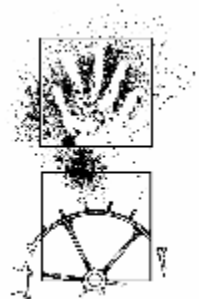




CSR Erskine Park Estate Crown Road Reserve Bulk Earthworks

Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Summary Report

March 2006



**Navin
Officer**

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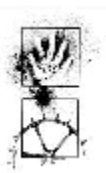
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A Report to BBC Planners

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1. INTRODUCTION

CSR Limited owns a large parcel of land on Lenore Lane at Erskine Park in western Sydney. The land has been identified for sale and is being developed for various industrial purposes. This report documents the results of an archaeological survey of areas within a Crown Road Reserve that will be affected by proposed bulk earthworks associate with the CSR development of the land (Figures 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3).

The areas that will be impacted within the CSR lands (and immediately adjacent areas) have previously been the subject of detailed archaeological assessment including a comprehensive program of archaeological subsurface testing (Navin Officer Heritage Consultants (2005a, 2005b, 2005c). Aboriginal Objects that are present in this area are now covered under a Section 90 Consent to Destroy issued by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC).

The area that will be impacted within the Crown Road Reserve has not previously been subject to archaeological survey. The area is, however, topographically similar to areas that were subject to detailed assessment within the CSR lands. Archaeological test pitting conducted in similar low lying ground adjacent to creeklines within the CSR lands revealed either no Aboriginal artefacts, or only very low densities of artefacts.

Taking account of the previous detailed reports that have been prepared for the CSR lands at Erskine Park, this bulk earthworks report has been prepared as a summary report. The reader is referred to the 2005 Navin Officer reports for detailed information on environmental and archaeological context for the Erskine Park area.

The report was commissioned by BBC Planners on behalf of CSR Limited and was required to support a Development Application (DA) for the proposed bulk earthworks.

1.1 Report Outline

This report:

- § Documents consultation with the Deerubin Local Aboriginal Land Council, the Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation and the Darug Custodians Aboriginal Corporation carried out in the course of the archaeological assessment.
- § Briefly describes the environmental setting of the study area.
- § Provides a background of local archaeology for the study area.
- § Describes the field survey and results.
- § Provides management recommendations based on the results of the investigation and the anticipated impact of the proposed bulk earthworks on the known and potential archaeological resource of the subject area.

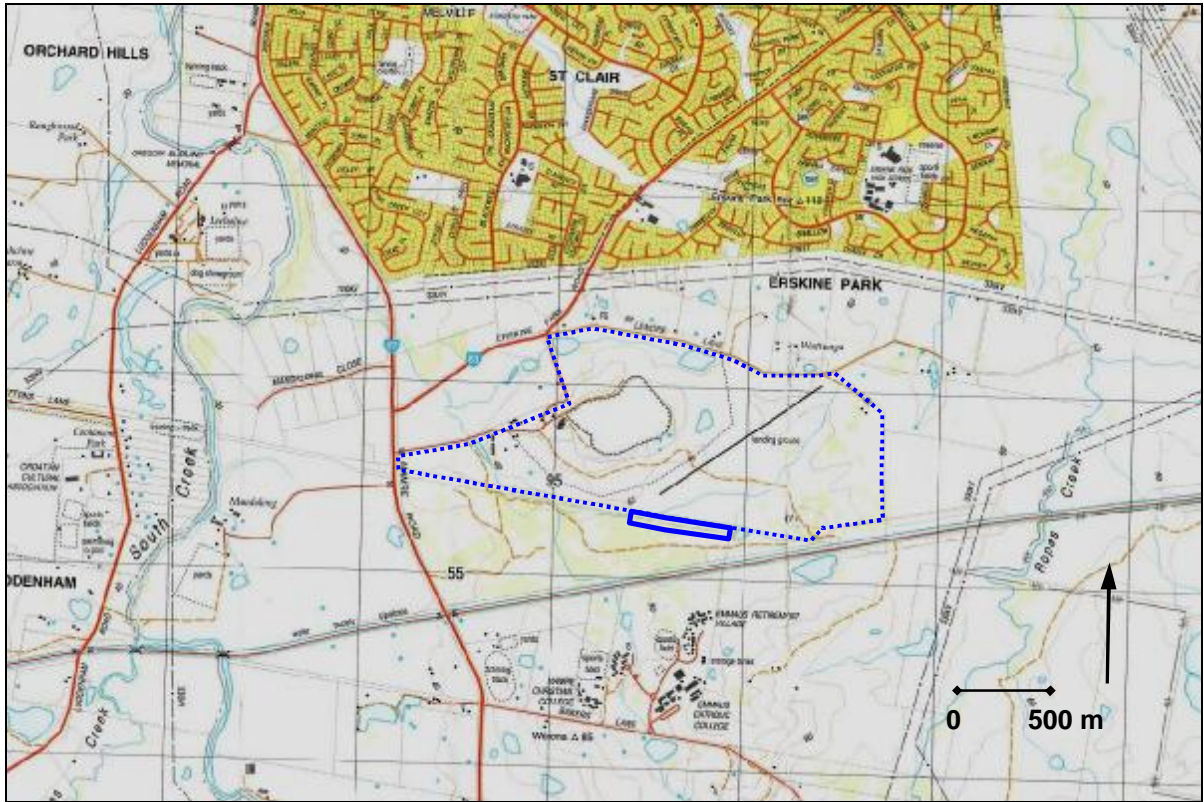
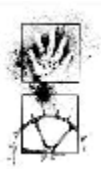


Figure 1.1 Location of crown road reserve study area (continuous blue line), relative to boundary of Erskine Park CSR lands (dashed blue line) (Prospect 1:25,000 topographic map 2nd edition)



Figure 1.2 Location of crown road reserve study area (continuous blue line), relative to boundary of Erskine Park CSR lands (dashed blue line) (aerial photo from Prospect 1:25,000 topographic map 2nd edition)

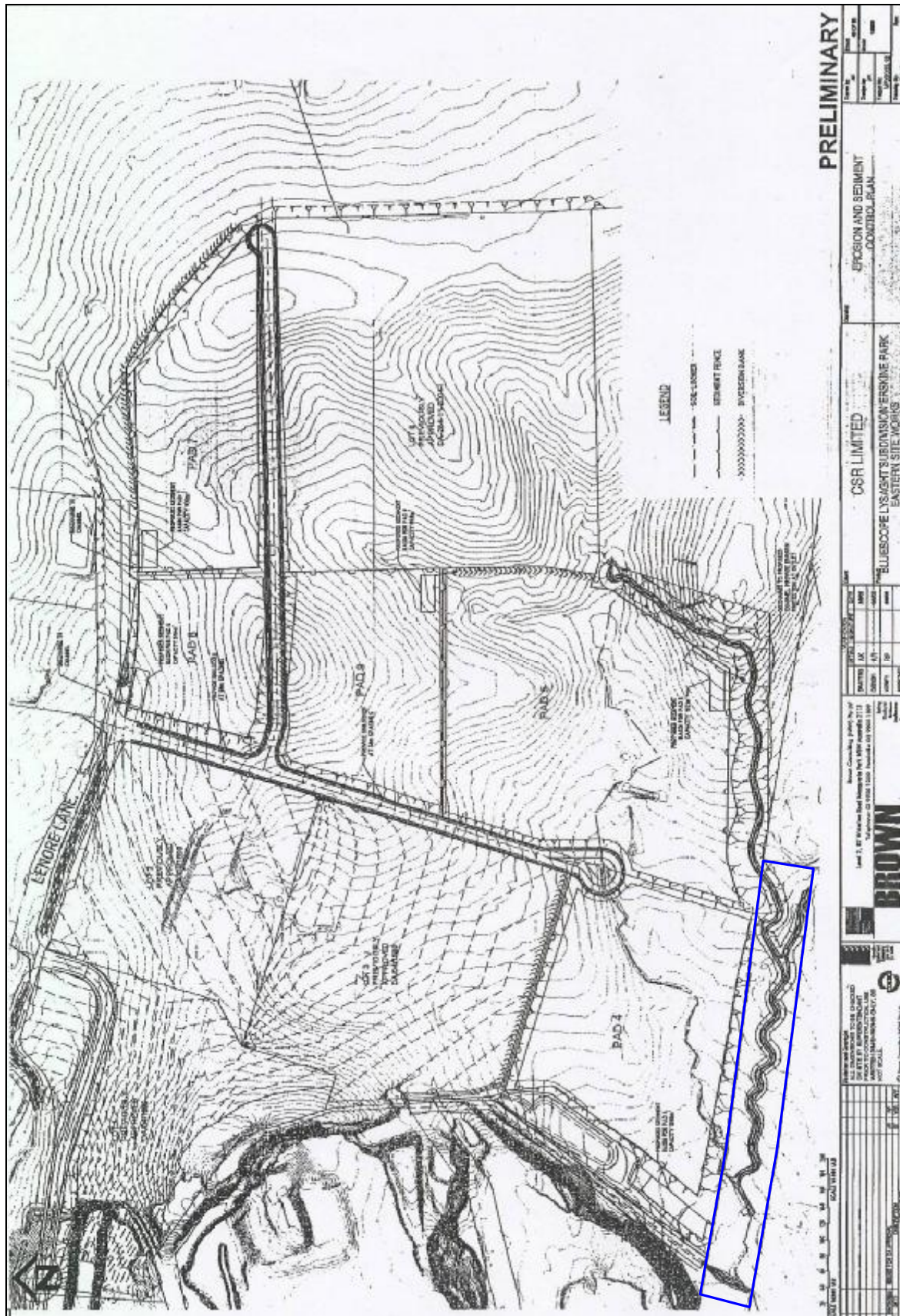
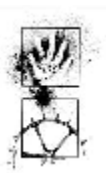


Figure 1.3 The eastern site works, showing location of crown road reserve (blue line)
(Plan supplied by BBC Planners)



2. ABORIGINAL PARTICIPATION

The Erskine Park Crown Road Reserve bulk earthworks study area falls within the boundaries and areas of custodial interest of the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (DLALC), the Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation (DTAC), and the Darug Custodians Aboriginal Corporation (DCAC).

Taking account of the situation that exists between these western Sydney Aboriginal groups it was decided that the groups would participate in field survey on alternate days.

The DLALC were represented in the field by Senior Sites Officer, Phil Khan.

The DTAC were represented in the field by Ms Celestine Everingham.

The DCAC were represented in the field by Ms Leanne Wright.

The results of the field survey have been discussed with representatives of each group. A copy of this report will be forwarded to each of the participating Aboriginal groups.

Records of Aboriginal Participation are provided in Appendix 1.

3. STUDY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Literature and Database Review

A range of documentation was used in reviewing archaeological knowledge for the Erskine Park study area and its surrounds. This background research was used to determine if known Aboriginal sites were located within the area under investigation, to facilitate site prediction on the basis of known regional and local site patterns, and to place the area within an archaeological and heritage management context.

Aboriginal literature sources included the NSW Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) and associated files and catalogue of archaeological reports.

3.2 Fieldwork

Field survey was conducted over two days. Representatives of the Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation and the Darug Custodians Aboriginal Corporation accompanied the archaeologists on a field inspection on Monday 24th October 2005 and a representative of the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council participated in a field inspection on Thursday 27th October 2005.

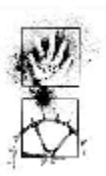
Field survey involved inspection on foot, of all areas on ground surface visibility with the bulk earthworks study area.

3.3 Project Personnel

Field survey was conducted by archaeologists Kerry Navin and Kelvin Officer, and field assistant Daniel Powell.

Aboriginal field representatives were Phil Khan, Celestine Everingham and Leanne Wright.

This report was prepared by Kerry Navin.



4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

4.1 Regional Context

The reader is referred to the 2005 Navin Officer reports for a detailed description of the environmental context for the Erskine Park area.

4.2 The Study Area

The study area comprises a section of Crown Road Reserve situated adjacent, and parallel to the southern boundary of the CSR lands at Erskine Park (Figures 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3). The section of the reserve subject to this study has approximate dimensions 545 x 60 m.

The study area comprises low gradient, basal slopes situated on the southern side of an upper tributary valley which drains westward to South Creek, some two kilometres to the west. Two natural drainage lines traverse the study area. A minor stream which has been dammed immediately upstream of the study area, crosses the eastern end of the Crown Road Reserve and joins a larger tributary stream to the north. This larger, but still intermittent stream traverses the western quarter of the study area.

Soils within the study area consist of a texture contrast podsol with a distinct upper silty loam and underlying gravelly clay substrate. No bedrock exposures were noted in the study area.

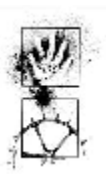
Vegetation consists of open grassland and scattered regenerating Eucalypt woodland with a shrubby understorey which forms areas of closed shrubland away from the tree canopy.



Plate 4.1 Looking west towards the eastern end of the study area (on opposite side of fence).



Plate 4.2 Creek bed erosion towards the western end of the study area.



5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

5.1 Regional Context

The reader is referred to the 2005 Navin Officer reports for detailed information on archaeological context for the Erskine Park area.

5.2 Relevant Investigations at Erskine Park

A program of archaeological subsurface testing was conducted across the CSR Erskine Park lands in 2005. The testing was carried out as three investigations and each was conducted under Preliminary Research Permit #2076 (Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2005a, 2005b, 2005c). The Crown Road Reserve lands are located immediately adjacent to previously assessed lands.

A total of two hundred and fifty six (256) pits were excavated in eleven test areas at Erskine Park CSR Lands in the course of the January and March excavations.

Twenty one (21) test pits were excavated in Test Area 1. Seventeen (17) test pits were excavated in Test Area 2. Two hundred and eighteen (218) test pits were excavated in Test Areas 3-11. A total of two hundred and eighty five (285) lithic items were recovered from 88 of the 256 test pits excavated within the Erskine Park CSR Lands.

Eight petrological or geological types were identified in the lithic assemblage retrieved from the CSR January and March Test Areas. In the order of frequency these were silcrete and tuff and minor components (less than 10%) of quartz, quartzite, chert, chalcedony, and two unidentified stone types - one a fine-grained siliceous stone and the other a metamorphic stone.

Seventeen types and categories of lithic items were identified in the lithic assemblage from the January and March Test Areas. These included: lithic fragment; flake; flaked piece; flake fragment; flake portion; bipolar flake; bipolar core; compression flake; microblade; microblade portion; microblade core; microblade core fragment; microlith backing flake; bondi point preform; bondi point portion; utilised flake and scraper.

In general these items were small in size, and lightweight, as is typical for flaking debitage and heat fractured lithic items in recent prehistoric lithic assemblages. The large proportion of microdebitage in the stone assemblage was unremarkable in the context of microlithic debitage from the Cumberland Plain.

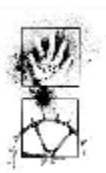
Nondescript lithic fragments comprised nearly 46% of the assemblage, and nondescript flakes (flakes, flaked pieces, flake fragments, flake portions, compression flakes and bipolar flakes) nearly 40%, providing a total nondescript component of about 85%. The remainder of the collection comprised identifiable microblade and microlith knapping debris and the discard, and use of flaked stone implements.

There was no identifiable stratigraphic change in the overall character of the lithic assemblage from the Erskine Park Test Areas. As far as could be ascertained, the assemblage in general was 'microlithic' in character (microblade knapping debris) and typical of the Late Phase in Australian prehistoric stone technology.

The 'diagnostic' lithic items in the assemblage were microblades, microblade portions, bondi point preforms and portions, microlith backing flakes (discarded during the making of spear barbs), microblade cores and core fragments, and some flakes struck from a microblade core.

Given the presence of diagnostic elements, it was inferred that the assemblage accumulated at some time within the last 3,000 years, after microliths (stone spear barbs) had been adopted in the Sydney region

Artefact densities were generally low, varying from 0 to 10.2 per square metre, with an average density of 1.2 artefacts per square metre. The artefactual remains were indicative of low intensity



occupation suggesting transient camps and activities peripheral to a base camp or main occupation area.

The subsurface archaeological deposits investigated within Erskine Park Test Areas were assessed as having low archaeological significance within a local context only and it was recommended that no further archaeological assessment was required for the CSR lands at Erskine Park.

A program of archaeological subsurface testing was conducted within the Crown Road Reserve at Erskine Park in 2005. The tested area was located to the west of the section of Crown Road Reserve under consideration in this current report. The low spurline crest on which the western part of the road reserve is located had been previously identified as an area of archaeological potential.

The testing program was conducted under Preliminary Research Permit #2076. A total of twenty four (24) pits were excavated within the Erskine Park road reserve study area. A total of 172 lithic items were recovered from 21 of the 24 test pits excavated within the road reserve study area.

Eight petrological or geological types were identified in the lithic assemblage. In the order of frequency these were silcrete and tuff which together comprise 90% of lithic items, and minor components (less than 10%) of quartz, quartzite, chert, chalcedony and two unidentified stone types, one a fine-grained siliceous stone and the other a metamorphic stone. The most common raw material was red silcrete.

Thirteen types and categories of lithic items were identified in the assemblage: lithic fragment; flake; flake fragment; flake portion; microblade; microblade portion; microblade core; microlith backing flake; bondi point preform; bondi point portion; utilised flake and scraper.

Nondescript lithic fragments comprised just over 40% of the assemblage, and nondescript flakes (flakes, flake fragments, flake portions) nearly 40%, providing a total nondescript component of about 80%. The remainder of the collection comprised identifiable microblade and microlith knapping debris (18%), and the discard and use of flaked stone implements (2.5%).

Artefact densities were generally low, varying from 0 to 29.48 artefacts per square metre. The average artefact density within the Erskine Park road reserve test area was 4.77 artefacts per square metre.

Evidence for stone knapping was present in 14 of the 24 test pits excavated within the Erskine Park road reserve study area. A limited number of activities were indicated by the artefact types including generalised stone knapping, production of microblades and microliths (spear barbs), and a low incidence of discard. Only two artefact types provided direct evidence of tool use other than hammer use in flaking stone.

The subsurface archaeological deposits investigated within the Crown Road Reserve study area were assessed as having low archaeological significance within a local context only.

5.3 The Study Area

No Aboriginal archaeological sites or Objects have been previously recorded as occurring in the Erskine Park Crown Road Reserve study area.



6. RESULTS

6.1 Aboriginal Sites

No Aboriginal sites, objects or areas of potential archaeological deposit were identified in the Crown Road Reserve study area at Erskine Park.

For upper catchment contexts in immediately adjacent lands it was found that Aboriginal sites were most likely to be situated on well-drained and locally elevated landforms adjacent to streamlines, such as spurline crests and adjoining slopes.

By way of comparison, the subject Crown Road Reserve is relatively low lying and dominated by valley floor topography and meandering stream beds. Based on the results of the CSR lands archaeological testing program and the current field survey, the predicted archaeological sensitivity of the Crown Road Reserve is low. Subsurface Aboriginal artefacts may be present only in very low densities and in a limited and discontinuous distribution.

6.2 Survey Coverage and Visibility Variables

The effectiveness of archaeological field survey is to a large degree related to the obtrusiveness of the sites being looked for and the incidence and quality of ground surface visibility. Ground surface visibility is a measure of the bare ground visible to the archaeologist during the survey. There are two main variables used to assess ground surface visibility, the frequency of exposure encountered by the surveyor and the quality of visibility within those exposures. The predominant factors affecting the quality of ground surface visibility within an exposure are the extent of vegetation and ground litter, the depth and origin of exposure, the extent of recent sedimentary deposition, and the level of visual interference from surface gravels.

The obtrusiveness of different site types is also an important factor in assessing the impact of visibility levels. For example, artefacts made from locally occurring rock such as quartz may be more difficult to detect under usual field survey conditions than rock types that are foreign to the area. The impact of natural gravels on artefact detection was taken into account in the visibility variables estimates outlined above.

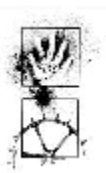
Ground surface visibility across the Erskine Park study area varied from fair (25% visibility within an exposure incidence of 5 to 10%) to good (60% visibility within an exposure incidence of 25%) depending on vegetation cover and exposure types. Effective ground surface visibility was afforded by a shallow cut vehicle track adjacent to the northern study area boundary, and creekbank sections and erosions scalds (Plates 6.1 and 6.2).



Plate 6.1 A shallow cut vehicle track adjacent to the northern boundary of the study area provided a good ground surface exposure.



Plate 6.2 The eroded banks of drainage lines and some associated erosion scalds also provided good visibility.



7. STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS¹

7.1 The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The following summary is based on:

§ The provisions of the current National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NP&W Act) as amended. It should be noted that amendments to this Act were passed by both houses of the NSW State Government in 2001 (no.130, assented 19/12/2001). Some of these amendments are yet to be proclaimed.

§ Department of Environment and Conservation policy as presented in the 1997 Standards and Guidelines Kit for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage provided by the NSW NPWS, and as communicated orally to the consultants on a periodic basis. The 1997 Standards and Guidelines Kit is currently under review and subject to change in the near future.

The guideline documents presented in the 1997 Standards and Guidelines Kit were stated to be working drafts and subject to an 18 months performance review. The Standards Manual was defined not to be a draft and subject to periodic supplements.

With the exception of projects subject to the provisions of Part 3A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act), the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (as amended) provides the primary basis for the legal protection and management of Aboriginal sites within NSW. The implementation of the Aboriginal heritage provisions of the Act is the responsibility of the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC).

The rationale behind the Act is the prevention of unnecessary or unwarranted destruction of relics, and the active protection and conservation of relics that are of high cultural significance.

With the exception of some artefacts in collections, or those specifically made for sale, the Act generally defines all Aboriginal artefacts to be 'Aboriginal objects' and to be the property of the Crown. An Aboriginal object has a broad definition and is inclusive of most archaeological evidence. The Act then provides various controls for the protection, management and disturbance of Aboriginal objects.

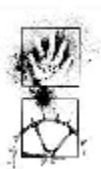
An Aboriginal object is defined as:

'any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.' [Section 5(1)].

In practice, archaeologists use a methodology that groups 'Aboriginal objects' into various site classifications according to the nature, occurrence and exposure of archaeological material evidence. The archaeological definition of a site may vary according to survey objectives, however a site is not recognised or defined as a legal entity in the Act. It should be noted that even single and isolated artefacts are protected as Aboriginal objects under the Act.

The investigation, use or destruction of Aboriginal objects is managed through a system of Permits and Consents under the provisions of Sections 87 and 90 of the Act. Section 87 relates to actions which do not involve direct damage to Aboriginal objects, and Section 90 relates to damage or defacement of Aboriginal objects.

¹ The following information is provided as a guide only and is accurate to the best knowledge of Navin Officer Heritage Consultants. Readers are advised that this information is subject to confirmation from qualified legal opinion.



Under Section 87 of the Act, it is an offence to do any of the following without a Permit from the Director-General of the Department of Environment and Conservation: disturb or excavate any land for the purpose of discovering an Aboriginal object; disturbing or moving an Aboriginal object; take possession of or removing an Aboriginal object from certain lands; and erecting a building or structure to store Aboriginal objects on certain land (Section 86). The maximum penalty is \$11,000 for individuals and \$22,000 for corporations.

Under section 90 of the Act, a person who, without first obtaining the consent of the Director-General knowingly destroys, defaces or damages, or knowingly causes or permits the destruction or defacement of or damage to, an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal Place is guilty of an offence against the Act.

Where salvage actions (such as collection or re-positioning) are proposed in conjunction with an application to destroy Aboriginal objects, then an application for a section 87 permit must accompany the section 90 application. This is because a consent issued solely under section 90 of the Act is not considered to permit actions other than those which destroy, deface or damage Aboriginal objects.

It should be noted that section 75U of the EP&A Act 1979 (as amended) establishes an exception to the application of sections 87 and 90 of the NP&W Act. It states that a Permit under section 87 or a Consent under section 90 of the NP&W Act 1974 is not required for an approved project subject to the provisions of Part 3A of the EP&A Act.

Section 175B of the NP&W Act outlines circumstances where corporation directors may be taken to have contravened these provisions, based on the acts or omissions of that Corporation.

The processing and assessment of Permit and Consent applications is dependent upon adequate archaeological review and assessment, together with an appropriate level of Aboriginal community liaison and involvement (refer Standards for Archaeological Practice in Aboriginal Heritage Management in 1997 NPWS Standards and Guidelines Kit).

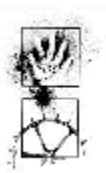
The Minister may declare any place which, in his or her opinion, is or was of special Aboriginal significance with respect to Aboriginal culture, to be an Aboriginal place (Section 84). The Director-General has responsibility for the preservation and protection of the Aboriginal place (Section 85). An area declared to be an Aboriginal place may remain in private ownership, or be acquired by the Crown by agreement or by a compulsory process (Section 145).

The Director General may make an interim protection order and order that an action cease where that action is, or is likely to, significantly affect an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place. Such an order is current for 40 days (Section 91AA, Schedule 3[10]). Such an order does not apply to certain actions, such as where they are in accordance with development consents or emergency procedures.

7.1.1 General Management Constraints and Requirements

Except where a project is subject to the provisions of Part 3A of the EP&A Act, the NP&W Act, together with the policies of the Department of Environment and Conservation provide the following constraints and requirements on land owners and managers:

- § It is an offence to knowingly disturb an Aboriginal object (or site) without an appropriate permit or consent (Sections 87 and 90);
- § Prior to instigating any action which may conceivably disturb an Aboriginal object (this generally means land surface disturbance or felling of mature trees), archaeological survey and assessment is required (refer Standards for Archaeological Practice in Aboriginal Heritage Management in 1997 NPWS Standards and Guidelines Kit).
- § When the archaeological resource of an area is known or can be reliably predicted, appropriate landuse practices should be adopted which will minimise the necessity for the destruction of sites/Aboriginal objects, and prevent destruction to sites/Aboriginal objects which warrant



conservation (refer Standards for Archaeological Practice in Aboriginal Heritage Management in 1997 NPWS Standards and Guidelines Kit).

- § Documented and appropriate consultation with relevant Aboriginal Community representatives is required by the Department of Environment and Conservation as part of the prerequisite information necessary for endorsement of consultant recommendations or the provision of Consents and Permits by the NPWS (refer Standards for Archaeological Practice in Aboriginal Heritage Management in 1997 NPWS Standards and Guidelines Kit).

7.2 The National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Bill 2001

Although this Act was passed by both houses of the NSW parliament in 2001, a number of its provisions with regard to Aboriginal cultural heritage have yet to be gazetted and are not yet law. These include the following provisions:

- § The requirement for a section 90 'Consent to Destroy' from the Director General will be replaced by a 'heritage impact permit' (Schedule 3[1], 3[3-8]).
- § The offence under section 90 of the Principal Act of 'knowingly' destroying, defacing or damaging Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal Places without Consent will be changed so that the element of knowledge will be removed (Schedule 3 [2]). The amended section 90, subsection 1 will read:
- 'A person must not destroy, deface, damage or desecrate, or cause or permit the destruction, defacement, damage or desecration of, an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place.'
- § Section 90 subsection 1 will not apply when an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place is dealt with in accordance with a heritage impact permit issued by the Director-General (Schedule 3[3], Section 90(1B) in amended Act).
- § It will be a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection 1 if the defendant shows that:
- (a) 'he or she took reasonable precautions and exercised due diligence to determine whether the action constituting the alleged offence would, or would be likely to, impact on the Aboriginal object of Aboriginal place concerned, and
 - (b) the person reasonably believed that the action would not destroy, deface, damage or desecrate the Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place.' (Schedule 3[3], Section 90(1C) in amended Act)

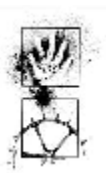
A court will be able to direct a person to mitigate damage to or restore an Aboriginal object or an Aboriginal place in appropriate circumstances when finding the person guilty of an offence referred to in section 90 of the Principal Act (Schedule 3[9]).

Schedule 4[8] of the Bill provides for the Director-General to withhold in the public interest specified documents in the possession of the NPWS which relate to the location of Aboriginal objects, or the cultural values of an Aboriginal place or Aboriginal object.

7.3 Implications of the Bulk Earthworks in the Crown Road Reserve

No Aboriginal objects as defined under the NPW Act have been identified in the section of the Crown Road Reserve where the proposed bulk earthworks will be conducted.

There are no statutory constraints to the proposed development activities.



8. CONCLUSIONS

No Aboriginal Objects as defined under the NPW Act were identified during a surface archaeological survey of the Crown Road Reserve. Relatively good ground surface exposure was afforded across the Reserve area by vehicle tracks, agricultural dams and waterholes, creek banks, graded mounds of topsoil and animal digging. Excellent soil profile exposures were provided by the creek banks and the sides of a borrow pit. The absence of artefacts in these exposures supports the predicted low archaeological sensitivity of the Reserve area, based on the CSR archaeological testing program.

It is concluded that there are no archaeological constraints to the proposed earthworks within the Crown Road Reserve. It may be prudent to obtain a Section 90 Consent to Destroy for the Crown Road Reserve as a precautionary measure (in the event that Aboriginal Objects are uncovered in the course of earthworks) however there is no legal requirement to take this action.

Each of the representative Aboriginal groups has asked to be invited to monitor initial earthworks at Erskine Park.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. No further archaeological assessment is required for the bulk earthworks study area at Erskine Park.
2. Consideration should be given to the requests by the representative Aboriginal groups to monitor earthworks in the subject area.
3. Three copies of this report should be forwarded to the NSW DEC for review.

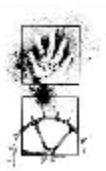
Cultural Heritage Officer
Conservation Planning Unit
Metro EPRD
NSW Department of Environment and Conservation
PO Box 1967
HURSTVILLE NSW 2220

4. A copy of this report should be forwarded to each of the participating Aboriginal groups.

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Sites Officer
Deerubin Local Aboriginal Land Council
PO Box V 3184
MOUNT DRUITT VILLAGE NSW 2770

Ms Celestine Everingham
Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation
PO Box 441
BLACKTOWN NSW 2148

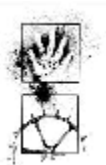
Ms Leanne Wright
Darug Custodians Aboriginal Corporation
PO Box 36
KELLYVILLE NSW 2153



10. REFERENCES

- Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2005a (January) CSR Lands at Erskine Park -Test Areas 1 and 2. Archaeological Subsurface Testing Program. Report to CGP Management Pty Ltd on behalf of CSR Limited.
- Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2005b (March) CSR Lands at Erskine Park Archaeological Subsurface Testing Program. Report to CGP Management Pty Ltd on behalf of CSR Limited.
- Navin Officer Heritage Consultants 2005c (April) Archaeological Subsurface Testing Program for Proposed Access Road, Erskine Park, NSW. Report *Prepared as an Addendum to*: 'CSR Lands at Erskine Park Archaeological Subsurface Testing Program'. Report to Brown Consulting (NSW) Pty Limited on behalf of CSR Limited

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APPENDIX 1

RECORD OF ABORIGINAL PARTICIPATION



Record of Aboriginal Representative Participation*

Name(s) of Aboriginal Representative: Celestine Everingham

Name of Aboriginal Organisation: DTAC

Archaeologist(s): name & address: Kerry Navin
Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd
4/71 Leichhardt Street
Kingston, ACT 2604

Project Name: Bulk Earthworks at Erskine Park

Client: name & address: Mr Darren Searle
(please send your invoice to this address) CSR Limited
Locked Bag 6
CHATSWOOD NSW 2057

- Type of participation:
- Guided inspection of study area and sites
 - Accompanied/participated in archaeological survey/salvage
 - Separate inspection or survey
 - Accompanied/participated in excavation program

Period of participation:

Date(s)	Start	Finish
<u>26.10.05</u>	<u>8.45am</u>	<u>1pm</u>

Issues raised:

.....
.....
.....

Signed (archaeologist): [Signature]

Signed (Aboriginal representative(s)): [Signature]

* please note this form is not an invoice. For payment, please send an invoice from your organisation to the client name and address provided above.



Record of Aboriginal Representative Participation*

Name(s) of Aboriginal Representative: Celestine Everingham

Name of Aboriginal Organisation: DTAC

Archaeologist(s): name & address: Kerry Navin
Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd
4/71 Leichhardt Street
Kingston, ACT 2604

Project Name: Bulk Earthworks at Erskine Park

Client: name & address: Mr Darren Searle
(please send your invoice to this address) CSR Limited
Locked Bag 6
CHATSWOOD NSW 2057

- Type of participation:
- Guided inspection of study area and sites
 - Accompanied/participated in archaeological survey/salvage
 - Separate inspection or survey
 - Accompanied/participated in excavation program

Period of participation:

Date(s)	Start	Finish
26.10.05	8.45am	1pm

Issues raised:

Signed (archaeologist): [Signature]

Signed (Aboriginal representative(s)): [Signature]

* please note this form is not an invoice. For payment, please send an invoice from your organisation to the client name and address provided above.



Record of Aboriginal Representative Participation*

Name(s) of Aboriginal Representative: Leanne Wright

Name of Aboriginal Organisation: DCAC

Archaeologist(s): name & address: Kerry Navin
Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd
4/71 Leichhardt Street
Kingston, ACT 2604

Project Name: Bulk Earthworks at Erskine Park

Client: name & address: Mr Darren Searle
(please send your invoice to this address) CSR Limited
Locked Bag 6
CHATSWOOD NSW 2057

- Type of participation:
- Guided inspection of study area and sites
 - Accompanied/participated in archaeological survey/salvage
 - Separate inspection or survey
 - Accompanied/participated in excavation program

Period of participation:

Date(s)	Start	Finish
<u>24-10-05</u>	<u>9.30</u>	<u>12.00</u>

Issues raised:

Signed (archaeologist): [Signature]

Signed (Aboriginal representative(s)): L Wright