hazardous wastes in similar environments. (Au)

[890207]

186

R H Thompson (1982)

Archaeological triage: determining the significance of cultural properties

Rescue archeology R L Wilson (ed), G Loyola (ed) Washington, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1982 p40-46

A paper briefly outlining the broad philosophical principles of archaeological preservation in the United States. An examination of the concept of significance in respect to archaeological resources, and comments on the responsibility of archaeologists in assessing site significance are presented. (CW)

[890527]

187

R M Thorne (1988)

Filter fabric: a technique for short-term site stabilization

Washington DC, U.S. National Park Service, 1988 Technical brief (United States Archaeological Assistance Program) no1, 4p; photos (5 ref)

The paper discusses the advantages and disadvantages of filter fabric as used for archaeological stabilization. Experimental application of the fabric on Huffine Island, Tennessee is described in detail. (JG)

[900059]

188

R M Thorne (1989)

Intentional site burial: a technique to protect against natural or mechanical loss

Washington DC, U.S. National Park Service, 1989
Technical brief (United States Archaeological Assistance Program) no5, Sep 1989; 8p (14 ref)

This brief is part of a series demonstrating the highly variable conditions surrounding archaeological site loss and discusses alternatives and suggests how applicable stabilization techniques can be modified to meet needs. Intentional site burial is offered as a possible means of site preservation. (Au, JG)

[900055]

189

W Thorp (1987)

Predictive models and zoning plans: a confusion in methodology

Research bulletin (Australian Society for Historical Archaeology) no4, Spring 1987:4p

The predictive model and the zoning plan are two distinct methods for two different sets of problems. They are not interchangeable, and unlikely to be compatible. The predictive model is applied to large regional studies where documentation is limited, while the zoning plan is for individual sites where physical evidence is well documented. Both were developed as archaeological resource management tools, and confusion over their application is the reason for this paper. (Au, JS)

[872319]

190

S S Toothman (1987)

Cultural resource management in natural areas of the national park system

The public historian, Spring 1987, 9(2):65-76

The problems of preserving cultural resources in parks designated for their natural features are identified as lack of a mandate to cover cultural resources in such areas, antipathy towards older service-owned structures, themes extending beyond park boundaries, lack of field staff with appropriate skills, and finances. Strategies for improvement include documentation, training, advocacy and support, finance, and most importantly, a multidisciplinary approach to park management. (JS)

[872321]

191

UNESCO (1983)

Conventions and recommendations of UNESCO concerning the protection of cultural heritage

Paris, UNESCO, 1983 239p

Section A deals with conventions for the protection of cultural property, and controls on illicit import/export. Section B provides recommendations pertaining to archaeological excavations, accessibility to museums, safeguarding landscapes and sites, and safeguards for portable relics. (CW)

[890524]

192

UNESCO. Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1987)**Operational guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage convention**

Rev.ed [Paris, UNESCO], Jan 1987 WHC-2 32p

This is a manual for the establishment of the *World Heritage List* and the *List of World Heritage in Danger*, and for the granting of assistance under the World Heritage Fund. It lists the criteria for inclusion of cultural and natural properties in the lists and outlines the procedures to be taken for nomination and inclusion. Other, largely procedural, matters are also discussed. (JS)

[880407]

193

H D Unrau, G F Williss (1987)

To preserve the nation's past: the growth of historic preservation in the National Park Service during the 1930s

The public historian, Spring 1987, 9(2):19-50

The decade was an important one for historic preservation which captured the public imagination as a legitimate area of government concern. The administrative, resource and legislative developments within the service, which gave it the foundation for successful performance then and in postwar years, are discussed. (JS)

[872620]

194

J Van Proctor (1979)

Prospects for archaeology

10,000 years of Sydney life University of Sydney. Macleay Museum, 1979, 1980 p91-95

Digging is the most visible part of archaeology but the author suggests that the emphasis on digging is fast becoming an anachronism. Discusses the principles of archaeology, what it involves and what it focuses upon. Archaeologists look for items in context. Consequently they prefer survey work because it does not destroy or disturb archaeological material. Author advocates long term planning to maximise available resources for the future. (HC)

[872348]

195

Victoria. Ministry for Conservation, L Rivett (1981)

Heritage photogrammetry in Australia 1978-1980

Melbourne, University of Melbourne, 1981 National Estate Grants Program Project no 527, 35p; illus

This report is concerned with the continuing research undertaken at the University of Melbourne into the use of photogrammetry for architectural recording and its applicability to archaeological recording. Pilot projects have been carried out in photogrammetric recording of Aboriginal rock paintings, engravings and stone arrangements with good results. (MS)

[870096]

196

M Walker (1985)

The philosophy of conservation of the cultural environment

ACT heritage seminars (1985: Canberra) A.C.T. Heritage Committee Canberra, the Committee, 1985 ISBN 0642097216 voll:1-11

This paper is concerned with attitudes to conserving our cultural heritage, and, in particular, our environmental cultural heritage. A fundamental objective of conservation is the concern with retaining evidence of our history. This evidence of the past is the 'built' environment. In retaining places of significance there is an attempt to maintain an awareness within the community of the circumstances and values which made those places the way they are. (Au, MS)

[871652]

197

J J Walter (1987)

Preserving our heritage: it's everybody's business

Historic preservation, May/June 1987, 39(3):33

Professional and community support for preservation in the United States has brought Congressional interest and renewed tax credits. Other manifestations of heritage as an economic and social force are mentioned. (JS)

[872211]

198

G Ward (1985)

The federal Aboriginal Heritage Act and archaeology

Australian Aboriginal studies, 1985, no2:47-52

This paper outlines the provisions of the federal government's *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Heritage (Interim Protection) Act* and methods of its implementation, then considers some of its implications for archaeologists. (Au)

[890718]

199

G K Ward (ed), ANZAAS Congress (54th: 1984: Australian National University). Section 25A (Archaeology) (1986)

Archaeology at ANZAAS Canberra

Canberra, Canberra Archaeological Society, 1986 265p

This collection includes papers on historical archaeology in practice, the role of stone artefacts in archaeology, and archaeology and cultural resource management. (HP)

[870678]

200

K Webber (1986)

Studying material culture

History and cultural resources project [part 2 seminar papers] Canberra, Committee to Review Australian Studies in Tertiary Education, 1986 CRASTE no3 p110-123

An examination of the teaching of material culture in the context of museum studies and social history. (CW)

[891631]

201

Western Australia. Heritage Committee (1988)

State historic conservation plan

(Perth), WAHC, 1988 1vol

The document explains the conservation plan methodology, developed by the Western Australian Heritage Committee, to assist in assessing items of cultural heritage significance. The plan includes an outline of the State's history in both its Aboriginal and post 1829 aspects. (ET)

[882638]

202

M T Will (1980)

Architectural conservation in Europe: A selected bibliography of publications in English

May 1980 Architecture series: bibliography, A-251, 28p (Additional copies available from Vance Bibliographies, PO Box 229, Monticello, Illinois 61856)

The bibliography aims to assist an investigation of the differing preservation policies and techniques of the European nations by listing English-language references which are generally accessible. (Au)

[900420]

203

R L Wilson, G Loyola, National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States (1982)

Rescue archaeology: papers from the first new world conference on rescue archaeology

Washington, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1982 266p

A collection of conference papers dealing with the philosophies and principles, the economics and legislation, and the professional standards of rescue archaeology. (CW)

[891029]

204

D Witter (1979)

Predictive theory and public archaeology

Archaeology resource management in Australia and Oceania J R McKinlay (ed), K L Jones (ed) Wellington, New Zealand Historic Places Trust, 1979 Publication (New Zealand Historic Places Trust) no11, p44-48

Attempts to provide a more scientific approach to predicting the archaeological resources of a poorly-known site. A predictive approach integrates the organisation of existing empirical knowledge with the use of contract and other management projects for comparative data. (CW)

[890842]

205

D Yencken (1986)

The National Estate: a concept and history

Seminar on local government..... Sydney, Total Environment Centre, 1986 p1-15

The author explains the term 'National Estate' and how this concept relates to the Australian context, concerning the following areas (i) the natural environment, (ii) the Aboriginal Estate, and (iii) the historic estate. (MS)

[881581]

206

D G Yencken (1980)

Community aspirations and professional responsibility for historic conservation

Architectural conservation in the tropics... [Darwin, NTA (NT)], 1980 p5-16

This paper discusses the changing perceptions of conservation and the interest of government and the private sector in heritage conservation as good business, particularly with regard to its potential for tourism. The author emphasises the need for professionals to adhere to the Burra Charter in restoration and conservation work. (JG)

[882455]

207

G Young, Heritage Council of New South Wales (1984)

Environmental conservation; towards a philosophy: a discussion paper

Sydney, 1984 ISBN 0724083022 vii, 20p; illus, photos

This document is designed to promote discussion on the philosophy of environmental conservation and to elicit public comment to assist with preparation of a State Conservation Plan for New South Wales. Black and white attitudes to environmental ethics, perception of the historic built environment, increasing sophistication in heritage conservation, social and material conservation as well as the British and Australian political and administrative culture are each examined. (Au, LT)

[891723]

208

M Zeman (1989)

Recording cultural monuments by photogrammetry

Heritage Australia, Summer 1989, 8(4):23-24

In the second instalment of this article the author discusses aspects of the technology of photogrammetry, the means to an end, by which the final product, a photogrammetric record representing the real form and fabric of cultural monuments is derived. (Au)

[900075]

209

J Allen (1987)**The rise of public archaeology***Natuni, Winter 1987, no6:8-9*

The recent politicisation of archaeology and the general upsurge of public interest in the subject have helped to highlight some of the ethical questions faced by archaeology as a discipline. The discovery of Kutikina Cave and other caves of archaeological significance in the Franklin valley is used as an example. (Au, LT)

[891795]

210

Amino acid racemisation dating: a review: [presented at a conference on archaeometry at the Australian Museum, Sydney, 15-18 Feb 1982] (1982)

Archaeometry: an Australian perspective W Ambrose (ed), P Duerden (ed) Canberra, Australian National University. Department of Prehistory, 1982 ISBN 0867842393 p228-235

Environmental factors affecting amino acid geochronology are discussed. The racemisation reaction is described and its application to archaeology explained. Prospects for the application of this technique to Australian archaeological sites are assessed. (LT)

[890166]

211

ANZAAS Congress (53rd: 1983, Perth). Section 25A (Archaeology), M Smith (ed) (1983)

Archaeology at ANZAAS 1983

Perth, Western Australian Museum, 1983 ISBN 0724497501 vi, 376p; illus, maps, photos (b&w)

Papers presented at the conference were arranged in sessions dealing with (i) indigenous peoples, ecology and exploitation of economic resources and ethnoarchaeology, (ii) prehistory, (iii) the frontier, (iv) coastal environments, (v) future dating technologies, (vi) rock art and (vii) public archaeology. (LT)

[890607]

212

Australia's rock art (1989)

Canberra, AGPS, 1989 Australian Heritage Commission bibliography series no2, ISBN 0644093870 24p

The presentation of Aboriginal rock art sites is of major concern to the Aboriginal people and to conservationists. Such sites are a vital component of the National Estate. This bibliography draws together references on rock art sites, their interpretation, preservation and management. (Au, LT)

[891388]

213

Australian National University. Department of Prehistory, Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service (1980)

Archaeological research in the Kakadu Park: a consulting report to the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service

Canberra, The Working Group, 1980 [viii], 178p; illus, maps (Includes reports by J Colson, G Hope, P Hughes, R Jones, B Meehan and T Negerevich. Bibliography p156-178)

Proposals for the investigation, development and management of the archaeological resources of Kakadu National Park are presented. Specific attention is given to the rock art of the area. Sections are included on archaeological and palaeoenvironmental research in the park as well as discussion of site management. (Au, LT)

[891623]

214

L Beacroft (1987)**Conservation: accomodating Aboriginal interests or the new competitor?**

Aboriginal law bulletin, Jun 1987, no26:3-4

It is commonly assumed that the goals of environmentalists and Aboriginal people are compatible. This paper examines whether this assumption is well founded. The Uluru and Kakadu National Parks illustrate that mutual accomodation of interest can proceed beyond the ideological and offer concrete benefits to both parties. (Au, LT)

[891685]

215

D Bell, New South Wales. National Parks and Wildlife Service (1979)

Aboriginal carved trees in New South Wales: a survey report

[Sydney], NPWS, Oct 1979 2vol; illus (Part 1 contains the main report together with appendices A-E containing various lists of carved trees/sites; Part 2 incorporates the results of stages 1 and 2 of the survey.)

This report documents the results of a field survey undertaken to provide management recommendations on the protection and preservation of Aboriginal carved trees in New South Wales. It incorporates the results of previous field work undertaken by others on the same subject. (Au, MS)

[870927]

216

P Boot (1987)**Trampling damage on stone artefacts: some experimental results**

Australian archaeology, Jun 1987, no24:10-15

Experimental results are presented which suggest that different intensities of artefact edge damage can occur during trampling or treadage in different soil conditions. Experiments were conducted on backed blades from Bendemeer 1 rockshelter site NSW, in an attempt to differentiate use-wear from wear created by non-use mechanisms such as trampling and manufacturing. (Au)

[892205]

217

S Bowdler (1984)

Archaeological significance as a mutable quality

Site surveys and significance assessment in Australian archaeology: proceedings of the 1981 Springwood Conference on Australian Prehistory S Sullivan (ed), S Bowdler (ed) Canberra, Australian National University, Department of Prehistory, 1984 ISBN 086784535X p1-9

The question of assessing archaeological significance according to timely, specific research questions as well as representativeness is examined. Several New South Wales sites are used as examples. (Au, LT)

[892097]

218

S Bowdler (1986)

Recent directions in Tasmanian prehistory and the role of cultural resource management

Australian archaeology, Dec 1986, no23:1-10

The relationship between the growth in cultural resource management and the apparent recent loss of relevance and direction in archaeological research is discussed. Tasmanian prehistoric literature of the last 20 years is reviewed in this context. (LT)

[890189]

219

S Brown, Tasmania. National Parks and Wildlife Service (1986)

Aboriginal archaeological resources in south east Tasmania: an overview of the nature and management of Aboriginal sites

Sandy Bay Tas, NPWS, Jan 1986 Occasional paper (Tasmania. National Parks and Wildlife Service) no 12, ISBN 0724619054 viii, 205p; illus, maps (Bibliography p142-152)

This report describes the nature of Aboriginal archaeological sites in south east Tasmania, and assesses the prehistoric Aboriginal utilisation of this area. Consideration is also given to the impact of development on sites and the significance of Aboriginal archaeological sites to Aboriginal Tasmanians. Recommendations on the protection and management of sites are made at the end of this report. (Au, MS)

[870926]

220

G Chaloupka (1984)

Beyond cultural sites

Visitors to Aboriginal sites: access, control and management Kakadu Workshop (1983) Canberra, Australia National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1984 ISBN 0642523207 p62-73; photos (b&w)

This paper proposes that interpretation of the cultural resources of Kakadu National Park to visitors should extend beyond sites of significance to exposure to the culture and traditions of the traditional owners. The genesis and management philosophy of Kakadu should also be interpreted to the public. A final proposal is that site visitation should be discouraged by providing a major museum of Aboriginal culture with full scale replicas of rock painting shelters. (Au, LT)

[881676]

221

C Clarke (1983)

Adding figures to the landscape: an overlooked Aboriginal contribution to an archaeological survey, Pilbara, Western Australia

Archaeology at ANZAAS 1983 Perth, Western Australian Museum, 1983 p20-28

This paper discusses aspects of Aboriginal cave site surveys in the Pilbara Region WA. Discussion centres on the use of Aboriginal informants to supply data on which to base a decision on whether to salvage a site or not. (LT)

[890608]

222

H Cleere (ed) (1989)

Archaeological heritage management in the modern world

London, Unwin Hyman, 1989 One world archaeology, 9, ISBN 0044450281 xxiv, 318p

Archaeological heritage management is a new field of professional endeavour which is striving to define its objectives in the context of the social and economic imperatives of the later 20th century, and to establish a basic philosophy and a common methodology. This book offers an international coverage of the public aspects of archaeology, especially the processes of survey and inventory, rescue archaeology, and conservation and protection. Regional, national and specialised case histories are provided. (Au, ET)

[891418]

223

J Clegg (1978)

Simple field techniques for recording engravings by casting and stereophotography

Conservation of rock art International Workshop on the Conservation of Rock Art (1977: Perth) Sydney, Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material, 1978 ISBN 0959737154 p22-26; photographs

This paper is about two recording techniques, casting and stereophotography, which are cheap and easy to use in the field while posing no threat to fragile surfaces. The techniques are not considered rivals to specialist techniques but are intended for the ordinary fieldworker. (Au, LT)

[881422]

224

J Clegg (1984)

The evaluation of archaeological significance: prehistoric pictures and/or rock art

Site survey and significance assessment in Australian archaeology S Sullivan (ed), S Bowdler (ed) Canberra, Australian National University, 1984 p10-18

A model for significance assessment for the archaeological study of prehistoric Aboriginal rock art. Provides an historical perspective of this study in Australia and expresses a need to address and refine a theoretical approach. (CW)

[881606]

225

G Connah, A Jones (1983)

Photographing Australian prehistoric sites from the air

Australian archaeology: a guide to field techniques G Connah (ed) Canberra, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1983 p73-81

A guide in the method of conducting aerial photography, and an explanation of its value in understanding the environment, for predicting prehistoric resources, and the possible location of sites. (CW)

[881605]

226

G Connah, A Jones (1983)

Aerial archaeology in Australia

Aerial archaeology, 1983, 9:1-23

The applicability of aerial photography for prehistoric hunter-gatherer sites is examined. Bora rings, stone arrangements, fish-traps, oven-mounds, shell middens and quarries were found to be susceptible while rock shelters, open settlement sites, burial sites and art sites were less suitable as subject matter. Objectives, photographic and flying techniques and equipment are discussed. (Au, LT)

[890005]

227

P J Coutts (1986)

A public archaeologist's view of future directions in cultural resource management

Archaeology at ANZAAS Canberra G K Ward (ed) Canberra, Canberra Archaeological Society, 1986 p212-221

The author traces the direction of cultural resource management as it applies to archaeological sites and places of traditional significance to Aborigines over the past fifteen years. He then forecasts future directions. (Au, HP)

[870739]

228

H Creamer (1980)

The Aboriginal heritage in New South Wales and the role of the New South Wales Aboriginal Sites Survey Team

The Aborigines of New South Wales C Haigh (ed), W Goldstein (ed) [Sydney, New South Wales. National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1980] p88-93

The processes leading to abandonment of the traditional Aboriginal way of life are briefly outlined. The objectives of the Sites Survey in achieving the goal of site protection and encouraging a cultural renaissance among Aborigines of New South Wales are then discussed. Distribution and types of sites are described. (LT)

[891578]

229

H Creamer (1980)

Sites of significance to Aborigines

Australian social studies, 1980:112-115

The recording and management of Aboriginal sites of significance is discussed. The history of site recording and the need for site surveys are examined. The concept of 'significance' is analysed. (LT)

[891721]

230

H Creamer, New South Wales. National Parks and Wildlife Service (1986)

Cultural resource management and Aboriginal sites

Australian ranger bulletin, 1986, 4(1):4-5

Practical advice on management of Aboriginal sites, drawn from the experience of the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service, is presented. (Au, LT)

[890180]

231

R Cribb (1986)

A graphics system for site-based anthropological data

Australian Aboriginal studies, 1986, no2:24-30

The paper describes a database for site-based information developed by the South Australian Museum. To some extent it is a response to the large, and generally unrecorded, amount of information generated from fieldwork and consultancies in recent years. As part of the larger program, this project is to devise techniques for the storage, retrieval, manipulation and interpretation of data. It includes the generation of maps. Examples of applications in the Aurukun region are given. (JS)

[880218]

232

W C Dix (1975)

[Legislation and its implementation:] Western Australia

The preservation of Australia's Aboriginal heritage National Seminar on Aboriginal Antiquities in Australia (1972: Canberra) Canberra, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1975 Prehistory and material culture series no 11; Australian Aboriginal studies no 54, ISBN 0855750456 p29-32

Methods used to record Aboriginal sites in Western Australia and the involvement of the Western Australian Museum are described. The greatest need now is for detailed recording and analysis of sites. Supporting legislation is required. The *Aboriginal Heritage Act* seeks to provide protection for Aboriginal sites and objects. This new legislation is reviewed. (Au, LT)

[881763]

233

B J Egloff (1984)

Sampling the five forests

Site surveys and significance assessment in Australian archaeology: proceedings of the 1981 Springwood Conference on Australian Prehistory S Sullivan (ed), S Bowdler (ed) Canberra, Australian National University. Department of Prehistory, 1984 ISBN 086784535X p71-78

The design of the five forests archaeological sites survey is described. The value of a sampling survey design which can be used for comparative purposes as well as having quantitative predictive strength is discussed. (Au, LT)

[892250]

234

S Feary (1988)

Aboriginal sites as a tourist attraction in New South Wales

Australian parks and recreation, Spring 1988, 24(3):20-23

Aboriginal sites require special protection and interpretation if they are open to the public. The question of Aboriginal financial or other involvement in cultural tourism is considered. (JD)

[890700]

235

J Flood (1984)

Rock art problems from the national point of view

The state of Australian rock art research and conservation in 1980 Rock Art Conservation Workshop (1980: Sydney) Rock art research, Nov 1984, 1(2):120-123

If much progress is to be made in the conservation of rock art, the first need is to establish its outstanding importance as part of the national estate or heritage of Australia. Action is required not only to identify and research problems and solutions in rock art conservation, but to formulate positive measures to be taken on a broad national front. It is suggested that two sets of guidelines would be valuable: one on how best to record rock art and one on simple conservation techniques for art sites. (Au)

[881306]

236

J Flood (1989)

Tread softly for you tread on my bones!: the development of cultural resource management in Australia.

Archaeological heritage management in the modern world H Cleere (ed) London, Unwin Hyman, 1989 One world archaeology, 9, ISBN 0044450281 p79-101

This overview of cultural resources management in Australia deals with the development of heritage protection, Aboriginal sites legislation, consultation with Aboriginal people on site management, and the difficult questions surrounding human skeletal remains. (ET)

[891417]

237

J Flood, I Johnson, S Sullivan, Australian Heritage Commission, Australian Archaeological Association (1989)

Sites and bytes: recording Aboriginal places in Australia: proceedings of a workshop (1988: Canberra)

Canberra, AGPS, 1989 Special Australian heritage publication series no8, ISBN 0644075961 xiv, 311p; photos (Bibliography p303-311)

The workshop which generated this volume brought together people working in the field of Aboriginal site recording to review the range of information and systems being used to store data on these sites and to discuss future directions. A number of recommendations were put forward by workshop participants. Examples of site record and index forms are included. (Au, JG)

[892496]

238

D Frankel, D Gaughwin, C Bird, R Hall (1989)

Coastal archaeology in South Gippsland

Australian archaeology, Jun 1989, no28:14-25

Archaeological fieldwork in South Gippsland in the 1980s aimed to test the basic model of a society based primarily on the exploitation of wetlands on the coastal plain, supplemented by occasional opportunistic use of littoral resources. The data gathered over a series of field trips generally support this model, as shown by an analysis of shell middens and stone artefacts. (Au, JD)

[892289]

239

F Gale, J M Jacobs, Australian Heritage Commission (1987)

Tourists and the National Estate: procedures to protect Australia's heritage

Canberra, AGPS, 1987 Special Australian heritage publication series no 6, ISBN 0644056711 116p; photos (b&w) (Bibliography p105-116; complements a previous volume entitled Rock art conservation in Australia)

This volume analyses visitor pressure at selected cultural sites in Australia and prescribes ways of assessing and controlling the damage caused by the increasing pressure on such sites. Although data was taken from Aboriginal art sites the basic principles drawn from the work are applicable to all heritage sites. (Au, JG)

[880100]

240

K Geering, New South Wales. National Parks and Wildlife Service (1988)

Report on the Carved Tree Workshop, Warren, NSW, 18-21st April 1988

[Coonabarabran?], 1988 National Estate Grants Program Project no2, 1vol; illus

The workshop was designed to train staff of the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service in the theory and ethics of carved tree management, the legal status and significance of the sites and practical skills required for implementation of conservation management recommendations. (Au)

[891709]

241

G S Gibbons (1984)

Research needs for physical conservation of rock art

Rock art research, May 1984, 1(1):46-49

Recent developments in Australian rock art research include the more frequent demand for comprehensive national research strategies in the area of rock art conservation. The author considers the problems related to this important issue and how to deal with them effectively. He advocates coordinated experiments at sites, including sites not subject to immediate risk, and the establishment of a national coordination centre. (Au)

[881628]

242

D Gillespie, H Sullivan (1984)

Report on the plenary session

Visitors to Aboriginal sites: access, control and management H Sullivan (ed) Canberra, Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1984 p114-120

A summary of conclusions and recommendations made at the 1983 Kakadu workshop. Issues covered park management and Aboriginal participation, visitor access/non-access, protection and management techniques, tour operators and cultural sites, techniques of interpretation, museums, education and legislation. (CW)

[890158]

243

J Hall, P Hiscock (1988)

The Moreton Region Archaeological Project (MRAP): stage II: an outline of objectives and methods

Queensland archaeological research, 1988, 5:4-24

The Moreton Region Archaeological Project was initiated as a long-term multi-stage regional project which sought to coordinate archaeological investigations being undertaken in southeastern Queensland. This paper argues that the Region offers an excellent arena within which to conduct an inquiry into the causes of perceived change in the archaeological record there, especially for the Holocene Period. A focus on stone artefacts is seen as appropriate for such an inquiry and a detailed investigation into past stone-working technologies of the area should aid in clarifying problems associated with current explanations of such change in the wider Australian context. (Au)

[892306]

244

P Hiscock (1988)

Developing a relative dating system for the Moreton Region: assessing the prospects for a technological approach

Queensland archaeological research, 1988, 5:113-132

The prospects are assessed for constructing a system of dating artefacts in the Moreton Region by inferring the way in which they were made. The type of dating system envisaged is described and its critical features posited. Those issues which are unique, or at least unusual, to the use of stone artefacts in such a dating system are addressed. (Au)

[892298]

245

P Hiscock (1989)

Artefact recording in the field

Sites and bytes: recording Aboriginal places in Australia J Flood (ed), I Johnson (ed), S Sullivan (ed) Canberra, AGPS, 1989 Special Australian heritage publication series no8, ISBN 0644075961 p20-38

The chapter is a discussion of the recording of stone artefacts during field surveys. The author stresses two areas of concern (i) the inequity between research reports on excavated materials analyzed in the laboratory and data gained during field surveys, and (ii) the reliance on site records, which, while valuable in recovering information and assessing sites, is not a substitute for preserving or salvaging actual artefacts. (Au, JG)

[892498]

246

P Hughes (ed), I Johnson (ed), H Brayshaw (ed), Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists (1985)

Directory of consulting reports in Australian archaeology, no.1

Sydney, Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists, 1985 ISSN 08163049 1vol; 1 map

This preliminary directory lists reports up to and including Dec 1982 with most of these dealing principally with Aboriginal archaeological sites. Entries are listed alphabetically by author and include details of title, date, client, state, map index, type of site, type of report, location of report, access restrictions, publication information and a summary. (LT)

[900026]

247

P Hughes, M Koettig (1989)

Recording methods: a consultant's view

Sites and bytes: recording Aboriginal places in Australia J Flood (ed), I Johnson (ed), S Sullivan (ed) Canberra, AGPS, 1989 *Special Australian heritage publication series no8*, ISBN 0644075961 p3-19

The chapter describes, through the examples of Olympic Dam and the Hunter Valley, methods of recording detailed site information systematically and quickly, particularly with respect to surface artefact scatters. Site recording forms for the two areas are included but the author points out that no single recording system is adequate for all situations. (JG)

[892497]

248

P J Hughes (1984)

The 1980 Sydney rock art conservation workshop: opening statement

The state of Australian rock art research and conservation in 1980 Rock Art Conservation Workshop (1980: Sydney) Rock art research, Nov 1984, 1(2):119-120

It has become increasingly obvious that rock art conservation cannot be divorced from consideration of priorities, which itself depends on a knowledge of what exists, what value it is thought to have and what state it is in. The aim of this workshop is thus not only to review scientific, technical and management aspects of rock art conservation, but to do so in the context of discussion of the criteria by which priorities in conservation may be established. (Au)

[881305]

249

P J Hughes, M E Sullivan (1984)

Environmental approaches to assessing archaeological significance

Site surveys and significance assessment in Australian archaeology: proceedings of the 1981 Springwood Conference on Australian Prehistory Canberra, Australian National University. Department of Prehistory, 1984 ISBN 086784535X p34-47; maps

This paper discusses the influence of environmental factors on the nature and distribution of archaeological sites. The use of various environmental mapping techniques is discussed and illustrated in case studies of the Moomba-Stony Point Pipeline, Olympic Dam and the Beverley Uranium Project. (Au, LT)

[891963]

250

International Workshop on the Conservation of Rock Art (1977: Perth), C Pearson (ed), Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material (1978)

Conservation of rock art

Sydney, Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material, 1978 ISBN 0959737154 x, 112p; illus, maps, photographs

Papers in these proceedings are grouped into five topics: management of rock art sites, recording of rock art sites, deterioration of rock art, techniques for assessing deterioration of rock art, conservation and restoration of rock art. Resolutions passed by the delegates to the workshop are included. A report is included of a ten day field trip to examine rock art sites in Western Australia which followed the seminar. (Au, LT)

[881417]

251

J M Jacobs, F Gale, University of Adelaide. Department of Geography, New South Wales. National Parks and Wildlife Service (1987)

Sydney/Hawkesbury aboriginal rock art: visitor pressure assessment: final report

Adelaide, University of Adelaide, Dept of Geography, 1987 3 vol; illus

Aboriginal rock engraving sites in the Sydney/Hawkesbury region are being exposed to extreme visitor pressure. In order to develop management techniques to protect the sites the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service had six sites surveyed. All the sites contain engravings on flat sandstone outcrops. The authors used five separate techniques to monitor visitor behaviour; basic number counts, observation, interview, site surveying, and monitoring of graffiti. The information is used to identify particular management problems at each site and to make management recommendations in general. (ET)

[882620]

252

H Johnston, M Rowland, Queensland. Archaeology Branch (1987)

Representativeness, conservation and the Archaeology Branch (Queensland) site register

1987 1vol; maps

In Queensland identifying archaeological sites that are considered to be of local, regional or national significance and thus worthy of special preservation has, to date, been an informal process. This report seeks to formalise the process by developing a set of physical boundaries that can be used to assess archaeological significance at the regional level in Queensland. (Au)

[882640]

253

D Lambert, G K Ward (ed) (1989)**Conserving Australian rock art: a manual for site managers***Canberra, Aboriginal Studies Press, 1989 Institute report series (Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies), ISBN 0855752106 x, 102p; illus*

From the time a rock painting or engraving is finished, deterioration sets in, and in the absence of maintenance by the traditional owners, the image rapidly declines. This manual outlines the major problems and conservation techniques presently used. These problems include water wash, salt damage, frost damage, dust, soil and plant cover, animal and insect attack, vandalism and visitor impact. Site monitoring is also described. (Au, JD)

[900351]

254

D Lewis, D B Rose (1985)**Some ethical issues in archaeology: a methodology of consultation in Northern Australia***Australian Aboriginal studies, 1985, no1:37-44*

The authors purport that the methodology outlined in this paper is applicable throughout the north-west Northern Territory and could be a successful procedure throughout the north and centre of the N.T. They outline the importance of consultation as morally and socially essential and then the stages through the methodology. (CW)

[892119]

255

D Lewis, D Cooper (1986)**Three dimensional maps and Aboriginal site recording***Australian Aboriginal studies, 1986, no2:66-68*

In cases where site visits (the ideal site recording method) are not possible, difficulties can arise with the use of conventional two dimensional maps which are not easily read by Aborigines. The authors constructed three dimensional, vertically exaggerated models and found that they proved highly effective in eliciting information when used with some care. (JS)

[880212]

256

I McBryde (1986)**Australia's once and future archaeology***Archaeology in Oceania, 1986, 21(1):13-28*

A paper addressing a number of problems, especially the development of archaeological approaches to the Aboriginal past, and whether these approaches have led archaeologists into new, distinctive concepts or methodologies. A discussion on developing political and ethical questions now facing archaeologists, and a survey of the impact of conservation issues and the developing field of public archaeology. (Au, CW)

[890222]

257

F D McCarthy (ed) (1970)**Aboriginal antiquities in Australia: their nature and presentation***Canberra, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1970 Australian Aboriginal studies no22, 188p; illus, maps*

The first ten papers deal with the range of antiquities and cover all Australian states and the Northern Territory. Section 2 on deterioration and conservation, presents six papers on natural and human causes of deterioration and problems in conservation of sites and of anthropological material. Section 3 discusses legislation, a voluntary organization, tourism and education. (CW)

[891189]

258

D R Moore (1975)**Monuments conservation: the overseas example***The preservation of Australia's Aboriginal heritage National Seminar on Aboriginal Antiquities in Australia (1972: Canberra) Canberra, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1975 Prehistory and material culture series no 11; Australian Aboriginal studies no 54, ISBN 0855750456 p101-103*

This paper summarises an overseas study of conservation of ethnographic material in museums and the means of preserving rock art. This program was chosen in an attempt to find solutions to these problems in New South Wales. Federal government assistance is called for in areas of training, study and research for protection of Aboriginal sites. A program of multidisciplinary research and analysis is necessary so that all possible measures to alleviate natural erosion and decay are taken as soon as possible. (Au, LT)

[881777]

259

D Morrissey (1986)**Training Aboriginal community site curators***Archaeology at ANZAAS Canberra G K Ward (ed) Canberra, Canberra Archaeological Society, 1986 p227-231*

Tranby Aboriginal College is working to provide appropriate training for members of Aboriginal communities and land councils who are to act for their organisations in protecting Aboriginal sites. (Au, HP)

[870793]

260

J Mulvaney (1989)**Aboriginal Australia; custodianship or ownership; a reflection on the National Estate***Heritage news, Feb 1989, 11(4):11-12 (Excerpt from paper One and divided continent: reflections on our National Estate June 1988)*

The author considers the vexed questions relating to Aboriginal ownership of their own cultural heritage and how this will affect current scientific research. (MS)

[890815]

261

J Mulvaney (1989)**Reflections on the Murray Black Collection***Australian natural history, 1989, 23(1):66-73*

The reburial of Aboriginal remains is a controversial and emotional issue. This article argues that the study of a continent's past cannot be the racial monopoly of Aborigines, which would occur if remains dating back thousands of generations were to be reburied. The Murray Black Collection comprising human bones accumulated from the Murray-Darling Basin, is used to illustrate the issue. (Au, LT)

[892143]

262

The new science: archaeology (1987)*Natuni, Winter 1987, no6:6-7*

Taphonomy is a field of research which considers the overall environmental causes which lead to the presence of relics at particular sites. Application of this new form of study to Australian prehistory at Lake Mungo by Wilfrid Shawcross is discussed. (Au, LT)

[891794]

263

New South Wales. Parliament. Legislative Assembly. Select Committee upon Aborigines, M F Keane (Chair) (1981)**Final report from the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly upon Aborigines, part 1: report and minutes of proceedings***[Sydney], 1981 xxiii, 479p; map*

The Select Committee has examined and reports on the causes of the socioeconomic deprivations suffered by the New South Wales Aboriginal citizens, particularly those related to housing, health, education, employment, welfare and culture. The effectiveness of current federal/ state arrangements for Aboriginal matters have also been examined. A section is included on Aboriginal culture and the management, preservation and control of Aboriginal cultural heritage. (Au, LT)

[892486]

264

C Pearson (1975)**Conservation needs in the field**

The preservation of Australia's Aboriginal heritage National Seminar on Aboriginal Antiquities in Australia (1972: Canberra) Canberra, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1975 Prehistory and material culture series no 11; Australian Aboriginal studies no 54, ISBN 0855750456 p95-101

In this paper the author comments on the literature in relation to conservation in the field at an archaeological excavation, then conservation in the laboratory. Finally rock paintings are discussed. The author details his view of the problems in Western Australia and how he proposes they should be investigated. (Au)

[881776]

265

M P Pickering (1983)**Non-salvage, salvage***Archaeology at ANZAAS 1983 Perth, Western Australian Museum, 1983 p309-316; illus*

In 1982 a project was undertaken at several archaeological sites near Roebourne WA affected by development of the Harding River Dam site. This paper describes the methods and procedures used in recording and analysis of artefacts and discusses their application, results and adequacy in a field situation. (Au, LT)

[890629]

266

G L Pretty (1986)**Australian history at Roonka***Journal of the Historical Society of South Australia, 1986, no14:107-122*

The adoption of a new approach, refinements of excavation techniques, the use of radiometric dating and interdisciplinary cooperation have helped to give some of the human qualities more usually associated with historical investigation to archaeological interpretation of the prehistoric burial site. From the physical evidence at the site are constructed some of the social customs associated with mortuary practice. The potential of the methodology is also discussed. (Au, JS)

[871229]

267

Queensland. Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement (1983)**The archaeological component of environmental impact studies: results of a seminar/workshop held at the Archaeology Branch.. 24 March 1983***Brisbane, DAIA, 1983 v, 45p (Cover title)*

Management procedures and professional standards are discussed. Aboriginal involvement is examined in terms of consultation, the level of input required from Aborigines and the benefits flowing to them. The proposed structure for environmental impact studies in Queensland is presented. (LT)

[890238]

268

N Richardson (1988)**The archaeological component of environmental impact studies in Queensland: a review of reports produced from 1975 to 1984***Brisbane, Department of Community Services, 1988 95p; illus*

This is a review of EIS reports prepared for the Archaeology Branch, under the Queensland *Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act*. A review is made of the cultural resource management literature and a list of essential characteristics is compiled. The author then reviews reports held by the branch and evaluates the standards of Queensland EIS reports. Suggestions are made to alleviate problems the author has found. (MS)

[890033]

269

L Rivett (1978)**Photogrammetry: its potential application to problems in Australian archaeology**

Conservation of rock art International Workshop on the Conservation of Rock Art (1977: Perth) Sydney, Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material, 1978 ISBN 0959737154 p15-21; illus

In this paper the author's aim is to suggest areas where photogrammetry may be able to make a useful contribution to Australian archaeology. Applications include registration of sites, special aerial photography, recording stone arrangements, rock art sites. (Au, LT)

[881421]

270

R P Robins, G L Walsh (1979)**Burial cylinders: the essence of a dilemma in public archaeology**

Australian archaeology, 1979, no9:62-76

An examination of the basic problems in the management of Aboriginal burial cylinders, and to test the effective policy methods for the protection of this archaeological resource. (CW)

[890516]

271

R R Robins (1983)**This widow land: an evaluation of public archaeology in Queensland using Moreton Island as a case study**

[Brisbane], University of Queensland, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, 1983 xvi, 280 leaves; illus, maps, photos; [M A Thesis]

The author proposes that problem oriented research rather than descriptive site recording is necessary to effectively manage Queensland's archaeological resource. Moreton Island is used as a case study and the question of its archaeological significance placed within the framework of current significance assessment in Queensland. (Au, LT)

[891212]

272

A Rosenfeld (1987)**Rock art and archaeology**

Archaeometry: further Australasian studies W R Ambrose (ed), J M Mummery (ed) Canberra, Australian National University. Department of Prehistory, 1987 ISBN 0731500407 p19-27

The parameters to be defined in order to use rock art data in archaeological interpretations are examined. The way in which research which has been directed at solving problems of preservation is directly relevant to archaeological application is demonstrated. (Au, LT)

[891104]

273

Seminar recommendations (1975)

The preservation of Australia's Aboriginal heritage National Seminar on Aboriginal Antiquities in Australia (1972: Canberra) Canberra, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1975 Prehistory and material culture series no 11; Australian Aboriginal studies no 54, ISBN 0855750456 p112-123

Seminar recommendations are presented. These include the proposal that the Australian government could play a vital role in preserving and developing Aboriginal monuments, antiquities and sites by undertaking suggested programs. Existing legislation is summarised and required legislation suggested. Recommendations are given for administration, site recording, cultural tourism, Aboriginal involvement, mining and conservation, antiquities conservation. (Au, LT)

[881778]

274

M A Smith (1988)**The pattern and timing of prehistoric settlement in Central Australia**

Armidale NSW, University of New England, 1988 343p; illus, maps, photos; [PhD thesis]

Evidence is presented showing that the central part of the arid zone was occupied by 20,000 yrs BP and that subsequent settlement has not been as stable as portrayed elsewhere. In particular, evidence indicates a substantial increase in population at about 1400-1600 yrs BP. The core of the thesis comprises a series of excavation reports presenting details of the stratigraphy, chronology and sequence of occupation at 16 sites. (Au, LT)

[900557]

275

W J Snelson, M E Sullivan, N D Preece (1986)**Nundera Point: an experiment in stabilising a foredune shell midden**

Australian archaeology, Dec 1986, no23:25-41 (A summary version of this paper occurs in Australian ranger bulletin 1986, 4(1):14-15)

Results of an experiment to stabilise a scientifically important Aboriginal shell midden eroding out of a coastal foredune at Nundera Point NSW are presented. (Au, LT)

[890909]

276

South Australia. Department of Environment and Planning, J Bramley, P Fitzpatrick, V Potezny (1987)**Guide to the South Australian Aboriginal site forms**

(Adelaide), DEP, 1987 36p; illus

The Aboriginal Heritage Branch in the South Australian Department of Environment and Planning has devised nine site forms to cater for various broad categories of Aboriginal sites. These categories include archaeological deposits, arrangements, burials, engravings, historic, myth/ ceremonial, paintings, quarries, and scarred trees. The report provides instructions for completing the site forms. (ET)
[882111]

277

J Stockton, P Stevenson (1984)

Surveys and cultural resource management in Australia

Australian archaeology, 1984, no18:72-77

Some suggestions and questions concerning archaeology and cultural resource management in Australia in relation to contract research, and the nature, extent and significance of archaeological resources. (CW)

[890505]

278

K M Sullivan, New South Wales. National Parks and Wildlife Service (1986)

Negotiation, game theory and cultural resource management

Australian archaeology, Jun 1986, no22:36-44

The application of negotiation and game theory processes to protection and management of Aboriginal sites by the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service is reviewed. (LT)

[890181]

279

M E Sullivan (1989)

Recording shell midden sites

Sites and bytes: recording Aboriginal places in Australia J Flood (ed), I Johnson (ed), S Sullivan (ed) Canberra, AGPS, 1989 Special Australian heritage publication series no8, ISBN 0644075961 p49-53

Shell middens are defined, types of information recorded about them listed and the uses to which this information can be put discussed. (JG)

[892500]

280

S Sullivan (1983)

The Interim Aboriginal Sites Committee in NSW: communication between archaeologists and Aborigines

Archaeology at ANZAAS 1983 Perth, Western Australian Museum, 1983 p322-328

This paper discusses the history of the present Aboriginal Sites Committee of the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service, its rationale, procedures, results and plans for the future. The reason for presenting this paper was to provide a case study of formalised communication between archaeologists and Aborigines. (Au)

[890631]

281

S Sullivan (1983)

Making a discovery: the finding and reporting of Aboriginal sites

Australian field archaeology: a guide to techniques G Connah (ed) 3rd ed Canberra, 1983 ISBN 0855751363 p1-9; illus, photos

Simple guidelines are outlined for those interested in basic Aboriginal site survey work. A brief description of site registers existing in each state is presented and an explanation of types of sites and their relative significance given. Preparation of descriptions of sites, settings and locations is explained. Methods, personnel, equipment and time involved in site survey work are examined with a survey at Mangrove Creek NSW included as a case study. (LT)

[900023]

282

S Sullivan (1985)

The custodianship of Aboriginal sites in southeastern Australia

Who owns the past? I McBryde (ed) Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1985 ISBN 0195547381 p139-156

Growing awareness that Aboriginal sites should be valued for more than their archaeological or research interests is seen as a factor in increasing the custodial role of Aboriginal groups in site management. Some of the conflicts between archaeologists' and Aboriginal views of sites and customs, and ways to overcome them are discussed. (JS)

[870641]

283

S Sullivan (1985)

Aboriginal site interpretation: some considerations

ACT heritage seminars (1985: Canberra) A.C.T. Heritage Committee Canberra, the Committee, 1985 ISBN 0642097208 (set) vol3:11-22

The paper outlines the particular characteristics of Aboriginal sites which might bear on their interpretation. It considers some characteristics of the ACT which might be relevant to local site interpretation, and provides some guidelines for consideration in the preparation of an Aboriginal sites interpretation plan for the ACT. (Au)

[871651]

284

S Sullivan (1986)

Aboriginal sites and the law

Planning for Aboriginal site management: a handbook for local government planners A Ross Sydney, National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1986 p52-60

This paper presents the legislative and policy framework within which planning for Aboriginal site management operates. The Burra Charter, which sets out requirements regarding conservation practice, is included in an appendix. (Au, JG)

[871526]

285

Victoria Archaeological Survey (1977)**A planners' and developers' guide to Victorian archaeological sites***[Melbourne], 1977 22p; maps, photos*

The purpose of this booklet is to encourage and assist planners and developers in both private and public sectors to recognise Aboriginal archaeological sites and the need for their preservation. A summary of each of the various types of Aboriginal relics is presented along with Victorian site distribution maps. (Au, LT)

[900020]

286

G Walsh (1989)**Art, burial and other sites in the central Queensland sandstone belt: recording and computerization**

Sites and bytes: recording Aboriginal places in Australia J Flood (ed), I Johnson (ed), S Sullivan (ed) Canberra, AGPS, 1989 Special Australian heritage publication series no8, ISBN 0644075961 p54-127

The chapter discusses facets of a joint Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service and Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies recording program known as the Central Highlands Management Project which commenced in 1979. Site recording techniques and methods developed are discussed together with their successes and failures. Examples of recording forms are included. (Au, JG)

[900001]

287

G Ward (1981)**An alternative view of the evaluation of the 'significance' of a site: extended abstract of paper presented to Cultural Resource Management Symposium at [ANZAAS Congress, Brisbane, 1981]**

[Canberra], Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, [1981] 5 leaves

A scheme for evaluating the various possible types of significance of an Aboriginal site is advanced. The basis of the scheme is the question 'why was the site recorded?' A copy of the site recording form is included. (Au, LT)

[891615]

288

G Ward (1983)**Archaeology and legislation in Australia**

Australian archaeology: a guide to field techniques G Connah (ed) Canberra, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1983 p18-42

This chapter provides an outline for archaeologists and members of the public to the various sets of legislation in force in each of the Australian states. (Au)

[891965]

289

G Ward (1989)**Site forms, computerized indices and confidentiality**

Sites and bytes: recording Aboriginal places in Australia J Flood (ed), I Johnson (ed), S Sullivan (ed) Canberra, AGPS, 1989 Special Australian heritage publication series no8, ISBN 0644075961 p169-179

The chapter discusses the information resources collected and maintained by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, along with the objectives of the resources and some of the constraints under which it is developed and maintained, particularly that of confidentiality. Examples of three field forms are included. (JG)

[900007]

290

G Washington (1975)**Australia's tourist potential**

The preservation of Australia's Aboriginal heritage National Seminar on Aboriginal Antiquities in Australia (1972: Canberra) Canberra, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1975 Prehistory and material culture series no 11; Australian Aboriginal studies no 54, ISBN 0855750456 p48-51

This paper discusses the increase in world tourism and Australia's position as a tourist destination. Transport technology already provides the means for tourists to reach remote locations. A call is made for tourist facilities to be included as part of the conservation of Aboriginal sites. With proper management programmes this should ensure protection of such sites. (Au, LT)

[881765]

291

P White, R Lampert (1989)**Campsites at Hawker Lagoon**

Aboriginal heritage newsletter, Dec 1989, no29:5-10

Archaeologists working at Hawker Lagoon, a canegrass swamp in Wilson Valley SA are finding that the valley has been used as a camping place for at least 15,000 years. Some of their methods and experiments are explained. (MP)

[900487]

292

D Witter (1977)**Survey methods and Victorian archaeology**

Melbourne, 1977 Record (Victoria Archaeological Survey) no1, p80-102

A paper dealing with theory, definitions and discussions on a number of aspects important to surveying. Outlines opportunistic and standardization procedures, environmental and physiographic situations, archaeological formation, site assemblage, methods of comparability, methodology, and public and research archaeology. (CW)

[890544]

293

R Wright (1986)**Changing faces of Australian archaeology: the need to get permission**

Archaeology at ANZAAS Canberra ANZAAS Congress (54th: 1984: Australian National University). Section 25A (Archaeology) Canberra, Canberra Archaeological Society, 1986 p241-244

The interaction between detached archaeological research and the need to obtain permission to conduct such inquiry is examined. Aspects discussed include funding, state authorities, landholders, Aborigines, academics and consultation. (Au, LT) [891975]

294

A.C.T. Heritage Committee (1985)**ACT heritage seminars (1984: Canberra)***Canberra, 1985 ISBN 0642097208; ISBN 0642097216; ISBN 0642097224 3 vols*

Two public seminars were held to provide a focus for discussion about important heritage issues and to provide input to the ACT Heritage Study. Subjects included the philosophy of conservation, history of the ACT, prehistoric and historic sites, the planned city, urban design, establishing cultural significance, heritage registers, conservation plans and areas, resources and results, and interpretation of heritage. (HP)

[871212]

295

J Allen (1970)**Early colonial archaeology***Aboriginal antiquities in Australia: their nature and preservation F D McCarthy (ed) Canberra, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1970 Australian Aboriginal studies no22, p99-101*

A comment on the formative stages of historical archaeology in Australia. (CW)

[891967]

296

R Allom (1980)**Gathering and using evidence of a building's structural history***Architectural conservation in the tropics... [Darwin, NTA (NT)], 1980 p137-154*

The paper stresses the importance of gathering all the information regarding a site and building before commencing any conservation or restoration work. It looks at sources of information and means of gathering evidence of a building's structural history. (Au, JG)

[882464]

297

R Allom (1983)**Regional overview of historic places: summary of papers and discussion in session 2***Protecting the past for the future M Bourke (ed), M Lewis (ed), B Saini (ed) Canberra, Australian Government Publishing Service, 1983 p117-119*

A summary paper outlining the common issues raised in the session of this conference dealing with documentation, protection and implementation. (CW)

[882525]

298

G Anderson (1988)**The Australian heritage and the future of fire regulations***Architecture Australia, Jan 1988, 77(1):66-67*

The development of materials and methods for the restoration and preservation of historic buildings is a major responsibility of the National Building Technology Centre. In this article the author discusses how the preservation of our heritage is shaping the building regulations of the future. (Au) [881301]

299

B Aniansson (1988)**Stopping our cultural heritage from crumbling***Acid magazine, Mar 1988, 6:14-17*

Fast and vigorous action to cut emissions of destructive air pollutants has to be taken, otherwise it will be too late to rescue irreplaceable historic and cultural monuments and artefacts in Europe. (Au) [890205]

300

R Apperly, R Irving, P Reynolds, S Mitchell (photographer) (1989)**A pictorial guide to identifying Australian architecture: styles and terms from 1785 to the present***Sydney, Angus and Robertson, 1989 ISBN 0207162018 297p; illus (Bibliography p286-288)*

Australia's built environment is divided into six periods: Old Colonial, Victorian, Federation, Inter-War, Post-War, and Late Twentieth Century. These are subdivided into style categories. Each style is described, illustrated and its geographical spread is covered. A summary of characteristics forms a checklist of keys to the style and its major practitioners are listed. The book provides the means to easily identify and classify buildings. Indexes cover people, firms and institutions; and places. (OH)

[900580]

301

Archaeological pattern recognition: an example from the British colonial system (1977)*Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 Studies in archaeology, ISBN 0126241600 p427-443*

This study demonstrates how sponsor goals and archaeological goals can both be achieved through a testing of ideas about the past through the archaeological process of pattern recognition. The example presented uses archaeological remains from the British colonial system as revealed at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. (Au, LT)

[892484]

302

I Armstrong (1989)**Cultural landscapes: managing for change?**

Cultural landscapes: papers presented at the Australian ICOMOS seminar on Cultural Landscapes held at Lanyon Homestead ACT, 12-13 November 1988 Historic environment, 1989, 7(2):9-15

An appropriate methodology for the assessment of cultural landscapes exists, consistent with the Burra Charter and guidelines. The author argues that landscape must be seen as a unity, not in dichotomous terms such as 'natural' versus 'cultural'. It is dynamic and should be understood and managed in the context of the factors which created it. (MP) [900205]

303

J Ashurst, N Ashurst (1988)**Practical building conservation**

London, Gower Technical Press, 1988 English heritage technical handbook, ISBN 029139745X 5vols; illus

Each of the five volumes comprising this handbook covers an aspect of building conservation from the recognition and diagnosis of problems, through various mechanical and chemical cleaning methods to the repair and replacement of elements of structures. The authors emphasise the practical orientation of their work. The materials discussed are stone masonry (vol1), brick, terracotta and earth (vol2), mortars, plasters and renders (vol3), metals (vol4), and wood, glass and resins (vol5). (JD) [900219]

304

J Atchison (1988)**Maps, local history and place names**

Interpreting the historical landscape Royal Australian Historical Society Conference with Affiliated Societies (1 1987: Tamworth Sydney, 1988 ISBN 0909954232 p25-36

The value of maps to the local historian is the focus of this paper with emphasis placed on the availability of a wide range of types of maps from the various mapping authorities. The use of maps in reconstructing landscapes is explained with the Warrah Creek valley used for illustration. Discussion of the development of a uniform policy on use of indigenous place names concludes the paper. (LT) [900488]

305

R L Austin (1988)**Adaptive reuse: issues and case studies in building preservation**

New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1988 ISBN 0442208154 139p; illus

This book presents a series of articles by architects who have met the challenges inherent in building conservation projects. Designers discuss theories and philosophies of adaptive reuse and give examples of preservation versus refurbishing, moving houses, and the context of adaptive reuse. Seven case studies are included. (Au) [900387]

306

Australia ICOMOS (1981)**The Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter)**

Lilyfield, ICOMOS, 1981 1vol

A charter designed to provide guidelines to all agencies, both government and non-government, involved with the conservation and preservation of monuments, antiquities and sites. (CW) [890836]

307

Australia. Committee of Inquiry into the National Estate, R M Hope (1974)**Report of the National Estate**

Canberra, AGPS, 1974 415p; illus

The Committee was established to investigate the nature and state of the National Estate, the measures which are/should be adopted, the role of the Commonwealth Government and appropriate levels and means of funding. Over 650 submissions were received and public discussions were held. The report provides a definition of the National Estate, a review of its condition, the constitutional, existing and new roles of the government, analysis of taxation considerations, and an examination of the importance of education and the voluntary sector. Recommendations led to the establishment of the Australian Heritage Commission. (JS) [870735]

308

Australian Garden History Society (1983)**Historic gardens in Australia: guidelines for the preparation of conservation plans**

Edgecliff NSW, Australian Garden History Society, 1983 ISBN 0959211608 16p; illus

Guidelines on establishing the existing nature and condition of the garden, urgent action, research comprising accurate historical study and detailed site analysis, assessment of heritage significance, conservation policy and constraints, proposals and plans, implementation, maintenance, review and relevant publications. (CW) [882529]

309

Australian Heritage Commission, D G Yencken (chairman) (1982)**The National Estate in 1981**

Canberra, AGPS, 1982 ISBN 0642068496 x, 225p; illus (Also published as Australia's National Estate: the role of the Commonwealth in 1985)

At the end of the term of the first Chairman and many of the original Commissioners, this report is a review of progress made in the protection of the National Estate since the Hope Committee. It covers the work of the Australian Heritage Commission, including the *Register of the National Estate* and its information role, financial and legislative aspects, the role of nongovernment organisations, and developments and problems in the three National Estate categories. (JS) [870737]

310

Australian Heritage Commission, D G Yencken (Chairman) (1985)

Australia's National Estate: the role of the Commonwealth

Canberra, AGPS, 1985 Special Australian heritage publication series no 1, ISBN 0644040793 x, 225p; illus (Previously published in 1982 as The National Estate in 1981)

At the end of the term of the first Chairman and many of the original Commissioners, this report is a review of progress made in the protection of the National Estate since the Hope Committee. It covers the work of the Australian Heritage Commission, including the *Register of the National Estate* and its information role, financial and legislative aspects, the role of nongovernment organisations, and developments and problems in the three National Estate categories. (JS)

[870736]

311

Australian Heritage Commission (1987)

Cultural landscapes

Canberra, AHC, 1987 Background notes (Australian Heritage Commission), 34, 9p

'Cultural landscapes' are now being nominated for entry on the *Register of the National Estate*. This paper defines the concept and its origins and discusses the criteria which may be used to assess the suitability of such places for the Register. (ET)

[882360]

312

The Australian Museum: extension (1989)

Architecture Australia, Nov 1989, 78(10):56-57

This free-standing extension is set within an enclosure of buildings dating from 1846 yet is functionally linked to it. It is set back from the stone perimeter walls to incorporate service routes, circulation ramps and bridges. (Au)

[900614]

313

Australian National University. Department of Adult Education, Australian Council of National Trusts (1967)

Historic preservation in Australia: proceedings of a seminar [held at the Australian National University] 11-13 Aug 1967

Canberra, ANU, 1967 1vol

Papers presented by Robin Boyd on the future of our past, on the preservation of Commonwealth-owned buildings and structures, the preservation of State Government buildings in NSW, and the responsibility for the preservation of historic buildings. (HC)

[871622]

314

Australian National University. Department of Adult Education, Australian Council of National Trusts (1968)

Preservation of urban landscapes in Australia: proceedings of a seminar [held at the Australian National University, Canberra] 16-18 Aug 1968

Canberra, ANU, 1968 1vol

Papers presented on why we should save old buildings, on the preservation of the town of Richmond (Tas) and the renewal of Paddington. Background papers were prepared by the National Trust in each state listing towns and townscapes worthy of preservation. (HC)

[871546]

315

D Bairstow, A Wilson (1988)

A day in the field is worth two in the lab

Research bulletin (Australian Society for Historical Archaeology) no10, Autumn 1988:4p

Interpretation of structural evidence remaining on the site of the manager's house of the former Newcastle Copper Company was considered risky, as so little remained. It was decided to use the program developed for the analysis of the Regentville project to assist in this project, and the tentative identification of structures on site was confirmed. The program was also useful in reducing the ratio of laboratory to field time, including report writing time. Integration of data collection, processing, analysis and interpretation is the key to this improved performance. (JS)

[881291]

316

D Baker (1983)

Living with the past: the historic environment

Bedford, Great Britain, D. Baker, 1983 174p

Most aspects of the built environment are examined. Comments on surveys and registers, the use and misuse of relics, pressures on the buried and built environments, legislative provisions of the UK for the protection of cultural heritage, administrative structures, and concludes with principles and practice of conservation. (CW)

[890573]

317

W H Barr, Meldrum Burrows and Partners (1976)

Infill development

Urban conservation: proceedings of a seminar conducted at the University of Melbourne (25 Feb 1976: Melbourne) M Lewis (ed), A Blake (ed) Melbourne, 1976 Urban conservation working papers no 9, p107-117

The author discusses appropriate methods for developing or infilling vacant sites and spaces behind existing facades in conservation areas. (HP)

[871549]

318

P Bayer (1988)**Art deco source book: a visual reference to a decorative style 1920-1940***Oxford, Shaidon, 1988 ISBN 0714825352 192p*

This source book covers through word and picture aspects of Art Deco, including its influence on furniture and interiors, metalwork and silver, ceramics, glass, architecture, painting and sculpture and graphics. (Au, RM)

[900563]

319

E Beasley (1986)**Reviewing new construction projects in historic areas: procedures for local preservation commissions***Boston USA, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1986 28p*

This book presents guidelines for new construction projects in historic areas. It is aimed at local preservation commissions to help members make judgements to preserve the distinguishing characteristics of the district, while allowing expressions of change and adaptation. (RM)

[881564]

320

S P Berg (1988)**Fairsted: documenting and preserving a historic landscape***APT bulletin, 1988, 20(1):40-49*

Frederick Law Olmstead was a preeminent American landscape architect. His life and work are represented at *Fairsted*, a suburban haven offering the tranquility of the country and proximity to the city. In 1980 *Fairsted* was designated a national historic site. While *Fairsted* is a relatively small American property, the preservation issues raised have much broader implications. What sources and techniques are used to document a historic landscape? How can landscape integrity be assessed? What preservation and management issues arise?

This article provides some guidelines for landscape architects and historians dealing with the assessment and preservation of historic landscapes. (MS)

[882416]

321

C Betteridge (1986)**Federation gardens***Conservation of Federation houses Heritage Council of New South Wales 5th ed Sydney, 1986 ISBN 0724065105 p43-117; illus, photos (b&w)*

An overview of the gardens of the Federation period is presented. This leads to discussion of restoration or recreation of Federation gardens. A list of plants available to gardeners of the period in Sydney is included as well as a list of addresses of specialist societies, plant interest groups and nurseries. (LT)

[890871]

322

A Bickford (1981)**The patina of nostalgia***Australian archaeology, 1981, no13:1-7*

A paper discussing the question of significance in relation to historic sites, especially the problem of assessing representativeness. It also discusses the interpretation of sites and buildings. (CW)

[890575]

323

D Birkholz (1987)**The role of marine surveys in maritime preservation***APT bulletin, 1987, 9(1):44-45; illus*

The author admits to the lack of standards in the general marine surveying field. This results in a wide variation in the quality and the emphasis of marine surveys. Given this situation, recommendations are outlined on what elements constitute a good survey, and what to look for in a surveyor. (Au, MS)

[871607]

324

J Birmingham (ed), I Jack (ed), D Jeans (ed) (1983)**Industrial archaeology in Australia: rural industry***Victoria, Heinemann, 1983 191p; figs, refs*

This volume describes and analyses the physical remains of frontier industries which provisioned and allowed communication between isolated settlers and settlements. It also examines the wide range of techniques for investigating and interpreting the evidence to place industries in their wider social and technological context. (Au)

[890143]

325

J Birmingham (1984)**Assessment of the industrial heritage***Historical archaeology and conservation philosophy M Pearson (ed), H Temple (ed) Sydney, Heritage Council of NSW, 1984 p 28-34*

A paper discussing the imbalance and very selective preservation/ conservation towards the visually grand, beautiful or elitist sites/ places. Also the role for a planned and structural approach to the conservation of industrial sites, structures and complexes of national and/ or local significance. (CW)

[890105]

326

J Birmingham (ed), D Bairstow (ed), Australian Society for Historical Archaeology (1987)**Papers in Australian historical archaeology***Sydney, ASHA, 1987 ISBN 0909797137 163p; illus*

This publication contains over 20 papers relating to the excavation of artefacts and historical documentation in Australia, which were originally published to the Society's newsletters starting from the early 1970's onwards. They reflect the current interest shown again in active archaeology which had begun in the late 60s and 70s. (MS)

[891973]

327

J Birmingham (1988)

The refuse of Empire: international perspectives on urban colonial rubbish

Archaeology and colonisation: Australia in the wider context Conference of the Australian Society for Historical Archaeology (7th:1987:Sydney) [Sydney], The Society, 1988 p149-171; map

A major concern in current Australian historical archaeology is the interpretation of artefacts and their integration into larger archaeological research designs which aim to answer specific historical questions. Relevant work of the Alexandria Urban Archaeology Program in Virginia US is discussed. (LT)

[891558]

328

S Blair (1989)

Heritage places and heritage significance

Bridging the gap: national issues in local history P Ashton (ed) Sydney, RAHS, 1989 ISBN 909954291 p20-27

The author argues that academic historians in Australia have undervalued the significance of place in the national consciousness. This is not the case with local historical societies which often make the conservation of historic places a cornerstone of their activities. The concept of National Estate and the role of the Heritage Commission and the *Register of the National Estate* are also discussed. (JD)

[900213]

329

A M Blake (1976)

The state of the art: urban conservation in Victoria

Urban conservation M Lewis, A Blake eds Melbourne, University of Melbourne, [1976?] National Estate project, 130; Urban conservation working papers, no9, p1-15

The results of a survey between December 1975 and February 1976 are presented in this paper. Fourteen groups with experience in urban conservation projects since 1970 provided details on their study methodology, analytical approach and types of action recommended. General trends are extrapolated from the survey. (JS)

[870275]

330

C Bond (ed), H Ramsay (ed) (1978)

Preserving historic Adelaide

Adelaide, Rigby, 1978 ISBN 0727008765 172p

In this book eleven authors consider the question of why old buildings should be preserved, identify historically valuable Adelaide buildings, and make suggestions for a workable conservation policy. The articles are supported by over a hundred photographs and sketches. (HP)

[870679]

331

M Bourke (1983)

National surveys and records

Protecting the past for the future M Bourke (ed), M Lewis (ed), B Saini (ed) Canberra, Australian Government Publishing Service, 1983 p122-130

Examines three issues, (i) to know as much as possible on a comparative basis about the heritage resources in a particular region before any conservation action is contemplated, (ii) an inventory as an essential part in the process of public education, (iii) the need to advise developers whose actions may inadvertently threaten sites. (CW)

[882507]

332

M Bourke (ed), M Lewis (ed), B Saini (ed), UNESCO Regional Conference on Historic Places (May 1983: Sydney) (1983)

Protecting the past for the future

Canberra, Australian Government Publishing Service, 1983 250p

Principle topics covered include conservation: a regional point of view; conservation of historic places: a regional perspective; examples of regional overviews from abroad; methods of documentation; processes of protection (legislation, planning, etc); implementation; and physical conservation. (CW)

[882519]

333

P Boyer (1985)

Chasing rainbows at Port Arthur

Papers and proceedings (Tasmanian Historical Research Association), 1985, 32(2):45-55

An assessment of goals of the Port Arthur conservation and management plan, a complex project which had to incorporate the process of re-formulating theoretical frameworks. (CW)

[890561]

334

J Broadbent (1980)

Restoring an historic garden

Proceedings of the Garden History conference (1st: 1980: Melbourne) Melbourne, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 1980 ISSN 07062472 p54-58; illus

- This paper details the restoration efforts on the gardens of two important historic homes. The first is *Clarendon* in Tasmania and the second is *Aberglasslyn* at Maitland in the Hunter Valley. The author argues for the necessity to research fully the history of the garden but concedes that in the absence of full details one must use a simple contemporary design which complements the original one. (MS) [871875]
- 335**
N Brouwer (1987)
The role of historical research in documenting historic vessels
APT bulletin, 1987, 9(1):40-43; illus
 The author argues the need for careful and full documentation to be carried out on any historic vessel. This documentation can be divided into two major areas. One is the recording which deals with the information that is embodied in the artefact itself. The other area, research, draws upon information about the artefact available from other sources. The author discusses how both elements should be approached and provides a case study example using the sailing ship *Wavertree* in New York. (Au, MS) [871608]
- 336**
R A Buchanan (1989)
History and heritage: the development of industrial archaeology in Britain
The public historian, Winter 1989, 11(1):5-16
 Industrial archaeology of the kind that often goes hand in hand with the heritage and tourist industry may be accused of trivialising historical evidence. This article discusses the discipline in five categories: the whole landscape, settlement patterns, transport systems, structures, and artefacts. The relation of industrial archaeology to academic history is discussed. (JD) [891371]
- 337**
O M Bullock (1983)
The restoration manual: an illustrated guide to the preservation and restoration of old buildings
New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1983 182p; figs
 The purpose of this manual is to outline the procedure which should be followed in the execution of a commission to 'restore' a building. A sourcebook in methodological procedures. Examples are drawn from the USA and Canada. (CW) [890577]
- 338**
A Cardinal (1989)
La conservation du patrimoine dans les centres-villes anciens du Quebec, contrainte ou potentiel inexploite? Le cas de Trois-Rivieres
Plan Canada, Sep 1989, 29(5):25-32
- A revitalization project for Quebec focussed on restructuring the city core rather than reconstructing it. A major portion of the available subsidies was allocated directly to commercial establishment for the renovation of their facades. The operation was a great success due to the involvement of residents, downtown employees and visitors. (Au, RM) [900106]
- 339**
J Carpenter (1983)
The conservation of shipwreck artefacts in the field
Proceedings of the second southern hemisphere conference on maritime archaeology W Jeffery (ed), J Amess (ed) Adelaide, Department of Environment and Planning, 1983 p411-419; appendix p423-429
 On site conservation is vital to the marine archaeologist because very few materials can be raised from water without disintegration or loss. Wet storage is usually preferable. Accelerated corrosion must be prevented. Registration, drawing and packaging are also necessary, as is laboratory follow-up. (JD) [891148]
- 340**
K Carr (1988)
The case against static preservation
Conflict and reconciliation: the future of our historic churches J Henwood (ed), T Hazell (ed) Melbourne, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 1988 p17-22
 The author considers that church buildings reflect the needs of the congregation and should be allowed to evolve rather than being kept as monuments to a past age. (RM) [891662]
- 341**
D M Cash, Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited, Victoria. Historic Buildings Council, Victoria. Ministry for Planning and Environment (1989)
The Gothic Bank of Collins Street: as perfect as possible
Melbourne, Historic Buildings Council, Ministry for Planning and Environment and ANZ Bank, 1989 28p; photos (47 refs)
 This booklet describes the 'Gothic Bank' on the northeast corner of Collins and Queen Streets, built between 1883 and 1887 to the design of William Wardell for the English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank. The ES+A Bank merged with ANZ Bank in 1970 and the 'Gothic Bank' branch of ANZ is one of the largest branches of any bank in Australia. The ANZ Bank describes it as a monument to a golden era in banking and is the heritage of all Australians. (RM) [900539]

342

D Cassidy, Australian Council of National Trusts (1983)**A report on a study of fire protection of historic buildings***[Sydney?] the Council, Jun 1983 109p*

The author of the study found that the difficulty that confronts an historic building owner arises usually when he wishes to change the use of the building or when he is asked to carry out fire protection measures. When faced with a fire protection problem, his most serious difficulty is finding skilled advice. Architects should be prepared to appoint fire protection engineers as sub-consultants. There is also need for considerable improvement in the protection methods used by owners of historic buildings. (Au, MS)

[872172]

343

P Clark, S Boxell, P Wowk (1983)**Underwater photogrammetry as a 3-dimensional survey and mapping technique: an investigation***Proceedings of the second southern hemisphere conference on maritime archaeology W Jeffery (ed), J Amess (ed) Adelaide, Department of Environment and Planning, 1983 p371-377*

The excavation of the *Hadda* shipwreck provided an opportunity to use photogrammetry. The data obtained have not yet all been analysed but the technique has obvious advantages in speed, accuracy and objectivity. (JD)

[891145]

344

L Coltheart (ed), New South Wales. Public Works Department (1989)**Significant sites: history and public works in New South Wales***Sydney, Hale & Tremonger, 1989 Public works history series, ISBN 0868063649 192p; illus*

This book of eight essays by different authors examines public architecture as a marker of cultural milieu. Although the authors focus on the bricks-and-mortar these are related to wider issues of community attitude and mythmaking. The chapters cover town planning, gaols, the Australian Museum, the 1879 Sydney Exhibition, mental health institutions, the Sydney conservatorium and the Harbour Bridge. (JD)

[900217]

345

Committee for Urban Action (1975)**Historic conservation areas: a study method***Melbourne, Committee for Urban Action, 1975 21p*

This report outlines a method of identifying and assessing areas of historical architectural character in urban Victoria for use by individuals, resident groups, and government authorities. (HP)

[870370]

346

Committee to Review Australian Studies in Tertiary Education (1986)**History and cultural resources project, part 2: seminar papers, [(1985: Canberra)]***Canberra, 1986 CRASTE paper no3, ISBN 0642099693 183p*

The History and Cultural Resources Project is concerned with aspects of teaching and research in Australian history, prehistory and archaeology with the aim of establishing the extent to which students are trained to work with artefacts and material culture as well as the written text. The seminar papers discuss issues in cultural resource management and history teaching in this context. (Au, LT)

[892457]

347

Conference of the Australian Society for Historical Archaeology (7th:1987:Sydney), J Birmingham (ed), D Bairstow (ed), A Wilson (ed) (1988)**Archaeology and colonisation: Australia in the world context: [selected papers]***[Sydney], The Society, 1988 ISBN 0909797153 204p; illus, maps, photos*

This publication includes papers on continuing archaeological work on aspects of colonisation, adaptation and development carried out within this former colony, as well as papers examining the wider contexts including those on a global scale within which such work might more rewardingly be considered. (Au)

[891551]

348

G Connah (1983)**Stamp-collecting or increasing understanding? the dilemma of historical archaeology***Australian journal of historical archaeology, 1983, no1:15-21*

This article identifies the need for historical archaeologists to record rapidly vanishing data, and the necessity for historical archaeologists to problem-orient their research. A review of contributions to Australian historical archaeology. (CW)

[890840]

349

G Connah, D Hobbs (drawings) (1988)**Of the hut I build: the archaeology of Australia's history***Cambridge University Press, 1988 ISBN 0521345677 xvi, 176p; illus, maps, photos (Bibliography p164-168)*

The aim of this book is to provide an introduction to the archaeology of the last two centuries in Australia. Topics selected are representative of the general body of material evidence for the European colonization of Australia: failed settlement sites, the penal systems, houses, mining, industrial relics, the remains of early Sydney. (Au, LT)

[882652]

350

Conservation work needs a good plan (1987)*National Trust magazine, Sep 1987, no41:14-16*

The importance of planning for conservation is stressed, and is likely to be the focus of discussion in the coming years. The steps of the conservation plan; analysis, statement of significance, and conservation policy, and the management plan are distinguished. The application of the process to the conservation of the Trust properties *Suarez, Dundullimal* and *Cooma Cottage* is described. (JS)

[872590]

351

T Conway (1987)**The importance of heritage planning***National Trust Queensland journal, Aug 1987:17*

Possible reasons for significance are listed and the importance of a systematic approach is noted. A range of building types should be preserved as form generally indicated function. The setting of a building should be considered, and it is generally more effective to protect a number of buildings in a group than to save the same number scattered through an area. (JS)

[872324]

352

Council of Europe, University of York. Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, Great Britain. Department of the Environment (1986)**Funding the architectural heritage***Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 1987 Architectural heritage reports and studies, no8, ISBN 9287110182 123p*

The conference examined the present situation and trends in Europe regarding funding the conservation of old buildings. Comparisons of use, re-use and profitability of old buildings was an important element. (JD)

[891253]

353

Z Cowen (Governor-General of Australia) (1983)**Conference opening address***Proceedings of the second southern hemisphere conference on maritime archaeology W Jeffery (ed), J Amess (ed) Adelaide, Department of Environment and Planning, 1983 p15-21*

The oldest known wreck in Australian waters is the *Trial*, lost in 1622. Over 500 shipwrecks have been identified. These are a rich source of historical data and need legislative protection, careful investigation by professional and amateur alike, and protection from vandals. Maritime archaeology is assuming major importance in many places. (Au, JD)

[891121]

354

F Cox-Duperroy (1989)**The physical conservation of 20th century buildings: a few thoughts***A future for our past, 1989, no36:18-20*

A characteristic of twentieth century architecture is the diversity of its materials and the ways in which they are used. This paper introduces the main materials used, cast iron, iron, steel and reinforced concrete and describes problems encountered in their conservation. These problems relate to the nature of the materials, the way they have been applied and the problem of little known chemical and mechanical reactions leading to self destruction. Frequently applied solutions are outlined. (Au, LT)

[900526]

355

A Cremin (1984)**The uses of industrial archaeology***Historical archaeology and conservation philosophy M Pearson (ed), H Temple (ed) Sydney, Heritage Council of NSW, 1984 p 36-39*

A discussion on the contributions of industrial archaeology to the techniques of archaeology in regard to artefacts, at the level of site use and at the level of artefact design and production. (CW)

[890102]

356

E Crosby (1984)**Procedures for heritage projects***Historical archaeology and conservation philosophy M Pearson (ed), H Temple (ed) Sydney, Heritage Council of NSW, 1984 p 98-103*

This paper presents a flow chart on the basic procedures required in setting up and conducting heritage projects. This guide emphasises that the relevant authority must exercise control over the entire project. (CW)

[890103]

357

P Cuffley (1989)**Australian houses of the 20s and 30s***Fitzroy, Vic, The Five Mile Press, 1989 ISBN 0867882093 264p; illus*

This book covers the period from the Californian bungalow to the modern Art Deco house. It provides a cultural history of domestic architecture and design from the building boom of the 20s and 30s. (RM)

[900631]

358

D A Cumming (1987)**Recording of engineering and industrial heritage sites adapted from field instructions of the Historical American Engineering Record (HAER)***Papers in Australian historical archaeology J Birmingham (ed), D Bairstow (ed) Sydney, 1987 p149-152*

The paper presents areas of inquiry which may be used to generate an appropriate strategy for effective recording of engineering and industrial heritage sites and structures. (Au, LT)

[891849]

359

T Darvill (1988)

The history around us

Countryside, Nov/Dec 1988, no34:4-5

The 1980s have seen a revolution in approaches to the archaeology of rural landscapes in Britain. In this article the author reviews some of the new approaches to the past and the results they are yielding. He looks at the ways in which the past and present are coming together in the interpretation, presentation and management of ancient monuments. (Au,MS)

[890388]

360

M Davies, B J Egloff (1986)

The commandants' residence at Port Arthur: an archaeological perspective

Archaeology at ANZAAS Canberra G K Ward (ed) Canberra, Canberra Archaeological Society, 1986 p46-55

The authors review methodology and theoretical models for viewing the archaeology of the Commandants' Residence. They then discuss the application of the Georgian mind-set model. The successive transformation of the residence is delineated and compared with the model. Documents of the time are considered. This approach provides direction for future cultural resource management programs. (HP)

[870782]

361

M Davies, K Buckley, Tasmania. Department of Lands, Parks and Wildlife, Port Arthur Conservation and Development Project (1987)

Archaeological procedures manual

Hobart, DLPW, 1987 Occasional paper (Tasmania. Department of Lands, Parks and Wildlife) no 13, ISBN 0724619534 viii, 229p; illus

Archaeological procedures used at Port Arthur have evolved and changed throughout the life of the project. This manual is about the more fundamental issues of archaeological 'housekeeping'; about what to record, how to record it, and how to ensure that the archaeological data thus compiled is accessible and understandable. The manual records solutions devised to meet the problems of archaeological recording within the context of a large-scale works oriented heritage conservation project. (Au)

[882207]

362

M Davies (1988)

The archaeology of standing structures

Australian journal of historical archaeology, 1987, 5:54-64

This article is a modified version of the author's systematic approach to the study of standing structures. It is an attempt to provide a procedural methodology to such work. It discusses the central importance, to all future analyses and interpretations, of determining a structure's evolutionary development. (Au, MS)

[881292]

363

G Davison, Victoria. Historic Buildings Council (1986)

What makes a building historic?

Melbourne, HBC, Sep 1986 ISBN 0730601366 12p; illus (Also published in Heritage Australia Winter 1987, 6(2):21-24)

The author explores the philosophy behind the assessment of buildings for their historic importance, comparing the processes with that for architectural importance. He concludes that mere association with history is insufficient, that the building must throw light on the past. This holds for connections with important lives or everyday culture. Other factors, such as rarity, are also discussed. (JS)

[872053]

364

K Dillon (1983)

Conservation and restoration of old buildings: Australian writings

Canberra, Dept of Housing and Construction, 1983 iv, 52p; [Grad Dip. Lib (CCA) project]

Primarily for the architect and civil engineer for the detailed study of conservation and restoration of old buildings in Australia. There is detailed coverage of the conservation of structural elements of buildings and of problems caused by natural disasters. A list of related bibliographies is provided. There are three separate indexes by author, by government agency and by subject. (OH)

[900447]

365

I Donnachie (1984)

Industrial archaeology and the conservation of industrial monuments in Britain

Historical archaeology and conservation philosophy M Pearson (ed), H Temple (ed) Sydney, Heritage Council of NSW, 1984 p 66-71

An introduction to the principles and purpose of industrial archaeology in Britain. (CW)

[890104]

366

P Donovan (1986)**How historians can keep heritage architects honest***Historic environment, 1986, 5(4):8-14*

In discussing the roles the historian can play in the identification and preservation of heritage, the author suggests that there has been an overemphasis on architectural and aesthetic judgments. This does not accurately reflect the nation's history, but concentrates in particular on wealth and power. Some of the implications of a broader view are discussed. (JS)

[871755]

367

R Duncan (1989)**The assessment and conservation of rural areas of cultural significance**

Cultural landscapes: papers presented at the Australian ICOMOS seminar on cultural landscapes held at Lanyon homestead ACT, 12-13 November, 1988 Historic environment, 1989, 7(2):45-48

The author argues for the necessity of a widely accepted methodological approach to the assessment of significant rural areas and the development of conservation policies for them. He proposes a draft guideline which, with practical use and modification, might help to generate a methodological tradition and pattern of precedents. (MP)

[900204]

368

B Egloff (1984)**Cultural resource management: a view from Port Arthur Historic Site**

Australian journal of historical archaeology, 1984, no2:73-79

An examination of cultural resource management in terms of collaboration between disciplines, special skills and experience, and the need to work within a management framework. Administrative structures are demonstrated and individual roles (interpretation officer, historian and curator, etc) are outlined. (CW)

[890153]

369

L R Ember (1988)**Preserving the past**

Chemical and engineering news, 14 Nov 1988, 66(46):10-19

This article describes the work of conservators and conservation scientists searching for new chemicals and new techniques to restore structure and integrity to important historical, archaeological and palaeontological objects. (Au)

[890937]

370

C Evans, J P McCarthy, South Australia. Department of Environment and Planning (1986)**Experiencing heritage: an interpretive and archaeological master plan for South Australian historic sites**

Adelaide SA, Department of Environment and Planning, 1986 400p; illus

This is a management plan for the conservation and public use of South Australia's Eurasian heritage resources. Aboriginal sites are excluded. The development of historical archaeology and site interpretation in South Australia are reviewed and the plan proposes to integrate both disciplines. As a direction for long term planning for the State Heritage Branch the suggested strategy is a systematic survey of South Australian sites, and interpretive site development involving public involvement/ experience of sites, concluding that 'one should not institutionalise sites'. A series of themes in South Australian history are used to identify significant sites, and the final section lists nominated items giving an evaluation of possible development for public access and a conservation strategy for the site. (AB)

[890186]

371

I Evans, M McCowage (illus) (1988)**Caring for old houses**

Glebe, Flannel Flower Press, 1988 ISBN 0959492380 160p; illus (Bibliography p156-158; Glossary p154-155)

Australians have developed a new appreciation of the houses built here during the first 150 years. This book describes the best and most appropriate methods of caring for these old houses. Aimed at private homeowners, advice is given on the maintenance and restoration of old houses. This book includes information on fences, gardens, verandahs, doors, windows, fireplaces, stairs and lights. Also included is advice on building materials, for example, cast iron, roofing, ceramic tiles, marble, plaster and glass. (Au, YPW)

[890007]

372

N P H Falk (1989)**Architecture and the built environment: adapting the old**

[Papers from a conference organised by the Bar Council, Law Society and Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (1988; Oxford UK)] Journal of planning and environmental law. Occasional paper no15, 1989:32-41

This paper focusses on three issues affecting which buildings are saved from destruction. These are (i) why we should be so concerned about adapting old buildings to new uses; (ii) how the costs of refurbishment can be reduced and (iii) what extra incentives are needed. (Au)

[891256]

373

C Feierabend (1989)**Managing change in a cultural landscape***CRM bulletin*, 1989, 12(2):7-8

The Boxley Valley, Arkansas, has become a testing ground for managed change in a rural historic landscape. This article discusses some of the problems faced in preserving viable agriculture while retaining historical integrity. The land use plan aims to enable change to occur within flexible guidelines. Three different user groups are identified, management, the local community and visitors. For the local community the emphasis is on fostering pride of place; for visitors on low key interpretation. (JD)

[900202]

374

B M Feilden (1982)**Conservation of historic buildings***London, Butterworth (Scientific) & Co Pty Ltd, 1982 472p; illus*

A monograph which surveys the principles of conservation in their application to historic buildings and provides the basic information needed by architects, engineers and surveyors for the solution of architectural conservation problems in almost every climate. Examples are drawn from England, USA/Canada and Europe. (Au,CW)

[890499]

375

N Fitzsimons (1986)**Heritage programs of the American Society of Civil Engineers***Third national conference on engineering heritage Canberra, Institution of Engineers, Australia, 1986 p13-15*

The American Society of Civil Engineers has had a history and heritage program since 1947. The program now includes a landmarks designation program, a biography and oral history strand, a documentation collection and displays, publications and seminars. The author of this paper sees the program as a bridge between the arts and sciences. (JD)

[900651]

376

J Flood (1981)**Identification and recording of historic sites***Industrial and historical archaeology: seminar held at Goulburn NSW in Feb 1977 Observatory Hill NSW, National Trust of Australia (NSW), 1981 ISBN 0909723788 p29-36*

Paper is oriented towards the non-archaeologist, who does most of the recording of historical and industrial archaeological sites in Australia. It does not presuppose any training on the part of the recorder, and presumes that he or she is unlikely to have access to the technical resources or equipment of a university department or other professional body. Topics dealt with are definition of terms, selection of sites, recording and photographic techniques, and the writing up and assessment of the results. Appendix A provides a checklist for an inventory of historic sites and works. Appendix B is a form for recording information about sites and works, and Appendix C describes methods of surveying a small site. (Au, HC)

[871536]

377

Forecasting impacts (1977)*Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 Studies in archaeology, ISBN 0126241600 p291-301*

The importance for management purposes of forecasting the impacts of proposed land modification activities is outlined. A general framework for considering such impacts is constructed following discussion of the distinction between effects and impacts. Projects are analysed for their effects at the planning, construction and operating stages. The relationship between effects and contract negotiation as well as between impacts and significance are examined. (Au, LT)

[892478]

378

W Forge (1985)**A perspective on historic restoration in Victoria***Historic environment*, 1985, 4(2):5-7

A study on the evolution of restoration principles and practices in Australia, especially in Victoria, over the last 15 years. (CW)

[890152]

379

M Fram, Ontario Heritage Foundation (1988)**Well-preserved: manual of principles and practice for architectural conservation***Erin Ontario, Boston Mills Press, 1988 ISBN 0919783422 231p (Bibliography p225-231)*

This book is a narrative, arranged to reflect how heritage conservation ought to take place, a compendium, offering pieces of information about many topics and a catalogue providing access to more detailed sources. Its basic purpose is to tie together principle and practice, including assessment, archaeology, design, interior and exterior features, utilities, energy conservation and maintenance. (RM)

[900232]

380

H Fraser (1985)**Architectural and development aspects of conservation***Real estate journal of NSW, Jun 1985: 23, 25-27; illus*

This article provides guidelines and practical advice for conserving heritage buildings. (MS)

[881904]

381

P Freeman (ed), E Martin (ed), J Dean (ed), Royal Australian Institute of Architects (1985)**Building conservation in Australia***Canberra, RAlA Education Division, 1985 108p; illus, refs, appendices*

State of the art coverage on the philosophy and practice of building conservation in Australia, with 27 contributing authors. Section one deals with conservation legislation, section two covers conservation philosophy and practice and section three provides conservation case studies. (CW)

[890155]

382

P Freeman (1985)**Conservation plans: the ACT experience***ACT heritage seminars (1985: Canberra) A.C.T. Heritage Committee Canberra, the Committee, 1985 ISBN 0642097224 vol2:69-83; illus*

The author presents a consultant's view of conservation planning in the ACT, examining the problems already encountered in the preparation and implementation of these plans and draws conclusions about the future role of conservation planning in the ACT. As part of his discussion, the author examines the case studies of *Blythburn Cottage*, Booroomba, *London Bridge Homestead*, Googong, NSW, *Lanyon*, the village of Hall, and the Braddon conservation area. (Au, MS)

[871653]

383

P Freeman (1985)**Recording of building***Building conservation in Australia P Freeman (ed), E Martin (ed), J Dean (ed) Canberra, RAlA Education Division, 1985 p53-57*

A brief discussion of the importance of research and the recording of buildings which will lead to the preparation of a conservation plan. (CW)

[890848]

384

P Freeman (1988)**Conservation of rural timber structures***Historic environment, 1988, 6(2/3):56 (Extract from Timber rural buildings on the Riverina: conservation issues)*

The rural timber buildings of the Riverina, particularly those built in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are extremely vulnerable structures. Land ownership and land stewardship changes have often resulted in a minimum of station building maintenance. However, the key to the continuing conservation of rural structures is, of course, periodic maintenance. (Au, MS) [882444]

385

K Frey (1980)**Post-cyclone action and historic structures***Architectural conservation in the tropics.... [Darwin, NTA (NT)], 1980 p125-136*

The paper is, in effect, a summary of actions which took place after Cyclone Tracy, but deals with post-cyclone problems of historic buildings generally, describing five essential phases to go through in restoration. (Au, JG)

[882463]

386

M Gauthier (1988)**Archaeology and major public works: a Council of Europe Colloquy, Nice, 4-6 November 1987***A future for our past, 1988, no33:4-6*

There is a new trend for large scale development schemes to have a European dimension with most firms and financial groups structured along international lines while archaeological bodies still operate on a national basis. This colloquy is an attempt to present proposals to the Council of Europe which would help lay down the rules for a heritage policy geared to international or national archaeological programmes. (Au,MS)

[890387]

387

G George (1989)**Historic property museums: what are they preserving?***Preservation forum, Summer 1989, 3(2):2-5*

Conserving old buildings by turning them into museums is common practice, but it should be recognised that this tends to skew the representation of history towards the wealthy and famous. Shortcomings of such projects include maintenance as a constant financial problem, and a need for deeper research and interpretation in many cases. (JD)

[891893]

388

C Gilbert (1988)**CRM planning: another look: landscape perspectives***CRM bulletin, Jun 1988, 11(3):4-5*

Many historic sites in natural areas are significant cultural landscapes. Integrating them into management plans can enhance management options. Examples are drawn from the USA. (JD)

[890684]

389

M A Grady (1977)

Significance evaluation and the Orme Reservoir project

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 *Studies in archaeology*, ISBN 0126241600 p259-267; map

A partial synopsis of the historical, scientific, social and monetary significance of the cultural resources in the area of the proposed Orme Reservoir in Arizona is presented. A broad framework is developed within which the resources are demonstrated to be of major importance. Their greatest significance lies in their potential for future research and public use. (Au, LT) [892475]

390

M A Grady (1977)

Mitigation recommendations for the Orme Reservoir project

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 *Studies in archaeology*, ISBN 0126241600 p331-343

The effects of construction of the proposed Orme Dam in Arizona and resulting water impoundment will disturb or destroy a considerable number of important cultural remains. The various impacts are described. A schedule of data study costs for the threatened database is presented and a multiphase programme for mitigative data study scheduling is outlined. (Au, LT) [892481]

391

I Grant (UNESCO consultant), UNESCO (1973)

Report on preservation and restoration of nineteenth century buildings (1800-1914) Australia: date of mission: 2nd October 1972 to 26th November 1972

Paris, UNESCO, 1973 *Serial-no-2941-RM0-RD-CLP* 66p

The author concludes that the outlook for preservation of Australia's historic buildings is bleak. He reviews the situation in each state and then makes a series of suggestions and recommendation for improving the situation. Appended is the transcript of a talk given by the author on the Australian Broadcasting Commission's *Guest of Honour* program, Sunday, 26 November, 1972. (HP) [870790]

392

A Grimmer (1989)

Preservation and repair of historic stucco

CRM bulletin, 1989, 12(6):18-20

In the United States, stucco is usually associated with particular styles such as Spanish and Art Deco, and the composition of stucco varies with both period and place. Damage is usually due to water infiltration following crack lines. Restoration consists of structural repairs to the building, followed by removal of damaged material and the application of fresh stucco to a wet surface. (JD)

[900337]

393

R S Grumet (1988)

Archaeology in the National Historic Landmarks Program

Washington DC, U.S. National Park Service, 1988 *Technical brief (United States Archaeological Assistance Program) no3, Dec 1988; 8p, photos (12 ref)*

This paper describes the United States' National Historic Landmarks Program which plays a major role in preserving nationally significant cultural resources. The process by which NHLs are identified and designated is described and major issues involving NHL resources discussed, with particular reference to archaeological resources. (JG)

[900057]

394

R Gulliver (1989)

Reconstructing a historic landscape

Landscape design, Jun 1989, no181:38-41

This investigation of the environs of an English settlement, which has existed in some form for about 5,000 years, gives an insight into the techniques available for studying the history of the landscape and also provides an example of a landscape reconstruction exercise based on historic research. (Au)

[892023]

395

R O Harrison, South Australia. Department of Environment and Planning, South Australia. National Parks and Wildlife Service (1989)

Survey of historic sites in NPWS reserves of South Australia

[Adelaide], Dept of Environment and Planning, 1989 *3vols; illus, maps, photos, plans*

The report summarizes the methodology and data from a survey of historic sites in South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Services reserves, conducted in 1984-1986 and the work of analysis, drawing conclusions and compiling programme suggestions undertaken in 1988 and early 1989. Almost half of the sites were buildings, a quarter were structures and the remainder were siteworks, places and artefact sites. (Au, LT)

[900442]

396

B Harry (1985)**Historic building method and conservation today**

Building conservation in Australia P Freeman (ed), E Martin (ed), J Dean (ed) Canberra, RAI Education Division, 1985 p50-52

An overview of the Australian experience in building technology and conservation philosophy. (CW)

[890849]

397

R R Harvey (1989)**An approach to developing a documented and quantified plant list**

APT bulletin, 1989, 21(2):51-57

A methodology is presented which will aid in determining the extent to which a particular plant species or variety was available at a particular time in a region or locale. Statistical analysis of the number of references to the particular plant in period catalogues and advertisements is used to derive an estimate. Final plant lists are derived from those primary sources that are still extant for the specific locale and time period under investigation. (Au)

[892282]

398

T Hazell (1988)**The Second Vatican Council and historic church buildings**

Conflict and reconciliation: the future of our historic churches J Henwood (ed), T Hazell (ed) Melbourne, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 1988 p47-48

The Second Vatican Council brought about changes in liturgies and ceremonies in the Roman Catholic church. These changes caused churches to adapt their interiors, often with no regard for history or art, or the personal feelings of donors of objects to churches. (RM)

[891664]

399

J Henwood (ed), T Hazell (ed), National Trust of Australia (Victoria) (1988)**Conflict and reconciliation: the future of our historic churches**

Melbourne, National Trust of Australia (Vic), 1988 ISBN 0909710716 132p; illus (Bibliography p126-127)

These papers originate from a symposium which discussed the development of attitudes for and against preservation of church buildings in the Christian church and the theological and philosophical justification for this development. The state of church preservation in Australia and overseas was also considered. (Au, RM)

[891756]

400

D Hewson (1987)**Suggested standards for the maintenance of historic vessels**

APT bulletin, 1987, 9(1):72-75

The author suggests guidelines for the development of a maintenance program for historic vessels. The guidelines are kept to general considerations while more specific standards will be developed at a local level by someone who knows the vessel. The guidelines include the appearance of the vessel, the type of vessel in question, how it will be used and where it will be stored. (Au, MS)

[871603]

401

D Highfield (1987)**Rehabilitation and re-use of old buildings**

London, 1987 ISBN 041913400X 186p

Rehabilitation and reuse of old buildings will continue to represent a major component of construction activity. The author describes the process of rehabilitation of various building types, the technical aspects, statutory requirements and discusses case studies. (RM)

[891713]

402

G Holmes (1989)**Picturesque ruin or an eyesore?**

Municipal journal, 24 Feb 1989, 97(8):20-21

The author considers the legislation which controls ruinous and dilapidated buildings and neglected sites in the UK. Neglected buildings in rural areas are seen as giving character and charm to villages. However in urban settings they may be considered offensive and devaluing to surrounding properties. (RM)

[891323]

403

J Hughes (1988)**The problems of preservation in a polar climate: the conservation of Sir Douglas Mawson's huts at Commonwealth Bay, Antarctica**

AICCM bulletin, Dec 1988, 14(3/4):1-32

A survey of the four huts at Commonwealth Bay, relics of the 1911-1914 Australian Antarctic Expedition, identified seven major conservation problems, namely intense light levels, ice abrasion of timbers, accretion of meltwater along walls, humidity with algal and fungal growth, defibering of timber plaques, corrosion of metals and ice buildup inside huts. Careful site management will be essential to the future of this site, which is of great scientific and cultural significance. (JD)

[892305]

404

Hughes Trueman Ludlow (1987)**Timber bridge conservation in New South Wales, Australia***1987? 113p*

This work contains some preliminary comments on Australian conditions and timbers. The dissertation attempts to analyse the problems of bridge conservation and to offer practical solutions. It also looks at the history of timber bridges generally, and in Australia, analyses the reasons behind the desire for conservation, and details the conservation process as applied to bridges. Case studies are presented for *Hampden Bridge Wagga Wagga*, *Tunks Creek Bridge*, *Galston Gorge*, *Prince Alfred Road Bridge and Rail Bridge*, *Gundagai*, and *Prymont Bridge*. (Au, HC) [881989]

405

I Innes (1988)**Garden history: not a matter of taste**

Gardens and garden designers of Australia's past Artarmon NSW, Australian Institute of Horticulture, 1988 p60-66

This paper argues that understanding and conserving the gardens of our past has little to do with our present day notions of design, composition or taste but rather, has much to do with nineteenth century notions of class, status and one upmanship. The integrity of what has preceded us must be accepted and the inherent qualities of age and association in old gardens must be protected. (Au) [892324]

406

Institute of Civil Engineers (1988)**Urban regeneration**

London, Thomas Telford, 1988 ISBN 072771371X 128p

The objective of urban regeneration is to return an area as soon as possible to a self-supporting physical, social and economic base, no longer requiring special government support. This report shows the way to that goal before the point of remedy is passed. Case studies of redevelopment projects in the UK are presented. (RM) [900629]

407

Institute of Municipal Administration (1979)**Management of historical towns: proceedings of the workshop conducted at Lyndock, South Australia 5th, 6th and 7th March, 1979***1979 99p*

Participants at the conference spoke on planning considerations, defining historical components of an area, tourism and promotion, restoration and maintenance, development and change in an historic town, and citizen and business problems in an historic town. (HP)

[870682]

408

R Irving (1982)**On keeping old buildings**

Proceedings of the Cultural Heritage Conference (1981: University of Sydney) Geographical Society of NSW, 1982 p18-26

Author considers that we need to widen our view of the things we want to keep. Paper provides a list of rational grounds for keeping old buildings: continuity is good psychology, keeping is sociologically sound, holding on enhances aesthetics, old buildings are educational, caring signifies good sense, conservation deepens history. Also gives a checklist for thinking about the qualities of old buildings, which criteria are used in national heritage registers. (HC)

[872361]

409

R I Jack (1990)**Historians and heritage**

Canberra historical journal, Mar 1990, no25:14-16

Increased widespread interest in the history of the ordinary person has not provoked a matching interest in the surviving physical evidence. It is noted that discussion of such evidence is more likely to be by archaeologists than historians. The failure of the historian to record historic evidence is stressed and the importance of local societies in encouraging local interest in this evidence is stressed. (LT)

[900516]

410

J Jacobs, K Sutherland (1987)**Streets that work: seven hints to help keep our cities' lifelines viable**

Canadian heritage, May-Jun 1987, 13(2):31-34

A people-oriented approach to inner city planning, working incrementally on the basis of shared values and the belief that cities are good places is advocated. Infill development and retrofitting are preferable to wholesale redevelopment. (JS)

[872102]

411

W Jamieson (1989)**An ecomuseum for the Crowsnest Pass: using cultural resources as a tool for community and local economic development**

Plan Canada, Sep 1989, 29(5):14-24

The significance of historical heritage as a means of opening avenues to local economic development is relatively recent practice in Canada. This article discusses one heritage based development strategy used in the declining coal mining region of Alberta. The emphasis is on multidisciplinary planning, involving interpretation of heritage, restoration of infrastructure and of the environment, mechanisms of development, and convenience. (Au, RM)

[900107]

412

D N Jeans (1988)**Landscape and local history**

Interpreting the historical landscape Royal Australian Historical Society. Conference with Affiliated Societies (1987: Tamworth) Sydney, 1988 ISBN 0909954232 p5-10; maps

The value of the cultural landscape in providing clues to the past is discussed. Examples are drawn from areas of New South Wales. The author demonstrates how earlier landscapes may be reconstructed from the present. The importance of conserving whole landscapes is emphasized. (LT)

[892488]

413

W Jeffery (ed), J Amess (ed), Southern Hemisphere Conference on Maritime Archaeology (2nd: 1982: Adelaide) (1983)

Proceedings of the second southern hemisphere conference on maritime archaeology

Adelaide, DEP and Department of Home Affairs and Environment, 1983 452p; figs, refs

Topics covered at the conference included maritime archaeology in Australia, national/state developments and developments abroad, projects, research and surveys, site management and protection, and conservation of materials. (CW)

[891120]

414

John and Thurley O'Connor, National Trust of Australia (Victoria) (1989)

Mooramong: buildings and structures conservation analysis

Melbourne, NTAV, 1989 191p; illus, plans

This report assembles the historical and physical evidence of the authenticity and significance of the buildings on *Mooramong* and finds that the homestead and its surrounds provide a record of the lifestyles of a successful 1930s grazier. (JD)

[900486]

415

C Johnston, National Trust of Australia (Victoria) (1987)

Assessing gardens: review and recommendations on methods of assessing the cultural significance of gardens

North Melbourne, The Author, 1987 ISBN 0947175059 116p

A variety of methods are applied in the assessment of gardens. This report establishes a basis for assessing the significance of historic gardens and reviews various methods of assessment, by testing a sample of gardens in Victoria and covering a range of garden types. (ET)

[882075]

416

C Johnston (1989)**Whose views count? achieving community support for landscape conservation**

Cultural Landscapes: papers presented at the Australia ICOMOS seminar on Cultural Landscapes, held at Lanyon Homestead ACT, 12-13 November, 1988 Historic environment, 1989, 7(2):33-37

The concerns highlighted in this paper are the failure of the heritage system to build community awareness of the values in the landscapes it seeks to protect, the separation of cultural and natural qualities, the problem of pseudo scientific and over methodological approaches, the tendency for professionalisation of conservation, and the reliance on too narrow a set of values in an increasingly diverse country. (Au, MP)

[900195]

417

P F Johnston (ed) (1985)**Proceedings of the Conference on Underwater Archaeology (16th: 1985, Boston)**

[Glassboro NJ], 1985 Special publication series (Society for Historical Archaeology) no4, v, 156p; illus, maps, photos

Approximately 80 papers on maritime archaeology were presented by speakers from the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Finland and the Netherlands Antilles. Sites range from the third millennium BC to World War II. A trend evident at the conference was a focus on the results of research rather than on methods and technologies used to acquire information. (Au, LT)

[892451]

418

J Jokilento (1985)**Authenticity in restoration principles and practice**

APT bulletin, 1985, 17(3/4):5-11

The 1964 *Charter of Venice* is discussed as the basis for modern restoration philosophy, with roots back to the start of modern times. Examples of appropriate and ill-chosen restoration throughout Europe are given, with attention given to reconstruction and modern engineering preventive maintenance. (CW)

[890375]

419

R Jones, National Trust of Queensland (1978)**A survey of historic gardens in Queensland, stage I: a basis for classification**

Wellington Point (Qld), the author, 1978 19p

This report is the first part of a survey of historical gardens in Queensland, and outlines a basis for the classification of historic gardens to be used in the next stage of the survey. (MS)

[870440]

420

R Jones (1980)**Maintenance of historic gardens**

Proceedings of the Garden History conference (1st: 1980: Melbourne) Melbourne, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 1980 ISSN 07052472 p69-73; illus

The author outlines procedures for the restoration of historic gardens using examples from Queensland. He also discusses the management and maintenance of such gardens and states that the overriding aim in any restoration or maintenance project is the need to preserve the spirit of the place. (MS)

[871596]

421

W M Kelso (1989)**Comments on the 1987 Society for Historical Archaeology landscape symposium**

Historical archaeology, 1989, 23(1):48-49

This article discusses the question of the economic basis which permits the construction of gardens and landscapes. Landscape archaeology is essentially a macro study and has something to offer fieldworkers obsessed with the micro scale. (Au)

[890942]

422

P J Kentish (1983)**Conservation of marine artefacts for the professional conservator**

Heritage Australia, Autumn 1983, 2(1):62-65

General introduction to water immersed artefacts. Notes are made on on-site conservation, ferrous artefacts, copper and its alloys, silver, lead, ceramics and wood. Discussion of conservation techniques and the role of the experienced conservator. (CW)

[891191]

423

J S Kerr (1983)**Cemeteries: their value, abuse, and conservation**

Heritage Australia, Autumn 1983, 2(1):50-57

In the face of calls for 'redevelopment', largely due to years of neglect, the author surveys the history and design of cemeteries in Australia since European settlement. Parallels are drawn with overseas, principally English, experience. Cemeteries demonstrate changes in social attitudes, planning, iconography, stylistic development, and are the record of different craft skills. Their landscapes also reflect changing attitudes and are worthy of consideration and preservation in their own right. The author sees a brighter prospect for cemetery conservation as all these values are becoming recognised. (CW)

[891277]

424

R S Kerr (1986)**Who has the responsibility? preservation of tin technology at Irvinebank, north Queensland**

Third national conference on engineering heritage Canberra, Institution of Engineers, Australia, 1986 p10-12

This paper details the surviving technological heritage in Irvinebank and traces its history over the last 100 years. The author finds that while responsibility for the preservation of this heritage is a state government matter, the real impetus has come from private enterprise. (JD)

[900652]

425

L.P. Planning Consultants, Victoria. Ministry for Planning (1980)**Cemeteries of Victoria**

Parkville Vic, LPP, [1980?] 160p; illus

The consultants developed an assessment technique to evaluate the significance of the 700 cemeteries in Victoria. It includes an evaluation of the historic, regional and local significance of the site. The application of the classification led to the identification of 21 cemeteries recommended for priority preservation. The assessment technique is intended to be applicable in other surveys. (JS)

[870963]

426

M Lake (1986)**The fabrication of domesticity: teaching about the Australian home**

History and cultural resources project [Seminar papers part 2] Canberra, CRASTE, 1986 CRASTE no3 p175-182

A paper addressing the relationship between material culture and history, particularly the education uses of material culture and its historical interpretation. (Au)

[891617]

427

R Lamb (1989)**Identification and assessment of rural cultural landscapes: the National Trust's method and a relevant case study**

Cultural landscapes: papers presented at the Australia ICOMOS seminar on cultural landscapes, held at Lanyon homestead, ACT, 12-13 November, 1988 Historic environment, 1989, 7(2):38-44

The report outlines the principles which guide the National Trust of Australia (NSW) in its treatment of landscape conservation areas and explains the five phases of its listing program. In 1976 the Trust classified the village centre of Hill End NSW as an Urban Conservation Area, responding to interest in its goldmining history and leading to the declaration of the *Hill End Historic Site* under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1967* (NSW). The Trust's assessment procedures at Hill End and the neighbouring town of Tambaroora are described. (MP)

[900261]

428

K Latona (1979)**Planning to preserve**

Management of historical towns (1979: Lyndock SA) Australian Heritage Commission, Institute of Municipal Administration [s.l. The Institute?, 1979?] p6-24

This paper examines common problems confronting local government authorities and discusses how councils can structure their own preservation programmes. A process for setting preservation objectives, formulating preservation policy and establishing criteria is presented. (Au,LT)

[890396]

429

A Latreille, P Latreille, P Lovell, Australian Council of National Trusts, Victoria. Historic Buildings Preservation Council (1982)

New uses for old buildings in Australia

Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1982 208p; illus

Over 100 examples of recycled buildings are given in this book, from grand public buildings to smaller less significant structures. The authors suggest that, while any conversion should be sympathetic to the original structure, this is most important for buildings of historic or architectural significance. Attention is also given to local planning rules and the economics of conversion. Appendix 1 reproduces the *Burra Charter*. (JS)

[870284]

430

J Lennon (1978)**Problems of preservation in the face of the loss of the physical evidence**

The tide of Australian settlement... Beechworth, Australia ICOMOS, 1978 ISBN 0959620702 p124-128

The author records archaeological investigations in the gold mining area around Beechworth. From these it was established that a rubbish tip unearthed in 1975 was the site of the original gold find. Nevertheless the site was reused for the council swimming pool. The author argues that information programmes appear to be a prerequisite for the preservation of historic sites which have no visible means of above ground support. (Au, MS)

[871801]

431

M P Leone (1989)**Issues in historic landscapes and gardens**

Historical archaeology, 1989, 23(1):45-47

Gardens present a cultural version of nature for purposes of display, teaching and so forth. The archaeologist's interest in them has previously been without theoretical framework but this is changing. (Au, JD)

[890941]

432

J Lester (1987)**Accessing the past**

Canadian heritage, May-Jun 1987, 13(2):14-18

Barrier-free design, allowing equal access for the disabled, is particularly difficult in the restoration of historic buildings, where it may be a conflict with authenticity. In many cases, inaccessibility added to the imperious grandeur of the original structure. Innovative design and simple solutions are proposed. (JS)

[871966]

433

M Lewis (ed), A Blake (ed), University of Melbourne. Urban Conservation Projects (1976)

Urban conservation: proceedings of a seminar conducted at the University of Melbourne, 25 February, 1976

Melbourne, University of Melbourne, [1976?] National Estate Grants Program Project no 130; Urban conservation working papers no 9, vi, 186p

The conference was convened so that government officers, academics, consultants and others could share their information, difficulties and experiences in urban conservation, and learn of new survey methods being developed. The papers are a mixture of state of the art reporting, case studies, and analyses of historic, architectural and legal factors. (JS)

[870274]

434

M Lewis (1976)**Typological analysis of building forms in conservation**

Urban conservation M Lewis (ed), A Blake (ed) Melbourne, University of Melbourne, [1976?] National Estate Grants Program Project no 130; Urban conservation working papers no 9, p23-39

In dealing with an urban area, precise description and dating of every building is generally not possible. Use of typological analysis permits broad conclusions to be reached about the range and distribution of buildings of different types and ages in an area. The methodology is applied to Northcote and Yackandandah. (JS)

[870277]

435

M Lewis, A Blake, University of Melbourne. Urban Conservation Projects (1976)

Estimating the old building stock in Australia

Melbourne, 1976 Urban conservation working papers no 17, ISBN 0689040324 42p

This report examines the data requirements for making a calculation of the size of the pre-1901 or pre-1915 building stock, the availability of such data in Australia and its reliability. It is concluded that while estimates can be made of total building stock in existence at the two dates, no reliable estimate can be made of pre-1901 and pre-1915 buildings surviving today. (HP)

[870700]

436

M Lewis (1980)

Evidence and assumption as the basis for conservation decisions*Architectural conservation in the tropics... [Darwin, NTA (NT)], 1980 p17-32*

The author discusses many aspects of restoration work faced by architects and architectural historians, making particular reference to the Burra Charter. (JG)

[882456]

437

M Lewis (1981)

Architecture from colonial origins*The heritage of Australia: the illustrated register of the national estate Melbourne, Macmillan, 1981 ISBN 0333337506 p68-82; illus*

From 1788 to the 1920s, this article surveys the major stylistic developments in Australian architecture, and explains the geographic and cultural forces which led to regional differences. (JD)

[891291]

438

M Lewis (1983)

The new conservation*Australia ICOMOS newsletter, Winter 1983, 5(3):2-3*

Inadequate research into the architectural design of Governor Arthur Phillip's house at Old Sydney Town is identified and discussed within the broader context of research into a building's history and construction, and the inadvisability of re-creating or hypothetically restoring a building to a particular date. (CW)

[891278]

439

M Lewis (1985)

The diagnosis of prefabricated buildings*Australian journal of historical archaeology, 1985, 3:56-69*

Southeastern Australia has more identifiable surviving specimens of mid-nineteenth century prefabrication than any other area of the world, and more are being discovered regularly. Only recently have they been recognised as candidates for conservation, and only still more recently have they been subjected to anything approaching systematic study. They are diverse in materials, construction and origin, and commonly quite difficult to distinguish from conventional buildings. This paper describes those characteristics which may suggest that a building is prefabricated and which may, in some cases, indicate the country of origin or even the individual manufacturer responsible. (Au)

[891309]

440

M Lewis (1988)

Against the grain: prejudice and ignorance in timber conservation*Historic environment, 1988, 6(2/3):3-21*

Timber structures, it is argued by the author, have been neglected in terms of conservation priorities. In this article the author provides information on the characteristics of different types of timber buildings used in Australia, their fabric, construction and design. (MS)

[882331]

441

M Lewis (1989)

Maldon in review: [paper presented at Central Goldfields Conference (1988: Victoria)]*Historic environment, 1989, 7(1):38-43*

Maldon was classified by the National Trust in 1965 in the new category of 'Notable town'. That classification and the resulting problems have been the basis of conservation legislation in Victoria, of much of the administration of urban conservation areas and of much of the approach to the assessment and classification of towns. An account of these issues and their resolution is presented. (Au, LT)

[892161]

442

M Lewis (1990)

Why fight developers?*Trust news Victoria, Feb 1990, 18(7):26-28*

Preservation battles are seen as the activity which distinguishes the National Trust as a private and voluntary organisation and which are the basis for its public support. Battles with developers can neither be eliminated nor left to somebody else, so the Trust should concentrate on identification and assessment, education and promotion, conservation policy issues and individual preservation battles, with property management perhaps best left to the government. (Au, MP)

[900354]

443

C Liston (1986)

Researching old buildings*Royal Australian Historical Society technical information service no4, Sep 1986, no4:[10p]*

This paper provides a guide on how to uncover the history of a building. Among the points discussed are the following: observation skills, architectural style, local history, title searches, written evidence, and oral history. (MS)

[890470]

444

D Logan (1987)**Fire safety provisions in heritage buildings**

University of New South Wales, Graduate School of the Built Environment, 1987 192 leaves; M Built Env (Bldg Cons) thesis

This report sets down a range of alternative fire safety packages which can be introduced into heritage buildings without detracting from the buildings, and yet providing an adequate level of fire safety. The inherent resistance of traditional materials and the evolution of fire safety legislation is discussed prior to the consideration of several case studies. (Au, HC)

[881990]

445

M Looker, J Patrick, Victoria. Ministry for Planning and Environment, Victoria. Historic Buildings Council (1987)

Understanding and maintaining your historic garden

Melbourne, HBC, 1987 18p; illus (11 ref.)

This booklet recognizes the importance of historic gardens to our cultural heritage and provides information on researching a garden's history from a variety of sources and how to analyse and interpret sites. Lists of plants known to have been available from 1845 to 1900 as well as sources of plants today are included. (JG)

[880451]

446

T Low (1989)**Signposting the past**

Australian natural history, 1989, 23(1):16-17

Four examples demonstrate how wild fruit trees can serve as archaeological tools, their location indicating the presence, during the past, of various ethnic groups and settlements. The article discusses the Lady Apple (*Syzygium suborbiculare*), the Tamarind tree (*Tamarindus indica*), the Chinese Apple (*Zizyphus mauritiana*) and African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*). (LT)

[891718]

447

F Loyer (1989)**A present-day Janus: the conflicting faces of the 20th century architectural heritage**

A future for our past, 1989, no36:4-7

Diversity is the most striking feature of the contemporary architectural heritage, as much in the variety of projects as in the differences in aesthetic conceptions. An eclectic approach is taken so that the merits of completely contradictory buildings can be recognised. A survey of types of building schemes, such as transport, industry and housing, is proposed which involves establishing a number of frameworks within which protection policies may be devised according to circumstances. (Au, LT)

[900527]

448

C Lucas, Australian Council of National Trusts (1978)

Conservation and restoration of buildings: philosophy and approach

Sydney, Australian Council of National Trusts, 1978 ISBN 0908198086 18p

The author addresses the issues of what to restore, how to go about restoration, philosophy and approach, and pitfalls and problems. (HP)

[870701]

449

C Lucas (1979)**Restoration and maintenance**

Management of historical towns (1979: Lyndock SA) Australian Heritage Commission, Institute of Municipal Administration [s.l., The Institute?, 1979?] p57-61

The problem of restoration in a manner sympathetic to the original work of a building is discussed. Buildings from different towns and regions are used to illustrate the point. (LT)

[890399]

450

I McBryde (1981)**Site recording: some basic guidelines**

Industrial and historical archaeology: seminar held at Goulburn NSW in Feb 1977 Observatory Hill NSW, National Trust of Australia (NSW), 1981 ISBN 0909723788 p25-28

Landscapes and their archaeological features display a great range of sites, each posing individual problems for the recorder. Proper study of these demands expertise provided only by the specialist in the particular field. However, some requirements are common to all archaeological site recording and it is on these that the paper focuses attention. The basic range of information requirements includes site location, status of land, environmental context, site categorisation and nature, site dimensions, state of preservation, and accessibility. (HC)

[871776]

451

I McBryde (ed), Australian Academy of the Humanities Symposium (14th: 1983: Canberra) (1985)

Who owns the past?

Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1985 ISBN 0195547381 198p

Papers from this conference address the 'ownership' of historical artefacts, personal, national and international rights, restitution and custodianship. (JS)

[870644]

452

D McCarthy (1983)**On-site management and conservation of materials recovered from wreck sites**

Proceedings of the second southern hemisphere conference on maritime archaeology W Jeffery (ed), J Amess (ed) Adelaide, Department of Environment and Planning, 1983 p431-438

Fabrics, rope, and paper all require special care from the underwater archaeologist because of their fragility. The treatment process includes recording, removal, packing, desalination, rinsing and bleaching. (JD)

[891149]

453

M McCarthy (1983)**Salvage archaeology: a case study**

Proceedings of the second southern hemisphere conference on maritime archaeology W Jeffery (ed), J Amess (ed) Adelaide, Department of Environment and Planning, 1983 p283-291

This article reviews archaeological salvage operations in Western Australia. These have been characterised by the involvement of amateurs and developers and by the treatment of groups of wrecks as a significant unit. (JD)

[891137]

454

M McCarthy (1983)**Wreck inspection techniques in Western Australia**

Proceedings of the second southern hemisphere conference on maritime archaeology W Jeffery (ed), J Amess (ed) Adelaide, Department of Environment and Planning, 1983 p349-361

This article examines the newly developed Data Retention and Recovery System and analyses problems in wreck identification where excavation is not possible. (JD)

[891143]

455

A McGowan (1987)**Archaeology from the ice: excavation methods in a frozen hut**

Australian journal of historical archaeology, 1987, 5:49-53

Recent excavations in the snow and ice that fills much of the interior of Mawson's Hut at Cape Denison in Antarctica had to overcome unusual problems. In this paper the author argues that mechanical methods of removing ice and snow are preferable to melting these deposits either *in situ* or after removal in large blocks. Some combination of digging and carefully controlled melting proved to be the best approach. (Au, MS)

[881556]

456

M McKay (1983)**Conversion or conservation**

Historic environment, 1983, 2(4):5-8

In discussing the recent release of two publications on old cemeteries, one from a National Trust and the other from a government department, the author highlights two, essentially different, approaches to cemetery maintenance. Their redevelopment as pioneer memorial parks is not considered to have been successful, and over-insistence on 'maintenance free' grounds has destroyed much of the character of many cemeteries. (JS)

[890215]

457

R Mackay (1986)**Conservation and industrial archaeology: recent work by the National Trust (N.S.W.)**

Australian journal of historical archaeology, 1986, 4:9-16; illus

The author outlines some of the work of the Trust in identifying significant industrial sites and in liaison with their owners. The paper then examines a range of case studies which demonstrate different approaches to cultural resource management. (Au, HP)

[870470]

458

R McLellan (1989)**The dry stone walls of Victoria's Western District**

Cultural landscapes: papers presented at the Australia ICOMOS seminar on cultural landscapes, held at Lanyon homestead ACT, 12-13 November, 1988 Historic environment, 1989, 7(2):28-32; illus

A characteristic feature of the pastoral landscape in this area are walls built from the 1840s out of local volcanic stone and used mainly as boundary fences. This paper gives some details of the craft of walling, including the styles used during the rabbit plagues of the 1860s and 1870s. Wall building steadily declined from the 1880s, with remaining walls now mostly in need of repair. A workshop coordinated by the National Trust in 1987, on the dry walls of the District, revealed a strong local interest in the area's cultural heritage and proved the value of a practical approach to conservation education. (MP)

[900699]

459

I D MacLeod (1989)**Marine corrosion on historic shipwrecks and its application to modern materials**

Corrosion Australasia, Jun 1989, 14(3):8-13

Shipwrecks may serve as primary sources of data on long term corrosion of materials in a marine environment. Insights drawn from corrosion phenomena occurring on the wrecks of the *Xantho*, *Cumberland*, *Zuytdorp*, *Rapdi*, *Batavia* and *Sirius* are outlined. Application of simple electrochemical measurements to corrosion occurring at such sites is described. Historic industrial practices may be revealed through metallographic analysis and site disturbances caused by shifting sands and cyclonic winds may be recorded in corrosion product layers. (Au, LT)
[900528]

460

A McPherson (1988)

The case for preservation

Conflict and reconciliation: the future of our historic churches J Henwood (ed), T Hazell (ed) Melbourne, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 1988 p23-32

The case for dynamic preservation of churches is presented in this paper, after careful definition of the word 'historic'. (RM)

[891663]

461

J Maounis (1987)

Interpreting historic vessels

APT bulletin, 1987, 9(1):62-65

The author outlines a process and describes the standards by which an historic vessel can be interpreted and developed accordingly. The author argues that the salvage and restoration of a vessel is not preservation. Rather it includes the presentation and interpretation of a vessel to reveal its meaning and significance. (Au, MS)

[871606]

462

P Marquis-Kyle (1989)

Brisbane II

Old and new in Australian cities (1989: Sydney) Sydney, 1989 p37-38

An overview of the state of heritage conservation in Brisbane is presented. The change through redevelopment of the city fabric is examined and the question of who is to blame for the lack of a conservation culture in the city is explored. Trivialising of the idea that historical significance resides in the fabric of a place is briefly discussed. (LT)

[900464]

463

S Marsden, South Australia. Department for the Environment (1980)

Historical guidelines: South Australian State Historic Preservation Plan

[Adelaide], the department, 1980 167p; illus (This work also includes a guide to sources of information including: (i) Literature review - p97-150; (ii) Sources guide to individuals, institutions and organizations - p151-159)

This report attempts to provide an historical background and thematic framework for the implementation of the South Australian State Historic Preservation Plan. The study deals mainly with the human landscape in South Australia since European contact. The main themes includes land and sea; people, social life and organisations; politics and government; production and events. Recommendations are given for further research. (Au, MS)

[871286]

464

G Marsh (1984)

Relics, artefacts or working models? conservation alternatives in historical archaeology

Historical archaeology and conservation philosophy M Pearson (ed), H Temple (ed) Sydney, Heritage Council of NSW, 1984 p72-83

A discussion on processes of collecting, analysing and conserving finds from historic sites, and what these artefacts represent within their environment context. Includes discussion on different ways of treating such artefacts. (CW)

[891618]

465

P C Marshall (1987)

Are architectural conservators worth their salt?

APT bulletin, 1987, 19(4):3-5

In this article, the author argues that if architectural conservators are to play an equal role with engineers, architects and other professionals, they must develop standards that can justify their professional standing. (Au, MS)

[881595]

466

Y Marshall, R Fulton (1987)

Domestic plots: computerised data management for household archaeology in New Zealand

Archaeology in Oceania, Oct 1987, 22(3):112-123 (Comment follows on p123-128.)

This paper reports a set of techniques developed to aid interpretation of data collected during a recent series of excavations at Pouerua, in northern New Zealand. A major aim of this project was the definition of household units. The techniques include accurate recording of three dimensional point provenance for all portable artefacts and structural remains and the use of a specially written computer graphics program, PLOTIT, to manipulate and display these data. (Au)

[880143]

467

S D Martin (1987)

The politics of providing a future for our past

Proceedings: Ecopolitics II Ecopolitics (2nd: 1987: University of Tasmania. Centre for Environmental Studies) Hobart, The Centre, [1987?] p415-418

Conservation of our past requires a partnership of government at all levels: national, state and local, as well as the involvement of voluntary conservation organizations. The role of these bodies in conserving Tasmania's historic places, is outlined and the need for heritage legislation examined. The economics of cultural heritage is also discussed. (Au, LT)
[891609]

468

C M Martone, S C Park (1990)

Lead-based paint in historic buildings*CRM bulletin*, 1990, 13(1):23-30

Where lead-based paint in an historic site poses a health hazard the U.S. National Park Service has guidelines for its safe abatement. This article sets out the current standards and tests and recommends options for abatement. (JD)
[900334]

469

R Z Melnick (1987)

Rural surveys: tools and techniques*The public historian*, Winter 1987, 9(1):21-30

The author suggests that rural cultural landscapes are an underutilised key to the heritage of 'ordinary' people. Three aspects of the understanding are identified. These are their physiographic, ecological and social and historic context, their landscape and land use components, and how to study them. Guidelines on how to study rural landscapes are in general terms. (JS)
[871964]

470

P Milner (1986)

Some conservation strategies for mechanical engineering heritage*Third national conference on engineering heritage Canberra, Institution of Engineers, Australia, 1986 p5-9*

This article sets out strategies for the conservation of mechanical engineering heritage items based on an appraisal of each item's capability, configuration and condition. The examples are drawn from the work of the National Trust in Victoria. (Au, JD)
[900653]

471

P Milner (1990)

Defining a building's worth*Trust news Victoria*, Feb 1990, 18(7):10-12

In December 1989 the National Trust Council classified some 20 industrial sites of historic significance in South Melbourne, including a former brewery, a cable tram engine house, warehouses and factories. Industrial buildings can present special problems for classification because some are made of rough materials such as corrugated iron which are seen as costly to maintain. Many have been altered drastically over time, so an acceptable form of preservation has to be negotiated. (MP)
[900352]

472

Mitigation (1977)

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 *Studies in archaeology*, ISBN 0126241600 p321-330

Mitigation, the alleviation of impacts, is viewed as a necessarily very broad concept. Avoidance and active preservation of archaeological sites are examined as means of preserving or at least avoiding destruction of the resources. Mitigative excavation is discussed as a technique for use when the possibilities of the former alternatives are exhausted. Conflicts which arise from giving different weights to preservation, conservation and other archaeological values are outlined. (LT)
[892480]

473

D R Montagna (1989)

Metals: conserving outdoor bronze sculpture*Washington, US National Park Service, Aug 1989 Preservation tech notes no27, 8p; illus*

This paper presents a case study of the cleaning and preservation of the Kosciusko Monument in Washington DC in 1987. The statuary was first washed, then cleaned with pulverised walnut shells to remove surface dirt and corrosion. A corrosion inhibitor was then applied and the surface was waxed and buffed. Regular maintenance on a three-year cycle is now required. This technique is relatively low cost and reversible. (JD)
[900619]

474

R A Moore (1986)

Maintenance and restoration of Federation houses*Conservation of Federation houses Heritage Council of New South Wales 5th ed Sydney, 1986 ISBN 0724065105 p27-37; illus*

Advice is presented on maintaining and restoring Federation style houses. The essential elements of this style are examined separately: roof, external walls, foundations, joinery and decorative woodwork, external colour schemes, interiors and finishes, services. (LT)
[890869]

475

D J Mulvaney (1978)

Future pleasure from the past*The tide of Australian settlement... Beechworth, Australia ICOMOS, 1978 ISBN 0959620702 p59-67*

The author argues the necessity of a collaborative approach between historical archaeologists and architects before any restorative work is begun on an historic building. Too often in the past restoration has been undertaken without reference to the historical context resulting in 'restored' buildings within an artificial context or the creation of completely new buildings at the cost of the historical environment. (MS)
[871562]

- 476
D J Mulvaney, Australian Heritage Commission, Friends of First Government House Site (1985)
A good foundation: reflections on the heritage of the First Government House, Sydney
Canberra, AGPS, 1985 Special Australian heritage publication series no 5, (Text of a lecture delivered 15 May 1984)
 The speaker takes the theme of the *First Government House* site to develop a discussion of the course of modern Australian history and government and the impact of European settlement on the Aboriginal population. Appropriate futures for such national sites are addressed. (JS)
 [870738]
- 477
D J Mulvaney (1989)
Reflections on the future of past cultural landscapes
Cultural landscapes: papers presented at the Australia ICOMOS seminar on cultural landscapes held at Lanyon Homestead, A.C.T., 12-13 November 1988 Historic environment, 1989, 7(2):2
 The seminar had stressed the need to use diverse disciplines when assessing cultural landscapes, a view strongly supported by the author, who also argued that a more confident approach to conservation in Australia was justified, in view of progress made since the establishment of ICOMOS Australia ten years ago. (MP)
 [900636]
- 478
J Mulvaney (1985)
A question of values: museums and cultural property
Who owns the past? I McBryde (ed) Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1985 ISBN 0195547381 p86-98
 The speaker considers the national and international implications of the removal of cultural property and calls for its restitution, the particular cases where immovable property is threatened, and where human remains are involved. This is done in the context of prevailing philosophies and conservation ethics and the distinction is drawn between collections in public museums and private ownership. (HS)
 [870643]
- 479
National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) (1977)
Conflict or collusion? Papers based on a series of lectures presented by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) Junior Group in March 1975
Observatory Hill NSW, 1977 ISBN 0909723605 22p
 An examination of the relevance of the conservation movement to present day town planning attitudes and practice. Papers presented on the questionable philosophy of urban conservation, scenic conservation, planning for an inner suburban area, and the attitudinal difficulties in the preservation of buildings. (HC)
 [871667]
- 480
National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) (1977)
Urban conservation manual
Observatory Hill NSW, May 1977 ISBN 0-909723-54-0 12p
 Provides a background to urban conservation and describes the two stages in the process of urban conservation, the survey and analysis stage and the design of planning measures stage. (HC)
 [871787]
- 481
National Trust of Australia (New South Wales), C Pratten (ed) (1985)
Cemeteries
Observatory Hill NSW, Nov 1985 National Trust policy paper no 5, ISBN 0909723737 70p (Alternative title The conservation of cemeteries)
 Paper deals only with burials in New South Wales which are related to European settlement. At the same time that it makes major policy recommendations on the conservation of cemeteries, the Trust also offers practical guidance on management, maintenance and repair. A survey and classification programme is reported, and specific cemetery policies given for Gore Hill Cemetery and Rookwood Necropolis. (HC)
 [872045]
- 482
National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) (1988)
Industrial archaeology: a National Trust policy paper
Sydney, 1988 Policy paper (National Trust of Australia (New South Wales)), ISBN 0947137963 60p
 This policy statement and report summarises the work of the Trust over many years and examines the value and significance of historic industrial relics and the means by which this significance is assessed. Policies for effective conservation of these sites are outlined and discussed. (Au)
 [891259]
- 483
P Neill (1987)
Developing a national cultural policy for maritime preservation
APT bulletin, 1987, 9(1):24-29
 The author argues the case for the development of a national cultural policy for maritime preservation. The questions 'Why do we preserve' and 'How do we preserve' are addressed as part of the discussion. (MS)
 [871724]

484

New South Wales. Department of Environment and Planning (1981)

Rural land evaluation manual: a manual for conducting a rural land evaluation exercise at the local planning level

Sydney, Nov 1981 Report (New South Wales. Department of Environment and Planning) no 81/29, ISBN. 0724044868 47p

Manual explains how to collect, evaluate and present data in a format and standard that would be acceptable for use as a base for environmental planning instruments, and is practicable in terms of financial, time, and manpower constraints. Information in the form of maps is provided under the following subjects: base information (slope map, landcover map), crown lands, environmental protection zones (wetlands, scenic, escarpment, foreshores, archaeological, wildlife), fire hazard areas, irrigation and flooding, geological hazards, construction material and mineral resources, agricultural quality, and urban and rural residential suitability. (HC)

[872224]

485

M Newton, J Whitelock (photographer), J Savage (photographer) (1988)

The art of shooting buildings

National Trust magazine, Apr 1988, no 44:14-16

The Trust's honorary photographers discuss the art of architectural photography. (MS)

[882020]

486

B J Noble (1989)

A National Register perspective: evaluating historic mining resources

CRM bulletin, 1989, 12(2):1-4

Historic mining sites pose problems of evaluation, largely because assessment procedures are weighted towards discrete buildings whereas mining remains usually constitute *cultural landscapes* or *rural historic landscapes* in the American terminology. This article discusses the concepts of visibility (above-ground physical remains) and focus (evident impressions in the earth) as assessment tools with examples from the US register. (Au, JD)

[900201]

487

V E Noble (1988)

Historical archaeology and the management of cultural resources

CRM bulletin, Oct-Dec 1988, 11(5-6):2-6

The article discusses historical archaeology as a tool in the US government's management of cultural resources. (JD)

[890683]

488

C O'Connor, Institution of Engineers, Australia (1984)

How to look at bridges: a guide to the study of Australian historic bridges

Barton ACT, Institution of Engineers, Australia, [1984?] ISBN 0858251884 50p; illus

The objectives of this publication are to give the background and history of bridges in Australia and to assist in the recognition of bridges of interest so that the listings of historic bridges can be made more comprehensive. Particular historic bridges are used to illustrate the history, then bridges are classified into types and by construction material. (JS)

[870246]

489

W Oxnam (1986)

An historic site management model for public consumption

Australian ranger bulletin, 1986, 4(1):25

An historic site management model which illustrates the complicated interacting processes through clear analogies is presented. A tree is used as the graphical model. (Au, LT)

[890187]

490

S C Park (1989)

The use of fire-rated wooden shingles on historic buildings

CRM bulletin, 1989, 12(6):15-17

In the last twenty years several processes for fire-treated wooden shingles have been developed. These treatments retard the spread of fire, giving fire-fighters and escaping residents a better chance. Treated shingles are accepted by some local authorities in the US for use on historic buildings where a non-combustible roof would otherwise be required. This article discusses the various treatment techniques and gives recommendations for the general maintenance of shingle roofs. (JD)

[900336]

491

S W Parks (1979)

Living in an historical town: citizens' and business problems

Management of historical towns (1979: Lyndock SA) Australian Heritage Commission, Institute of Municipal Administration [s.l., The Institute?, 1979?] p75-85

Fremantle's position as an historic town is outlined. The major problems faced by business in relation to conservation and preservation of important commercial buildings are analysed. (LT)

[890401]

492

J Patrick (1986)**The maintenance and management of historic gardens**

Historic Gardens Conference (1986: Melbourne) Victoria. Ministry for Planning, Environment Victoria. Historic Buildings Council [Melbourne], The Ministry and the Council, [1986] p 31-35

Two levels of problems are identified relating to the decline of significant historic gardens. These are management and maintenance levels. This paper presents an analysis of the two. (LT)

[890128]

493

D Pearce (1989)**Conservation today**

London, Routledge, 1989 ISBN 0415039142 245p

The author, an exponent of preservation and building conservation, argues that conservation should be a creative process, allowing users and architects to blend modern design with the old, and good new materials side by side with the traditional stone, brick and wood. He describes a number of adapted buildings in England, from small apartments, new museums, and public buildings to new palaces of commerce and business. (Au)

[900578]

494

M Pearson (1978)**The acquisition and presentation of historic sites**

Parks and wildlife, 1978, 2(2):42-45

An outline on the acquisition process necessary for the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service to preserve historic sites. Also details some criteria for selecting sites for acquisition and an insight to those already in parks or reserves, and some discussion on the restoration and/ or preservation of sites. (CW)

[890860]

495

M Pearson (1986)**Engineering heritage and the protection of the national estate**

Third national conference on engineering heritage Canberra, Institution of Engineers, Australia, 1986 p22-26

The author discusses the terms engineering heritage, industrial heritage and national estate and argues that they are not interchangeable. The role of the engineer in conserving engineering heritage is discussed, as is the protection of movable items through registration and collection. An analysis of the types of engineering heritage currently listed on the *Register of the National Estate* is included. (JD)

[900649]

496

S Pearson (1988)**Botanical indicators in historical archaeology**

Australian journal of historical archaeology, 1988, 6:74-82 (Bibliography p81-82)

Discusses a research project in which the use of plants as indicators of historical archaeological sites in Australia is examined. A method for the botanical examination of the surface of historical sites is described, and recommendations are made for further work on the subject. (Au, MS)

[891164]

497

C Pelli (1988)**Historic preservation as an urban design strategy**

Preservation forum, Winter 1988-89, 2(4):2-5

Cesar Pelli's architectural philosophy is based on two tenets: the city is more important than the building, and the building more important than the architect. A building is judged in its whole context, and must relate to the past. (Au, JD)

[890696]

498

Problems of significance: two case studies of historical sites (1977)

Conservation archaeology: a guide for cultural resource management studies M B Schiffer (ed), G J Gumerman (ed) New York, Academic Press, 1977 Studies in archaeology, ISBN 0126241600 p269-275

Two anthropologically based evaluations of historical sites in California are discussed. One study, of an agricultural valley, emphasizes preservation of a sample of historical sites representative of all the ethnic and occupational groups who had contributed to the history of the Valley. The other study, of a single ranch site, provides a basis for evaluating how the ranch could be used to test theory based assumptions about relationships between regional and local sociocultural change. (Au, LT)

[892476]

499

Project Coordination Committee on Historic Sites (1978)**Report of the Project Coordination Committee on Historic Sites**

the committee, [1978?] 129p (Appendix 1 contains the report of the Conference on Historical Archaeology and the National Estate)

This report contains the findings and outcome of the committee's work concerning the formulation and use of themes and checklists for recording and presenting the historic sites component of the National Estate. Attention is also given to the method and problems of recording information for these lists. Appendices 3-9 contain the various checklists compiled under the committee's direction. (MS)

[871111]

500

Protection of the underwater heritage (1981)

Paris, UNESCO, 1981 Technical handbooks for museums and monuments, 4, ISBN 9231018639 200p; illus, photos

Falling within the scope of this work on underwater heritage environment are shipwrecks, harbours, entire cities, temples, dwelling places and lost hoards. The work is presented in four sections (i) archaeology in an underwater environment, (ii) conservation of the underwater heritage, (iii) museological problems associated with underwater heritage and (iv) law and underwater heritage. (Au, LT)

[892450]

501

H Proudfoot (1989)**Attitudes and evidence: the view from the Government House verandah**

Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society, Oct 1989, 75(2):110-121

The rediscovery in 1899 of the site of the first Government House, Sydney, demolished in 1845, is reported. This is followed by an attempt to relate the various ways in which the building and then its site have been perceived to certain preconceptions. These preconceptions are contained both in the study of Australian history generally as it was emerging at the turn of the century and as it has developed since as well as in the study of the more specialized field of architectural history. (Au, LT)

[892287]

502

T Prudon (1989)**Simulating stone, 1860-1940: artificial marble, artificial stone, and cast stone**

APT bulletin, 1989, 21(3/4):79-91 (90 ref)

Important today in both restoration and new construction, artificial stone became increasingly popular during the nineteenth century. Although detractors claimed that artificial stones lacked durability, these materials are now recognised for their aesthetic, utilitarian and economic qualities. (Au)

[900086]

503

I Quigley (1985)**Commercial potential and adaptive re-use**

Building conservation in Australia P Freeman (ed), E Martin (ed), J Dean (ed) Canberra, RAI A Education Division, 1985 p48-49

A discussion on the principles of valuation, which must be considered in cases where buildings of heritage significance are required to remain upon a property. (Au,CW)

[890523]

504

P A Rahtz (ed) (1974)**Rescue archaeology**

Harmondsworth UK, Penguin, 1974 xii, 299p; illus, maps, photos

Destruction of archaeological sites in Great Britain is examined. The foundation of RESCUE, a trust for British archaeology is outlined and the administration of archaeology is described. The types of sites being lost and the agents of destruction are discussed, particularly in relation to urban and motorway archaeology and mineral extraction. Different experiences of the nature of rescue archaeology are presented and ways in which the situation may be remedied are proposed. (LT)

[900022]

505

R Ratcliffe (1985)**Heritage landscapes**

Building conservation in Australia P Freeman (ed), E Martin (ed), J Dean (ed) Canberra, RAI A Education Division, 1985 p64-66

A discussion on the philosophy of landscape conservation, dealing with the English and Australian experiences with examples. (CW)

[890520]

506

D A Reid (1989)**Open-air museums and historic sites**

APT bulletin, 1989, 21(2):21-27

Historic landscapes face unique interpretive and developmental problems. By surveying historic sites and open-air museums across the United States this study attempted to identify the difficulties they face in developing and interpreting the landscapes of their sites and to document their efforts at resolving such problems. (Au)

[892284]

507

Restoration and Conservation of Historic Interiors Symposium (1983: Sydney) (1983)**Historic interiors**

Sydney, Sydney College of the Arts Press, 1983 ISBN 0908231563 99p

This collection of papers establishes guidelines for the restoration of interiors. It provides a survey of current views and recent examples of restoration as well as a summary of the history of Australian interiors. (Au)

[882518]

508

P Reynolds (1978)**Our older buildings: documents of their time**

Maintaining and restoring masonry walls G S Gibbons (ed) Sydney, National Trust of Australia (New South Wales), 1978 ISBN 909723729 p43-45

The author analyses the significance of old buildings and makes some general comments about their maintenance and restoration. He gives an amusing account of the place of rising damp in architectural history from the Assyrians on. (HP)

[871564]

509

J Rhodes (1983)**Restoration and conservation technologies**

Historic interiors: a collection of papers M Stapleton (ed) Sydney, Sydney College of the Arts Press, [1983] ISBN 0908231563 p79-86; photos

The author discusses the problems faced by preservationists, in particular the problem of deciding what constitutes the 'correct' representation of the original given that aesthetic perceptions change over time and buildings develop a patina of age. He uses a case study of the restoration of the Villard Houses of the *Helmsley Palace* hotel in New York to illustrate the different stages and facets of restoration. (JG)

[891052]

510

J Rhodes (1983)**Preservation as a lifestyle**

Historic interiors: a collection of papers M Stapleton (ed) Sydney, Sydney College of the Arts Press, [1983] ISBN 0908231563 p87-99; photos

The author claims that good conservation practice depends on the extent to which everyone shares in the curatorial management of buildings. The history of the conservation of buildings in the United States is dealt with briefly. (JG)

[891053]

511

B Richards (1983)**Underwater stereophotogrammetry**

Proceedings of the second southern hemisphere conference on maritime archaeology W Jeffery (ed), J Amess (ed) Adelaide, Department of Environment and Planning, 1983 p363-370

Photogrammetry offers the underwater archaeologist an accurate method of making three-dimensional measurements in a short time, but it requires expensive equipment. The technique is explained in this paper. (JD)

[891144]

512

N Ritchie (1984)**Industrial archaeology in New Zealand: an outline of progress and discussion of the role of the NZ Historic Places Trust**

Historical archaeology and conservation philosophy M Pearson (ed), H Temple (ed) Sydney, Heritage Council of New South Wales, 1984 p55-64

A paper examining the role and growth of industrial archaeology especially in New Zealand. A guide to the role of the NZ Historic Places Trust in the conservation and preservation of industrial sites. Provides some points on site selection criteria used by the Trust. (CW)

[890446]

513

L Rivett, University of Melbourne. Department of Surveying (1976)**The surveyor's contribution to urban conservation studies**

Urban conservation: proceedings of a seminar conducted at the University of Melbourne (25 Feb 1976: Melbourne) M Lewis (ed), A Blake (ed) Melbourne, 1976 *Urban conservation working papers no 9*, p69-77

The author briefly discusses the use of survey methods, particularly photogrammetry, in urban conservation. (HP)

[871547]

514

L Rivett, University of Melbourne. Department of Surveying (1977)**The application of photogrammetry to the recordings of monuments and sites in Australia: report to the Australian Heritage Commission**

Melbourne, University of Melbourne, 1977 *National Estate Programme Project 229*, 79p; illus (Also published as *Bulletin No42*, Department of Surveying, University of Melbourne)

This study investigates the equipment, materials and techniques involved in architectural photogrammetry. Pilot projects were undertaken in a variety of different applications. (MS)

[870272]

515

L Rivett (1980)**Pre-archaeological measurement and recording techniques in architectural conservation**

Architectural conservation in the tropics... [Darwin, NTA (NT)], 1980 p54-66; illus (3 ref; Title in index *Measurement and recording techniques*)

The paper discusses preparatory techniques available to architects embarking on a program of architectural conservation. These include measured drawings and photogrammetry. The author concludes that the latter technique has some contribution to make in the future. (JG)

[882458]

516

L J Rivett (1983)

The role of photogrammetry in the documentation of historic places

Protecting the past for the future M Bourke (ed), M Lewis (ed), B Saini (ed) Canberra, AGPS, 1983 p131-138

Outlines the successful use of architectural photogrammetry in the recording and documentation of historic places. Examples are drawn from work conducted at the University of Melbourne. (CW) [890517]

517

Royal Australian Historical Society. Conference with Affiliated Societies (1987: Tamworth) (1988)

Interpreting the historical landscape

Sydney, 1988 ISBN 0909954232 45p; maps

Conservation of the historic landscape is seen on a local process, involving people in the best position to identify, to recognize, to understand and to interpret the items of that landscape. Local identification of places of significance in terms of the historic environment is the focus of the conference. Sources of information and their application are emphasized. (Au, LT) [892487]

518

Royal Australian Institute of Architects. New South Wales Chapter (1983)

Fire protection in historic buildings: a seminar held 14 July 1983

Sydney, RAIA 1983 74p

This seminar was organised amid growing concern that orders to upgrade fire safety were threatening the integrity of historic buildings. The intention of the seminar was to enable all parties concerned to outline their attitudes to the problem in the hope of achieving closer cooperation in the future. (Au, HC) [890463]

519

P E Rubertone (1989)

Landscape as artifact: comments on "The archaeological use of landscape treatment in social, economic and ideological analysis"

Historical archaeology, 1989, 23(1):50-54

The concern of archaeologists with landscape is fairly recent. Two strands are central: that landscape is not random, and that it is not static. Previous studies have been drawn from economic geography, but the forces behind garden and landscape construction are more diverse and are often derived from cultural sources. (Au, JD) [890943]

520

J A Russell, University of Tasmania. Centre for Environmental Studies (1985)

Tasman Peninsula landscape inventory methodology

Hobart, University of Tasmania, 1985 National Estate Grants Program project no27 research report no5, 34p

This report presents the methodology followed to produce a landscape inventory of the Tasman Peninsula. In addition, the report identifies the landscape units resulting from the application of the method chosen for their definition. (HP) [870181]

521

J A Russell (1986)

Towards an Australian concept of cultural landscape conservation: a model approach based on a case study of Tasman Peninsula, in Tasmania

Hobart, University of Tasmania. Centre for Environmental Studies, 1986 2vol, 677p; maps, PhD thesis (Bibliography vol1 p203-221 and vol2 p427-430.)

The author is concerned that the Australian nation has not focused on the protection of culturally significant rural landscapes. The thesis traces the development of interest in cultural landscapes in the United States, Britain and Australia and finds that conservation mechanisms used overseas are not available in Australia. The author proposes that a cultural landscape conservation practice can be encouraged in Australia if those responsible for such landscapes can be informed of their values and shown how to protect them. He uses the Tasman Peninsula as a study area to develop a model conservation program. The program is in the form of an information tool: the *Tasman Peninsula Landscape Development Manual* which provides an inventory and assessment of cultural landscape components together with recommendations for their protection. (Au, PS) [872232]

522

J A Russell (1986)

The Tasman Peninsula landscape development manual: local and wider ramifications: paper given at the Royal Society of Tasmania symposium, Tasman Peninsula: past, present and future: is history enough? (1986: Port Arthur, Tas)

[Hobart, the author, 1986] 15p

Tasman Peninsula's landscape, it is argued, is not only neglected but also a repository of historically significant evidence that has largely failed to achieve recognition. Examples of local landscape damage point to fundamental difficulties in heritage protection which have not been met by the conferring of National Estate status on places such as Tasman Peninsula. The methods and results to date of a research program aimed at directing attention to the landscape protection needs of Tasman Peninsula are explained, with particular reference to the realisation

of the National Estate idea and to an application of the concept of cultural landscape conservation. (Au) [872233]

523

J A Russell (1986)

Cultural landscape resources and the coast

Proceedings of the national conference on coastal management (1986: Coffs Harbour NSW) Canberra, Australian Environment Council, 1986 p261-266

This paper explains the cultural landscape idea, applies it to the coast, and outlines the ingredients of a case for the conservation of cultural landscape resources. Reference is made to conservation models elsewhere, and to progress in cultural landscape recognition in Australia. The conservation argument is also linked with the challenges that face the nation in achieving positive relationships with the environs of this land so new to Europeans. (Au)

[880226]

524

J A Russell (1987)

The cultural landscape idea: a social basis for landscape conservation: paper given at Ecopolitics II conference (1987: Hobart)

[Hobart, 1987] 16p

The author argues that the cultural landscape idea can provide a more powerful rationale for conservation than one which is based on aesthetic values. The paper examines progress towards recognition of the cultural landscape in Australia in the context of the nation's slow acceptance of its own history and its difficulties in coming to terms with the continent's physical environment. It argues that the concept of cultural landscape conservation needs development for an extension to all landscapes, not merely to outstandingly significant areas. A preliminary investigation of potentials for linking cultural landscape concepts with phenomenological studies of 'sense of place' is made. (Au, PS)

[872398]

525

J A Russell (1988)

Valuing cultural landscapes in the USA, Britain and Australia

Occasional paper (University of Tasmania. Centre for Environmental Studies) no22, 107p

This report develops Australian cultural landscape theory within heritage theory and provides a model for conservation practice. Both Britain and the USA have been ahead of Australia in developing theory and methodology for cultural landscapes, and this study reviews the practice in Britain and the USA. This report also addresses problems in the field such as the management of registered landscapes in multiple occupancy, and suggests directions for further research. (JD)

[900422]

526

J Sales (1985)

The philosophy and practice of garden preservation

APT bulletin, 1985, 17(3/4):61-64

An outline of criteria for a valid policy and a workable plan of management, with examples from England. (CW)

[890513]

527

C Sambell (1986)

The Victoria Settlement

Australian ranger bulletin, 1986, 4(1):31-32

Conservation of Victoria Settlement, unique because of the historic phases represented at the site, is discussed. Reasons for choosing preservation rather than restoration, reconstruction or adaptation are presented. (Au, LT)

[891523]

528

P Sanderson, Allom Lovell Sanderson (1986)

The evaluation of restoration options and development of a restoration masterplan

Historic Gardens Conference (1986: Melbourne) Victoria. Ministry for Planning, Environment Victoria. Historic Buildings Council [Melbourne], The Ministry and the Council, [1986] p 25-30

This paper explores the options available when embarking on a conservation policy for a garden. It also explores some of the thought processes to be applied before choosing a course of action. The paper is concerned with the type of decision making normally applied only to gardens with recognized heritage value. (Au,LT)

[890127]

529

D Saunders, Power Institute of Fine Arts (1977)

Defining urban conservation: subject matter and processes

Planning for urban conservation J Domicelj (ed) Sydney, National Trust of Australia (New South Wales), 1977 ISBN 0909723567 p20-23

The author discusses what urban conservation sets out to conserve and the processes by which conservation is achieved. (HP)

[871715]

530

D Saunders (1979)

Defining historical components of an area

Management of historical towns (1979: Lyndock SA) Australian Heritage Commission, Institute of Municipal Administration [s.l., The Institute?, 1979?] p33-42

This paper begins with discussion of the use of terms such as conservation, restoration, preservation and adaptation, particularly related to the built environment. Reasons for conservation of heritage areas are then examined. The process involved in defining heritage areas is explained. (LT)

[890397]

531

R L Schuyler (ed) (1978)

Historical archaeology: a guide to substantive and theoretical contributions

Farmingdale NY, Baywood Publishing Company, 1978 ISBN 089503008X xiv, 286p; illus, maps, photos

This synthesis comprising 35 reprinted items in the field of historical archaeology is an attempt to create the first source book in the field. Early classic papers and more recent statements define the subject matter, purpose and orientation of all the potential subfields. Examples of the end product of two decades of research on historic sites and analysis of historic artefacts and assemblages are included. Debates on the purpose and intrinsic nature of historical archaeology are summarised and recent innovations in method are discussed. (Au, LT)

[900025]

532

G Setchell (1985)

The basis for a conservation plan

Building conservation in Australia P Freeman (ed), E Martin (ed), J Dean (ed) Canberra, RAI Education Division, 1985 p35-36

A description of the necessary steps an architect would make in assessing the significance of a building or group of buildings as the basis for a conservation plan. (CW)

[890511]

533

G H Setchell (1985)

The philosophy of the National Trust of Australia (ACT) towards conservation

ACT heritage seminars (1985: Canberra) A.C.T. Heritage Committee Canberra, the Committee, 1985 ISBN 0642097216 voll:13-21

The author outlines the role played by the National Trust of Australia (ACT) in preserving and maintaining the heritage of the ACT. It sees this heritage falling into a number of broad groupings including national features, Aboriginal settlement, European settlement up to Federation, 'Federal Architecture'; Canberra as a unique expression of Walter Burley Griffin's ideas and Canberra as the national capital. The author argues that the moral persuasion of the Trust's registers have a great influence on conservation and that statutory compulsion may be less successful in the long run. (Au, MS)

[871646]

534

I Sinnamon (1985)

Conservation architects

Building conservation in Australia P Freeman (ed), E Martin (ed), J Dean (ed) Canberra, RAI Education Division, 1985 p39-40

Three points are outlined: the professional responsibility of architects as custodians of the built environment, the need for consistency and objectivity in assessing cultural significance, and a need for professional standards in the appraisal and recording of historic buildings. (CW)

[890509]

535

South Australian Museum, South Australia. Department for the Environment, G L Pretty, B Rowney, P Donovan (1977)

Establishing conservation priorities for the built environment: Kapunda: a case study

preliminary ed Adelaide, 1977 National folk province study paper no 20, 118p

The authors report on evaluation criteria formulation as it applies to the historic built environment. Points are illustrated with reference to Kapunda, an important colonial township. (HP)

[871267]

536

P Spearritt (1982)

Twentieth century buildings: preserving the commonplace

Heritage Australia, Winter 1982, 1(1):28-31

While there is little argument about the preservation of 'good' 19th century buildings in Australia, the author notes with concern the mindless modernisation or demolition of both notable and humble 20th century buildings. The prevailing construction ethic of the 1950s-70s and the slow rise of preservation interests are seen as contributing to the problem. Criteria for preservation of modern buildings are discussed, and the author argues for retention of both outstanding and representative samples. (CW)

[891281]

537

A Spry (1985)

The defence against graffiti: anti-graffiti coating types for heritage targets

Heritage Australia, Spring 1985, 4(3):42-45

Evaluation of graffiti targets and selection of anti-graffiti coating types for porous masonry surfaces. (CW)

[890830]

538

P Stanbury (ed), Macleay Museum, J Birmingham (assistant ed) (1979)

10,000 years of Sydney life: a guide to archaeological discovery

University of Sydney, Macleay Museum, 1979 ISBN 090963517X 122p; illus (Bibliography p122)

This book was published in association with the exhibition *Sydney Unearthed* at the Macleay Museum, University of Sydney, 1979. Contributors have written chapters on life in Sydney before 1788, gardens of the past, the historical grave, the architect as archaeologist, and some archaeological projects. (HC)

[881228]

539

I Stapleton (1985)

Architect as curator

Building conservation in Australia P Freeman (ed), E Martin (ed), J Dean (ed) Canberra, RAI Education Division, 1985 p25-27

A profile of the ideal conservation architect. Comments on the documentation of conservation work and the conservation project, also the architect's responsibility and the architect's pledge. (CW)

[890506]

540

I Stapleton (1985)

Conservation philosophy and the Burra Charter

Building conservation in Australia P Freeman (ed), E Martin (ed), J Dean (ed) Canberra, RAI Education Division, 1985 p37-38

Illustrates the major points of the Burra Charter relating to cultural significance, traditional techniques, curtilage, integrity of site and building and establishment of significance. Some of the conventional wisdom of conservation is questioned, including emphasis on restoration rather than preservation, returning everything to a specific date, and preservation of all aspects without discrimination. The omission of principles for adaptation is considered a major gap. (CW)

[890843]

541

H Stovel (1985)

Scrape and anti-scrape: false idols on Main Street

APT bulletin, 1985, 17(3+4):51-55

This paper questions the ethics of scrape projects, those which seek to fully restore without taking into consideration the peculiar qualities given by age, ownership and building changes. Citing William Morris, the author argues for the relevance of anti-scrape in encouraging diversity and vitality rather than 'tastefully conventional architectural overlays' in the preservation of representative building styles. (CW)

[891280]

542

R W Suddards (1988)

Listed buildings: have we listed too far?

Journal of planning and environmental law, Aug 1988:523-528

This article considers the increasing numbers of buildings being listed as worthy of preservation in England and discusses whether the process has become too widespread and unmanageable. (RM) [890439]

543

L Swartz (1987)

Authenticity within the historic environment: a case for its quest and subsequent disappearance within the realms of historic conservation and tourism

Melbourne, University of Melbourne, School of Environmental Planning, 1987 190p; photos, col; B.Town and Regional Planning thesis

This thesis addresses the concept of authenticity within the creation and experience of the historic environment. It focuses on the appearance of inauthenticity, through the attempts by tourist developers and conservationists to retain or regain authenticity. (Au)

[882384]

544

M Talbot (1986)

Reviving buildings and communities: a manual of renewal

Newton Abbot UK, David and Charles, 1986 ISBN 0715386794 207p

This monograph combines elements of a technical book about restoring old buildings, with an historical account of renovation projects in the UK, which have succeeded in reviving run down buildings and small towns. (RM)

[891699]

545

H Tanner (1984)

Museums in an historical context

Heritage Australia, Winter 1984, 3(1):7-11

An historical perspective on the development of cultural pride in our historic buildings and museums. Also some comments on house museums which allow the viewer to experience artefacts within the context of the period. (CW)

[890833]

546

Tasmania. National Parks and Wildlife Service, J Morris, P C James (1981)

The philosophy and policy for conservation in Tasmania

1981 Tasmanian historic conservation survey chapter 3, 130p

The authors discuss a number of issues: the significance of Tasmania's historic heritage; the importance of community attitudes; the roles of government, community groups, private bodies and individuals in historic conservation; the benefits of conservation by area and precinct; assessing items of heritage; compliance with recognized conservation principles and procedures; and legislative proposals. (HP)

[871343]

547

K Taylor (1987)

Rural cultural landscapes: changing perceptions and heritage values

Canberra, the author, 1987 11p (Paper to Ecopolitics conference (2nd: May 1987: Hobart))

The speaker suggests that rural landscapes play a relatively minor role in official perceptions of heritage, but are an important part of many individuals' own heritage. A framework for a comprehensive assessment of rural, particularly pastoral, landscapes is proposed as an alternative to visual assessment techniques most commonly used to date. A case study is presented for Lanyon in the ACT, and management implications are explored. (JS)

[871584]

548

K Taylor (1988)

Cultural landscapes: meanings and heritage values

Melbourne, University of Melbourne School of Environmental Planning, 1988 xii, 215p; illus

The first part of this thesis explores the theoretical basis of the concept of landscape as a window on the past and basis of community identity. The second part is a case study of Lanyon ACT, a nineteenth century homestead which is now a heritage house and art gallery complex. (JD)

[900433]

549

K Taylor (1988)

Rural cultural landscapes: a case for heritage interpretation, conservation and management, Lanyon, ACT: a role model

Gardens and garden designers of Australia's past Artarmon NSW, Australian Institute of Horticulture, 1988 p5-25 (38 refs)

This paper examines key issues of cultural heritage landscape conservation, in particular the interrelationship of component parts with resultant composite images and continuity over time. A method for assessing and evaluating landscapes is outlined with an application to the Lanyon Historic Landscape in the ACT, whose nomination for the Register of the National Estate was gazetted in 1987. (Au, RM)

[892319]

550

H Temple (1979)

Crisis archaeology

10,000 years of Sydney life University of Sydney. Macleay Museum, 1979, 1980 p83-89

Commercial interests and ignorance threaten valuable evidence of our past. New laws give protection in some circumstances but the author maintains that the most important protection lies in widening public understanding of the significance and value of archaeological material. Architects need to be aware of the necessity for archaeological input into restoration programs, building and engineering bodies should be encouraged to finance recording programs prior to the commencement of work, and the public at large must be educated not to undertake indiscriminate excavation or hunting for artefacts. Author describes the undesirable but necessary emergency excavation procedure. The Old Sydney Burial Ground in 1974 is given as a case study. (HC)

[872359]

551

H Temple (1985)

Trash and treasure: the conservation of industrial relics in NSW

Heritage Australia, Autumn 1985, 4(1):22-27

An outline of the evolution of significance of industrial sites. Four examples are used to illustrate the way such sites are being conserved; Glen Innes Brickworks, Bedford Brickyard Site at St Peter's in Sydney, the Wunderlich Factory Project, and artefacts recovered from the Hyde Park Barracks. (CW)

[890528]

552

G Tibbits (1976)

Significance in buildings

Urban conservation M Lewis (ed), A Blake (ed) Melbourne, University of Melbourne, [1976?] National Estate Grants Program Project no 130; Urban conservation working papers no 9, p41-49

It has generally been assumed that conservation of buildings should be based on architectural merit or historical importance, and the speaker argues that this will keep the concept of urban conservation remote until community values are also incorporated and the 'expert' concepts explained. (JS)

[870278]

553

Total Environment Centre, Local Government and Shires Association (1986)

Seminar on local government and the National Estate: a collection of papers (20-22 August 1986: University of Sydney)

Sydney, TEC, 1986 ISBN 0959050787 93p

This collection of papers contains a variety of topics relating to the preservation of buildings in particular and the role of local government in preserving the National Estate. (MS)

[881580]

554

Towards a national policy for maritime preservation: [conclusions from the Maritime Preservation Training Course, 4 Sep 1985] (1987)

APT bulletin, 1987, 9(1):78-79

This is a suggested national policy for maritime preservation. It contains suggested standards for the management of historic vessels which include the following: documentation, stabilization, preservation, replication, reconstruction, rehabilitation and interpretation. Nine general standards are also outlined. (MS)

[871616]

555

M C Truscott (1989)

Recording historical archaeological sites: a Tasmanian example

Sites and bytes: recording Aboriginal places in Australia J Flood (ed), I Johnson (ed), S Sullivan (ed) Canberra, AGPS, 1989 *Special Australian heritage publication series no8*, ISBN 0644075961 p128-137

This paper comments on aspects of site recording which are essential in the survey of historic archaeological sites and stresses the need to facilitate resource management decision-making which is based on an assessment of the significance of each site. The format was developed by the Port Arthur Conservation Project and modified for use by the Tasmanian National Parks and Wildlife Service. (Au, JG)

[900002]

556

UNESCO (1972)

Preserving and restoring monuments and historic buildings

Paris, UNESCO, 1972 Museums and monuments, 14, 267p; illus

Deliberate programs for the conservation of sites and monuments are a relatively recent phenomenon and principles and techniques which have evolved in practice are not widely known. This manual covers typical problems and techniques, in an attempt to build on experience already gained. (CW)

[890851]

557

United States. National Park Service, J P Delgado (1989)

Shipwreck national historic landmarks

Federal archaeology report, May 1989, 2(2):6-7

Why should shipwrecks be studied and given National Landmark status? This article outlines the historical, archaeological and evidential value of shipwrecks. (JD)

[891760]

558

URBED (Urban and Economic Development) Ltd (1987)

Re-using redundant buildings: good practice in urban regeneration

London UK, HMSO, 1987 ISBN 011752011X 115p

This handbook contains a description of the reuse movement in Britain, how it has developed and future trends. It also provides a guide to good practices in organising and managing schemes for the conversion and reuse of industrial and commercial buildings. Fourteen case studies describing successful conversion schemes complete the book. (Au, RM)

[890809]

559

R V Varman (1987)

The nail as a criterion for the dating of buildings and building sites (late 18th century to 1900)

Papers in Australian historical archaeology J Birmingham (ed), D Bairstow (ed) Sydney, 1987 p104-112; illus

The history and use of six types of nails produced from the late eighteenth century to 1900 are presented in an attempt to increase awareness of their potential in dating of buildings. Types include wrought or forged, cut, cast or moulded, wire, rose head and rhomboid head. (LT)

[891844]

560

Victoria. Ministry for Planning and Environment (1985)

Historic area conservation studies

Melbourne, 1985 Heritage notes no 1, 4p

This issue is designed to assist councils in understanding and protecting their heritage by explaining the reasons for undertaking conservation studies. (Au, JG)

[881240]

561

Victoria. Ministry for Planning and Environment, Victoria. Historic Buildings Council (1986)

Historic Gardens Conference (1986: Melbourne)

[Melbourne], The Ministry and the Council, [1986] 87p; illus (Bibliography p78-81)

The aim of this conference was to integrate the contributions of diverse experts on important facets of garden conservation. The papers encourage discussion on the principles of assessment, historic and physical context, maintenance and restoration. (Au)

[890124]

562

J M Wagstaff (ed) (1987)

Landscape and culture: geographical and archaeological perspectives*Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1987 ISBN 0631152881pbk; 0631137297hbk 233p; illus*

In his introduction to his collection of essays, the editor defines archaeology as the temporal axis and geography as the spatial axis of human activity, and argues that a proper understanding of the archaeological processes contributes to our understanding of present landscape forms. The final chapter discusses heritage and conservation issues, arguing that relics of the past constitute a resource in themselves. (JD)

[900207]

563

G R Walker (1980)

Physical requirements for protection of historic structures in cyclone zones*Architectural conservation in the tropics... [Darwin, NTA (NT)], 1980 p104-122*

The main emphasis of the paper is on wind damage to historic buildings in cyclone prone areas, the reasons for it and methods of mitigating it. The effect of storm surges is also discussed. (Au, JG)

[882462]

564

M Walker (1984)

Interpretation*ACT heritage study Canberra, ACTHC, 1984 Working paper no5 (10p)*

This paper provides an introduction to the subject of heritage interpretation. It considers interpretation in the context of the ACT Heritage Study, and defines it as deciding how the history and significance of the ACT, and its relationship with other places, can best be conveyed in the environment. It is making the cultural environmental heritage of the ACT available and understandable to the community in a tangible way. (Au, MS)

[871578]

565

A Ward, A Donnelly, Australian Railway Historical Society (1982)

Victoria's railway stations: an architectural survey*Melbourne?, ARHS, Mar 1982 3vol, 599p; illus, photos (b&w) (V.1. Introduction and summary; V.2. The formative years: 1854-1880; V.3. The Great Railway Age 1880-1900)*

This is a survey of Victoria's historic railway station buildings. A record of the physical details is given and data provided to be used for a comparative assessment of the surveyed buildings.

Recommendations are made as to how this data can be used to determine the classification of station buildings in a systematic fashion. (Au, MS)

[870667]

566

P Watts (1980)

Finding and assessing historic gardens*Proceedings of the Garden History conference (1st: 1980: Melbourne) Melbourne, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 1980 ISSN 07052472 p39-42; illus*

The author was the coordinator of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) survey of historic gardens. In this paper he outlines the criteria he employed in his survey to assess gardens. These were consideration of its original form and original planting, the garden's atmosphere and its present condition. (MS)

[871595]

567

P Watts (1985)

Museum houses: costs and benefits*ACT heritage seminars (1985: Canberra) A.C.T. Heritage Committee Canberra, the Committee, 1985 ISBN 0642097208 (set) vol3:25-37; illus*

This paper firstly provides a brief background to the Historic Houses Trust of NSW, and then discusses several aspects of museum houses including their purpose, and the approach to their presentation and interpretation. It also details some of the costs of operating museum houses such as *Elizabeth Bay House*, *Vaucluse House*, and *Elizabeth Farm*. (Au, MS)

[871650]

568

M Webb (1987)

Cultural landscapes in the National Park Service*The public historian, Spring 1987, 9(2):77-89*

The development of awareness of the need for management principles for the preservation of cultural landscapes, and the incorporation of long standing theoretical concepts into bureaucratic practices in the National Park Service are traced. The testing of guidelines in one park is described. The author sees this as leading to a change in philosophy from preservation of individual structures to whole landscapes. (JS)

[872752]

569

J P Wesson (1983)

A first bibliography of historical archaeology in Australia*Australian journal of historical archaeology, 1981, 1:22-34*

A select bibliography on historical archaeology in Australia, cross referenced by a subject index and a site list. (CW)

[891627]

570

J P Wesson (1983)

A first bibliography of historical archaeology in Australia continued*Australian journal of historical archaeology*, 1983, 2:13-16

Additions to a select bibliography on historical archaeology in Australia, cross referenced by a subject index and site list. (CW)

[891628]

571

J P Wesson (1985)

Historical archeology in building conservation studies*Historic environment*, 1985, 4(4):30-34

An outline on the contribution of historical archaeology to site interpretation and management. Discussion on documentation of building context and construction, the collection, and the identification and interpretation of artefacts. The benefits and limitations of archaeological methods are discussed. (CW)

[890491]

572

T Whitehall (1986)

Identifying and assessing historic gardens

Historic Gardens Conference (1986: Melbourne) Victoria. Ministry for Planning, Environment Victoria. Historic Buildings Council [Melbourne], The Ministry and the Council, [1986] p 18-24

Methods used in the South Australian survey of historic gardens are presented. One aim of this survey was to find gardens worthy of nomination for the *Register of the National Estate*. The questionnaire used in the survey is reprinted in the paper. (Au,LT)

[890126]

573

R L Whitmore (1986)

Heritage: the engineer's nightmare

Third national conference on engineering heritage Canberra, Institution of Engineers, Australia, 1986 p1-4

In this article the three elements of engineering heritage are defined as people, physical sites and structures, and documentation. The author then discusses some of the techniques of assessment and documentation and concludes with seven recommendations for the future, covering education, professional attitudes, interpretation and planning. (JD)

[900654]

574

J Wilkins (1980)

Legal requirements for cyclone protection of historic structures

Architectural conservation in the tropics... [Darwin, NTA (NT)], 1980 p95-103

The paper deals with the history of building regulations in Darwin, particularly those subsequent to Cyclone Tracy, and how these regulations apply to historic buildings. The paper concludes with a summary of recommendations which should be considered to achieve a greater degree of protection for historic buildings in the tropical cyclone prone areas. (Au, JG)

[882461]

575

G Wilson (1988)

Using local history sources to interpret the historical landscape

Interpreting the historical landscape Royal Australian Historical Society. Conference with Affiliated Societies (1987: Tamworth) Sydney, 1988 ISBN 0909954232 p11-17

Possible sources of local history are described and the way in which they can be used to interpret the historical landscape are explained. Such sources include newspapers, directories, buildings, churches, memorials and photographs. (Au, LT)

[892489]

576

J Winston-Gregson (1985)

Archaeology and architecture II

Building conservation in Australia P Freeman (ed), E Martin (ed), J Dean (ed) Canberra, RAI A Education Division, 1985 p61-63

A paper commenting on aspects of conservation and forwarding the proposal of better cooperation between the archaeologist and the architect. (CW)

[890503]

577

R Wright (1989)

The bureaucratic domain: space and public interest in Victoria; 1836-84

Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1989 ISBN 0195548663 350p (Bibliography p322-341)

This book describes the ways in which prized lands and natural resources were protected from the designs of squatters, selectors, miners and developers. Between 1836 and 1884 Hoddle, LaTrobe, Clarke, Wallis, Lewis and Hodgkinson dictated the Victorian landscape to accommodate parks, quarries, cricket grounds, water reserves, state forests, gardens and racecourses. (RM)

[900628]

578

M Zeman (1987)

Photogrammetry as an aid to the conservation of historic buildings and monuments*ICCM bulletin, Jun 1987, 13(1 and 2):93-106 (9 refs.)*

Terrestrial photogrammetry is particularly useful in the recording and measurement of elaborate or decorative detail, and is recommended for both ordered recording of buildings and restoration work. After a brief history of the use of photogrammetry in building and architecture, the paper uses the work of the South Australian Institute of Technology's School of Surveying to demonstrate the range of applications of the technique. (JS)

[872700]

579

M Zeman (1989)

Recording cultural monuments by photogrammetry*Heritage Australia, Winter 1989, 8(2):24-26; illus*

The art and science of photogrammetry is examined as an accurate and economic method of obtaining a highly detailed representation of historic buildings and monuments. Despite widespread application of the technique to architecture overseas, limited use is made of it for heritage recording in Australia. (Au, LT)

[891674]

- Aberglasslyn* (house) Maitland NSW 334
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