NASC
National Archaeology Student Conference 2014

11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> April
Flinders University
Adelaide, South Australia
Program and Abstracts
1 Welcome to NASC 2014
2 Organising Committee
2 National Committee
3 Sponsors
3 Supporters
4 Venue and Facilities
6 Conference Information
7 Judging Criteria
8 Social Media Guide
8 Pre-conference Workshops
9 Closing Night Dinner
9 Post-conference Workshops
10-11 Keynote Speakers
12 Inaugural Ruth and Vincent Megaw Annual Lecture in Archaeology and Art
13 Program Summary
14-28 Session Schedule and Abstracts
29-33 Poster Abstracts

The organising committee would like to acknowledge that the conference takes place on the traditional lands of the Kaurna people and that we respect their spiritual relationship with their country.

We recognise and respect their cultural heritage, beliefs and relationship with the land.

We acknowledge that they are of continuing importance to Kaurna people living today.

Program compiled and designed by Jordan Ralph, with thanks to Catherine Bland, Chelsea Colwell-Pasch, Matthew Ebbs, Antoinette Hennessy and Jana Rogasch for reviewing the abstracts.

Thank you to those who submitted content for the program, specifically, Liesel Gentelli, Bradley Guadagnin, Leah Puletama, Janine McEgan and Claire Smith.

Finally, thank you to Oliver Morton for designing the NASC 2014 logo.

Image credits


Welcome to NASC 2014

I want to acknowledge that we are meeting on the traditional lands of the Kaurna people and I want to thank Uncle Lewis O’Brien for his Welcome to Country.

On behalf of the organising committee, welcome to the 2014 National Archaeology Student Conference. This Conference was only made possible due to the dedication of a few and the contribution of many. I’d like to thank our keynote speakers Professor Emeritus Brian Fagan and Dr Annie Clarke for agreeing to be here and sharing their considerable knowledge with us. I’d like to thank our sponsors and our supporters who have contributed in many ways from logo design (Oliver Morton) to IT support to conference bag goodies. Thank you to all of those involved in the workshops and tours; thank you for your time, patience and wisdom. I’d particularly like to thank the Flinders University staff for their encouragement and support, as well as practical assistance in room management, solid advice, financial support and much more.

I’d like to thank you for attending. However far you’ve travelled the committee is grateful you are here. Some of you have come a very long way and I’d also like to thank the people that helped to get you here. This is the first NASC in 10 years and it’s great to see so many of you despite the pressures of study, work, family and budgets. I hope you enjoy yourselves and feel like it was worth the trip.

Finally, the committee itself, both the Flinders and National members, have put in a tremendous amount of work. Voluntary work is a hungry beast, devouring time at will. The committee has worked tirelessly in their promotion and fundraising as well as administration and logistical support. Thank you for your efforts, I’m sure you will all sleep well Monday night.

Leah Puletama
Chair
NASC 2014 Organising Committee

I am delighted to welcome you to the National Archaeology Student Conference, 2014, which is being held at Flinders University, Adelaide.

This student-led conference is important on many levels. While new research will be presented at this conference, the conference is also important because it provides a supportive speaking environment for archaeologists who are not yet fully fledged professionals. This conference provides a venue for new ideas to be flagged in a safe academic environment and for emerging academics to practice professional delivery. In addition, this conference will provide publications and networking opportunities for students, whilst those involved in its organisation will gain valuable administrative experience.

The dynamism and breadth of interests of the next generation of archaeologists and cultural heritage practitioners is apparent in the conference program. This conference will cover a wide range of topics, from Indigenous lifeways to state formation and from burial practices to contemporary graffiti. This international conference has student participants from Japan, Scotland, Brazil, Romania and Jordan, as well as from throughout Australia.

This conference is notable because of the caliber of the key-note speakers: Emeritus Professor Brian Fagan and Dr Annie Clarke. As part of the conference program, Professor Fagan will deliver the Inaugural Ruth and Vincent Megaw Annual Lecture in Archaeology and Art.

This National Archaeology Student Conference is particularly exciting because it is the first time that the students’ conference in Australia has been held for many years. I expect that this conference will kick-start future students’ conferences.

The Department of Archaeology at Flinders University wishes you all the best, not only for your participation in this conference but also in your current and future careers as archaeologists and cultural heritage managers.

Sincerely,

Claire Smith,  
Head, Department of Archaeology
Organising Committee

Executive:
Chair: Leah Puletama
Secretary: Jordan Ralph
Treasurer: Andrew Wilkinson

Committee:
Rhiannon Agutter
Catherine Bland
Chelsea Colwell-Pasch
Matthew Ebbs
Bradley Guadagnin
Antoinette Hennessy
Janine McEgan
Jana Rogasch
Bashar T. Baghdadi

Throughout the organisation of NASC 2014, we sought the input of archaeology students from other universities in Australia, making this a truly national conference. The organising committee would like to thank the members of the national committee for their assistance.

La Trobe University
Fiona Shanahan

University of New England
Ashley Clark
Jess Harris

University of Queensland
John Gillen
Jessica McNeil
Rykene Sander-Ward
Rebecca Williams

University of Sydney
Rebekah Hawkins
Sharna Katzeff

University of Western Australia
Liesel Gentelli

Flinders University (external student)
Rebecca Roelands-Keim
<table>
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<th>Sponsors</th>
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| The Department of Archaeology and the School of Humanities and Creative Arts are proud sponsors of NASC 2014. You can find out more about the Department and the School at these links: | W: flinders.edu.au/ehl/archaeology/  
W: flinders.edu.au/ehl/humanities/ |
| Wallis Heritage Consulting (WHC) is dedicated to supporting professional development endeavours for students. WHC provides opportunities for postgraduate students to undertake industry placements and we are the proud sponsor of the Wallis Heritage Consulting Award at Flinders University. Our Principal Archaeologist, Lynley Wallis, has a long association with NASC, as she was involved in organising the first two conferences at ANU. | W: wallisheritageconsulting.com.au |
| SANDS Cultural Resource Management                                        | SANDS Cultural Resource Management (SANDS CRM) is pleased to sponsor the gifts for the keynote speakers.   |
| Supporters                                                              |                                                                                                           |
| Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd is an ethical Company built on integrity and professionalism. Our experienced team (over 40 specialists) has a wealth of expertise in the fields of terrestrial and aquatic ecology, Aboriginal, historical and built heritage, bushfire risk and management, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). We have proven experience (completion of over 3000 projects) in providing innovative solutions to complex projects for a variety of private and government clients throughout Australia. Our professional staff are able to rapidly identify client and project risks through our intimate understanding of natural and cultural heritage values, and their sensitivities in a particular area. We have a trusted team who are respected and have close working relationships with the relevant government agencies, and create value for our clients. The working knowledge and experience that the team possesses will ensure that your project is appropriately managed from start to finish. | W: ehpartners.com.au |
| All My I.T. is a reliable Australian information technology solution provider that provides its clients with quality but affordable I.T. solutions. | W: allmyit.com.au |
| The Flinders Archaeological Society (ArchSoc) is a not-for-profit organisation dedicated to enhancing the experience of Flinders’ archaeology students and to broadening the understanding of archaeology and heritage among the student body. As we know, to succeed in archaeology you need to be proficient in volunteering, networking and team work. ArchSoc strives to facilitate the development of these skills through a range of social networking and professional development events. | W: flindersarchsoc.org |
Venue and Facilities

Flinders University

Flinders University enjoys a well-justified reputation for its excellence in teaching and research. It has a long-standing commitment to enhancing educational opportunities for all and a proud record of community engagement.

Since being established in 1966, Flinders has achieved much of which we can be very proud—in innovative research, in high quality teaching and in community engagement. We have led the way in providing access to higher education for individuals who did not traditionally aspire to University. We have attracted students from over 100 countries and our alumni have built careers and lives that enrich communities across Australia and throughout the world.

Flinders’ achievements are underpinned by the network of strong external links that we have developed with our stakeholders and with the communities we serve. We commit to being a university that is outwardly engaged, continuing to build the supportive and valued relationships which will be vital for the future.

Location

Flinders University’s Bedford Park campus is located on Sturt Road, south of the Central Business District (CBD) of Adelaide. The campus is easily accessible by car or public transport.

The most direct route from the CBD is via Goodwood Road, Ayliffes Road and South Road. If you are coming from the airport, travel via Sir Donald Bradman Drive and South Road. Or if you are traveling from Glenelg, take Brighton Road and Sturt Road.

Conference Sessions:
The conference sessions will be held in North Theatre 1 of the Humanities Building (map reference 31).

Special events:
The Welcome to Country, opening speeches, keynote presentation by Annie Clarke and the Inaugural Ruth and Vincent Megaw Annual Lecture in Archaeology and Art will be held in the Function Centre (map reference 30).

Meal breaks:
Morning/afternoon tea and lunch will be held in rooms 101 and 133 of the Humanities Building, just outside of the lecture theatre, on Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th only.

Pre-conference workshops:
Workshops will be held in Room 264 of the Humanities Building.

Post-conference workshops:
The Living Kaurna Cultural Centre, Warriparinga Way (off Sturt Road), Bedford Park.

Closing night dinner:
Earl of Leicester Hotel, 85 Leicester St, Parkside.

Parking

Parking is free for the majority of the conference, from 5pm Friday 11th April-9am Monday 14th April. We recommend the following car parks:

- Car park 5, Humanities Road (closest to conference rooms)
- Car park 6, Registry Road
- Car Park 4, Social Sciences Road

Facilities

The majority of food and retail outlets will be closed on campus over the weekend of the conference, however, the Westfield Marion Shopping Centre is only 3.4km west along Sturt Road, and public transport will be operating as normal. Morning and afternoon tea and lunch will be provided for all registered participants on the 12th and 13th of April. Unfortunately wireless internet access is only available for current Flinders students and staff.
Conference Information

From 1998 to 2004, the National Archaeology Student Conference (NASC) aimed to provide a supportive forum for undergraduate, Honours and post-graduate students, as well as those who had recently completed their degrees, to present and discuss their ideas and research. The scope of NASC encompassed all fields of archaeological inquiry, irrespective of geographical focus.

We are proud to welcome you to NASC 2014, which has returned to Flinders University after a 10-year hiatus. In keeping with the original aims of the conference, NASC 2014 will provide an opportunity for archaeology students around Australia and overseas to experience the workings of a professional conference within a friendly and peer-mediated environment. Students will share their research and provide constructive feedback to their peers, all while enjoying the conference proceedings and social events held throughout the span of the conference.

Registration Desk

The registration desk will be located in the Function Centre on Friday 11th April and the foyer of North Theatre 1 for the remainder of the conference. Delegates are asked to register at the desk upon their arrival to collect their conference satchel, which will include the program, a pen, notebook, your name tag and some other materials donated by sponsors and supporters. If you need to register, have any questions, or need to pay for the dinner or tours, you can do so at the registration desk during the following hours:

Friday 11th April: 8.30am-5pm
Saturday 12th April: 8am-11am
Sunday 13th April: 8am-11am

Special Events and Opening Night

NASC 2014 will feature a number of special events, including the launch and reception of Professor Claire Smith’s 11 volume Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology (see page 13), the Inaugural Ruth and Vincent Megaw Annual Lecture in Archaeology and Art (page 12) and a casual opening night dinner following Annie Clarke’s keynote address (pages 10 and 13).

Dietary Requirements

We have catered for those who notified us of their special dietary requirements. Please make yourself known to a volunteer at the registration desk so they can help you further. Your food will generally be kept separate to the rest of the food with a sign to indicate who it is for.

Name Tags

Please wear your name tag at all times during conference events so volunteers will know that you have registered and paid for the conference. Anyone without a name tag will not be permitted into the conference sessions or meal break rooms. If you lose your name tag, please see a volunteer, who will help you get a replacement.

Bruce G. Trigger Award for Archaeological Thought

The Bruce G. Trigger Award for Archaeological Thought will be presented at the conference dinner to the student who displays the greatest example of originality and flexibility of archaeological thought, rather than expertise or breadth of knowledge.

This award is sponsored by Michael Lever, to the value of $250. As an undergraduate, Michael was greatly touched by the enthusiasm, concern, mentoring and humility that the late Prof. Bruce Trigger invariably demonstrated towards his undergraduate students, of whom he was briefly one. He was inspired by Prof. Trigger’s willingness to listen at length and warmly to the ideas of even very new students of archaeology.
Judging Criteria

The aim of NASC is to provide students with a non-threatening atmosphere in which to present their ideas and research, and to become familiar with presenting their work in a professional forum. Therefore, presenters will receive feedback from the judges on their papers. Judges are asked to focus on the following points:

- Judges are asked to keep in mind the academic level of the students presenting. A prize will be awarded to the presenter of the best paper at each level: undergraduate, Honours, Graduate Diploma, Masters and PhD.
- Some of the international presenters at NASC may be from countries where English is not the primary spoken language. It is the aim of NASC that these students not be disadvantaged due to any sort of language barrier.
- Students should be primarily judged on the structure and clarity of their presentation, and the quality and ingenuity of their ideas.
- Judges will be provided with evaluation sheets containing judging criteria (see below). Outlined on the sheets are the aspects of the presentation that judges are asked to pay particular attention to. Judges are also asked to provide a final score out of twenty for each presentation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria (papers AND posters)</th>
<th>Fair</th>
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<th>Very good</th>
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<td>Clear introduction</td>
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<td>Explanation of key points, depth and clarity of argument</td>
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<td>Conclusions supported by relevant theory/evidence</td>
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<td>Appropriate depth of field/lab/research work</td>
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<td>Quality and innovation of underlying ideas</td>
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<td>Appropriate pitch for audience</td>
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<td>Abstract corresponds to the information presented</td>
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<td>Ability to respond to questions</td>
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<td>Clarity of presentation</td>
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<td>Audience engagement</td>
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<td>Appropriate use of visual aids</td>
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<td>Presenter kept to time limit</td>
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<th>Criteria (posters only)</th>
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<td>Writing style is clear and easily understood</td>
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<td>Figures and/or tables are used appropriately, including numbering and captions</td>
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<td>References are displayed, complete and correct</td>
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<td>Text, figures and tables presented in an organised and logical way</td>
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<td>Poster layout is aesthetically pleasing</td>
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Judging Panel

Jillian Garvey, Department of Archaeology and Community Planning, La Trobe University
Michael Lever, Andrew Long and Associates
Vincent Megaw, Department of Archaeology, Flinders University
Claire Smith, Department of Archaeology, Flinders University
Bob Stone, Department of Archaeology, Flinders University
Social Media Guide

There is little point in practicing archaeology in a vacuum, which is why many archaeologists are embracing new technologies and advances in social media to share their research with a wider audience. The NASC organising committee allows ‘live-tweeting’ and encourages people to share their experiences at NASC on social media, so long as the official hashtag is used (so others can join in on the conversation) and the following etiquette guidelines are adhered to:

- Please pay attention to the speaker at the front of the room. It is unnerving for the presenter if audience members are constantly on their phones throughout the presentation. **We suggest that you limit your tweets to one per paper; pick out an interesting part of the talk and share that.** Make sure you do not misquote or misrepresent what the presenter is saying.

- **Presenters must make it clear if they do not want their presentation photographed or tweeted** at the beginning of their paper. We expect delegates to comply with those wishes.

- If presenters have a Twitter handle and are fine with their paper being tweeted, **please add your handle to your first slide.**

- **Do not share any photographs of any delegate or presenter without their permission.**

- Remember that **whatever you put on social media is out of your control once it’s posted,** even if you think you have the tightest security settings. If you won't say it to a person's face, don't say it on social media. ‘Vaguebooking’ (complaining very vaguely about something) is usually worse.

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**Pre-conference Workshops**

**Archaeological excavations overseas: logistics, procedures, techniques and cataloguing. Business as usual?**

**Presented by:**
Dr Bob Stone  
*Department of Archaeology, Flinders University*

**Where:** Humanities Room 264  
**When:** 9.30am-11am, Friday 11th April  
**Cost:** Free for all registered participants (bookings essential)  
**Places available:** 20  
**Bookings:** workshops@nasc14.org

**Pursuing an academic career in archaeology: volunteering, publishing, grant writing and postdocs**

**Presented by:**
Dr Jillian Garvey  
*Department of Archaeology and Community Planning, La Trobe University*

**Where:** Humanities Room 264  
**When:** 12 noon-2pm, Friday 11th April  
**Cost:** Free for all registered participants (bookings essential)  
**Places available:** 20  
**Bookings:** workshops@nasc14.org
The official NASC dinner will be held at the Earl of Leicester Hotel, Parkside. The dinner is open to all who have pre-purchased a ticket. The dinner will be two courses, main and dessert. There will be two choices for the main, with an additional set vegetarian option. There will be a cash bar operating in our private room.

The dinner is set to be a great night and a fitting end to the conference. Awards will be presented on the night and delegates will have an opportunity to relax with the completion of formalities. The Earl closes at 10:00 on a Sunday night; however Parkside is only a couple of minutes from the city for those who are not ready to go home.

**Where:** Earl of Leicester Hotel, 85 Leicester St, Parkside.

**When:** Sunday the 13th of April.

**At:** 6:00, for a 6:30 start.

**What:** 2 course meal, dinner and dessert. Cash bar available.

**Cost:** $40 (attendees must have booked and paid in advance).

**Dress code:** Neat casual. Given the tight time frame, many attendees will arrive directly from the conference without changing. The hotel does have dress standards, so we recommend no thongs, singlets, etc.

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**Native Plant, Bushtucker, Kaurna Culture and Music Workshop**

This 1.5 hour walking workshop is suitable for small to medium sized groups and includes an easy walk through the Warriparinga wetlands. A Kaurna tour guide will help you to appreciate the natural environment of Warriparinga and the Sturt River.

Also includes a short demonstration/performance from our local Kaurna Didgeridoo Player – Jamie Goldsmith, with his knowledge in performing his cultural heritage in song and sometimes dance it will help your students to appreciate the awareness of Kaurna history, Aboriginal music in general with an extensive focus on how the Didgeridoo is made and played.

- Introduction to Indigenous language and the connection of culture to language
- Contemporary issues affecting Indigenous people
- Introduction to the Main Kaurna Dreaming Story - Tjilbruke
- Interpretation of the importance of Warriparinga to Kaurna people
- An appreciation of the variety of plants and animals that are supported by the environment at Warriparinga.
- Awareness of Kaurna people's affinity with the land and the natural environment
- Introduction to seasonal bush tucker and medicine

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**Art Workshop**

Do you want to learn about Aboriginal art, do you understand the symbols you see on Aboriginal paintings? If not, this is the workshop for you. Our "Artist in Residence" will give you an introduction to Aboriginal art in addition to assisting you to create your own “work of art” to take home.

This 1 hour workshop requires a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 20 (age dependant) participants and will include the following:

- Introductory talk about Aboriginal art and craft (different art forms, materials)
- Hear about dreaming stories and find out how they tie in with today’s paintings
- Guided tour of current artworks displayed in the gallery (optional)
- Understanding and interpreting Aboriginal art symbols
- Hands-on painting by students
- Walk to the bridge to see the aerosol art (when permitted)

**Where:** The Living Kaurna Cultural Centre, Warriparinga Way, Bedford Park.

**When:** 11.30am and 1.30pm, Monday 14th April. Subject to minimum numbers.

**Cost:** $10 (student), $20 (adult) per workshop.

**Bookings:** workshops@nasc14.org
Dr Annie Clarke
University of Sydney

It would be ironic to open an archaeology conference without looking back into the past, specifically the founder of NASC herself, Dr Annie Clarke. From 1998 to 2004, and re-emerging after a 10 year hiatus, NASC has aimed to and provided a supportive and friendly forum for undergraduate, Honours and post-graduate students, and those who have recently completed their degrees to present and discuss their research. Without her efforts, NASC may have never existed!

Annie has devoted much attention to her work in Australian archaeology, and continues her work as a Senior Lecturer and Program Convenor at the University of Sydney since 2010. With extensive research into Indigenous archaeology, her impacts have been enormous, as a result of her dedication and hard work she has contributed over the past three and a half decades. She is also currently involved in a collaborative research project based around the former Quarantine Station at Sydney’s North Head; a project that aims to document the rock carvings and other markings made at the site through its years of operation (1835 to 1984).

In 1980, she completed a BA (Hons) in Archaeology at the University of London, and in 1989 she completed her research MA at the University of Western Australia on An Analysis of Archaeobotanical Data from Two Sites in Kakadu National Park, Northern Territory. She completed her studies in 1996, earning her PhD from the Australian National University with her thesis, Winds of Change: an archaeology of contact in the Groote Eylandt Archipelago, Northern Territory. It was in 1998, however, when she first saw the relevance and value of an archaeology student conference, resulting in the establishment and organisation of the inaugural National Archaeology Student Conference.

We are honoured to have Annie as a keynote speaker at NASC 2014.

Words by Bradley Guadagnin

Keynote Presentation
Telling Stories: narrative and multi-disciplinary approaches to archaeology
Professor Emeritus Brian Fagan
University of California

In 1966, just two years after receiving his PhD from Cambridge University, and after six years of being the Keeper of Prehistory at the Livingstone Museum in Northern Rhodesia (Zambia), Brian Fagan made the decision to completely change the direction of his career. He was already a specialist in African Iron Age archaeology, but decided to instead focus on communicating archaeology to professionals, students and the general public.

In 1967, Brian began teaching at the University of California in Santa Barbara. Faced with 300 first year archaeology students and no suitable textbooks for them to learn from, he wrote one. It took five years, but in 1972 the first edition of “In The Beginning” was published, and has been in use through 12 subsequent editions as a beginner’s archaeology textbook ever since. He went on to write seven other textbooks, all of which are still in print. The one I’m most familiar with is “Ancient Civilisations”, which Brian co-authored with Christopher Scarre and which I pored over for many years during my undergrad. They are currently preparing a fourth edition.

His talent for simple and effective communication of often complex topics has led Brian to write 46 books and more than 100 journal articles on topics ranging from archaeology and science to animals, why Catholics eat fish on Fridays, and climate change. Want to know how he does it? Don’t worry, he’s written a book about that too; “Writing Archaeology”.

Brian has also been the archaeological consultant for numerous TV programs, Encyclopaedia Britannica, National Geographic, and Microsoft Encarta. Without you even knowing it, he was steering you toward a love of all things ancient when you were just a kid, when the closest thing you had to the internet was Encarta, and the closest thing you had to a PlayStation was Encarta’s MindMaze.

These days, retired from teaching, Brian bicycles, sails, travels the world giving guest lectures, and continues writing. He also blogs frequently for the Huffington Post. Arguably the most exciting event in his 2014 calendar will be giving a talk at NASC14 in April, so you’ve made a great decision to attend.

Words by Liesel Gentelli

Keynote Presentation

Brian (like Alice) goes through the Looking Glass:
What’s happening now and what’s going to happen in archaeology

Brian distills a lifetime spent looking at archaeology from a global perspective and weighs some important questions: Where will the cutting edge of archaeology be and what will it be in coming decades? What will careers in archaeology be like and how will they change? What great discoveries will transform our understanding of the past in the future? He argues that the question of questions revolves around archaeology’s changing role in contemporary society. He says that he has no answers, but some hopefully provocative thoughts.
Inaugural Ruth and Vincent Megaw Annual Lecture in Archaeology and Art

The Ruth and Vincent Megaw Annual Lecture in Archaeology and Art is to honour the lifetime commitments of Emeritus Professor Vincent Megaw and his wife Dr Ruth Megaw to archaeology at Flinders University and to the Flinders University Art Museum. The establishment of the Megaw Lecture builds on the unique niche that the Department of Archaeology holds within Australian archaeology and promotes the unique collections of the Flinders University Art Museum.

Emeritus Professor Vincent Megaw was appointed to Flinders University 1982 as a Lecturer in Visual Arts with a remit to introduce courses in prehistoric and ethnographic art. His accomplishments include five sequential ARC Large/Discovery Grants and devising a new Bachelor of Archaeology degree within a Department of Visual Arts and Archaeology. In 1996 he was appointed to a Personal Chair in Visual Arts and Archaeology. Professor Megaw retired and was appointed Emeritus Professor at Flinders University in December 2002. In 2004 Vincent was appointed a Member in the General Division of the Order of Australia (AM) for his contributions to the study of archaeology and Indigenous art.

Dr Ruth Megaw, who sadly died suddenly in July 2013, spent twenty-five years in collaborative publication with her husband. During their time at Flinders University they developed a joint interest in Indigenous Australian art while continuing to publish widely in the field of early Celtic art. While at Flinders University, Vincent and Ruth Megaw established a major collection of Aboriginal art, especially that from the Western Desert. Though she was never a permanent member of staff in the School of Humanities, Dr Megaw lectured in several topics in archaeology and art.

The Ruth and Vincent Megaw Annual Lecture in Archaeology and Art is funded by the Office of the Vice-Chancellor, the Faculty of Education, Humanities and Law and the School of Humanities and Creative Arts, Flinders University.

Come, let me tell you a tale: Archaeology, Storytelling, and the Unperformed Play of the Past

Brian Fagan takes a look back at his long career, both as an African archaeologist and as an archaeological writer, and looks at the world of archaeology, past, present, and future.

**What:** Free public lecture to celebrate the careers and collaboration of Ruth and Vincent Megaw. The inaugural lecture in this annual event will be presented by Brian Fagan.

**Where:** Function Centre, Flinders University (map reference 30).

**When:** Saturday 12th April, 6pm-8pm.

The Flinders Archaeological Society will present the Ruth and Vincent Megaw Award for Outstanding Collaboration in Archaeological Research and Practice before the lecture, as well as provide drinks and nibbles afterwards.
**Program Summary**

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<th>Room</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>Function Centre</td>
<td>8.30am-5pm</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humanities Room 264</td>
<td>9.30am-11am</td>
<td>Workshop 1</td>
<td>Archaeological excavations overseas: logistics, procedures, techniques and cataloguing. Business as usual? Dr Bob Stone</td>
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<td>Function Centre</td>
<td>12pm-2pm</td>
<td>Workshop 2</td>
<td>Pursuing an academic career in archaeology: volunteering, publishing, grant writing and postdocs Dr Jillian Garvey and Professor Claire Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>Function Centre</td>
<td>2pm-3pm</td>
<td>Keynote speaker Q&amp;A panel with Annie Clarke and Brian Fagan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Function Centre</td>
<td>3pm-5pm</td>
<td>Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology launch and reception. Refreshments provided by the Flinders Archaeological Society.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Function Centre</td>
<td>5pm-5.30pm</td>
<td>Welcome to Country and opening speeches</td>
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<tr>
<td>Function Centre</td>
<td>5.30pm-6.30pm</td>
<td>Keynote presentation: Annie Clarke Telling Stories: narrative and multi-disciplinary approaches to archaeology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Function Centre</td>
<td>6.30pm-9pm</td>
<td>Welcome dinner</td>
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<tr>
<th>Saturday 12th April</th>
<th>Room</th>
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<th>Session 1</th>
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<th>Session 3</th>
<th>Session 4</th>
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<tr>
<td>North Theatre 1</td>
<td>8am-11am</td>
<td>8.45am-10.30am</td>
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<td>Session 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humanity Room 101 and 133</td>
<td>Morning tea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Function Centre</td>
<td>5pm-6pm</td>
<td>Poster session. Drinks and nibbles supplied by Flinders Archaeological Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>Function Centre</td>
<td>6pm-8pm</td>
<td>Inaugural Ruth and Vincent Megaw Annual Lecture in Archaeology and Art: Brian Fagan Come, let me tell you a tale: Archaeology, Storytelling, and the Unperformed Play of the Past</td>
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<th>Session 5</th>
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<td>North Theatre 1</td>
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<td>Humanity Room 101 and 133</td>
<td>Morning tea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earl of Leicester Hotel</td>
<td>6pm-10pm</td>
<td>Conference dinner</td>
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<tr>
<th>Monday 14th April</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Post-conference events</th>
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<tr>
<td>Living Kaurna Cultural Centre, Warripa-ringa</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>1. Native Plant, Bushtucker, Kaurna Culture and Music Workshop 2. Art Workshop</td>
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</tr>
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Session Schedule and Abstracts

Instructions for Presenters

Each paper is 15 minutes (10 minutes for presentation and 5 minutes for questions/discussion). Please keep to that timeslot. Your session chair will ring a bell when you have 5 minutes and 1 minute remaining. You will be interrupted if you go over these times.

Please meet your session chair in North Theatre 1 in the break directly before your session to make sure your PowerPoint or Prezi presentation is loaded onto the computer.

Saturday 12th April
Session 1: 8.45am-10.30am. Chair: Liesel Gentelli (UWA)

0845  Housekeeping and instructions for presenters.
0900  An ethnography of the use of terms describing excavation contexts in the Çatalhöyük Research Project: 20 years in a pressure vessel
       Jana Rogasch
       Department of Archaeology, Flinders University
       Level: PhD

The Çatalhöyük Research Project has long acquired importance not only for the research of prehistoric Anatolia, but also for the development, testing and modification of archaeological methods and theories. For that reason, the project has itself become an object of study (not least: Hodder 2000, Towards Reflexive Method in Archaeology: The Example at Çatalhöyük).

This paper studies the use of terms describing excavated contexts in the project, analysing the vast body of publications produced by members of the project. The use of terms plays a significant role during the research process. Language theory holds that observations for which the observer has no term readily available are not as easily expressed or even perceived and remembered. The use of specific terms is a common issue in archaeological discourse with researchers pointing out that once a term has been assigned to a phenomenon, alternative explanations are less likely to be discussed.

This paper shows how the use of excavation terms was shaped into a site-specific set of vocabulary during 20 years (1993-2013) of archaeological research in the Çatalhöyük Research Project, and how in return this set of terms shapes the perception of a past society by excavators and artefacts specialists on site, and by external researchers and the public.

0915  Muddying the waters: A look at the nuances of site formation interpretation following centuries of excavation campaigns of the bath at Roman Carsulae, Italy
       Andrew Wilkinson
       Department of Archaeology, Flinders University
       Level: Other

Understanding the cultural and natural formation processes of an archaeological site is an important element of archaeological investigation. The interpretation, and context of the artefact pattern uncovered, relies on an understanding of the origin of deposit. In the case of the recent excavations of the bath at Roman Carsulae determining the non-cultural and cultural processes has proven to be difficult in light of two previous excavation campaigns beginning in the late 1700s. This presentation examines the physical evidence uncovered during the current excavation program to date and the issues surrounding differentiation of cultural and non-cultural influences in the formation of this particular site.
0930  Identifying Aboriginal hearths in Late Quaternary northwest Victoria: cultural vs. natural accumulations of burnt clay and the implications for understanding the archaeological record
Ada Dinckal, Anthony Romano, Sara Lombardo, Chris Silvester, Alex Blackwood, Emily Dillon, Adam Valka, Maurizio Campanelli, Jeffrey Clarke, David Clark, Anthony Dall’Oste, and Jillian Garvey
Department of Archaeology and Community Planning, La Trobe University
Level: Undergraduate

The Late Quaternary cultural record of northwest Victoria consists of a very rich and diverse archaeological assemblage including: Aboriginal burials; stone artefacts; scarred trees; oven mounds; shell middens; isolated heat retainers and hearths. These cultural sites are distributed across four land systems and span the Last Glacial Maximum to the present. Recent surveys at Neds Corner Station, west of Mildura, as part of an ongoing Australia Research Council funded project, highlighted the ambiguity associated with distinguishing between culturally versus naturally fired clay. This uncertainty directly impacted on the identification of Aboriginal heat-retainer hearths, especially in the absence of associated cultural material. To address this issue, ‘clay ball’ and heat-retainer experiments were conducted to explore the wide variety of isolated fired ‘clay balls’, which dominate the landscape (these experiments are outlined in the poster by Silvester et al.). This also helps to distinguish between Aboriginal heat-retainer hearths, and ‘pseudo-hearths’, which result from lightning strikes and bushfire. While further studies are required, these preliminary experiments provide a baseline to which the archaeological record can be compared, and have important implications for future research and cultural heritage management in the region.

0945  Does the early bird get the worm? The benefits of a student-run archaeology journal in Australia
Jordan Ralph, M.R Ebbs, Antoinette Hennessy and Jana Rogasch
Department of Archaeology, Flinders University
Level: Other

It is often said that good things come to those who wait, though in academia, this is not always true. From an early stage in our university education we are told that in academia one must ‘publish or perish’. For the most part, the only exposure students get to experiencing the peer-review process is when they receive their grade and lecturer’s comments on a coursework essay. Going through a peer-review process for the first time, particularly if it is for a high-profile journal and reviewed by senior academics, can be a very daunting experience for recent graduates. What is the answer? We propose that a student-run, student-contributed archaeology journal in Australia can act as a stepping-stone for students who wish to publish the results of their research and who want to start their academic career.

There are already journals of this type around the world (Anthropology: Bachelors to Doctorates, University at Buffalo; Chronika, University at Buffalo; The Post Hole, University of York; Neo-Lithics: The Newsletter of Southwest Asian Neolithic Research, run mainly by post-docs from Freie Universitaet Berlin), yet there are none in Australia. Over the last six months, the authors have been working hard to establish publishing standards that will transform Dig It, the newsletter of the Flinders Archaeological Society into a journal in which students from around the world will publish their research. This paper discusses the potential benefits of such a journal, as well as the standards we have set in making this an attractive publication for students to contribute to and read.

1000  Archaeology in Pella: My journey from volunteering to honours research
Holly Winter
Department of Archaeology, Flinders University
Level: Honours

Located in the north of the Jordan Valley, the site of Pella has been continuously occupied since ca. 8000 BCE, with human occupation been dated to over half a million years. Through the Near Eastern Archaeology Foundation (NEAF) and the University of Sydney, I came to experience my first archaeological excavation at the site and discover a newfound love of Near Eastern archaeology. Thanks to this project in Pella, I gained experience and knowledge that I could only dream about in classes at university, and along the way found my Honours thesis topic.
Currently a work in progress, my research aims to create two models for identifying Middle Bronze Age palaces, one for the northern Levant and one for the southern Levant. It is intended for a model to be created from comparative data from five palaces in the northern Levant to develop a model for the north that can be applied to the less complete southern palaces. If the model is deemed unfit for identifying buildings as palaces in the south, the model will be refined using data from five palaces in the southern Levant, and will then be applied to a possible palatial structure at Pella. This will be achieved by examining the architectural data and associated finds of palace buildings, as well as the published studies on northern and southern palatial structures. This will be used in a spreadsheet to examine consistent variables to help create these models.

I will be presenting on the way I came to my honours thesis topic, and on my aims and methods of my thesis.

1015 An experimental analysis of heat treatment environments utilising Australian silcrete

Rhiannon C. Stammers and Andy I.R. Herries
La Trobe University
Level: Honours

The heat treatment of silcrete for stone tool production has been documented as early as 72 ka years ago in Africa, but only within the last 3,000 years in Australia. However, the majority of cases where heat treatment has been identified in Australia, and worldwide, rely on simple visual assessments of colour, gloss and cracking, despite the fact that a number of scientific methods have been shown to accurately show heating. While experimental archaeological analyses have been undertaken to look at the effect of heating on Australian silcrete, the vast majority of these have been conducted using heavily oxidizing ovens which are unlikely to reproduce the conditions of heat treatment in antiquity. Here we present the results of an experimental analysis of course to fine-grained Australian silcrete from the Willandra Lake World Heritage area to assess the effects of three different heat treatment environments (oxidizing, reducing and semi-reducing) using both campfires and a laboratory furnace. These environments all returned varied results in regards to colour change, gloss (which was defined using a gloss meter rather than a simply visual analysis), heat distribution and cracking. The results suggest that it is imperative to conduct actualistic experimentation when developing visual assessment criteria for the identification of heat treatment.

1030 Morning tea

Session 2: 11am-12.30pm. Chair: Rhiannon Agutter (Flinders)

1100 Conversion or Confusion? The Anglo-Saxon burial record in conversion period England, a comparison between North and South

Samantha Legget
The University of Sydney
Level: Honours

From the 5th to 9th centuries AD, England saw great upheaval across all levels of society. In the wake of the collapse of the Roman Empire the land saw the arrival of pagan Germanic peoples, those who we now call the Anglo-Saxons. Eventually these new peoples became fully incorporated into Christian Europe, however the burial evidence during the conversion period, and for some time after, shows that conversion was not necessarily as straightforward and swift as the documentary sources have led us to believe. Similarly, traditional archaeological thought in the UK has held that there is a strict dichotomy between “pagan” and “Christian” burials of this time period. However it is becoming increasingly apparent that this approach is drastically oversimplified. The ‘clear’ dichotomy between the two religions is an illusion, and it is important to further investigate the factors at play in the material culture. There appears to be a conflict between material and social culture – material and cognitive dissonance.

This paper aims to further investigate the graves and grave goods of conversion period Anglo-Saxon England. A comparison sites in the North and South will consider the differing socio-economic factors throughout England and their effect on religion and burial practice.
Coomalie: Will it survive?
Fiona Shanahan
La Trobe University
Level: Honours

Coomalie was a crucial Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) base in the Northern Territory during World War II. The airbase was home to a number of units, including No. 31 Squadron, who were instrumental in Allied advancements in the South West Pacific. Coomalie is significant as it was the last airbase to be bombed by the Japanese in the Northern Territory. In addition, the last Australian mainland aviation mission of World War II left Coomalie airbase during wartime and returned to peace. After the war ended in 1945, Coomalie was forgotten until the 1970s, when an unknown number of No. 31 Squadron buildings were demolished and the materials used to make the Stuart Highway. Despite numerous threats to the site, the former airbase remains relatively intact and the airstrip is still open, due to the continuous work of current private landowner, Richard Luxton. Yet despite the significance of Coomalie, it has received little archaeological attention and currently has no formal management plan in place. This investigation of Coomalie was undertaken to demonstrate the significance of World War II aviation sites to the archaeological community. The aim of this project is to encourage improved legislation and management of World War II aviation sites in Australia and the Pacific.

Dealing with Data - A Bayesian approach to the analysis of archaeological material
Alix Thoeming
The University of Sydney
Level: Honours

Mathematical analysis is becoming ever more useful when dealing with large amounts of archaeological data, due to the precision and certainty with which results can be produced. This presentation will propose the use of new mathematical tools in deciphering and dealing with archaeological data, with a specific focus on the Naïve Bayes Classifier and the promotion of its wider use by budding archaeologists. The ‘Bayesian’ approach was first proposed in the early ‘90s, by the most well known of archaeological statisticians (Orton, 1992:139, Buck et. al., 1996:1), though at that time the lack of computational power available made use of the classifier prohibitively difficult. Today, a Naïve Bayes Classifier can be utilised by anyone with a computer, without any need for particularly specialized computer skills. Programs such as Orange use a graphical interface as a way to circumvent the need for specific mathematical knowledge of the process, and the use of this program will be detailed in the presentation. The Naïve Bayes Classifier is most useful in attempting to identify unseen patterns in a large amount of data, such as a spreadsheet or database with thousands of entries. The analysis of the ~2700 rune-stones in Sweden as accomplished in my Honours thesis will be used to illustrate the ease with which this tool can be utilised, as well as the many situations for which use of the Naïve Bayes Classifier is appropriate.

Is the Egyptian 18th Dynasty palace at Tell el-Dab’a decorated with Mycenaean wall paintings?
Elise Landry
The University of Melbourne
Level: Honours

In 1990, Manfred Bietak discovered wall paintings at Tell el-Dab’a, ancient Avaris,. The dating of these Aegean style wall paintings, commonly referred to as frescos, has undergone many revisions, with the date now assigned to the reigns of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III of the early 18th Dynasty, c. 1479-1425 BCE. This revised date and new discoveries indicates that the frescos are from a later period in Aegean history than previously thought, making it necessary to re-establish Aegean parallels.

In order to argue the wall paintings are Mycenaean, this has to be chronologically possible. With support from the latest revision of dates, the Avaris frescos need to have more in common stylistically with Mycenaean wall art, than the earlier Minoan culture. Previously scholars have included both Minoan and Mycenaean wall art when paralleling the Avaris wall paintings. Mycenaean frescoes, while stylistically very similar to the earlier Minion examples, come from a later period.

For this presentation I will examine the style and themes of the Tell el-Dab’a frescoes, and assess whether the Tell el-
Dab’a frescoes have more in common with Mycenaean examples. The Tell el-Dab’a examples will include the complete catalogue of the fresco fragments and reconstructions that have been published to date. The Mycenaean examples include frescos from the palaces of Knossos, Mycenae, Tiryns and Pylos, dating from the Late Minoan IB to Late Minoan IIIA periods.

1200 Palaeomagnetic analysis and age estimate of the Kilombe Acheulian and Fossil bearing deposits, Kenya
Rhiannon Ashton
Biosis
Level: Honours

Palaeomagnetism is the study of the ancient magnetic field of the Earth preserved within sediments and rocks. The aim of this analysis is to employ palaeomagnetic techniques to deposits containing and in association with fossils and Acheulian stone tools from the archaeological site of Kilombe, located in the Central Eastern Rift Valley, Kenya. The aim is to identify a sequence of polarity changes and establish a magnetostratigraphy that can be correlated to the known changes in the Earth’s magnetic field through time. This will then be used to estimate the age of the various geological, archaeological and palaeontological layers at Kilombe. This study identified a basal normal magnetic polarity in deposits containing both the main fossil layer and the main Acheulian artefact horizon. This horizon has been correlated to the geomagnetic time interval known as the Jaramillo Subchron dated between 1.07 Ma and 0.99 Ma. The Main Artefact Horizon is closer in age to the 0.99 Ma reversal and the fossil layer is perhaps closer to the older 1.07 Ma reversal. Overlying deposits with less concentrated Acheulian material have a reversed magnetic polarity dating them to the end of the Matuyama Chron between 0.99 Ma and 0.78 Ma. In the middle of this reversed polarity period is a short normal trending polarity layer that may date to either the Santa Rosa Event at 0.93 Ma or the Kamikatsu Excursion at 0.85 Ma, although the former is perhaps more likely. The top of the sequence records a normal magnetic polarity suggesting deposition in the Brunhes Chron during the last 0.78 Ma. This is supported by a preliminary Argon–Argon age of ~0.48 Ma for the capping Agglomerate and suggests this part of the sequence contains Acheulian deposits between 0.78 Ma and 0.48 Ma. The palaeomagnetic analysis of the stratigraphic sequence at Kilombe defines a series of Acheulian bearing deposits through time allowing the assessment of temporal variation between 1.07 Ma to 0.48 Ma, spanning a period that includes early tool industries to the Middle Stone Age transition.

1215 Experimental archaeology as a tool for the study and identification of technological choices in the use of anti-plastic pots ceramic in pre-colonial Brazil
Suellem Dayane Moraes Esquerdo, Claide de Paula Moraes, Marcio Amaral
Level: Honours

In studies of ceramics it is common, in pre-contact archaeology in Brazil, to analyze the organic and inorganic components, known as anti plastics. These are intentionally or unintentionally added to the clay in the preparation of the clay. Meggers, Hilbert, Simões and others have always used anti plastics as definers of ceramic phases in the Amazon (LIMA, 2006). However, although there are some tendencies towards certain anti plastics in some areas, associations of several different components is recurrent within the same phase (Moraes, 2006). It is not always easy to define such components as anti plastics or flavoring, given the intention of adding these to the clay. The cauixi is an animal that lives in water. With the death of the animal their calcareous spicules, which are not seen with the naked eye are aggregated to the clay or suspended in the bottom of lakes. Thus, is it possible to know whether the use of spicules Cauixi, including in combination with other components, such as cariapé, is accidental or a technological choice? The main goal of this research is to produce materials which can be compared to archaeological ceramics, through experimental archeology. The methodology comprise of bibliographic studies and interviews with potters seeking to understand the current processes of burning handmade ceramics. Moreover, with the completion of collecting all the material necessary for the production of ceramic tiles, the analysis of Pocó collections, Tapajônica, Guarita, Paredão, Axinim and Konduri, and attempted controlled burns are the subsequent steps. As a result, it is expected to produce tools that will help refine the ceramic analysis, building more robust data about the technological choices made by different groups of Amazonian potters, and consequently a better interpretation of the dynamics of pre-colonial occupation of these groups.
The identity of the “Celts” has played an integral role in the understanding of the Iron Age and the more recent socio-political history of Europe. However, the terminology and attitudes which have been in place since the 19th century have created a field of research characterised by assumptions about a ‘people’ and a culture. Previous study of the “Celts” has been conducted in three main areas - genetics, linguistics and material culture from the archaeological record. Through the reassessment of these three fields, substantial divergence in the patterns and trends between fields, as well as the highly regional nature of the evidence has been revealed within the vast interconnected trade and communication network that developed in Iron Age Europe. As a result the unitary phenomenon identified under the term “Celts” is actually that network. “Celtic” should be redefined as the label for that trade and communication network, not as a label for a group, culture or people, enabling the establishment of new identities for the regional populations of the European Iron Age.

As an image of ‘things’, photographs provide historical archaeologists a rare, yet invaluable snapshot into the past. Nevertheless, historical archaeologists should not view photographs as fixed snapshots in time; instead they should be conscious of their dynamic socio and individual meaning across time and space, in order to produce credible academic interpretations. The leading academics in photographic studies are: Historian and Visual Anthropologist, Elizabeth, Edwards, Historian of Photography and Fine Arts, Janice Hart, and Sociologist Penny Tinkler, whose work not only paved the way to revolutionise the use of “photographs in social and historical research” (Tinkler 2013:1) but also identified two integral constituents of photographs: the two-dimensional image; and the three dimensional object (Edwards and Hart 2004:1). To date, there has not been any work specifically focusing on how historical archaeologists should incorporate photographs into their research. Consequently, this presentation aims to discuss the abovementioned authors’ ongoing research and to focus on redefining how historical archaeologists should interpret and use photographs within their research agenda through the continuation of Edwards’, Hart’s, and Tinkler’s work. This presentation argues that photographs should be viewed as: bilingual; reworked; active; ethnographical; significant; and an image and/or object with the ultimate aim to develop a set of criteria specifically for historical archaeologists to use.

This project will investigate the degree to which individual and group identities are reflected in the burials at the cemetery of the Aboriginal community of Barunga, Northern Territory, Australia. It will undertake material analyses to determine if Aboriginal people from this community have stylised the interments in ways that acknowledge their own beliefs and rituals. Working under the guidance and permission of the respective Traditional and Cultural Owners of the area, this research will examine data collected by Flinders University Field School students on the cemetery at Barunga. Data will be collected on the various interment positions, monument language structure and decoration, in order to identify the degree to which they reflect or reinforce the different levels of individual or community identity. This data will be analysed in relation to the spatial and stylistic characteristics of the graves. This research will
ascertain the degree to which stylistic patterning is unique to the Barunga cemetery through a comparative analysis of internments at the Katherine cemetery, Northern Territory, Australia.

**1415  An evaluation of the Oatlands Gaol underfloor toy deposits**

*Samantha Fidge*

*Department of Archaeology, Flinders University*

*Level: Graduate Diploma/other postgraduate degree (excluding Masters and PhD)*

The Oatlands Gaol in Tasmania officially opened in 1837 and operated as a gaol until the 1930’s, when part of the gaol was demolished and a public swimming pool was installed in the gaol’s yard. The only building that still stands of the original gaol is the Gaoler’s residence. This building was used to house the Gaoler and his family, during the operation of the gaol. In early 2006 the Southern Midlands Council of Tasmania started much needed rescue renovations to the Gaoler’s residence and during these renovations discovered artefacts under the floor boards. These artefacts included many modern and historical domestic materials, including children’s toys. The toys range in age from early 1800 to the 1920’s, and cover much of the occupation of the gaol. The toys that were discovered helped to understand the use of the Gaoler’s residence, the class and the gender of the owners of the toys who once lived in the residence.

**1430  Axe grinding grooves in central and north-west Queensland, with a case study from Rocks Crossing**

*Simon Munt*

*Department of Archaeology, Flinders University*

*Level: Graduate Diploma/other postgraduate degree (excluding Masters and PhD)*

Axe grinding grooves are ubiquitous but hitherto relatively little studied archaeological features capable of providing significant information about behaviours of past Indigenous Australians. They are depressions made in the surface of sedimentary rock as a result of the grinding of material, usually hard flaked stone, to produce axes. In 2009 423 of these grooves were found in a remote northern Queensland (Qld) site known as Rocks Crossing. This paper’s analysis of the nature of these grooves provides strong support for the notion that central and north-western Qld were major regions of axe manufacture and that this involved a high degree of standardisation, in turn most likely an indicator of production for trade purposes. The Rocks Crossing grooves have the potential to extend the exactness of current understandings of trade routes beginning in northern Qld, one perhaps originating in Rocks Crossing itself, then stretching south-west to the Lake Eyre Basin and south into New South Wales and perhaps Victoria.

**1445  The other ‘Other’ – Cultural identity and Indigenous Studies**

*Leah Puletama*

*Department of Archaeology, Flinders University*

*Level: Graduate Diploma/other postgraduate degree (excluding Masters and PhD)*

“Why archaeology?” It is a difficult question for me to answer as there was no defining point; my decision to study archaeology was informed by many influences. Over the course of my studies I have realised that my decision was intrinsically linked to identity. As an Australian of Pacific Island (Niue) descent I’ve always been aware of cultural difference and I was introduced to the concept of the ‘other’ when I began studying. Focussing on Indigenous studies highlighted the similarities of First Nation experiences and on occasion I have been able to direct my research towards Niue. The combination of that research coupled with a wider understanding of what it means to be Indigenous has contributed to the development of my cultural identity despite the geographical distance from my ancestral island.

**1500  Afternoon tea**
A geoarchaeological approach applied in the study of Chalcolithic civilization from northeastern Romania. A case study

Ionut Cristi Nicu
Interdisciplinary Research Department - Field Science, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University
Level: PhD

The theme approached is based on interdisciplinary information from disciplines such as geography (cartography, geology, geomorphology, climatology, hydrology, pedology), history and biology. Interdisciplinary researches were made in Valea Oii watershed area, by teams consisting of archaeologists and geographers in order to map the Chalcolithic archaeological sites/settlements found in archaeological repertoires, but also discovering new ones. Over the time, humans or human communities moved and placed their settlements depending on the natural factors and their evolution like climate change fluctuations (colder periods with warmer ones), appearance of new hydrological resources like springs as a consequence of landslides or in proximity of a water course, disappearance of forests as a consequence to over exploitation, etc. Because with or without their willing they have to take into account some of these features. This interdisciplinary approach allow us to apply methods and techniques (GIS) used in geography to archaeological research and to create a more detailed and common database regarding the location of archaeological settlements/sites and the geographical background, especially the geological evolution and landforms (plateaus, gullies, landslides) of this area. The relation human-environment is the most closely related and interdependent to each other, because humans or human communities took into account, with or without their will, the characteristics of the environment.

Archaeological prospection and GIS based analysis on Chalcolithic settlements from Eastern Romania

Andrei Asandulesei
Interdisciplinary Research Department - Field Science, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University
Level: PhD

Present work is part of a complex research project targeting the prehistoric settlements in Eastern Romania. The primary objective of our investigation is to identify a habitation model for Cucuteni settlements present in our area of study, following the constant interaction between man and environment.

Use of aerial photography, geophysical prospection and GIS based analysis in archaeological research was shown to be, undoubtedly, one of the effective tools when it comes to dealing with such requests. Thus, in order to identify key features describing settlements belonging to the Cucuteni culture, we employed spatial analysis tools (viewshed, density, etc.) as well as non-destructive investigation methods (cesium magnetometry, soil resistivity survey, GPR). In addition, a careful analysis of the landscape of the region revealed the presence of various types of natural resources, essential for the development of agricultural communities, which undoubtedly had a major influence on settlement placement. Besides major water sources (springs) and fertile soil, salty areas present in this region may have been of paramount importance. Their source resides in ancient salt deposits formed upon withdrawal of the Sarmatian Sea and as a consequence of climate changes. We observed a very high density of prehistoric settlements around these areas, which can prove that they were used by the population.

Integration of above mentioned methods and strategies allowed us to capture the dynamics of Chalcolithic communities in the area, and to assign the most densely inhabited areas in this basin. Nevertheless, relying mainly on geophysical data, we were able to obtain valuable insight on the various types of fortifications of these settlements and their planimetry.

The study of the transmission of information about the rock-cut tomb-related custom in the state formation period of Japan

Yuki Iwahashi
Graduate School of Social and Cultural Studies, Kyushu University
Level: PhD
The objective of this paper is to investigate how information about particular mortuary customers were transmitted over long distances in the state formation period (from the 6th century to the 8th century AD) of Japan by focusing on rock-cut tombs. A detailed morphological analysis of rock-cut tombs from across Japan has revealed that the stylistic diversity observed in individual regions is fairly narrow, suggesting face-to-face transmission of relevant information. There are cases in which stylistically similar rock-cut tombs are found in regions that are considerably distant from another; however, significant differences can be observed in certain element that can only be explained by the verbal transmission of relevant information. Comparative studies focussing on the distribution of differently-styled rock-cut tombs and that of certain clan names recorded in ancient literature suggests that channels of long-distance information exchange existed through clan-based networks. Thus, information about the rock-cut tomb-related custom was transmitted through some different types of information channels, for example intra-regional face-to-face interactions and inter-regional, clan-based networks.

1615  The design of Japanese bronze mirrors

Ayumi Nakai
Graduate School of Social and Cultural Studies, Kyushu University
Level: PhD

This paper draws on current studies being conducted on Japanese bronze mirrors. Then, I'd like to consider the reception of the ideology from outside in Japanese archipelago in the middle of the 3rd to 4th Century (the early Kofun period). Many bronze mirrors were buried in tumuli during this period. They were two types of bronze mirrors: Chinese mirrors imported from China to Japan, and Japanese mirrors made in Japanese archipelago. Bronze mirrors are decorated with some motifs. Chinese mirrors were designed based on popular Chinese mythology, and included images of immortals and beasts. Designs of Japanese mirrors are argued to be modelled after their Chinese counterparts. This paper focusses on the manufacturing processes of Japanese bronze mirrors, and argues that the distinctive method combined designs from other models while integrating other unique and regional decorations. It is suggested, therefore, that Japanese bronze mirror production, while drawing on Chinese mirror production for inspiration, does not necessarily reflect the same ideologies placed on their choice of decoration and elaboration.

1630  Indigenous peoples and attempts to curtail the looting of archaeological sites in Northwest Argentina

Annemiek Rhebergen
School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow
Level: PhD

Around the world, archaeological sites are being looted to feed the international antiquities market, leaving the archaeological record damaged or even completely destroyed in certain places. Not only does this have obvious consequences for the field of archaeology, as opportunities to learn about the past through its material remains are diminishing, it also directly affects local, descendant communities in a variety of ways. Although indigenous peoples are widely acknowledged as important stakeholders in debates concerning the illicit antiquities trade, they are often represented by others who do not necessarily portray indigenous interests effectively or accurately. Consequently, in many parts of the world, little is known about the nature of local engagements with archaeological remains, among them those that might be termed looting by archaeologists and (inter)national authorities. Nor is much known about concerns, values and interests in relation to the illicit trade, as seen from local, indigenous peoples' own point of view. Without insight in and consideration of these issues, the regulations, public campaigns and educational projects that are being developed by national authorities to fight the looting and trafficking of archaeological objects might not be effective or might not represent local interests. They could even be perceived as unethical or not meaningful by local communities. In this paper, I will focus on the situation in Northwest Argentina. Discussing my current research into the looting of archaeological sites in this region, I will outline my research strategy going forward and demonstrate the need for ethnographic research into the local context of these practices.

1700  Poster session. See pages 28–32 for poster abstracts.
1800  Inaugural Ruth and Vincent Megaw Annual Lecture in Archaeology and Art
0900  Being Irish: The Nineteenth Century Community of Baker’s Flat
Susan Arthure
Department of Archaeology, Flinders University
Level: Masters

This research examines identity, specifically the concepts of class and ethnicity, and how they may be marked in the material evidence left behind by a community. The study area is a nineteenth century Irish community based at Baker’s Flat, Kapunda, in the mid-north of South Australia. This community has been described in local histories as a self-contained settlement that was recognisably Irish and working class. The research focuses on how the Baker’s Flat community expressed identity through material culture, and what this tells us about power relations between Baker’s Flat and the broader Kapunda community.

An existing collection of approximately 1,000 metal artefacts, as well as archaeological data resulting from a site survey in February 2013, are being analysed to determine the relationships of power, class, and ‘Irishness’. In the context of this research, symbols are seen as cultural signifiers, and as a way of expressing affiliation with ‘Irishness’ or class. The survey results and artefacts are being studied for evidence of overt or subtle symbolism. Examining the material remains associated with the entire community, rather than individual households, aims to assist in understanding the broad connections and networks operating at a community level, and those that operated between this community and other communities.

The research is being carried out as part of a Master of Archaeology thesis at Flinders University.

0915  How Irish were the Irish?
Janine McEgan
Department of Archaeology, Flinders University
Level: Masters

The Irish were important contributors in the development of colonial South Australia. The majority were poor, famine-affected and Catholic, arriving on assisted passage to be labourers and domestic servants to the land owners. Emigrant Irish were well-known for supporting causes back in their homeland, such as the nationalist movement, and keenly continued religious practices, speaking their native language as well as food and social traditions. Furthermore, they tended to settle in quite homogeneous communities. Did they, however, express cultural traditions in the memorialisation of their departed? This project aims to determine to what degree were such traditions incorporated in the graves of the Irish settlers, if at all. A district in the mid north of South Australia, which had considerable Irish settlement in the nineteenth century, was used as the study area. Five cemeteries, four Catholic and one Anglican, containing numerous graves of the study period of 1850 to 1899, the time of the highest concentration of emigration from Ireland, were recorded. Nearly 200 headstones were recorded with both non-Irish Catholic and non-Catholic Irish included thus enabling religious aspects of memorialisation to be determined as opposed to cultural. All aspects of grave sites were documented. These included headstone styles, inscriptions, motifs and border forms as well as the number of interments in each plot.

0930  Strength in Numbers: Understanding and Utilising Shipwreck Demographics
Chelsea Colwell-Pasch
Department of Archaeology, Flinders University
Level: Masters

For as long as there have been ships traversing the waters of the world, there have been shipwrecks affecting the people directly associated with them, either as a life trauma or as a catalyst for their death. Yet not all individuals die during these wrecking events (or as a result of them) and little is known about the trends surrounding who lives, who dies, and more importantly, possible reasons for ‘why’. Through a comprehensive quantitative analysis of these shipwreck
victim populations, we can better begin to start answering these questions and give context and perspective to these traumatic events. Demographic studies have been underutilised within the field of maritime archaeology. This presentation will look to comprehend what shipwreck demographics are; how they can be important to the field of maritime archaeology; the possible reasons why they are underutilised; and how they can be used to study why certain individuals survive a ship’s wrecking event while others do not.

0945  **Ship to Shelter: salvage and reuse of abandoned vessel material located on Rangitoto Island, New Zealand**

**Kurt Bennett**  
*Department of Archaeology, Flinders University*  
*Level: Masters*

Between 1890 and 1947, Wreck Bay, located on the northern side of Rangitoto Island, New Zealand, was used as the abandonment site for 13 sea vessels. The vessels were stripped of all materials and machinery before being towed to Wreck Bay and either burnt or driven ashore. During this time, the island became a popular holiday destination for many families. Over 130 baches (small holiday homes) were constructed in three separate communities: Islington Bay, Rangitoto Wharf and Beacon End. Baches were commonly constructed with little capital and inexpensive resources, and owners became opportunistic in gathering building materials. Wreck Bay became a popular spot for many of the bach owners due to the availability and abundance of building material. This paper proposes to investigate the cultural interaction between the bach communities and the vessels located at Wreck Bay. The aims of this project are to document the archaeological remains at Wreck Bay and the reuse of material in the baches. Archaeological sites at Wreck Bay, along with oral histories and other vessel remains that may be located at the remaining baches, will provide evidence for this investigation. This study will contribute to ongoing research on abandoned vessels and more specifically, the cultural interaction between communities and vessels.

1000  **Mother of pearl buttons – Is Australia really built on the sheep’s back?**

**Celeste Jordan**  
*Department of Archaeology, Flinders University*  
*Level: Masters*

This paper will focus on my Masters research into the analysis of Mother of Pearl (MOP) shell used for buttons in the post-contact period as one way of understanding the development of the Australian pearling industry. Analyses will be undertaken on shell samples from Australian waters, using stable carbon, oxygen, and strontium isotope techniques. The research will attempt to answer questions about the source of the MOP buttons, and whether manufactured buttons can be attributed to specific source locales.

It is suggested that analysis of MOP buttons provide the basis of provenance studies for several reasons; the frequent use of MOP buttons in the nineteenth century and their subsequent preservation in archaeological and material culture assemblages provides a reasonable sample size; there has been consistent use of the shell for button manufacturing since the nineteenth century; and published literature and research indicate that a significant quantity of Australian shell, estimated to be as much as 90%, was used worldwide for MOP buttons in the period from about 1860 to 1910 (Mullins 2005:217). MOP buttons in archaeological sites are rarely perceived beyond their apparently simple appearance and function; however given high levels of production, significant overseas trade, and the widespread use of buttons, these small pieces of material culture may have intriguing stories to tell us.

1015  **Virtual Archaeology: 3D Scanning in Archaeological Practice**

**Adam Fazzolari**  
*Ancient History/Egyptology, Macquarie University*  
*Level: Masters*

As technology continues to develop so too must we and archaeology as a discipline is no exemption. Over the past decade there has been a slow and gradual introduction of new technologies which have been adopted for use within archaeological practice; one of these particular technologies is three-dimensional (3D) scanning. Three-dimensional scanning has tremendous potential to expand archaeology and is currently being used for a variety of different
purposes, including conservation, documentation of sites, research, online galleries and educational purposes just to name a few.

This presentation will focus on a project currently being undertaken at Macquarie University, in Sydney, Australia, which is utilising the use of non-invasive 3D laser scanning of Egyptian artefacts as a teaching and learning tool for students. The aim of the project is to create an online database of three-dimensional artefacts which can be studied and analysed for learning, with the future option to print these artefacts as identical copies for use in classrooms.

The benefits of three-dimensional scanning to the conservation and analysis of artefacts is invaluable. Countries such as Egypt do not permit artefacts found on digs to transcend their borders, thus making it difficult to study certain objects. This method allows the artefact to be recorded and recreated to a degree of accuracy of over 99.9%, thus enabling the ability to undertake a proper study of artefacts abroad. While three-dimensional scanning is relatively new in archaeology, it is evident that the long term benefits for conservation, study and learning will be invaluable to the field.

1030  Morning tea

Session 6: 11am-12.30pm. Chair: Rebecca Williams (UQ)

1100  Syphilis, Yaws and Leprosy a problem in diagnosis

   Todd England
   The University of Adelaide
   Level: PhD

   Toward the end of the nineteenth century the question of the origin of syphilis began to be debated with an intensity that continues today. It has been argued that Christopher Columbus brought back venereal syphilis to Spain in 1493 where it quickly spread around Europe. This argument has been challenged by various skeletal remains with paleopathology that has been likened to syphilis, found in various areas around Europe dated pre-Columbian. However syphilis is also known as the great imitator, pathologically it can be confused with leprosy and Tuberculosis.

   What we do know is that treponemal infections (syphilis) occurs in four clinically different diseases having a worldwide distribution through the tropical and temperate zones of all continents. They are venereal syphilis, endemic syphilis, yaws, and pinta, of which only the first three may affect the skeleton.

   My research intends to explore the validity of various theories surrounding the sudden appearance of syphilis. As well as forming better classification and diagnostic techniques for trying to distinguish between varying treponemal diseases and that of leprosy.

1115  Using typological, mineral and chemical approaches to understand ceramic provenance from the archaeological site of Caleta Vitor, Chile

   Catherine Bland
   Department of Archaeology, Flinders University
   Level: PhD

   This paper will discuss a section of the PhD research currently being undertaken to understand the development and extent of external cultural influences on the Caleta Vitor population via a mineralogical, chemical and typological analysis of the ceramic record. The site is located along the coast of northern Chile, South America and spans through the Formative (4000 BP) to Late (476 BP) Periods.

   This paper will briefly outline the cultural periods and phases associated with the site and will explore the three different approaches used to determine ceramic provenance. The three different approaches are typological, mineral and chemical. There is debate about which approach is best to use and some studies suggest that mineral and chemical results can produce contradicting evidence about ceramic provenance. This research will use all three approaches on the same ceramic samples and therefore will be able to produce comparable results. It is aimed that this section of the research will produce results that will increase our understanding about these approaches and determine the limitations of each approach.
“An out-of-the-way little place”: Historical Archaeology at St Lawrence, Queensland

Aleisha Buckler
The University of Queensland
Level: PhD

St Lawrence, a small town located on the coast of Central Queensland, was established as a port during the mid-nineteenth century to service inland development of pastoral and mineral resource exploitation, particularly copper mining. The settlement was positioned on a dynamic tidal creek system, many kilometres from coastal centres, and separated from mining communities by a sprawling mountain range. Port activity reached its peak in 1872, coinciding with a boom in copper prices, but by the 1880s exports from St Lawrence had ceased, as trade was redirected from its wharves to Rockhampton. The town has since seen little urban development, and subsequently has a rich archaeological record through which to disentangle and examine life in colonial Queensland. This presentation briefly reports on the progress and future directions of ongoing PhD research aimed at reconfiguring the past trade networks of the settlement, with implications to examine the development of local, regional, and global connections in Queensland during the nineteenth century.

Experimenting with B.O.N.E.S.: Quantitative analysis of bone surface modifications using a mechanical arm

Emma C. James
The University of Queensland
Level: PhD

Gifford-Gonzalez (1991) has suggested that it is not our ability to identify marks that is at issue, but rather a lack of analogical framework within which to interpret them. In many cases we seek to use the traces on bones to understand something about the ecology and subsistence behaviour of our ancestors, though, we may not be equipped with the proper interpretive analogues to understand the possible range of roles hominins had in past ecosystems. This is supplemented by a large body of experimental taphonomic research that includes ‘naturalistic’ simulated situations in which bones have been trampled, gnawed, fed to crocodiles and mammalian carnivores, butchered, and shot at with projectiles. However, the basic science has not been done. The physics behind the creation of a mark depends on how the actor and the effector are used in conjunction to produce a certain action. The innovative methods, interpretations, and resultant data produced using B.O.N.E.S. (Behvioural Or Natural Experimentation Simulator) will be at the forefront of neotaphonomic research. No study has yet been able to hold constant the physical variables that affect actualistic assemblages, such as force of the strike, angle of the strike, or velocity of the strike and how they translate to measurable characteristics of a bone surface modification, such as its shape or size. By going back to basic physics and determining the base variables that occur during each and every mark creation we can begin to accurately examine and identify bone surface modifications.

The Third Year At Sea: Checking the course of RV Ph.D.

Maddy Fowler
Department of Archaeology, Flinders University
Level: PhD

This three-minute thesis style paper (in ten minutes) endeavours to explain the thesis: The Indigenous Narungga maritime cultural landscape of Point Pearce Mission, South Australia. The thesis has changed significantly since the original proposal and this paper is therefore both beneficial for the researcher and (hopefully!) interesting for colleagues by going back to basics and describing what the thesis aims to achieve. It will primarily focus on how the project has developed over the previous two years and the reasons for these changes, which can be seen to originate from a close working relationship with the Narungga community. While it will not delve into any preliminary results, the images used will provide a glimpse into the depth of Narungga people’s maritime activities in the post-contact landscape of Point Pearce.
New approaches to old questions: the benefits of a multidisciplinary approach in archaeological investigations

Georgia Roberts
School of Archaeology, La Trobe University
Level: PhD

Multidisciplinary approaches are becoming increasingly common in humanities studies, highlighted by the increasing momentum of archaeological science within Australia. Researchers now find themselves in a position in which analysis is not restricted to the physical, macroscopic remains of past peoples. Instead, through utilising a number of specialty fields, excavations can yield data ranging from palaeo-vegetation to the parasitology of our ancestors. One such field is stable isotope analysis, which utilises variations in several chemical elements to track changes in climate and environment on various scales.

This paper discusses the methodologies associated with new research utilising high-resolution stable carbon and oxygen isotope analysis in the determination of season of site-use. The archaeological cave sites of Warreen Cave and Bone Cave, located in southwestern Tasmania, range in age from ~35,000 BP to ~11,500 BP. All sites feature exceptional stratigraphic preservation with most sealed with a thin layer of limestone capping. Two major prey species are common to the archaeological records of each site – Bennetts Wallaby (representing ~70% of prey using Minimum Number of Individual counts) and the Common Wombat (~30%). Seasonality of Bennetts Wallaby hunting has previously been assessed using odontochronological analysis (Pike-Tay et al. 2008), and suggests that these sites were occupied in a punctuated seasonal manner with visits probably separated by considerable periods of time (Pike-Tay et al. 2008: 2541). What is unknown is the role wombats played within this subsistence strategy. The methodology and methods used to investigate this question are the focus of this paper.

1230  Lunch

Session 7: 1.30pm-2.30pm. Chair: Jana Rogasch (Flinders)

Boundaries and connections: entangled heritage places within rural SA landscapes

Belinda Liebelt
Department of Archaeology, University of Western Australia
Level: PhD

The Yorke Peninsula, in South Australia, has been a highly successful wheat and barley production area since European colonisation in the early 1850s, and many settler descendants have lived there for generations. It is also the ancestral country of the Narungga Nation, many whom live throughout the peninsula in small country towns and at the Point Pearce community. The two communities are often understood as being on opposing sides of a proverbial fence. Indeed, these communities have been geographically segregated for many generations, the effects of which continue today. Despite this estrangement, the Yorke Peninsula landscape contains an entwined assemblage of both Narungga and farmers’ material heritage, connecting these two communities in complex and multi-layered ways. This doctoral research investigates the spatially entangled nature of this heritage, by considering the presence of Aboriginal occupation sites on farmer’s private properties. Using contemporary archaeology approaches, the research explores the boundaries and connections between the two community groups, and explores the potential for enhanced reconciliation between Narungga and the farming sector by promoting inclusive heritage awareness and protection on privately owned farming land.

Archaeology and the codification of Indigenous knowledge: A Ngadjuri perspective

Kylie Lower
Department of Archaeology, Flinders University
Level: PhD

The Ngadjuri are the Traditional Owners of a large portion of the Mid-North of South Australia, with their traditional lands extending from just north of Adelaide to the southern margins of the Flinders Ranges. As one of the first South Australian Aboriginal groups to have contact with European colonists, the community was subject to a cultural
upheaval and displacement that was swift and often brutal. For the past decade the Ngadjuri community have been involved in a process of re-familiarising themselves with aspects of their land and culture and building a modern Aboriginal nation. Efforts toward this end have included the creation and maintenance of a community-controlled heritage database and several field trips, both community and development initiated. Further research is now being conducted to continue building upon the Ngadjuri cultural map and also explore the role of archaeology and archaeologists in the transfer, use and codification of Indigenous knowledge, using the Ngadjuri as a case study. This will facilitate the collection of data regarding the community to be held under their control, as well as exploring broader questions regarding knowledge codification and its implications for modern communities.

1400 Holocene Archaeology of the Lower Murray: A Holistic Interpretation of Ngarrindjeri Ruwe/Ruwar (Land, Body, Spirit)
Christopher Wilson
Ngarrindjeri Regional Authority
Level: PhD

This paper presents the findings of Wilson's doctoral research on the Holocene archaeology of the Lower Murray, South Australia. This research is a Ngarrindjeri research initiative which commenced in 2007 which provides a critical Indigenous approach for engaging in archaeology and archaeological interpretations. This has meant a substantial shift in ideology and practice not only to interpret the material record, associated historical texts, Ngarrindjeri knowledge's and philosophies as well as family histories entwined within colonial archives. This type of archaeology requires scholarly critique and alternative ways of knowing whilst maintaining a level of intellectual endeavour and rigour in practice. The objective of such an approach is the deconstruction of colonial frameworks and critique of scientific discourse which are then 'reconsidered' for the development of a holistic 'archaeological narrative' based on past materials which has meaning for communities in the present. Each place selected within this thesis is viewed as part of a living body, layered with multiple meanings and narratives. Although Ngarrindjeri knowledge's and interpretations of Ruwe/Ruwar are privileged, the colonial frameworks for which ethnographies about Ngarrindjeri people were produced in the past are similarly understood. Results included archaeological excavation, radiocarbon data and a methodological framework for working with the Ngarrindjeri community.

1415 ‘All things are connected’: a Symmetrical Approach to Archaeological Practice in Ngarrindjeri Ruwe
Kelly D. Wiltshire
Department of Archaeology, Flinders University
Level: PhD

The theoretical movement of symmetrical archaeology, the archaeological trajectory of symmetrical anthropology or Actor Network Theory (ANT), has been gaining momentum in recent years as an alternative approach to archaeological practice. Internationally, scholars by the likes of Björnar Olsen (2010, 2012), Michael Shanks (2007), Julian Thomas (2004), Timothy Webmoor (2007), Christopher Witmore (2007), Ian Hodder (2012) and Rodney Harrison (2011, 2013) have been key proponents within this movement, whilst at a local level a Think Tank comprising the Ngarrindjeri Regional Authority's (NRA) Research Policy and Planning Unit (RPPU) has been applying the framework of ANT more broadly (see Hemming and Rigney 2008, 2010; Ngarrindjeri Nation 2006). As such, the central theme of symmetrical archaeology is the reconceptualising or reclaiming of archaeological practice by critiquing archaeology’s relationship to modernity, which allows for a re-orientation of the past as something created within a modern social and cultural context rather than discovered through the practice of archaeology. Thus, under a symmetrical rhetoric the future of the past is dependent on our engagement with the present. This presentation will introduce of the key concepts of this framework, followed by a brief discussion of its application within a local context as part of the presenter's PhD research.

1430 Afternoon tea

1500 Keynote presentation: Brian Fagan. Chair: Chelsea Colwell-Pasch (Flinders). Please see page 9 for more information.
Poster Abstracts

Instructions for Presenters

Please submit your poster to the registration desk by 9am Saturday 12th April. A volunteer will attach your poster to the poster stands in Humanities Rooms 101 and 133 for viewing during the meal breaks. The poster stands will be moved temporarily to the Function Centre for the poster session. During the poster session, please stand near your poster to answer any questions conference delegates might have about your work.

Poster session: 5pm-6pm, Saturday 12th April, Function Centre

Refreshments will be provided by the Flinders Archaeological Society

Bridging the gap between archaeology and cultural material conservation
Sarah Amato and Elise Landry
Centre for Cultural Materials Conservation, The University of Melbourne
Level: Masters

Cultural material conservation has an important place in the field of archaeology, as it provides the service that helps preserve artefacts upon their discovery, and prevents material degradation post excavation. Collaborative efforts to preserve the ancient history of the world is best achieved by mutual understanding between the two fields of study, and interdisciplinary communication between archaeologists and conservators.

Currently, cultural material conservation is regarded as a ‘secondary consideration’ in archaeology, as there is a lack of resources, awareness and implications about conservation.

This poster aims to highlight that conservators can be of great assistance to archaeologists in many ways. Conservation on site can benefit the archaeological record and future practice. Conservators can minimise material deterioration, and aid in the training of archaeologists with simple conservation treatment options. This poster will also highlight the need for further research into the success of treatments in the field, along with recommendations into whether treatments are best practised on site, or in a conservation laboratory. Archaeological curriculum would benefit from understanding how conservation treatment affects perception of excavated artefacts.

Moving towards a predictive model for the Lachlan region, central western NSW: An comparative analysis of two excavated artefact assemblages
Amanda Atkinson and Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council
Niche Environment and Heritage, Australia
Level: Graduate diploma/other postgraduate degree (excluding Masters and PhD)

Between 2010 and 2013, two major excavations have been undertaken in the Lachlan region in central western NSW. The first, an open area test excavation in semi-arid hinterland, 12km from Lake Cargelligo recovered more than 3,500 stone artefacts. The second, a salvage excavation also located in a semi-arid hinterland environment, 60km from Condobolin recovered more than 2,500 stone artefacts. This poster aims to draw conclusions about the similarities and differences of the artefact assemblages and to discuss how these assemblages can contribute to the ongoing development of a regional predictive model. This comparative analysis was undertaken with the assistance of the Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Using typological, mineral and chemical approaches to understand ceramic provenance from the archaeological site of Caleta Vitor, Chile
Catherine Bland
Department of Archaeology, Flinders University
Level: PhD
This poster will discuss a section of the PhD research currently being undertaken to understand the development and extent of external cultural influences on the Caleta Vitor population via a mineralogical, chemical and typological analysis of the ceramic record. The site is located along the coast of northern Chile, South America and spans through the Formative (4000 BP) to Late (476 BP) Periods.

This paper will briefly outline the cultural periods and phases associated with the site and will explore the three different approaches used to determine ceramic provenance. The three different approaches are typological, mineral and chemical. There is debate about which approach is best to use and some studies suggest that mineral and chemical results can produce contradicting evidence about ceramic provenance. This research will use all three approaches on the same ceramic samples and therefore will be able to produce comparable results. It is aimed that this section of the research will produce results that will increase our understanding about these approaches and determine the limitations of each approach.

The Expanded Muckelroy Site Formation Process

Chelsea Colwell-Pasch  
Department of Archaeology, Flinders University  
Level: Masters

It was Keith Muckelroy in 1978 who first outlined the site formation process for shipwrecks in his seminal book Maritime Archaeology. Muckelroy's work has been the foundation for understanding submerged shipwreck sites and since then his work has been expanded upon by contemporary maritime archaeologists in order to provide more specific understandings of the cultural and physical/natural processes that effect a submerged shipwreck. This poster combines, for the first time, the expansions of Muckelroy's process on both the cultural and natural sides of the process. It is by integrating the new expansions back into the original process that we see the entire site formation process that occurs on a submerged shipwreck and provide a more comprehensive understanding of all the impacts involved.

The Butuan boats: re-examining pre-colonial Philippine watercraft

Ligaya Lacina  
Department of Archaeology, Flinders University  
Level: PhD

The incomplete wooden remains of a plank boat were discovered in 1976 along the outskirts of Butuan City in the southern Philippines by looters in search of valuable grave goods contained in wooden coffins. In the years following, a total of nine Butuan Boats have been found within a 1.5km radius in similar circumstances. The boat remains were buried under almost two metres of alluvium and beneath the water table, conditions which contributed to their preservation. No other area in the Philippines or Southeast Asia has yielded such an assemblage of wooden boats. Archaeologists unearthed six boats, including two that are presently being excavated. Aspects of their construction closely match historical descriptions by European observers of the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries. The boatbuilders did not make use of any metal fastenings. Planks were built up from the keel plank with wooden dowels and frames were lashed to rectangular lugs left protruding from the inside of the planks. Radiocarbon analysis performed in the 1970s and 1980s of Boats 1, 2 and 5 produced dates of 1630±110, 700±90 and 960±70 uncalibrated BP, respectively. The date's ranges are surprising considering the proximity of the boats from each other and the similar deposits in which they were buried. Regrettably, very little beyond general descriptions and assumptions about the Butuan boats were produced from the initial research.

Research is currently being undertaken to re-examine the boats in greater detail. In addition to rerecording the boats, timber samples were collected for wood species identification and new radiocarbon analysis. The results will be presented in this poster.
The Effects of Australopithecus sediba on Hominin Phylogeny
A.B. Leece and D.S. Strait
La Trobe University
Level: Honours

In 2008, Berger and colleagues identified a series of hominin fossils from Malapa, South Africa. After subsequent analysis, these fossils were defined as a new species, Australopithecus sediba. The species is represented by a moderately complete juvenile cranium, mandible, and post-crania, MH1, an adult female specimen consisting of post-crania and mandibular fragment, MH2, and an isolated tibia, MH4. Paleomagnetic analysis indicates that Malapa dates to ~1.98 Ma. Berger and colleagues suggested this species was a ‘transitional species’ between Australopithecus and early Homo, however the fossils are younger than traditionally recognized early Homo species in East Africa; although in South Africa australopiths, eg. Au. africanus, existed till ~ 2 Ma. In their 2010 article, Berger and colleagues theorized Au. sediba is a species ancestral to the genus Homo; sharing traits with both the younger Homo ergaster and older Au. africanus specimens. To test this, craniodental characteristics were extracted from Berger et al’s 2010 descriptive article and added to a comprehensive data set taken from a 2004 Strait and Grine article. This data was then entered into a cladistic analysis. Using PAUP 4.10b, a maximum parsimony analysis was run. While Au. sediba grouped consistently with the genus Homo, it was impossible to draw a more specific conclusion. The data set compiled by Strait and Grine is oriented towards East African specimens while Au. sediba is a Southern African species. A southern African origin to the genus Homo is a radical change to traditional views. However, some researchers have suggested that earlier specimens of Homo, as represented by H. habilis should be considered australopiths. This indicates that the transition from a bipedal apelike ancestor to Homo ergaster, a definitively more humanlike species, was complex and that an understanding of the relationship between the East and South African record of hominin evolution needs to be better understood.

A Pinch of Pagan - A Comparison of the Conversion Period Cemeteries in the North and South of England
Samantha Leggett
Archaeology and Medieval Studies, The University of Sydney
Level: Honours

During the conversion period in Anglo-Saxon England the country may have seemed united in faith, but in reality there were divisions and differences throughout the kingdoms. It has been long thought that the conversion resulted in a clear dichotomy and rapid change in the burial record – from well furnished graves to burials absent of grave goods. This is being increasingly proven wrong; the dichotomy is a one created by archaeologists. The material culture actually reflects a much more dynamic and mixed social sphere, there is a gradient from pagan to Christian rather than a strict dichotomy.

Within singular cemeteries there is evidence of ‘Christian’ grave goods, which may or may not belong to an individual of Christian faith, and vice versa with ‘pagan’ artefacts. This study aims to look at cemeteries both in the North and South of England, across different Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, to compare the funerary record and determine if the varying socio-economic backgrounds impact on the type and style of burials and associated grave goods. Essentially – are there differences in the material culture of conversion between the North and South of England?

Field Report of the 2013 Geoarchaeological and Palaeoanthropological Field School @ Drimolen Cave Hominin site, South Africa
Tom L. Mallett, Rhiannon C. Stammers and Andy I. R. Herries
La Trobe University
Level: Honours

Major advances in multiple geochronological methods (Palaeomagnetism, Electron Spin Resonance, Uranium-series) in the last 10 years has made dating of the Plio-Pleistocene cave deposits, and there for the South African fossil record, far more precise. This, coupled with the discovery of well-preserved adult and juvenile early hominin fossils has created a renewed interest in the S. African fossil record. This includes a major project funded by the Australian Research Council Future Fellowship program.
In June-July 2013 9 students attended the inaugural Australian Palaeoanthropology and Geoarchaeology Field School at the Drimolen hominin fossil site in South Africa. This is a new initiative run by A. Prof Andy Herries, head of The Australian Archaeomagnetism Lab (TAAL), of the Department of Archaeology Environment and Community Planning at La Trobe University and Dr Colin Menter of the Centre for Anthropological Research at the University of Johannesburg in South Africa. For 3 weeks it focuses on educating students about these techniques and the unique S. African fossil record. Excavations have recovered hominin remains every year at Drimolen. 2013 was no exception. While on the field school students undertook excavations and surveying that also led to the discovery of a new baby ‘Paranthropus’ tooth. The site has also yielded fossils of early Homo, Oldowan and bone tool as well as a wealth of other primate fossils dating from 2.0-1.4 million years ago.

Students also undertook trips to see other fossil sites and the original early human fossil found in South Africa, including the Taung Child discovered in 1924 by Australian anatomist Raymond Dart. These trips included practical classes in hominin anatomy and geoarchaeology as well as evening classes covering the archaeological and palaeoontological record of South Africa. TAAL student involvement at Drimolen includes honours, masters and PhD projects on dating, 3D modelling, archaeology and the hominin remains.

Natural and anthropic risks, cultural heritage management and (non)protection. Present and future perspectives on Chalcolithic archaeological sites from Northeastern Romania

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Level: PhD

Nowadays, natural and anthropic risks, combined with a non-professional management from local authorities are causing, increasingly more, archaeological sites degradation. Our study aims to outline the general geographic context as a triggering factor of natural risks, to identify the anthropic ones and to survey all of these complex processes with the last state of the art non-invasive methods and approaches; the results will be integrated in a complex GIS application. Due to climate changes, high friability of geological strata, deforestations, agricultural works and not ultimately, to a bad management of land improvement works, the settlements were, and still are affected, by intensive gullying, landslides, sedimentation and slope processes. One of the case studies is Valea Oii (Sheep Valley) watershed, with an area of about 97 sq. km, almost fully covered by the relief subunit Moldavian Plain. The entire catchement includes a total of 26 Chalcolithic archaeological sites which are continuously threatened by numerous natural or anthropic risks. Second case study is Costesti archaeological site, which is threatened by Bahluiet river erosion. It should be emphasized the importance of protecting and preserving cultural heritage, an essential element in preserving national identity to future generations. Therefore, the results of this study can surely provide important information and can save relevant archaeological data which, in normal present conditions, would not be possible to be recovered in the future. Finally, it is worth to mention that there are projects in order to decrease and control the erosion processes, but not always with the expected results.

Connections across the Sea: Characterising Macassan Activities in the South Wellesley Islands, Gulf of Carpentaria

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Level: Honours

Pottery sherds, tamarind trees, historical records and stone lines in the South Wellesley Islands, southeast Gulf of Carpentaria denote the eastern limits of Macassan fisheries in northern Australia. A comparative study was undertaken of Macassan sites in the South Wellesley Islands with a sample of documented Macassan sites across northern Australia, comparing site features, artefact assemblages, site locations and material culture. Results show a complex modulating relationship between Macassans and local Aboriginal societies depending on the intensity and duration of Macassan activities in different settings. These findings were used to explore cross-cultural relationships between Macassans and Kaiadilt people. This study found that the patterns of Kaiadilt interaction with outsiders, coupled with the infrequency of Macassan presence in the South Wellesley Islands, resulted in a low degree of cross-cultural interaction between these two cultures.
The unconventional builders of Çatalhöyük, 5900-5800 cal. BC

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Level: PhD

A few hundred meters away from the well-known houses and ‘shrines’ of Neolithic Çatalhöyük, newer excavations are now bringing light to the last ca. 400 years of life at this extensive prehistoric settlement (7500 – 5600 cal. BC). Examining the small, but important details in the archaeological records reveals that while some aspects of house building continued through all levels of Çatalhöyük, the buildings of this last phase were constructed using a much wider range of materials, techniques and layouts, mirroring a loosing of building conventions which might indicate a more fluid society.

Identifying Aboriginal hearths in Late Quaternary northwest Victoria: an experimental study to replicate the production of ‘clay ball’ and carbonate nodule heat retainers

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Level: Undergraduate

The Late Quaternary cultural record of northwest Victoria consists of a diverse archaeological assemblage. One component of this includes isolated heat retainers and hearths utilised by Aboriginal people to cook a variety of foods in cooking pits. In the absence of suitable stone heat retainers, it is presumed that clay and carbonate nodules were used. Recent surveys at Neds Corner Station, as part of an Australian Research Council funded project, highlighted the difficulty in distinguishing between culturally versus naturally fired clay.

This poster presents the results of four firing experiments, which form the basis of ongoing studies (see talk by Dinckal et. al). In order to replicate the heat-retainers identified during the survey, different heating regimes and a variety of raw materials sourced from local land systems were used. The fired clay produced in these experiments was then compared with natural, cultural and ambiguous baked clay observed in the field. Ethnographic records and other firing experiments are discussed. These studies have implications in the understanding and management of the archaeological record in this region.

Third time’s a charm: An examination of the site formation processes of the bath at Roman Carsulae, Italy

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Level: Other

Understanding the cultural and natural formation processes of an archaeological site is an important element of archaeological investigation. The interpretation, and context of the artefact pattern uncovered, relies on an understanding of the origin of deposit. In the case of the recent excavations of the bath at Roman Carsulae determining the non-cultural and cultural processes has proven to be difficult in light of two previous excavation campaigns beginning in the late 1700s. This poster examines the physical evidence uncovered during the current excavation program to date and the issues surrounding differentiation of cultural and non-cultural influences in the formation of this particular site.