

australian ARCHAEOLOGY

The official journal of the Australian Archaeological Association Inc.

NUMBER 78 | JUNE 2014



australian ARCHAEOLOGY

Australian Archaeology, the official publication of the Australian Archaeological Association Inc., is a refereed journal published since 1974. It accepts original articles in all fields of archaeology and other subjects relevant to archaeological research and practice in Australia and nearby areas. Contributions are accepted in eight sections: Articles (5000–8000 words), Short Reports (1000–3000), Obituaries (500–2000), Thesis Abstracts (200–500), Book Reviews (500–2000), Forum (5000), Comment (1000) and Backfill (which includes letters, conference details, announcements and other material of interest to members). *Australian Archaeology* is published twice a year, in June and December. Notes to Contributors are available at: <www.australianarchaeologicalassociation.com.au>.

Australian Archaeology is indexed in the Arts and Humanities, Social and Behavioural Sciences, and Social Sciences Citation Indices of the Thomson Reuters Web of Knowledge, SCOPUS, Australian Public Affairs Information Service (APAIS), and Anthropological Literature and Anthropological Index Online.

Australian Archaeology is ranked as a tier A journal by the European Reference Index for the Humanities and French Agence d'Evaluation de la Recherche et de l'Enseignement Supérieur.

Subscriptions are available to individuals through membership of the Australian Archaeological Association Inc. or to organisations through institutional subscription. Subscription application/renewal forms are available at <www.australianarchaeologicalassociation.com.au>. *Australian Archaeology* is available through Informat and JSTOR.

Design and Print: Openbook Howden

Front Cover: Excavation in progress, Boodie Cave, Barrow Island (Kane Ditchfield, entered in the AAA2013 Photography Competition).

All correspondence and submissions should be addressed to:

Australian Archaeology

PO Box 10, Flinders University LPO

Flinders University SA 5048

Email: journal@australianarchaeology.com

<<http://www.australianarchaeologicalassociation.com.au>>

The views expressed in this journal are not necessarily those of the Australian Archaeological Association Inc. or the Editors.

© Australian Archaeological Association Inc., 2014

ISSN 0312-2417

Editors

Heather Burke *Flinders University*
Lynley Wallis *Wallis Heritage Consulting*

Editorial Advisory Board

Brit Asmussen *Queensland Museum*
Val Attenbrow *Australian Museum*
Huw Barton *Leicester University*
Noelene Cole *James Cook University*
Penny Crook *La Trobe University*
Ines Domingo Sanz *University of Barcelona*
Judith Field *University of New South Wales*
Joe Flatman *University College London*
Richard Fullagar *University of Wollongong*
Steve Free *The Australian National University*
Tracy Ireland *University of Canberra*
Judith Littleton *University of Auckland*
Marlize Lombard *University of Johannesburg*
Alex Mackay *University of Wollongong*
Scott L'Oste-Brown *Central Queensland Cultural Heritage Management*
Jo McDonald *The University of Western Australia*
Patrick Moss *The University of Queensland*
Tim Murray *La Trobe University*
Jim O'Connell *University of Utah*
Sven Ouzman *The University of Western Australia*
Fiona Petchey *University of Waikato*
Amy Roberts *Flinders University*
Katherine Szabo *University of Wollongong*
Nancy Tayles *University of Otago*
Robin Torrence *Australian Museum*
Peter Veth *The University of Western Australia*
Alan Watchman *Flinders University*
David Whitley *ASM Affiliates Inc.*

Short Report Editor

Sean Winter *The University of Western Australia*

Book Review Editors

Alice Gorman *Flinders University*
Claire St George *Wallis Heritage Consulting*

Thesis Abstract Editor

Tiina Manne *The University of Queensland*

Editorial Assistant

Susan Arthure *Flinders University*

Commissioned Bloggers

Jacqueline Matthews *The University of Western Australia*
Michelle Langley *The Australian National University*

informat
FROM RMIT PUBLISHING



Table of Contents

Editorial | *Heather Burke and Lynley A. Wallis* iii

Articles 1

Pigment geochemistry as chronological marker: The case of lead pigment in rock art in the Urrmarning 'Red Lily Lagoon' rock art precinct, western Arnhem Land | *Daryl Wesley, Tristen Jones and Christian Reepmeyer* 1

Occupation at Carpenters Gap 3, Windjana Gorge, Kimberley, Western Australia | *Sue O'Connor, Tim Maloney, Dorcas Vannieuwenhuysse, Jane Balme and Rachel Wood* 10

The geoarchaeology of a Holocene site on the Woolshed Embankment, Lake George, New South Wales | *Philip Hughes, Wilfred Shawcross, Marjorie Sullivan and Nigel Spooner* 24

Short Reports 33

The first Australian Synchrotron powder diffraction analysis of pigment from a Wandjina motif in the Kimberley, Western Australia | *Jillian Huntley, Helen Brand, Maxime Aubert and Michael J. Morwood* 33

Re-evaluating the antiquity of Aboriginal occupation at Mulka's Cave, southwest Australia | *Alana M. Rossi* 39

Marcia hiantina shell matrix sites at Norman Creek, western Cape York Peninsula | *Grant Cochrane* 47

Themed Section Guest edited by Anne Clarke and Ursula K. Frederick 53

Signs of the times: An introduction to the archaeology of contemporary and historical graffiti in Australia | *Ursula K. Frederick and Anne Clarke* 54

Leaving their mark: Contextualising the historical inscriptions and the European presence at Ngiangu (Booby Island), western Torres Strait, Queensland | *Jane Fyfe and Liam M. Brady* 58

The 'Outback archive': Unorthodox historical records in the Victoria River District, Northern Territory | *Darrell Lewis* 69

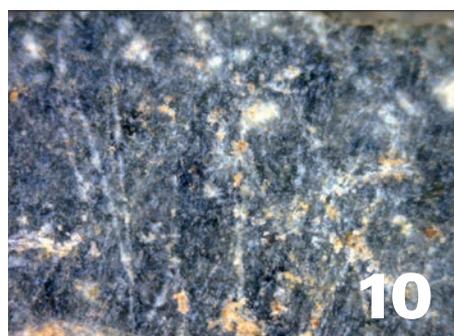
'We've got better things to do than worry about whitefella politics': Contemporary Indigenous graffiti and recent government interventions in Jawoyn Country | *Jordan Ralph and Claire Smith* 75

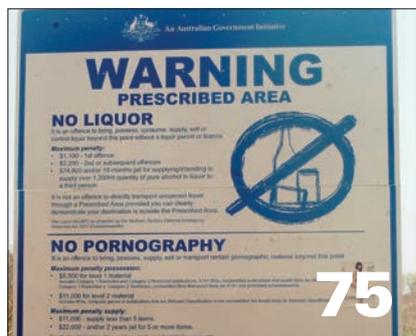
Battlefield or gallery? A comparative analysis of contemporary mark-making practices in Sydney, Australia | *Andrew Crisp, Anne Clarke and Ursula K. Frederick* 84

Shake Well Midden: An archaeology of contemporary graffiti production | *Ursula K. Frederick* 93

Illicit autobiographies: 1980s graffiti, prisoner movement, recidivism and inmates' personal lives at the Adelaide Gaol, South Australia | *Rhiannon Agutter* 100

Enmeshed inscriptions: Reading the graffiti of Australia's convict past | *Eleanor Conlin Casella* 108





Thesis Abstracts **113**

Book Reviews **123**

Archaeology of the Chinese Fishing Industry in Colonial Victoria
by Alister M Bowen | *Neville Ritchie* 123

Mystery Islands: Discovering the Ancient Pacific by Tom Koppel |
Matthew Spriggs 124

Prehistoric Marine Resource Use in the Indo-Pacific Regions edited by
Rintaro Ono, Alex Morrison and David Addison | *Mirani Litster* 125

*Late Holocene Indigenous Economies of the Tropical Australian Coast:
An Archaeological Study of the Darwin Region* by Patricia M. Bourke |
Sandra Bowdler 126

Secrets at Hanging Rock by Alan Watchman | *Claire St George* 128

Dirty Diggers: Tales from the Archaeological Trenches by Paul Bahn |
Duncan Wright 129

Documentary Filmmaking for Archaeologists by Peter Pepe and
Joseph W. Zarzynski | *Karen Martin-Stone* 130

The Dendroglyphs or 'Carved Trees' of New South Wales by
Robert Etheridge | *Jeanette Hope* 131

Consultation and Cultural Heritage: Let us Reason Together
by Claudia Nissley and Thomas F. King | *Lynley A. Wallis* 132

Backfill **135**

Obituary: Emmett Connelly 135

Obituary: Gaye Nayton 136

Fellows of the Australian Academy of the Humanities 137

Minutes of the 2103 AAA AGM 137

Big Man and Small Boy Awards 157

AAA Award and Prize Winners 2013 158

NSW'. This toured small community libraries in western NSW, bringing Milne's beautiful photographs back to their homeland. Some trees have returned home too: in 2010, Museum Victoria repatriated a carved tree to the Baradine community in northwest NSW. It had been removed 90 years earlier and acquired by the museum in 1921 through an exchange with the Australian Museum. The tree was carved in 1876 to mark the burial site of five Gamilaroi men (however, strangely, this tree does not seem to be listed in *The Dendroglyphs or 'Carved Trees' of New South Wales*).

Sydney University and the State Library are to be commended on reprinting this volume. It makes accessible an important and beautiful aspect of Aboriginal culture that has been mostly lost and, until now, largely forgotten.

References

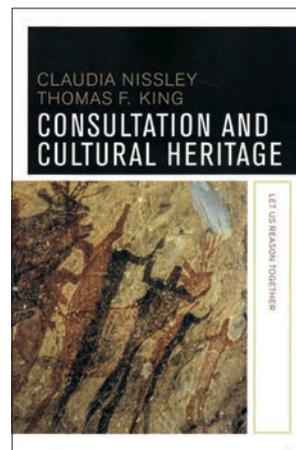
- Bell, D. 1982 Aboriginal Carved Trees of Southeastern Australia. Unpublished report prepared for the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service.
- Campbell, W.D. 1899 *Aboriginal Carvings of Port Jackson and Broken Bay*. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of New South Wales, Ethnological Series 1. Sydney: Department of Mines, Geological Survey of New South Wales.
- Etheridge, R. 1916 *The Cylindro-Conical and Cornute Stone Implements of Western New South Wales: The Warrigal, or 'Dingo', Introduced or Indigenous?* Memoirs of the Geological Survey of New South Wales, Ethnological Series 2. Sydney: Department of Mines, Geological Survey of New South Wales.
- Geering, K., M. Ravenscroft and C. Roberts 1991 The preservation and management of Aboriginal carved trees. *Historic Environment* 8(182):42–49.
- Grimwade, G., K. Mickan and A. Darroch 1995 Moulding and casting Aboriginal carved trees. *Australian Archaeology* 41:15–21.
- Kaus, D. 2003 Collectors and collections: Edmund Milne's collection. *Friends* 14(3):18–19.

Consultation and Cultural Heritage: Let us Reason Together by Claudia Nissley and Thomas F. King

2014. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, 173 pp. ISBN 978 -1-61132-399-3 (pbk).

Reviewed by Lynley A. Wallis

Wallis Heritage Consulting, 1/b Swan Street, Brighton SA 5048, Australia <lynley.wallis@wallisheritageconsulting.com.au>



Don't take your guns to town son, Leave your guns at home Bill, Don't take your guns to town. (Johnny Cash)

Consultation and Cultural Heritage: Let us Reason Together is based on Claudia Nissley's and Thomas F. King's collective 70 years of experience in cultural heritage management, so I think it's safe to say they're well qualified to have written this latest offering from one of my

favourite academic publishing houses, Left Coast Press. Nissley's and King's experience is primarily North American and thus this book draws on many US examples, and cites American legislation; hence the need for them to reiterate the advice of Johnny Cash regarding the requirement to attend consultation meetings unarmed (seriously! see p.67). The occasional Americanism aside, there is much in this book that's directly applicable to an Australian context and I can thoroughly recommend it as a worthwhile addition to every archaeologist's bookshelf.

Nissley's and King's justification for writing the book was because they'd noticed that, in recent years and in many cases, consultation had regressed to a purely administrative, tick-the-box exercise, the outcomes of which were essentially predetermined (p.7). As they note, while ideally consultation should be undertaken with the intent of groups coming together to exchange their views, there must be a desire 'to accomplish something' from the process (p.11, their emphasis). Yet 'the intent and meaning of consultation seems to have been lost on a lot of those charged with doing it'; hence, their aim in this book is to help arrest this trend (p.11). Helpfully, early in the book the authors distinguish between 'public participation' and 'consultation', noting that, while the former might form a part of consultation, it does not constitute consultation in and of itself (p.20); this is a valuable distinction that a few proponents and regulators in certain Australian states perhaps need reminding of.

After the first couple of chapters that introduce the basic concepts and set out for readers the reasons why consultation is important—drawing on the wisdom of John Cleese in the role of Her Britannic Majesty Queen Elizabeth I from *'Decisions, Decisions'* and Jesus of Nazareth:

‘Do unto others as you would have them do unto you’—Nissley and King delve into the nitty-gritty of the actual process itself. They summarise consultation as generally comprising four components, which are then used to structure the subsequent chapters:

- Seeking, during which time you figure out with whom you need to consult;
- Discussing, involving a back and forth dialogue between the parties;
- Considering, when you genuinely consider the viewpoints of the various parties and what their issues are; and,
- Reaching agreement (if feasible).

Chapter 3 deals with the ‘Seeking’ phase of consultation, with the main advice being to commence the process as soon as possible, bearing in mind that you need to have sufficient information available to hand to make your interactions with stakeholders meaningful (p.34). As Nissley and King point out, talking to stakeholders during the latter stage of a project when it is too late for the discussion to have any influence on decision-making—a situation seen time and again in the Australian context—is not consultation. This practice is, in fact, pointless and contributes to the frustration that many stakeholders experience during engagement with proponents (p.35). Within this chapter, the section on ‘Respecting Cultural Differences’ (pp.40–45) is of particular relevance for those consulting with Australian Indigenous communities, as is that titled ‘Consider Differences in Capabilities, Knowledge and Intents’ (pp.48–50); the importance of recognising cultural difference is a consistent, valuable theme that runs throughout the remainder of the book. Without explicitly stating so, or being drawn into it in detail, much of this chapter goes to the heart of the social/cultural versus scientific values debate that has been so often prevalent in recent years in heritage assessment and management.

In one of the few theoretical parts of the book, ‘Respecting Cultural Differences’, the authors contextualise their discussion in terms of Hall’s (1976) ‘low’ and ‘high’ context cultural groups (pp.40–41). They follow this with the presentation of some informative examples of the failure to consult meaningfully with the Sandia Pueblo, Commancho and Quechan tribes in a series of short case studies. From these they conclude that, at the heart of effective consultation, are three simple questions that proponents should put to stakeholders:

1. Do you have concerns about our proposal?
2. If so, would you like to consult with us about your concerns and how we can resolve them?
3. If so, *how* would *you* like to consult? (p.45; their emphasis).

The final section of Chapter 3, ‘Inviting People to Consult’, offers some simple but sage advice on consultation invitation letters, including presenting a real, ‘slightly modified’ letter that highlights some common traps to help avoid putting stakeholders offside from the outset (pp.54–57). This is supplemented by Appendix 2, which contains an even ‘better’ example of ‘bureau-speak’ in a consultation invitation letter, followed, thankfully, by an example antidote to the condition.

Chapter 4 deals with the ‘Discussion’ phase of consultation. The sub-section, ‘Exchanging Views’ (pp.59–69), looks at setting up meetings, and reminds organisers explicitly to take into account factors such as timing, venue, cost, values

and power differentials between parties. It also emphasises the thought and preparation the individual personally needs to undertake in preparing for meetings, and this is where the advice about not carrying side-arms comes in. The short section on ‘Interests, not Positions’ (pp.68–69), is another of the few theorised parts of the book, this time drawing on the work of Fisher et al. (2011). Here, Nissley and King suggest consultants focus on the often-times negotiable *interests* that underlie seemingly intractable *positions* during consultation meetings. Again, readers are reminded of the importance that cultural awareness can play during such discussions.

Chapter 5 deals with the need actually and genuinely to *consider* the views of stakeholders. The issues of recognising and understanding community concerns, and working out how those concerns relate to the relevant legislation, comprise the first few pages of this chapter. While the specific examples described are US-based, it’s not hard to figure out how they relate to the Australian scene. In deriving ‘Solutions’ to the concerns and challenges of stakeholders (pp.85–87), Nissley and King remind us that rote solutions should often be re-examined rather than rolled out automatically—sometimes all that is needed is a little ‘creative tweaking’ to generate a successful outcome. In all cases, the critical element of a solution is ensuring that you’ve discussed with the community what *they* regard to be the best way to move forward. They also wisely point out that, just because a proposed solution might make a proponent ‘squirm’, it shouldn’t be ignored or dismissed out of hand (p.89).

Chapter 6, ‘Seeking Agreement’, makes the important distinction between ‘consultation’ and ‘negotiation’, noting that often the terms are used interchangeably when they shouldn’t be (p.97); negotiation that works towards a binding agreement is a much more effective and satisfying process than mere public participation in a consultation process. And while this is not a ‘how to negotiate’ guide, the authors present a short, though useful, annotated bibliography of other resources to consider if you require advice on the negotiation process. One of the most important points the authors make in this chapter is what consultation is not, i.e. where consultation commences with the proponent presenting a draft document to the community with whom they are consulting and seek their ‘sign off’ on it (p.101). Rather, this is the epitome of the ‘tick the box’ administrative approach to ‘pseudo-consulting’, and is often seen in the Australian context during the development of cultural heritage management plans in certain states and ‘Right to Negotiate Agreements’ with Indigenous communities. Another gem in this chapter, with which many of us working in Australia will surely empathise, is the cautionary advice about the involvement of lawyers in the meeting room (p.66) and during the preparation of any agreements or documents drawn up through the consultation process (p.111).

The concluding chapter of the book, ‘Reasoning Together—Or Not’, presents an interesting case study examining the consultation process with the Hualapai, Hopi, Navajo, Southern Paiute and Zuni tribes regarding non-native fish management in the Grand Canyon. This is followed by a list and summary discussion of the authors’ key principles to guide consultation (pp.126–131):

1. None of us is God;
2. A made up mind impedes (or dooms) consultation;

3. All solutions deserve a fair shot;
4. Everyone should be at the table;
5. Comprehensive beats special-purpose consultation;
6. Comprehensive consultation can be made to happen;
7. Consultation should have an end-point; and,
8. Any agreement reached should be implemented.

As are many of the offerings from Left Coast Press, *Consultation and Cultural Heritage* is written in a conversational, non-academic tone (i.e. minimal references, citations and notes cluttering up the authors' message), and I consequently finished it in just a few hours. And yes, it's true that a lot of the information presented is simple, common sense—but it's common sense worth heeding. For newly minted consultants, reading this book will enable you to approach the process of consultation with a greater degree of confidence. For those who've been in the sector for a long time, the book is a useful refresher that might help you avoid falling into the same malaise that Nissley and King identified in US-based consulting. I'm even going so far as to suggest

that this book should be placed on the required reading list for all undergraduate and graduate topics in cultural heritage management. Further, there is also much of value in here for research-based students required to undertake consultation for their research projects. Finally, I can see a great deal of sense in encouraging both proponents and our environmental management colleagues to read this book—I imagine it could prove quite enlightening to some of them. If you can't convince them to read it themselves, putting into practice some of Nissley's and King's suggestions yourself will help you go a long way in ensuring that any consultation you undertake is a meaningful and worthwhile process—and that can only be a good thing for all involved.

References

- Fisher, R., W. Ury and B. Patton 2011 *Getting to Yes: Negotiating Agreement without Giving In*. New York: Penguin Press.
Hall, E.T. 1976 *Beyond Culture*. New York: Anchor Books.