



Australian Archaeological Association

Reports of the Association

2020 Annual General Meeting

Online during the annual AAA conference at 5:00PM - 7:00PM (NSW,
VIC, TAS, ACT), 4:30PM - 6:30PM (SA), 4:00PM - 6:00PM (QLD), 3:30PM -
5:30PM (NT), 2:00PM - 4:00PM (WA), on Wednesday 9 December 2020

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1. President

Tiina Manne

It's an understatement to say that 2020 has been an unexpectedly challenging year. I would like to acknowledge the difficult circumstances in which many of our members have found themselves – both at home and at work -- for a large portion of the year and to thank them for their continued support of the Association.

While AAA currently remains in a financially stable position, our association will face a financial shortfall in 2021 and potentially a further shortfall in 2022. AAA's annual income derives from a combination of conference registration fees, sponsorship fees, and membership fees. With no sponsorship for 2020 and the 2020 conference registration being free, the conference costs are being paid from existing funds. Additionally, we have seen a decrease in membership numbers, in part due to the lack of incentive to sign up for AAA membership to take advantage of lowered conference registration fees. In order to not have a notable financial shortfall for the 2022 year, we need to increase our number of full-fee paying members and to have a good turn-out for the 2021 conference. We will endeavour to make this happen, but even with a boost in membership numbers and increased 2021 conference attendance, the AAA membership may still need to make critical decisions at the 2021 AGM.

In this year's online conference, the AAA are co-hosting a forum with the Australian Indigenous Archaeologists' Association on sponsorship funding in Australian archaeology. This forum was sparked by robust conversations between members of the two organisations, following the loss of the Juukan Gorge Rockshelters, regarding the complex intersection of Aboriginal cultural heritage, archaeology, resource extraction, land development and legislation. We sent a survey regarding sponsorship to the AAA membership, the AIAA membership and the conference registrants. We had 90 responses and the results (which will be shared) indicate a variety of views regarding the questions, including that people answering the survey were split over the decision of whether the decision of accepting sponsorship should be up to the individual or the organisation. There was support for AAA to create a framework of ethics regarding sponsorship, with some respondents noting the complexities that would be involved in undertaking this. However, there was also a clear majority that viewed sponsorship as very valuable, particularly for supporting Indigenous and student participation. The AAA NEC considers the survey and the 2020 AAA-AIAA forum as a jumping-off point for broader discussions with the AAA membership regarding these issues. However, we also recognise that an online AGM will be a far from ideal situation for a proper discussion. With this in mind, we will seek to revisit this conversation at the 2021 AGM.

In 2020 the Association responded to a variety of heritage-related issues, continued to move existing initiatives along and implemented some new ones, all the while navigating the unpredictability of what has been a year largely dominated by Covid19.

In January, the AAA NEC worked with members to bring attention to the damage caused to cultural heritage by the extensive bushfires affecting large portions of Victoria and New South Wales.

Although ultimately overshadowed by the arrival of Covid 19, AAA members put together a response team and also provided comments to both national and international media outlets.

In May, the destruction of the Juukan Gorge Rockshelters brought an unprecedented level of national and international attention to issues of heritage. The AAA NEC worked with our WA AAA members to respond publicly to this tragedy, along with sending letters to the Minister for Environment, Ben Wyatt and Rio Tinto. The AAA was invited to make a submission to the Commonwealth Parliament's Northern Australia Committee for the Inquiry into the destruction of the Juukan Gorge Rockshelter, which it did at the end of July, with extensive help from a number of our AAA members, both in WA and beyond. Members of the AAA NEC and past AAA presidents also held online meetings with Rio Tinto staff seeking assurances and commitments that Rio Tinto was revisiting its internal policies and procedures regarding ongoing communications with Traditional Custodians; and would ensure that changes to significance would be incorporated into forward planning and proposed actions. The attention on WA continued, with the announcement of the government's draft heritage legislation. AAA members have worked alongside AACAI members to respond to this draft, which provides insufficient protection for cultural heritage. I would like to extend a very large thank you to the AAA's Indigenous Representative, Ken Hayward, who has taken a very active role in these issues.

Leading up to the federal proposal to markedly increase university fees for Humanities degrees, Georgia Roberts spearheaded a joint effort between AAA, AACAI, ASHA, AIMA and AIAA to release a media statement condemning the fee hike. In October we learned of the disappointing news that this increase had been passed in parliament.

A key challenge presented by Covid19 for the Association has been planning ahead for our annual conference. Early in the year we intended to have a face-to-face conference, but as restrictions were tightened across Australia, we made the decision to hold a virtual conference to avoid the financial blow to the organisation. We are hopeful that the 2021 conference will return to our regular face-to-face version and are planning for this.

To comply with the ACT government's Associations Act of 1991, the AAA NEC and Ethics subcommittee sought to produce a clear dispute resolution procedure. In the first half of the year we contracted with Directors Australia, who with detailed input from the NEC and Ethics subcommittee, produced a transparent and detailed process for managing complaints, and one that was in line with the requirements of the ACT government's Association Act of 1991. This will be available early in the new year, on AAA's new website. I'm pleased to report, however, that no formal complaints were made against a AAA member during 2020.

Following on from last year's RAP commitments for a AAA-AIAA MOU, members in the AAA NEC have held a series of meetings with members of AIAA. There have been a number of notable outcomes of this engagement, including: (1) preparation of an updated MOU between AAA-AIAA; (2) discussion of how to progress areas of mutual interests to the two Associations; and (3) the AAA-AIAA Forum which will be held at the AAA conference this year.

The AAA also contracted with web design team, Vivo Digital, to redesign the AAA website. Carly Monks, Jaqueline Matthews, Kelsey Lowe, Jordan Ralph, but in particular, Georgia Roberts, have

been instrumental in working with staff at Vivo Digital to update and move the website in an exciting new direction. Our intention is for the AAA website to not only provide a streamlined and frustration-free member experience, but to also assist in fulfilling a AAA goal, which is to promote archaeology to the public and to bring a greater awareness to all aspects of cultural heritage in Australia. It is clear, however, that we need a larger team to maintain the webpage. To this end, we are recommending that AAA take up two lead webmasters and two assistant webmasters. The new website will be launched early in 2021.

It will come as no surprise to anyone who has already worked with Georgia Roberts, when I state that Georgia has been the ultimate combination of a powerhouse and an absolute rock during this eventful year. Similarly, I would like to give heartfelt thanks to the AAA NEC and in particular to Mike, Aaron, Annie, Sean, Ken, Carly and Jacinta. Peter Veth, Jo Mac and Fiona Hook have also provided greatly appreciated support and advice.

Here's hoping for a much more promising 2021.

2. Vice President

Michael Slack

After assisting with the handover to the new NEC members and in particular the President and editors of AA, I have provided a general role this year - attending monthly NEC meetings, completing requested correspondence, conference organisation, issues discussion, and general assistance to the President. It was agreed in January that I would assist in three areas; the Reconciliation Action Plan, the investment strategy for the AAA account surplus, and the 2020 Darwin Conference. Clearly Covid-19 has great impacted and altered each of these areas;

- I have submitted four different drafts of the endorsed Reconciliation Action Plan to Reconciliation Australia. These have bounced back and forth over many months to my frustration. With the approval now granted and the new website established, I hope that in 2021 we will be able to have the RAP enacted and progressed with a new subcommittee. We will be sending an email out to all members in January to this effect.
- The financial strategy was postponed for 2020, much to the benefit of AAA members. That is, we continue to hold cash assets and were protected from the volatility of the market in 2020. However this issue will need to be addressed in 2021, and a proper long term financial strategy enacted.
- Organisation of the 2020 Darwin conference was postponed for this year and I hope to assist with 2021 plans in any capacity the President wishes.

3. Secretary

Georgia Roberts

This year has presented us with a huge number of challenges. Throughout the year, my primary role has been to support the NEC with administrative and organisational support, coordinating the monthly meetings and distributing correspondence as it came through.

As outlined in the President's report, the Association has responded to a wide range of issues and events this year. The secretary played an active role in the coordination and distribution of many of these responses. We submitted a very strong, combined submission to the then proposed changes to HASS funding at Australian Universities; sadly, these changes were secured later this year. The website has been a significant time investment by the NEC this year and we look forward to its launch at the end of 2020. Finally, the secretary has coordinated a AAA response to the Bushfire commission response, and I thank Mark Moore for his excellent contribution.

I will be continuing my term in the Secretary position in 2021 and thank AAA NEC for the opportunity to continue be involved.

4. Treasurers

Aaron Fogel and Kate Greenwood

Overview

This report covers the Association's 2019/20 financial year (1 September 2019 to 31 August 2020). This is the fifth year in a row the Association is reporting surplus. In this financial year, the Association is reporting a surplus of \$10,197.

2 Year Surplus/Deficit Comparison (in AUD).

	2018/19	2019/20
Total income	129,871	101,521
Total expenditure	81,741	91,324
Operating surplus	48,130	10,197
Retained surplus	225,140	273,270
Total Equity	273,270	283,466

Income

The Association is reporting a reduced income of \$101,521 in 2019/20. It is lower than the previous year in large part because Journal Royalties have returned to an expected level. The previous year included income from a "one-off" payment for a Digital Archive of the journal, which should not be expected annually.

2 Year Income Comparison (in AUD).

	2018/19	2019/20
Conference	25,820	21,866
Membership Dues	54,200	66,073
Royalties & Back Issues	49,092	9,082
Archaeological Passport	-	4,280
Interest Received	759	220

Total income	129,871	101,521
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Explanatory Notes

- An increase in Membership Dues occurred as the total number of members significantly increased.
- Income derived from the sale of the Archaeological Passport appears here. Expenses related to production and shipping occur below. Note the Archaeological Passport is essentially being delivered cost neutral.

Expenditure

The Association is reporting an increase in expenditure in 2018/19 to \$91,324. The Expenses section of the Treasurer reports is changing this year. This is to align reporting with how our new auditor assesses our financial position. As such, there are a few new categories below.

2 Year Expenses Comparison (in AUD).

Less Cost of Sales	2018/19	2019/20
ANCATL	1,107	4,244
Conference Expenses	30,565	6,307
Conference Prizes	1,354	-
Journal	25,855	50,255
Student Grants	14,297	10,239
Archaeological Passport	-	4,253
Less Direct Expenses		
Subcontractors	-	688
Expenditure		
Audit's Remuneration	1,591	1,636
Bank Charges	1	16
Bookkeeping Costs	1,345	914
Consultancy Fees	-	1,500
Computer Expenses	1,112	3,391
Filing Fees	-	87
General Expenses	1,469	-
Insurance	3,047	3,093
Sponsorship	-	3,000
Travelling Expenses	-	1,701
Total Expenses	81,741	91,324

Explanatory Notes

- ANCATL expenses are related to development of the archaeological passport
- The previous year conference expense was significantly higher as we did not use Conference Online and were directly paying for our costs.
- Journal expenses increased due to an increase in full membership (paper copy recipients of the journal) and the newly established cost of our journal editors

- As referenced above the Archaeological Passport expenses are listed here but it is cost neutral
- The Subcontractor expense is charges for digitizing the AAA archive
- Consultancy Fees are for the EAP Assist program
- Computer expenses were related to our website and financial software
- Sponsorship was for support of a student conference and a digital archive program
- Travelling expenses are for RAP discussion meetings

Balance Sheet

Net Assets have increased to \$283,466. Our Net Assets are the total equity of the Association. The Association is financially stable.

2 Year Balance Sheet Comparison (in AUD).

Current Assets	2018/19	2019/20
Deposits	-	10,500
Operating Account	25,909	50,994
Savings Account	216,126	216,334
Prize Fund	15,901	closed
Conference Online Trust	15,000	-
Trade Debtors	-	290
GST Liability	334	5,348
Total Current Assets	273,270	283,466

Explanatory Notes

- The Deposits line item is our website asset
- The Prize Fund has been consolidated into the Savings Account and closed
- As we are no longer using Conference Online, this value in this Trust has been returned to AAA
- The Trade Debtors is one institutional invoice for the Archaeological Passport that was not paid by the end of the financial year

Looking forward to 2019/20

Last year I finished this report by remarking how AAA had successfully navigated several years of financial uncertainty and the Association was on strong financial ground. Silly me, I thought AAA had moved into an era of greater financial certainty and predictability. Little did I know that 6-8

weeks later the world was going to change.

Once again, the Association finds itself in uncertain financial times. While the reporting above appears relatively sound, the effects of COVID-19 are not reflected in this report. Our most significant source of income, membership dues, are paid in the calendar year following their receipt. Thus, the membership income reported here was collected by Taylor & Francis for the 2019 calendar year and paid to us in 2020. This is pre-COVID income. As we have had reduced membership levels in 2020 this will equate to a commensurate reduction of income for 2021. Additionally, we will not have a profit from the conference this year. Considering this, we are budgeting for a reduction of income for 2020 of approximately \$30,000.

Fortunately, this time around we are in a good financial position to begin with. Our cash reserves will ensure the long-term viability of the Association regardless of short-term effects to income caused by COVID-19. That said, the next 18 months will require AAA to be conscientious and thrifty with its funds. Despite these efforts it is likely that the Association will be reporting a loss next year.

5. Membership Secretary

Carly Monks

Current makeup of Membership

Membership for 2020 stands at 351 Ordinary members, 133 concessionary members (comprising Student, Indigenous, and Retired/Pension members), 15 Life members, and 20 Institutional subscriptions (Table 1). This represents a noticeable decline in membership from our four-year high of 608 individuals and 24 institutions recorded in 2019, returning to member numbers more reflective of the previous years (see Table 2). This decline in membership probably reflects a few issues, including:

- Financial implications of COVID-19, including job losses and changes to work and personal circumstances;
- A smaller than usual virtual conference with no late-stage membership renewals incentivised by discounted conference fees; and
- Problems with the Taylor and Francis renewal and payment process (see “Membership Issues”).

Table 1. Preliminary membership figures as of early October 2018

Membership Type	Membership Numbers
Ordinary Local	342
Ordinary International	9
Student/Indigenous	109
Retired/Pension	24

Life	15
Institutional Subscriptions*	20
TOTAL	504

*Institutional subscriptions consist of journal access through direct subscription with Taylor & Francis rather than association membership. This does not include institutions that access the journal through Taylor & Francis sales/package deals.

Changes to membership categories

At the 2019 AGM, the membership voted to introduce a new membership category of 'Retired/Pension', thus splitting the Concessionary membership group to distinguish these members from Students and Indigenous members. This allows us to request print copies of the *Australian Archaeology* journal be distributed to the Retired/Pension category, while Students and Indigenous members still receive online-only access for their discounted membership rate. Retired/Pension members are those unwaged retirees over the age of 60, and/or those members eligible for and receiving disability support pension. Since the introduction of this category at the beginning of 2020, 24 members have elected to renew or join as Retired/Pension members.

Four Year Trend

As noted in the 2019 Membership Secretary Report, leading into 2019 membership was on a trajectory of a small, but steady, decline in numbers, which abruptly spiked to a long-time high in 2019. This year, numbers have returned to their pre-2019 trajectory, although the unusual circumstances of 2020 may have partly influenced this decline.

Although direct comparison in Student member numbers is not possible at this stage due to Student, Indigenous, and Retired members being historically captured under the single 'Concessionary' category, the decline in Concessionary numbers in 2020 likely reflects (at least in part) financial hardship and uncertainty faced by many higher education students during this year.

Table 1 Membership numbers for 2017-2020 by category

Membership Type	2020	2019	2018	2017
Ordinary Local	342	406	351	350
Concessionary*	133	171	150	168
Ordinary International	9	16	14	14
Life	15	15	15	14
Institutional Subscriptions	20	24	37	30
Total	519	632	567	576

*Includes Student and Retired/Pension members for 2020 to compare against previous years. See Table 1 for 2020 membership breakdown within Concessionary band.

Membership Administration

This year, much of the Membership Secretary's efforts have been spent corresponding with Taylor and Francis (T&F) regarding issues with delays in membership renewals and journal distribution.

As our authorised service provider and journal publisher, T&F are responsible for the renewal of existing memberships, receiving and processing new membership enquiries, and publishing and

delivering the *Australian Archaeology* journal to all members eligible for a print copy. Taylor and Francis administer the membership database and forward membership information to the Membership Secretary on a weekly to bi-weekly basis, which feeds into the secondary database maintained by the Membership Secretary. Website user accounts and login information, and mailing list updates are manually undertaken by the Membership Secretary as the information is received from T&F. The accounts and email contact details are typically updated by the Membership Secretary within 1-2 days of receipt of the information from T&F. Several issues relating to these processes have arisen this year, which are detailed below.

In addition to management of the membership database and communication with T&F, this year the Membership Secretary has been involved in the redesign of the AAA website (see Webmaster and Secretary reports) to assist with the development of a more user-friendly and reliable website that will improve access to and content within the Members Area. The website, and particularly the online journal access portal, has long been a source of frustration for members and a regular cause of emails from members to both the Membership Secretary and Webmaster due to technical issues (see Webmaster report).

Membership Issues

Renewals and new memberships

During 2020, numerous members and potential members contacted the Membership Secretary to ask for assistance regarding membership payment. Typically, they had already attempted to contact T&F via their customer service email but had not received a response. On each occasion, the Membership Secretary forwarded the correspondence to T&F and followed up to ensure the matter was resolved.

In October, following a series of issues involving this and other matters, the Membership Secretary emailed the head of the HSS International Portfolio who acts as our liaison stating our concerns that the delays in organising membership requests and processing payments were causing unnecessary frustration for members and potentially reducing membership. T&F responded that their customer service team reaches out to the member with order and payment information within 24-48 hours of receiving the initial email. Orders are then processed once payment information has been received by the customer service team.

Since this issue was raised, there have been no further member emails reporting similar problems to the Membership Secretary. However, there have been only a small number of additional memberships processed during this period.

Journal Distribution

The next most common reason for members to contact the Membership Secretary were due to delayed or missing journals. Several members stated that they had not received any issues from 2019 (volume 85), or from 2020 (volume 86). After confirming postal address details and eligibility for print issues, members who were waiting on outstanding issues from vol. 85 were put in contact with T&F customer service to organise distribution of the outstanding copies. In two instances, communication with T&F did not resolve the matter, so the Membership Secretary posted the outstanding issues from a small number of editorial copies on hand.

In early April, due to COVID-19 related shutdowns disrupting and suspending many international mail networks, T&F suspended printing of journal issues until the networks regained some capacity in June. T&F further had to change their international distribution from air freight to sea freight due to COVID-19, causing additional delays. The outstanding December 2019 issue (85.3) and April 2020 issue of the journal (86.1) were subsequently shipped in July, and members with print subscriptions

should have received these around August or September. Subsequent delays to the distribution of the August issue (86.2) have largely been due to domestic mail disruptions and have largely impacted members in NSW/Vic, with most members receiving the August issue in September/October. These delays continue to affect some members, particularly in eastern Australia, and the Membership Secretary is continuing to follow up with T&F as these delays are reported.

Moving Forward

2020 has been a challenging year for all of our members, but we look forward to launching into 2021 with a new website to facilitate greater member engagement and more reliable access to the journal and other member content. The launch of this new website provides an ideal opportunity to engage in an intensive membership drive to draw in new members and recoup previous members who may not have renewed in the past few years. Following the conference, when T&F begin to send out renewal notices, the Membership Secretary will work with the Social Media Officers and other members of the NEC to market both the new website and membership renewals.

Further, following this particularly uncertain year in higher education, a targeted campaign aimed at improving student membership should be considered to coincide with the start of semester one highlighting the low fees and substantial benefits of student membership of the association.

6. Journal Editors

Sean Ulm, Annie Ross, Ariana Lambrides and Mirani Litster

Introduction

From its launch in 1974, AA has provided a venue for the publication of original articles in all fields of archaeology and other subjects relevant to archaeological research and practice in Australia and nearby areas. AA has always adopted a broad definition of 'archaeology' as encompassing the deep past, historical and contemporary periods in terms of research and cultural heritage management. We are continuing this broad approach to the archaeology discourse. We have continued to encourage data-rich papers, but we have expanded the range of papers to include research on social aspects of archaeology, including research undertaken by and/or at the request of Traditional Owners, research on the impact of archaeology on society and vice versa, gender and other social issues in both research and in the field, and overview papers that take a big picture perspective on research. We encourage authors to submit data to accompany their articles as online

Supplementary Material. Such additional information may include, for example, detailed data tables where there is only space for a summary table in the printed version. All Supplementary Material is peer-reviewed, at the same time as the normal refereeing process for the paper.

After much deliberation, we have decided to delete the Short Reports category from *AA*. Instead, we now have a single category of *Articles* that treats all submissions the same way; just as shorter and longer contributions.

We have reintroduced the Forum piece plus expert commentary as a feature of the last issue of each volume. This year the Forum in issue 86(3) built upon the thoughtful and provocative piece provided by Lynley Wallis at the AAA conference in 2019, reflecting on the future of our discipline if current foci on metrics, science and 'big grants' continue.

Journal metrics

Since the last time we held the editorial reins (2006–2011), *AA* has continued to be the premier academic journal for the publication of Australian archaeological research. Successive Editors have worked hard to maintain *AA*'s international standing as high as possible, although in the past two years the journal has slipped in SJR rankings from 11/300 in 2018 to 27/328 in 2019. In the CiteScore ranking, *AA* slipped from 27/260 in 2018 to 35/278 in 2019. The drop in CiteScore ranking is partly an artefact of the changed methodology for calculating the score in 2019; in particular there is now a longer citation window – instead of including citations made in one year, the new version covers four years. This means that the CiteScore is reflecting article performance over the last 4 years.

These results reflect the first substantial drop in *AA*'s ranking in the last decade. We want to turn this trend around as soon as possible by attracting and publishing high quality content. However, because the rankings are based on 3 and 4 year citation performances for SJR and CiteScore respectively, improvement is going to take some time.

It is important to note that *AA* has continued to perform well overall. For the ninth consecutive year, *AA* has been ranked in the first quartile of the SCImago Journal Rank.

Journal management

As in-coming Editors, we have taken the opportunity to review and refresh *AA*'s management and personnel as well as in-house policies and procedures. We have appointed a new 22-member international Editorial Advisory Board, comprising a stellar cast of early career and senior career researchers covering all aspects of *AA*'s purview.

Although *AA* has had Assistant Editors in the past, we have created a new senior editorial position of Associate Editor to work with the Editors to run all aspects of the journal. We are very pleased to report that Ariana Lambrides has very ably fulfilled this role.

Book reviews have languished in recent years and we have resurrected this important section of *AA* under the aegis of new Book Review Editor Mirani Litster. The flow of book reviews has produced

thoughtful pieces that challenge the reader to think about the work being addressed, and to place the book in a disciplinary context.

The biggest change since our last stint as Editors has been the shift in early 2016 from AA being published by the Australian Archaeological Association Inc. to being published by international publishing giant Taylor & Francis. The move to T&F has enabled AA to increase its frequency to three issues a year, implement an entirely online submission and publication system, and vastly increase exposure of AA and its content to new international audiences. We give our sincere thanks to outgoing Editor Sandra Bowdler and her team for navigating the many twists and turns of this transition to T&F.

Over the course of the year, the Editors have worked with Taylor & Francis on a range of initiatives to improve the quality, range and reach of AA.

- All back issues of AA back to Volume 1, 1974 have now been uploaded to the Taylor & Francis platform (<https://tandfonline.com/loi/raaa20>). As part of this initiative, we have also found all of the previous online supplementary material associated with articles and hosted it with their parent articles on the Taylor & Francis platform.
- The Editors have negotiated a 10% discount to the Open Access cost for financial Australian Archaeological Association Inc. members.
- The Editors have also negotiated for one article per issue to be made free access for 60 days.
- We have established a dedicated Twitter handle for AA (@AustArchJ) distinct from the Association's handle (@AustArchaeology) to help promote content published in the journal. We are pleased to report that this account has already attracted hundreds of followers.
- We have refreshed and published a new version of the Style Sheet for Australian Archaeology (<https://australianarchaeologicalassociation.com.au/our-journal/information-for-authors/>).

Moving into the future

We are pleased to report that we have progressively reduced the time taken between first submission of manuscripts and first decision, with the average now being less than 38 days. We have turned around some manuscripts from submission to online publication in only two months! We aim to continue this rapid turnaround of manuscripts, and to build on our timeliness this year when published our three issues *almost* on time. With our strong copy flow for 2021, we are on-track to complete the three issues of Volume 87 (2021) in April, August and November on time.

Over the next few years, our aim is to continue to build AA's national and international profile and ranking performance. We will continue to work on improving the quality of articles in the journal through rigorous editing and peer review, supported by our high-calibre Editorial Advisory Board.

Like any journal, its lifeblood lies in its contributors and referees. We believe AA has a lot more potential for growth. We invite you to join us on this journey by contributing your best work to AA and constructively engaging in the review process. However, we really need to continue to build copy flow so that we can focus on publishing high quality submissions.

We end this report by extending our thanks to the hard work and contributions of EAB members and referees, and of course to all those who have submitted manuscripts to the journal.

7. Webmaster

Jordan Ralph

As reported at the 2019 AGM (and experienced by many of you), AAA's website had become difficult to navigate and use. Following the work that commenced last year, the executive engaged a third party to revamp the website focussing on design, content, utility, and public outreach. After receiving three quotes for a re-design—based on a detailed brief—the AAA Executive elected to engage Vivo, as the vision and service pledged by their team aligned best with AAA's brief.

Essentially, the web redesign fits into five broad phases:

- Phase 1: stabilisation of existing website (August/September).
- Phase 2: wireframe for new website (i.e. the underlying architecture) (October/November).
- Phase 3: design (October/November).
- Phase 4: testing and implementation (November/December).
- Phase 5: support and improvement (ongoing).

The website redesign posed some challenges, as some content was not able to be updated or added to the site prior to and during the stabilisation. Fortunately, Vivo were able to patch the site on an interim basis prior to commencing work on the new site. Since the stabilisation, we have not encountered any downtime; however, some of the functionality and design issues inherent in the architecture of the old site persist.

The team at Vivo recently completed phases 2 and 3. We are confident that the new site architecture and design will be durable from here on. Members of the web re-design working group are currently assisting Vivo with phase 4 and we anticipate that the new website will launch early 2021.

Phase 5 is expected to be ongoing, as AAA's website is its primary interface between its membership and the broader public. An organisation such as ours needs a solid, effective and professional web presence. In that sense, we need to make sure the website continues to meet the needs of its users and instils confidence in third parties who may be seeking from AAA media comment, education content, or information about archaeology in Australia more generally. In that regard, it is important that AAA maintains a relationship with the selected web designers in order to ensure ongoing functionality of the site. It is imperative to have that technical expertise on standby if something were to go wrong or if the site needed to be updated.

2020 was a challenging year for many and I'd like to thank the web re-design working group for

stepping up and helping pull the new website together—particularly Georgia Roberts, Tiina Manne, and Carly Monks.

8. Public Fund

Fiona Hook

No report submitted

9. Social Media

Elsbeth McKenzie and Anna Kreij

In 2020 AAA has maintained social media profiles on Facebook and Twitter. This year we also added a Twitter account for the AA journal news. We have continued to focus on sharing heritage news from Australia and the Pacific and AAA announcements. Our audiences have grown since 2019. At the time of writing (mid-November) 11,532 people had 'liked' the AAA FB page (FB users who are now following our updates), up from 11,078 in November 2019. The audience for AAA's twitter account risen to 3,315 followers (individual twitter users who follow our account) from 2,919 in November 2019.

From December 2019 until the end of October 2020 we have shared 763 posts (all were identical posts made on FB and Twitter accounts simultaneously), up from the 602 posts made last year. On average, our FB posts reached a significantly smaller audience of 1,611 individuals compared to 2,077 per post last year, however our total reach throughout the year achieved a high of 10,713 total people who saw any content from or about our page on any particular day. Our twitter posts receive an average of 2,130 impressions per day, a significant increase from 713 impressions in 2019.

The Australian Archaeology journal Twitter account (@AustArchJ), have gained increased monthly followers since its establishment in January 2020, reaching a total of 411 followers at the time of writing. In contrast to Australian archaeological journal accounts *Archaeology in Oceania* (@in_oz) with 118 followers, and *The Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology* (@journal_island) with 109 followers, *Australian Archaeology* has been well received on Twitter. On average, our posts receive 369 impressions per day.

Tables 1 to 3 summarise our top 5 posts across the three social media accounts across the year to date. Pleasingly, Indigenous Australian heritage and archaeology news has proved very popular with our social media audiences in 2020. There has also been a lot of support for advertisement of weekly online university seminars and new publications in AA.

Elsbeth Mackenzie will be re-nominating for the role of social media officer; Anna Kreij will be stepping down from the role at the 2020 AGM.

Table 1 Summary of Top 5 Posts on AAA's FB Page. Date range: December 2019 – October 2020.

Post	Total Reach
An Aboriginal culturally modified tree with an embedded stone tool provides a rare glimpse into the continuation of cultural practices in Wiradjuri Country, NSW. Find the latest AA article at: http://ow.ly/LRXS50A4tIm Read the linked The Conversation piece 'How a stone wedged in a gum tree shows the resilience of Aboriginal culture in Australia' at: http://ow.ly/753d50A4tH1 La Trobe University UOW: University of Wollongong, Australia ANSTO #ozarch #archaeology /ak	19,939
Ancient rock art at Carnarvon Gorge destroyed after walkway explodes in bushfire http://ow.ly/Kfji50xPwFr #archaeology #heritagematters /ak	15,213
A grim reminder of Australia's past lie beneath Sydney's iconic Central Station http://ow.ly/hvr450xBFQo #heritagematters /ak	14,197
Walkatjara Art Centre spreads the word around COVID-19 precautions with traditional dot paintings http://ow.ly/x9xY50z3Zup #AboriginalAustralia /ak	12,275
All 85 volumes of Australian Archaeology stretching back to 1974 are now available online! See: https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/raaa20 For more updates on authoritative research in Australian archaeology follow our flagship journal @AustArchJ on Twitter #archaeology #ozarch /ak	11,850

Table 2 Summary of Top 5 Popular Links on AAA's Twitter Account. Date range: December 2019 – October 2020.

Post	Total Impressions
The discovery of a stone boomerang in Cobargo, demonstrates a "silver lining" to the bushfires as archaeological sites are revealed http://ow.ly/20wS50yfPKP #Aboriginal #archaeology #bushfirearchaeologists /ak	21,322
Dr Ariana Lambrides (JCU) will present 'Archaeological Perspectives on Queensland's Dynamic Holocene Indigenous Fisheries' at today's @jcu TESS seminar, 4pm-5pm. Join the seminar via zoom at: https://jcu.zoom.us/j/255863267 #ozarch/ak pic.twitter.com/dx1LHaPgFt	16,420
AustArchAssoc @AustArchaeology The @cabah (@jcu Node) TARL Seminar Series includes the seminar "Characterising Fire Technologies on Kaiadilt Country using Satellite Data" on Friday 22 May, 1:00pm-2:00pm, Zoom only http://ow.ly/888m30qGV5t #ozarch /em pic.twitter.com/2BHWkLQyDu	12,337
Grave fears held for hundreds of important NSW south coast Indigenous sites after devastating bush fires http://ow.ly/ZVRN30q9Nnv #Aboriginal #heritagematters /em	6,996
REMINDER - Free registration for the AAA Virtual Conference 7-10 December 2020 is closing 9 October! Please register ASAP if you are interested in attending or presenting at: http://ow.ly/75KU50BDH4U #AAA43	6,623

Table 3 Summary of Top 5 Popular Links on AA's Twitter Account. Date range: December 2019 – October 2020.

Post	Total Impressions
Plant residue on a portable grinding stone suggests processing of freshwater fern Nardoo in the Central Pilbara, WA. Find the article at: http://ow.ly/Mx7T50AeU4t #archaeology pic.twitter.com/xHlv1DUKIt	6,025
Comprehensive survey and radiocarbon dating extend the timeline of known Aboriginal occupation of South Australia's Riverland from approximately 29,000 years to the late Holocene. Read about the new findings at: http://ow.ly/2ATD50Aaymz #archaeology pic.twitter.com/Y4HToJmLIU	3,788
3D modelling of rock art sites in Kakadu National Park is changing the way we record and manage these important cultural heritage places. Find our latest article at: http://ow.ly/jzle50Aadtbn #archaeology pic.twitter.com/n0PiQhv6Lq	3,299
Read about the long Aboriginal use of Minjiwarra in the Kimberley spanning much of the known human history of the continent! @uwanews @peteveth @anapmottaArch Find the article in our latest issue: http://ow.ly/nKmK50y7CiU	2,971
An Aboriginal culturally modified tree with an embedded stone tool provides a rare glimpse into the continuation of cultural practices in Wiradjuri Country, NSW. Find the article at: http://ow.ly/LRXS50A4tlm Read the @ConversationEDU article at: http://ow.ly/753d50A4tH1 pic.twitter.com/jYUxH9bTwC	2,789

10. Indigenous Officers

Jacinta Koolmatrie (Adnyamathanha & Ngarrindjeri) & Ken Hayward (Nyungar)

The 2019 AIAA (Australian Indigenous Archaeologists' Association) AGM was composed of Indigenous community representatives, Indigenous rangers, and Indigenous archaeologists. During this meeting it was suggested by AIAA leadership and seconded by members of AIAA and AAA that we would be nominated for the Indigenous Officer role. This year the position became a shared role and it has been an important improvement as it allows greater representation of Indigenous perspectives, specifically due to our different ages, genders and the communities we represent.

For several reasons, we initially took a while to commence our new role, becoming more active throughout the year. Since then we have tried to assist AIAA in becoming more active by attending meetings and providing, assistance where possible in AAA. We hope to see that happen more into the future.

When the disaster of Juukan Gorge required a statement from AAA we supported it and felt was a necessary action for AAA to do. We also felt similarly in relation to the Djab Wurrung

Trees which we recognized was of less archaeological interest, but still an important aspect of Indigenous heritage. Although the situations are different and there are currently legal discussions occurring, we feel the pain that was expressed by those who were harmed in the destruction of the trees was necessary to highlight.

Heritage is far more important than only relevance to the archaeological record.

We ask that AAA becomes more proactive in relation to heritage disasters. As identified by the destruction of Juukan Gorge and the Djab Wurrung Trees, we could have been more proactive in our support, specifically as these were both discussed at AAA conferences in the past. We ask that greater attention is paid to AAA papers that discuss threats to heritage and develop a way to support the individuals and the communities they represent.

Our heritage governs our lives and with being true to the energy in the room at the Conference AIAA AGM. Our position is representative of AIAA and to all those people who raised concerns at in the Indigenous archaeology community. We knew we had a role to play in AAA NEC and given the abundance of Indigenous participation in the 2019 AAA Conference our position on the National Executive Committee was of the utmost importance.

Providing you have followed the principles of Ask First the majority of Traditional Owners will be open to hearing from you and to give you permission to work. Aboriginal people prefer a collaborative approach and a trustworthy methodology in tune with Reconciliation - Do not rely solely on legislative requirements. Aboriginal people prefer to work with scientists, archaeologists, anthropologist and environmental managers including government assigned proponents and developers in collaboration as partners rather than informants.

This has been a big year, the fires were devastating in the lives of people directly affected in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and in the recent past Queensland. Our colleague Annie Ross influenced a meeting with the QLD government stakeholders into something indigenous community(s) appreciate. We discussed several ways to help with the widespread devastation including asking potential volunteers from our membership.

A catastrophic event on Australia's heritage was to come later ...

During several meetings, we have discussed ethics or ethical responsibility of AAA members. AAA now has a process for dealing with complaints, through a set of procedures to enable transparency. This is published on the AAA website. There is no law in our AAA to insist on the practice of ethical standards in working as an Archaeologist or in field work. We are not an affiliated Legislative body or have Statutory Requirements. However, the onus is on the individual to act in an ethical way.

In Victoria Aboriginal people have informed of their dismay with the realization that majority of Heritage Consultants work to the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Act in a way that breach methods of Archaeology. Certain sections within the Act provide avenues to complacency in consultation. The process here of Archaeology is in question or in fact is due

diligence being followed in technique. According to Aboriginal people a large percentage of the work is not being done in the way of Mulvaney, Flood, Hook or Veth.

Questions then arise under the banner of Ethical Standards. Are heritage consultants in Victoria working to AAA and AACAI ethical standards? Is AACAI Victoria applying cultural competence and organizational governance?

All Heritage Consultants who work in an ethical way in technique and in collaborative consultation may well agree that the discipline of Archaeology is governed by science. And thus, an imperative process in scientific research is to filter a potential bias. In supporting or to counter a scientific theory or hypothesis. Evidence is expected to be empirical evidence and interpretable in accordance with scientific method. One should at least sift through the designated site carefully to conclude holistically the evidence of human activity.

In Western Australia there is Heritage Consultations occurring in all regions in connection to mining, tourism (treks and resorts), housing estate developments, natural resource management and infrastructural developments. Native Title is responsible for the need to consult with Aboriginal people. This is Mooditj (Good). Heritage consultancies are on the rise with people being paid huge fees.

Please note these are questions members of AIAA and from Aboriginal people from WA and Victoria.

Aboriginal people have concerns with who drives the fees? Is it AACAI WA who sets the standard rates or is this on an individual basis? Hopefully, the heritage consultants are not biased by the almighty dollar. We all need to work and gain reward for effort and in this year, we have found many ethically bound people working in WA heritage consultancies.

We trust that majority Archaeologists are not swayed by the science of Money.

In May we had an interesting meeting relating to an Aboriginal Heritage dispute that AAA NEC given correct information wisely chose to act with diplomacy. AAA members will agree as most certainly AIAA members and AACAI that it is not AAA business to be called to discern Aboriginal Heritage Matters. More so it is for the local or regional Aboriginal people to settle.

In June we met feeling the effects of the terrible news that Juukan Caves had been destroyed with a huge the loss of Aboriginal Heritage. We felt for the PKKP peoples. AAA NEC invited AIAA President David Johnson and Dr Kellie Pollard to discuss the action of both organisations.

AIAA were best to develop a list of Indigenous Archaeologists and regional representatives (contacts) around the country that might be contacted in order to deter potential mishaps such as the Rio Tinto debacle. The point being to provide heritage work around the Nation that did not allow a way to destroy such Rich Heritage.

Rio Tinto knew what they were doing there was no accidents in the slightest.

On the contrary people were used and ignorance at lower and high levels prevailed. Those of us working in heritage must decide in the future. June to September mainly consisted with developing action against Rio Tinto and the WA Government. We worked with Land Councils with information being shared by AACAI WA. Numerous press releases flooded print and social media outlets with a strong stance from AAA. Our Peak Archaeological organisation also linked with International Archaeological and Heritage Protection Organisations who condemned Rio Tinto.

Black Lives Matter - Heritage Matters

Several AAA members and AACAI WA members met and strategized how best to keep the WA government honest including the WA Aboriginal Affairs Minister. Hopefully our joint decisions will be used to create a way to maintain and protect Aboriginal Heritage. Improving communication between AAA and AIAA (while maintaining independence) has been a highlight for this year. A MOU has been developed and is set to be endorsed by respective members. NEC and the Executive of AIAA have been working together to create a sound and respectful MOU.

Due to the helpful nature of having a shared role, we suggest that this is represented officially in the association. This would mirror Indigenous ways of governing in the sense that no individual can represent an entire group of people. In the future we feel this would greatly assist the broader AAA Indigenous membership and those in the officer roles.

We have been fortunate to work with receptive and positive AAA NEC members who have the best interest of AAA together with Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander Heritage in mind at the same time guiding AAA into the future.

11. Student Officers

Anna Weisse

No report submitted.



12. State reports

12.1 New South Wales

Morgan Disspain

This year has been rather tumultuous, with bushfires, floods and the COVID-19 pandemic all impacting the archaeology industry across NSW, and all of Australia.

In my role as the NSW representative during 2020, I was interviewed by John Pickrell for his Nature article about archaeological sites damaged by bushfires. I also contributed to the media release regarding changes to university fee structures, particularly for HASS courses.

In October, I was contacted by Fenella Atkinson behalf of the AACAI NSW/ACT chapter, regarding the planned NSW AACAI forum for 2021. AACAI are in the very early stages of planning a NSW Aboriginal archaeology forum or colloquium, with the goal of it becoming an annual event, similar to the Victorian archaeology colloquium or the Sydney Historical Archaeology Practitioners workshop. Fenella contacted me to see if there was any way that AAA could support the forum. I forwarded the details on the AAA president, Tiina Manne, who advised that the AAA NEC is happy to support the NSW Future Forum by promoting it through our membership base and social media. Fenella advised that she will keep me in the loop as they finalise details, and will provide material for promotion closer to the date.

12.2 Western Australia

Joe Dortch

In a year of catastrophes, Western Australia is no exception. Like everyone else, Western Australians drastically changed the way they work when coronavirus hit Australia in March. The Western Australian government introduced hard state *and* internal border controls and prohibited contacts with remote Aboriginal communities, requiring heritage work in the Pilbara and other regions to be cancelled right at the start of the survey season through to June. AAA and AACAI members worked with communities and industry to work out coronavirus protocols for the return to fieldwork. To date, there has been no coronavirus transmission into any Aboriginal communities.

In May, the detonation of the ancient sites of Juukan Gorge in the lands of the Puutu Kunti Kurrama and Pinikura (PKKP) peoples shocked the world. The subsequent inquiries have revealed serious defects in heritage management within the large corporates and across the mining industry. AAA President Tiina Manne and local members met with the Rio Tinto heritage team and stated their concern. If there has been a silver lining to this tragedy, it is that more attention is now being paid to those problems and the incentive to develop and enforce more meaningful heritage protection is much clearer. The Senate inquiry into the destruction of Juukan Gorge has now spoken into many representatives of communities, government, and industry, including many AAA members.

The final stages of a three-year reform of the state's *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* were also thrown out of gear by coronavirus. Community consultation on the draft Aboriginal Cultural heritage could not be carried out for several months. Nevertheless, the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Bill 2020 was presented in mid-September with a deadline for public comments of 9 October. AAA attended

briefings on the Bill and AAA worked with AACAI to complete detailed submissions in this short consultation period. The AAA submission referred to the AACAI one, led by WA Chapter Chair Jo Thomson, and focussed on workability, equitability, and clarity of the proposed Act. Similar concerns have been voiced by Aboriginal people, other heritage practitioners, and industry, including some of the major investors in the mining industry, the superannuation funds. Members of AAA, AACAI and the Aboriginal Heritage Collective made several media appearances to discuss these issues.

Amid all this attention on heritage, AACAI WA, the Anthropological Society of WA, and Australia-ICOMOS co-organised the *Future Forum 2020: Visions for the Future of Aboriginal Heritage in Western Australia* held in Fremantle on 16 October. Traditional Owners, industry representatives and heritage practitioners assembled from across Western Australia to discuss new ways of working in heritage. Some 230 delegates attended in person and another 60 people attended virtually. Thanks are owed to the many archaeologists and First Peoples, including many AAA members, who worked behind the scenes and front of house to make the event a success.

In November, it was rewarding to see that the WA Government now acknowledges the need for improvements to the Bill and that a parliamentary legal team is working on a revised Bill to present in the WA Parliament after the next State election in March 2021. WA's Aboriginal Affairs Minister Ben Wyatt was vital in driving this historic reform, but he has challenged the role of archaeologists, despite the significance of modern archaeology in identifying, recording, and communicating Indigenous heritage values. The best archaeological practice complements rather than competes with Traditional Owner-led understanding and management. It may be too early to say whether the dialogue between the state government and supporters of archaeological heritage will result in positive change, but there has never been a stronger case to strengthen heritage protection in Western Australia.

12.3 Tasmania

Anne McConnell

Very few major new happenings have occurred in Tasmania in 2019-2020, and there has been little research undertaken and little change in how Tasmania's archaeology is managed. Sadly much of this 'business as normal' approach further consolidates the inadequacies of archaeological conservation in Tasmania due to inadequate legislative protection, inadequate resources, and the economic and social bottom lines being noticeably higher than the environment/heritage bottom line.

The number of archaeologists working professionally in Tasmania is still small, but widespread, with a handful working for Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania and for the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority, or as consultants; and with a few additional 'lone' archaeologists working for a small number of other agencies (Heritage Tasmania, the Parks and Wildlife Service, the Wellington Park Management Trust, the Glenorchy City Council and Southern Midlands Council). The numbers remain small, in part, due to the lack of an archaeology department or centre at the University of Tasmania, not because of a lack of archaeological heritage (the situation is very much the contrary), but because of Tasmania's small population and limited ability to support such a department.

However, in spite of the Tasmanian archaeology context, there have been a number of good and new things archaeological happening in Tasmania in the last year. These include:

- Recent approval to return the Preminghana/Mt Cameron West Aboriginal engravings (famously featured on the front cover of Mulvaney's 1969 *Prehistory of Australia*), that were removed and which have been held in the museum for some decades, to their original location – the Preminghana Indigenous Protected Area. This land is managed by the Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre which has been the primary advocate for the return of the engravings, and which is to be congratulated for its hard work to have the engravings returned and for the successful outcome.
- The Tasmanian government is in the process of reviewing the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*, and it is hoped that this will result in a major overhaul which will result in a new rights focussed, heritage inclusive Act. AAA made a submission in late 2019 on the initial Discussion Paper (May 2019), but further consultation has been delayed (largely due to covid19) until recently. AAA (together with Australia ICOMOS and Cultural Heritage Practitioners Tasmania) has just met with the Tasmanian government Review Team as part of the follow up consultation. A government decision on how the review will be progressed will be made next year.
- The membership of the Tasmanian Heritage Council has recently been refreshed, and Jennifer Jones is the new archaeological expert appointed to the Council. Denise Gaughwin, a long term AAA member, has been a long serving member on the Tasmanian Heritage Council, and we thank her for continued support for, and defence of, Tasmania's historical archaeology while on the Council.
- This last year has seen a small number of research excavations in Tasmania, mostly focussed on the convict story. These include an excavation of the Picton Road Station near Kempton as part of a University of Tasmania summer field school, and a program of excavations at the Port Arthur Historic Site by the Management Authority.
- I am aware of a small number of papers published in the last year on Tasmanian archaeology and by Tasmanian based archaeologists. These include papers on the Tasman Peninsula landscape of convict work (largely timber industry related) (R. Tuffin et al), the importance of probation station heritage (R. Tuffin et al.), an analysis of work at other convict sites (Sarah Island, the Ross Female Factory, and the Kerry Lodge and Picton Stations) (in press) (E. Casella), and Tasmanian science heritage (much of which is archaeological) (A. McConnell, R. Tuffin).

Tasmanian archaeological matters of concern during 2019 - 2020 however include:

- The ongoing refusal (now of some years) by Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania to support archaeological monitoring as a impact mitigation option, even when recommended as being the most appropriate option by expert archaeological consultants and supported by the Aboriginal parties consulted.
- The Tasmanian government has recently passed a Major Projects Bill. This legislation, in effect a fast track legislation to allow large projects to occur with reduced scrutiny, and with worryingly open criteria for 'major projects' and extensive Ministerial discretion,

reduces protections for archaeology where development is proposed.

- The new Statewide Tasmanian Planning Scheme, not yet fully implemented, but with implementation expected soon, will reduce local government level protections for archaeology where development is proposed.
- The situation of reduced protections for the state's protected area, in particular the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, due to government policy and changes to the TWWHA Management Plan in 2016 to require a less stringent approvals process continues.
- The situation at Heritage Tasmania has not improved with respect to archaeology, with the agency still without a dedicated on-staff archaeologist, and with the Archaeological Advisory Panel still stood down. There have also been concerning trends, more evident in the last year and largely through delegations, to reduce expert input into heritage protection decisions, and there is concern that there is significant backlog of nominations which remain unassessed.

12.4 Victoria

Oona Nicholson

No report submitted

12.5 Queensland

Michelle Langley

This past year, the Queensland Rep. has received a number of emails from the general public regarding archaeology in Australia. Most of these emails have been enquiring about pseudo-archaeological subjects (for example, why the government continues to deny the existence of pyramids in Australia), though one correspondent was seeking posters on Australian archaeological discoveries to display in her primary school classroom. Having ascertained from the ANCATL committee that AAA did not have ready-made posters for schools at this time, I would like to suggest that the Executive look into having such teaching and outreach materials designed so that we might send these on (digitally or otherwise) to interested educators.

Owing to the pandemic this year, further public outreach has been extremely limited. Having said this, National Archaeology Week Events went ahead this year under the leadership of the NAW team, and included online public lectures (such as that given by Dr Anna Florin for Cross River Rail). In addition, I am aware of individual researchers giving a number of public lectures to both school students and interested public across the Greater Brisbane Region over the past 12 months. Presentations covered "What is archaeology?", "How do we learn about the past?", and new archaeological discoveries in our region.

12.6 South Australia

W. Boone Law

The SA representative email has been setup since the beginning of the year, and I monitor the email account daily. In total, the account has received less than 20 emails in the past year, and nearly all are spam 'archaeological news stories' from Great Britain or communication the AAA NEC. I did not receive any emails from the general public or AAA members in regards to SA heritage matters via the sa@australianarchaeology.com account.

As far as I am aware, the SA Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation (AAR) has not commenced any further consultation into proposed changes to state heritage legislation. The AAA received emails in April 2019 that the SA government had released the 'Stronger Partners Stronger Futures Discussion papers', an initiative aimed at improving the opportunities and services available to Aboriginal South Australians. Feedback on these papers would presumably be used to inform the future of Aboriginal heritage management practices in South Australia.

In November 2020, I emailed the Department for Energy and Mining Principal Policy Officer Heidi Crow about this matter, querying if there had been any SA heritage legislation changes (past or forthcoming). Heidi is an archaeologist that has worked in various government roles for most of the past twenty years. She advised that the SA government has boosted the requirement for early engagement between explorers and native title groups, including an increase the due diligence required to manage heritage issues during exploration. However many of the heritage issues raised in the discussion papers are unresolved and remain within portfolio of Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation. At the moment, there does not seem to be any plans for the SA government to make further amendments to the *Aboriginal Heritage Act*. Finalised versions of the Stronger Partners Stronger Futures discussion papers (including submissions) can be found here: https://energymining.sa.gov.au/minerals/land_access/stronger_partners_stronger_futures

For obvious reasons (bushfires and COVID), 2020 was a slow year for heritage policy activity in South Australia. I am willing to continue as AAA SA state representative until the next general election in December 2021. However, if another AAA member would like an opportunity to serve in this role, I am fine with forfeiting the position.

12.7 Northern Territory

Malcolm Connolly

Advised that there is nothing to report for this past year.

12.8 Australian Capital Territory

Doug Williams

The ACT had a quiet year. The ACT rep sent out emails at the beginning of tenure advising to make contact for any issues requiring state attention or moving on to the executive. No correspondence was received.

13. Subcommittees

13.1 Australian National Committee for Archaeology Teaching and Learning (ANCATL)

Georgia Roberts and Melissa Marshall

After what can only be described as a phenomenal end to 2019 with the launch of the *Australian Archaeology Skills Passport* at the 2019 AAA Conference, ANCATL commenced the year with the mass printing of more than 400 passports for academics, Indigenous communities, students, consultants and government agencies alike. We have had a subsequent print runs and are due for another prior to the end of the year. In total, more than 1,000 copies have been purchased throughout the calendar year.

As reported previously, and despite interruptions to the website overhaul that is underway, the passport is available in both hard copy and open access digital form. Digital *skills sheets* are housed online on the AAA website, providing guidance on how a candidate is to be assessed for each skill within the three tiers of experience: that a skill can be completed under *full* supervision, *moderate* supervision, or *no* supervision. The inspiring artwork by talented artist Leah Umbagai that adorns the front cover has become a pseudo logo for the passport.

While all involved had envisaged a year of trialling the implementation of the passport and troubleshooting any identified challenges, issues or omissions, this was obviously impacted by COVID-19. Despite this, the orders continued to come in as part of preparations for 2021 and we will be releasing Edition 2 with additional skills relating to maritime archaeology (illustrated in Table 1 below) in the New Year. Support for the ongoing implementation has not waned from all professional archaeological associations within Australia, with AAA, AACAI, ASHA, AIMA and AAIA all indicating their support; as did many Traditional Owner groups nationwide.

The initial feedback from many Australian universities offering a major in archaeology were that they continue see value in the project and would recommend using the passport to their students. This is something that has potentially increased due to the 2020 teaching and learning experience through engagement in digital learning platforms, and this will be explored specifically from both a lecturer and student perspective within the ANCATL session at the 2020 AAA Conference.

As scheduled, the new Profiling the Profession survey was released early in 2020, led by Sean Ulm (JCU) and Geraldine Mate (Queensland Museum). Following review and testing of the survey instrument by members of the ANCATL committee an ethical clearance by the JCU Human Research Ethics Committee, the survey was released and completed with results due out early 2021. With a handful of questions added at the end to assist with the long-term evaluation of the *Australian Archaeology Skills Passport*, a journal article is also in preparation on both the passport and initial survey feedback.

At the 2020 AAA conference, ANCATL will also be launching a fully revised and updated version of the National Archaeology Benchmarks, a project led by Wendy Beck (UNE). Originally, we intended to launch the 2020 version at AAA2019, however due to the delayed release of the 2018 AQF Review and subsequent challenges due to the pandemic, this has been postponed until now. As anticipated, clarity in the differences between AQF bands 8 and 9 – an issue identified for the archaeology benchmarks in differentiating outcomes for honours, graduate certificates and taught

masters degrees – has been resolved. We look forward to sharing this with you.

On top of the three elements of the learning ecosystem ANCATL continue to promote annually through the conference (*Australian Archaeology Skills Passport*, Profiling the profession survey and the Benchmarking document), we are in the process of developing digital resources to accompany the passport and improve understanding of archaeology more broadly. With modifications continuing for the AAA website, we continue to prepare material in readiness for the platform improvements and further details on this are included below. These will prove valuable not only for tertiary educators but primary and secondary school teachers, as consideration is given to lesson plans relevant for the National Curriculum at all levels of education. These could be used to complement events such as National Archaeology Week to further promote archaeology to the broader public, increasing knowledge of rich and complex national heritage. A pilot study through Shooting Stars Academy through support from ANCATL members Rose Whitau and Sofia Samper-Carro will test the concrete materials identified for this initiative in early 2021. Further details on the digital materials are also included below.

Lastly, ANCATL has been a vocal participant in a number of forums in 2020 including the tragedy of Juukan Gorge and the implications for the heritage profession; as well as the challenges faced by the introduction and legislation of the Morrison Government’s Jobs Ready Graduate Package. The implications for HASS disciplines and archaeology itself are concerning for all. We will continue to support all efforts of AAA in relation to these issues of national and international scales in all possible ways.

AAA grant

We were able to achieve a huge amount within the 2019 grant awarded to ANCATL by the AAA NEC (**Total grant value: \$5,000**) and had some funds remaining at the end of 2019. Below is a breakdown of final expenditure.

ITEM	COST
Survey Monkey (profiling the profession surveys)	\$500
Passport consultation	\$522.77
Passport printing	\$1,793
Passport artwork	\$1,000
Registration for Leah Umbagai	\$400
TOTAL	\$4,215.77

What is planned for 2021?

Given the plethora of challenges faced by all in 2020, the original plans for this year will be transferred to 2021! This includes the update and release of the *Australian Archaeology Skills Passport* v2 early in the year, along with the extension resources. The conversations with AACAI continue about the potential for integrating training opportunities into existing university student societies and we will be continuing to develop this next year. We will also move into the next phase of the passport project will include developing a series of short, online videos which will cover a

broad range of subjects as previously identified:

- What is archaeology?
- What kinds of archaeological sites do we have in Australia?
- Indigenous archaeology from the perspective of Aboriginal archaeologists.
- What are some of the big questions that we are trying to answer?
- How does radiocarbon dating work?
- etc...

Building on these resources, we are also considering expanding the ANCATL site to list a series of useful resources for teaching tertiary ed (primary and secondary teaching covered separately below). These could include:

- Link to images on the Flickr page (<https://www.flickr.com/groups/australianarchaeology/>) and an expansion of this resource
- A listing a useful existing archaeology themed videos housed on YouTube, including practical demonstrations (like those by Martin Gibbs), specialist techniques (¹⁴C, analysis of different types of artefacts, etc)...
- A series of short videos
 - No more than 10 mins max (5 mins would be better).
 - Could be a specific site (please be mindful though that we will need permissions for some sites and factor that into timeframes)
 - Could be a specific technique or skill (e.g. radiocarbon dating, different types of sites in the landscape, palaeoenvironmental reconstruction (pollen, charcoal etc)...)
 - We can tie these directly into the Australian Curriculum
 - Link to the skills passport where appropriate
 - Combine these with a good quality lesson plan
 - Templates for both the videos and lesson plans would be provided

As we conclude this report, it is difficult not to reflect on the one we provided last year and despite the interruptions that 2020 has given to all of us, hope remains. As we connect via digital platforms increasingly, those discussions continue with the broader archaeological community as we mould the delivery of teaching, learning and training the next generation of archaeologists to the digital paradigm. While not the change many envisaged coming into this year, further opportunities and strengths have been identified as we enter this nexus of change. Action, application and implementation of improvements is being fast-tracked by many in response to this and the improvements we were poised to make some 40 years on from the first national conference on teaching and learning – the second AAA conference in 1979 – are not only starting to be realised but extended further. The national framework needed to do this is available – through the combination of the longitudinal surveys, the benchmarks and the passport; we are moving towards a level of transparency for all stakeholders not previously achieved in Australian archaeology. With a greater clarity of what skills are expected in students, to those needed by industry, opportunities abound for targeted training of all involved.

With untold unexpected challenges of 2020, humanity has demonstrated a flexibility and resilience to responding in many ways. This has been evident with the continued delivery of courses through our tertiary institutions and all involved should be commended. We have inadvertently

demonstrated that change does not need to be slow and can be strategic and targeted with the support of the national framework. As we progress in the coming years with the implementation of our ongoing collaborations in training the next archaeologists, ANCATL look forward to working alongside all sectors of our community to do so.

Table 1: The skills list for the 2020 edition of the Australian Archaeology Skills Passport.

GROUP A SKILLS	GROUP B SKILLS
Excavation and survey	Field Skills and technical equipment
Awareness of site types and distribution	Geophysics and remote sensing
Built heritage survey	GIS, spatial analysis and data management
Excavation trench layout	Physical site conservation and management
Field recording	Rock art analysis
Geomorphology and site formation processes	Professional Skills
Principles of excavation	Heritage management planning
Principles of field survey	Policy development
Rock art recording	Project management
Site safety	Significance assessment
The use of excavation hand tools	Statistical analysis
Field Skills and technical equipment	Teaching/training
Artefact recovery, cataloguing and storage	Laboratory skills
Data entry and archiving	Archaeobotany
Dumpy and staff	Ceramic analysis
Global Navigation Satellite Systems	Conservation of artefacts
Historic artefact identification	Dating techniques
Lithic artefact identification	Glass artefact analysis
Map Reading	Human skeletal identification and analysis
Photography	Lithic artefact analysis
Sample collection procedures	Metal artefact analysis
Section drawing	Microscopic sediment analysis
Site plans	Osseous and shell technology identification
Total station	Residue and use-wear analysis
Professional Skills	Small finds analysis
Analytical writing	Zooarchaeology
Collaboration	
Cultural awareness	
Desktop assessment	
Stakeholder engagement	
Working knowledge of relevant legislation	

13.2 Ethics

Lara Lamb

PREAMBLE

The Australian Archaeological Association is committed to the highest standards of conduct in archaeological practice. The Code of Ethics identifies a common set of values informing the ethical principles upon which members of the Association base their conduct. Ethical responsibilities often exceed legal obligations and are based upon values, principles and conforming practice, as well as adherence to social policy regarding the moral and ethical principles of archaeological conduct. The Code of Ethics outlines the manner and method by which members should fulfil their ethical responsibilities to the interest groups with whom they work. In doing so, it does not seek to limit legitimate freedoms but to emphasise that the discharge of obligations detailed herein is crucial to proper conduct. Adherence to the Code of Ethics is necessary for the well-being of all groups with whom members engage and vital to the integrity of the archaeological profession. In accepting these ethical principles, members shall endeavour to follow them consistently. Where members transgress the Code of Ethics, they may be subject to disciplinary procedures as defined by *Section 32* of the Constitution.

1. PRINCIPLES RELATING TO THE ASSOCIATION

1.1 Members will serve the interests of the Association by adhering to its objects and purposes as defined by this Code of Ethics and the Constitution, specifically: to promote the advancement of archaeology; to provide an organisation for the discussion and dissemination of archaeological information and ideas in archaeology; to convene meetings at regular intervals; to publicise the need for the study and conservation of archaeological sites and collections; and to publicise the work of the Association.

2. PRINCIPLES RELATING TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

2.1 Consonant with their obligations arising from government and international agreements, legislation and regulations, members will advocate the conservation, curation and preservation of archaeological sites, assemblages, collections and archival records.

2.2 Members will endeavour to ensure that archaeological sites and materials which they investigate are managed in a manner which conserves the archaeological and cultural heritage values of the sites and materials.

2.3 Members will neither engage in nor support the illicit trade in cultural heritage.

2.4 Members recognise the importance of repatriation of archaeological materials for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities of concern and they support and advocate the necessary conditions to properly manage archaeological materials in accordance with agreements with communities of concern.

2.5 Members will negotiate with and use all reasonable endeavours to obtain the informed consent of representatives of the communities of concern whose cultural heritage is the subject of investigation. Members cannot assume that there is no community of concern.

2.6 Members will “Show or distribute restricted material only with express permission from those who provided or are responsible for it. [Members will] Consider the impact of disclosure on the wider cultural source group, and whether wider consultation is required prior to disclosure. This is particularly relevant where first disclosures and publications are likely” (AIATSIS Guide to Applying the AIATSIS code of Ethics for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Research 2020, p. 27).

3. PRINCIPLES RELATING TO INDIGENOUS ARCHAEOLOGY

3.1 Members will use all reasonable endeavours to negotiate equitable agreements between archaeologists and the Indigenous communities whose cultural heritage is being investigated.

AAA endorses and directs members to the current guidelines regarding such agreements published by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (https://aiatsis.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-10/aiatsis-guide-applying-code-ethics_0.pdf).

3.1.1 Although it is recognised that there is no single acceptable standard agreement for collaborative research/CHM, at a minimum Members will endeavour to ensure that in any agreement between Members and Indigenous project collaborators, the Indigenous voice is embedded within academic/CHM paradigms in research/project design, implementation and communication.

3.1.2 Although it is recognised that there is no single acceptable standard agreement for collaborative research/CHM, at a minimum Members will endeavour to ensure that in any agreement between Members and Indigenous project collaborators, Indigenous representation will be foregrounded in terms of project governance, design and conduct of research, analysis of finds, and interpretation/communication of results.

3.1.3 Although collaborative partnerships are encouraged as best practice goals for all Members working on collaborative research/CHM projects with Indigenous heritage owners/managers, it is acknowledged that a range of conditions (e.g. land council research contracts, court-imposed limitations, funding restrictions, auditing review requirements) may, at times, limit or even preclude full adoption of the stated aims of this Code of Ethics. In such circumstances we encourage Members to implement the spirit of the AAA and AIATSIS Codes of Ethics, as far as is practicable, and to be transparent about limitations where these occur.

3.2 Members acknowledge the importance of cultural heritage to Indigenous communities.

3.3 Members acknowledge the special importance to Indigenous peoples of ancestral remains and objects and sites associated with such remains. Members will treat such remains with respect in accordance with the desires of the communities of concern as codified in agreements archaeologists and the Indigenous communities whose cultural heritage is being investigated.

3.4 Members acknowledge Indigenous approaches to the interpretation of cultural heritage and to its conservation. “Indigenous peoples have unique laws, languages, cultures, practices, histories and perspectives that should inform the research” (AIATSIS Code of Ethics, p. 13).

3.5 While noting the great importance attached to section 3.4, AAA recognises that interpretations arising under provisions of section 3.4 are not the only interpretations that can be attached to such material. Agreements should make provision for this, where it is deemed necessary to recognise that different interpretations may exist.

4. PRINCIPLES RELATING TO CONDUCT

4.1 Members will treat each other in a professional manner and abide by the Association’s policies on Sexual Harassment, Discrimination and Equal Opportunity, and the Event Code of Conduct.

4.2 Members will disseminate the results of their work as widely as possible using plain language where appropriate.

4.3 Any person can notify the Executive Committee of a member’s conduct which they believe to be detrimental to the interests of the Association. Complaints may activate procedures outlined in Section 32 (Expulsion of Members) of the Constitution, including rights of appeal.

4.4 Personal information provided to the Association by members will be kept confidential.

13.3 National Archaeological Week

Fenella Atkinson

NAW coordinators

The state and territory coordinators were Natalie Hart (Tas), Antoinette Hennessy (SA), Ngaire Richards (NSW), Caroline Spry (Vic), Joe Dortch (WA), Jacqueline Matthews (Qld), and Duncan Wright (ACT). Jacqueline Matthews managed the social media accounts, and Fenella Atkinson managed the website with the assistance of Luke Kirkwood.

Events

NAW 2020 ran from 17 to 23 May. NAW 2020 was entirely online, due to restrictions on gatherings introduced as a response to the Covid-19 pandemic. We promoted 31 events over the course of the week (compared to 49 in 2018 and 60 in 2019). Events were held in the ACT, NSW, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia.

Several of the events were part of regular university seminar series. Two series of events were organised specifically for NAW (Flinders University, Cross River Rail). For those for which we have data, attendance was good, and there was positive feedback about accessibility, given all events were online. Recordings of several of the events were (or will be) made available after NAW, so outreach will be greater.

Social media and website

There was substantial engagement and participation in NAW through social media, including posts and events. At the end of NAW 2020, follower numbers on the NAW social media accounts were

1864 (Facebook) 902 (Twitter), 689 (Instagram), up by about 150-200 in each instance since late 2019. The hashtag for 2020 was #2020NAW.

To encourage engagement with an online NAW, we awarded prizes in four categories: best overall, people's choice, bake it and make it, and archaeology at home. The prizes were books donated by David Frankel, Alice Gorman, Billy Griffiths, Paul Irish, Susan Lawrence, and Jacq Matthews. There was some extremely impressive baking and craft, plus very thoughtful social media content produced by individual archaeologists.

With the help of the AAA website administrator (Jordan Ralph) we were able to connect the website to the original domain name (www.archaeologyweek.com) and we also retained the 2019 name (www.archaeologyweek.org). There were 100-250 visits per day in the week before NAW, then 731 on the Monday and declining through the week (about 2,600 in total over the course of the week). The most popular page was the events list (many posts on other pages and social media linked directly to this page).

The Meet the Archaeologist page on the NAW website was promoted during the week, and 30 archaeologists sent in their stories, bringing the total to 36. Profiles were featured on social media over the course of the week. The page was one of the most visited (second to the events list). We also established a new page on the website, Australian Archaeology Online, collating links to existing online resources. This page was not as popular, but will be a good resource in the long-term.

Media

Media coverage of which we are aware:

- Can You Dig It? ABC Radio, 17 May 2020 - Rhianna Patrick with Dr Craig Barker and Dr Penny Crook
- 'Museum bringing Tales of the Deep back to Life', Townsville Bulletin 20 May 2020 (Maddy McAllister on Seven Shipwrecks in Seven Days, Museum of Tropical Queensland)
- 7 News Townsville, 20 May 2020 – Maddy McAllister on Seven Shipwrecks in Seven Days, Museum of Tropical Queensland
- ABC radio in Qld
- Heritage Hounds get Digging', *Post Newspapers* 23 May 2020. Friends of Anzac Cottage and Sue Carter.

2021

NAW 2021 will run from 16 to 22 May. The hashtag will be #2021NAW.

13.4 National Scientific Committee on Rock Art Australia (NSCRAA)

Jo McDonald

Membership: In the last year we have had no additional members join the NSCRAA and ICOMOS Australia.

The NSCRAA meeting on the Gold Coast in December discussed the question of Expert Membership of this committee. The committee concluded that there was an assumption in the NSCRAA application that “established expertise” would generally require at the least a post-graduate degree in archaeology (here, with a specialisation in rock art), and a portfolio of practice which would demonstrate interaction with disciplinary theory and case studies. Evidence for this could include reports and publications which demonstrate this expertise.

The meeting also discussed the Expert category also refers explicitly to indigenous people “with traditional knowledge, obligations, or interests in rock art and its conservation”. Again, the committee decided that this would be demonstrated by a portfolio of community engagement and practice.

We were generally of the view that “having a general interest in the subject area” would not be sufficient for Expert Membership. This discussion was held in relation to the application of an ICOMOS member, Mr Lance Syme, who indicated that he wished to be nominated as an Australian expert to the International Rock Art Committee (CAR).

Activities: We hosted a Rock art Symposium at Griffith University on the Gold Coast in Queensland. For this we successfully sought a \$5,000 grant from AICOMOS.

<https://www.griffith.edu.au/griffith-centre-social-cultural-research/place-evolution-and-rock-art-heritage-unit/rock-art-histories-symposium?fbclid=IwAR2QTMRus5v-jKYVTiWppYHxokDKWrqrXUhZI98LK59vKbetoBnl2An0DSc>

This was a very successful gathering which involved 56 registered participants plus PERAHU staff/volunteers and a couple others (45 registered, 9 PERAHU staff + plus two other Indigenous participants for one day). Total Indigenous participants was 14 and there were another 5 Indigenous co-authors of papers that could not attend.

All of the AICOMOS NSCRAA grant funds were expended on the travel and associated costs of bringing the Indigenous participants to the Symposium. Additional funding for Indigenous participants was also provided by RioTinto.

A total of 26 papers were presented (attached is a pdf of the program).

We are now proceeding to publish a monograph of the conference proceedings.**NSCRAA Meetings:** A meeting of the NSCRAA was held on 1 December 2019, at the conference venue on the Gold Coast (during the Australian Archaeological Association conference “” held at Auckland University).

This was attended by 14 people, with a variety of membership categories:

Name	AICOMOS	AAA
Jo McDonald	✘	✘
Steve Brown	✘	✘
Sharon Hodgetts		✘
Carney Mathieson		✘
Paul Tacon	✘	✘
Sally May	✘	✘
Ursula Frederick		✘
Joakim Goldhahn		✘
Ben Smith	✘	✘
Sven Ouzman		✘
Irina Ponomoreva		✘
Jillian Huntley		✘
Peter Veth	✘	✘
Sam Harper		✘

Apologies were received from Sharon Sullivan, Liam Brady,

Finances: The NSCRAA sought financial assistance (a grant of \$5,000) from AICOMOS for sponsorship of Indigenous participants at the Rock Art Symposium to be held at Griffith in December 2019. This was granted and the Symposium proceeded. This was the only financial payment made to the group, and expended by it, during the year. Other finances for the Symposium were received from industry and ARC Funding (Paul Tacon's Laureate programme).

Australian related Publications: The Griffith Rock Art Symposium will be published as a Terra Australis monograph. The editors (the symposium organisers Tacon/May/ Frederick and McDonald) have contacted all authors. The closing date for receipt of the Terra Australis book chapters is 31st October 2020 and we hope to publish the proceedings in 2021.

Cooperation with external agencies: Jo McDonald continues as the Australia voting member on the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Rock Art (CAR). No meetings have been held this year by CAR because of the COVID- global pandemic.

Website: <https://australia.icomos.org/get-involved/national-scientific-committees/nsc-rock-art/>

13.5 Student Research Grant Scheme Subcommittee

Jane Balme, Peter White, Daryl Wesley, Melissa Marhsall

The selection committee consisted of Jane Balme (Chair), Peter White, Daryl Wesley and Melissa Marshall

We received 10 applications which, considering the numbers of archaeology honours and higher degree students in Australia, seems low. However, as we only received 11 in 2019 and the circumstances this year are difficult, it is perhaps a good result. Three of the applicants are PhD students and the remainder are honours students.

The four members of the committee assessed the applications separately and ranked them in order of merit. The chair then created an overall order of the students based on these ranks. The student with the lowest overall score, reflecting the fact that they had been ranked highly by the committee members, was ranked number one and so on. There was some disagreement between the scores of the members but all members were happy with the final ranking list as the disagreements were not large.

The committee recommended that all of the applicants should be funded if AAA had the money available. All projects were considered to provide good training opportunities in either scientific techniques and/or experimental design.

Grants were awarded to the following students.

- Ryan Crough-Heaton, Griffith University, Honours: A portrait of the Holocene: pXRF characterisation of the rock art and ochre at the site of Madjedbebe in Mirarr Country.
- Aimee Henderson, Griffith University, Honours: Ancient DNA to provenance, revitalise and repatriate material culture.
- Eva Martellotta, Griffith University, PhD: Bones and wood. Organic retouchers in European and Australian contexts.
- Erin Mein, University of Queensland, PhD: Quantitative methods for the identification of marsupial post cranial remains from Australian sites.
- Darcy Moroney, University of Western Australia, Honours: Small marsupial consumption in the southwest: an experimental replication and analysis of burn damage to faunal Rremains.
- Nikola Ristovski, University of Western Australia, Honours: Interpreting fire activities from Boodie Cave using FTIR microscopy and the micro-context of burn bones.
- Roxanne Tsang, Griffith University, PhD: The Gulf between us: An ethnoarchaeology investigation into the rock art of far-north Sahul.
- Christopher van der Westhuizen, University of Queensland, Honours: Bioarchaeological investigation of mobility and health in a prehistoric community, SW QLD.
- Courtney Webster, Griffith University, Honours: Mineralogical and geochemical analysis of rock art at Cloggs Cave, south-east Australia.
- Georgie Wye, University of Queensland, Honours: Experimental trampling: An examination of bone surface modification unique to Australia.

Appendix 1 - Auditor report