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Glottalisation serves as a cue to coda stop voicing in a number of varieties of English and is attested as occurring in vowels preceding voiceless coda stops in contemporary Australian English, though empirical work on the phenomenon in this variety is lacking. Recent research has suggested that voiceless coda induced vowel shortening may be compromised for some Australian English long vowels that exhibit a constraint on shortening, raising the question of how the coda stop voicing contrast is preserved if the vowel duration cue is weakened. In this talk I will present some results from an apparent time study designed to examine whether glottalisation functions as a cue to coda stop voicing in Australian English, whether there is evidence that this is a recent change, and whether a trading relationship exists between vowel duration and glottalisation as cues to coda stop voicing. An analysis of the temporal aspects of voiced and voiceless rhymes in the speech of two groups speakers, one younger and one older, shows that glottalisation primarily occurs preceding voiceless codas, as is common in other varieties of English, and that younger speakers are more likely to employ glottalisation than older speakers, indicating recent change. There is also evidence that younger speakers exhibit a reduced voicing-related vowel duration effect, suggesting the possibility that a trading relationship may exist between glottalisation and vowel duration as cues to coda voicelessness when the voicing induced vowel duration effect is compromised.