Collaborative Design with Indigenous Communities

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Acknowledgements
When Europeans arrived in Australia in the 17th and 18th centuries they were setting foot onto a land that had been home to thousands of generations of Indigenous men and women. These groups lived along the coasts and hinterlands and travelled into the mountains and across stone plateaus; they thrived in the harsh deserts and gathered in great numbers along waterways and rivers. (Griffiths, Russell & Roberts, 2017).

A mural in Redfern, Sydney, based on the lyrics of the Joe Geia song ‘40,000 Years”. Photo – Billy Griffiths

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The Cultural Precinct
Natalie Harkin (2016)


http://www.fineprintmagazine.com/cultural-precinct
Aborigines Protection Board.

Subject.

Power of the Board to administer aboriginal woman now married.
Collaborative Design with Indigenous Communities

The NSW Australian Mukurtu Hub

Indigenous Cultural Safety

Living Community Archives
NSW Australian Mukurtu Hub
MOU – Washington State University, UTS and SLNSW


Indigenous Research Methodologies and Methods

Relationships
Reciprocity
Mutual Benefit
Trust
Cultural continuity


Ethical conduct in research with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples and communities

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Indigenous Cultural Safety
Indigenous Cultural Safety

[A]n environment that is safe for people: where there is no assault, challenge or denial of their identity, of who they are and what they need. It is about shared respect, shared meaning, shared knowledge and experience of learning, living and working together with dignity and truly listening.

Indigenous Cultural Safety & the Archives

What are mandates for Indigenous rights in libraries and archives in Australia?

What does it means for Indigenous Australian people to be culturally safe in libraries and archives?

What are areas of strength or gaps in relation to the support for Indigenous cultural safety?

Why is Indigenous cultural safety important?

How is Indigenous cultural safety in libraries and archives conceptualised by Indigenous Australian peoples?
Archives that support cultural continuity, remembering and redress

Recordkeeping requirements that support Indigenous worldviews, and ways of knowing, being and doing

Culturally safe environments
• Indigenous agency and representation
• Self-determination and decision making
Living Community Archives
Living Aboriginal Archive

The term “living archive” refers to an Aboriginal community archive containing both tangible and intangible records. The living Aboriginal archive hold records that may be transmitted orally by members of the community or passed on through art, dance or storytelling – that is, they are not captured in particular digital or physical form but are transmitted through interaction and connection with people (McKemmish, et al, 2005,p.146). In addition, the living archive is considered to be not only a place for storing and gathering materials, but also a place where information can be contested. (Ketelaar, 2009) Multiple sources of records can be gathered, analysed, debated and new layers of information captured on their context.

Designing our future
Indigenous Archives in
partnership with
communities
Indigenous Archives Collective / Right of Reply Symposium

Indigenous Archives Collective
Connecting people working with Indigenous knowledge sources in Galleries, Libraries, Archives and Museums

HOME CONTRIBUTORS ABOUT CONTACT

MY CULTURAL COMPETENCY JOURNEY / AN ITALIAN PERSPECTIVE OF WORKING WITH ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES IN GLAM

https://indigenousarchives.net/  @IndigArchives
Thank you

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