

APPENDICES

Appendix A

FORSTER AND TAREE-PURFLEET LALC
REPORTS

**Forster Local Aboriginal
Land Council Culture &
Heritage Unit**

Jandra Quarry Auger Test Pits

Further Report on Auger Testing at Jandra
Quarry 27th & 28th May 1999

Prepared by M.Leon and R.Paulson

Summary

CSR propose to extend their operations at the current locality of the crushing plant, Jandra near Nabiac Mid North Coast NSW over the next 20 years.

Initial survey reveled cultural material existing at site and further sub surface investigation will be required during extension operations.

Forster Local Aboriginal Land Council Culture & Heritage Unit and Consultant Archaeologist, Angela Besant did carry out auger test pit operations.

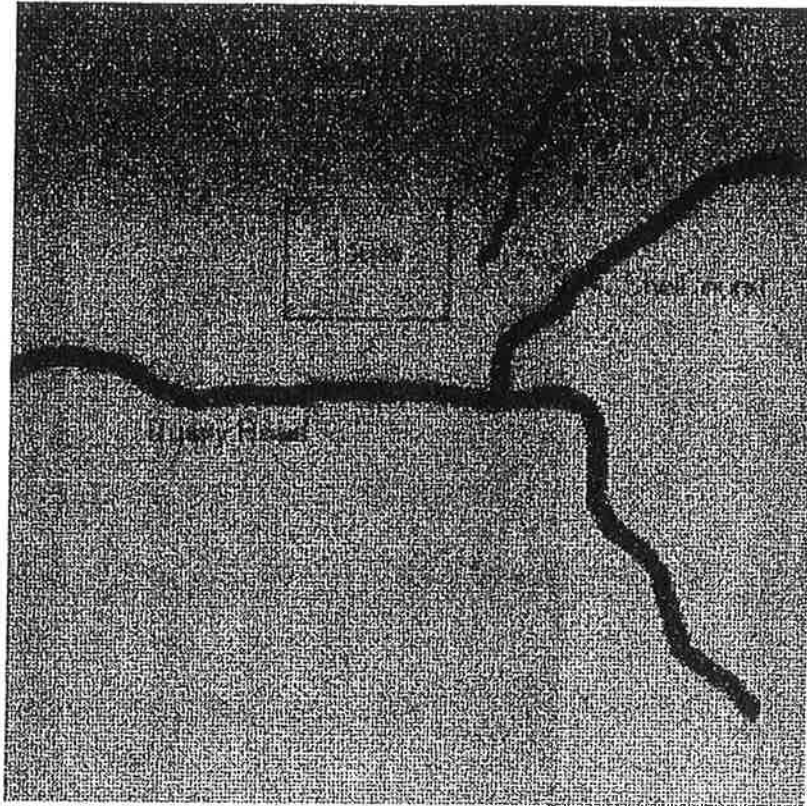
- 1) It was decided to conduct a number of augers around this property.
- 2) The augers are to be 5 meters apart and approximately 1 meter deep.
- 3) 2 locations were selected for the auger testing.
- 4) The first being beside the pigeon pen next to the remnants of a house. This is above the quarry, where some estuarine shell was seen on the first survey.
- 5) There was to be 5 auger pits excavated at this location.

Wet Sieve

- To conduct a proper analysis of the samples taken a wet sieve was required. Prior to the auger testing, dry sieve tests concluded that the ground needed some form of softening to obtain a proper evaluation of the sub surface contents.

NPWS required that certain conditions be adhered to while carrying out these excavating operations. All field staff were informed and complied with the conditions.

Shell Auger (South)



The above diagram is of the auger testing carried out on Thursday 27th May 1999. It highlights the approximate location of the shell and a pigeon pen.

- 1) At this location no archaeological material was sighted. This was despite the number shells existing on the surface.
- 2) The material must have been transported to this site from another.
- 3) The use of shell for aviary birds is unknown and the only synopsis offered would be to create a vehicle or pedestrian driveway.

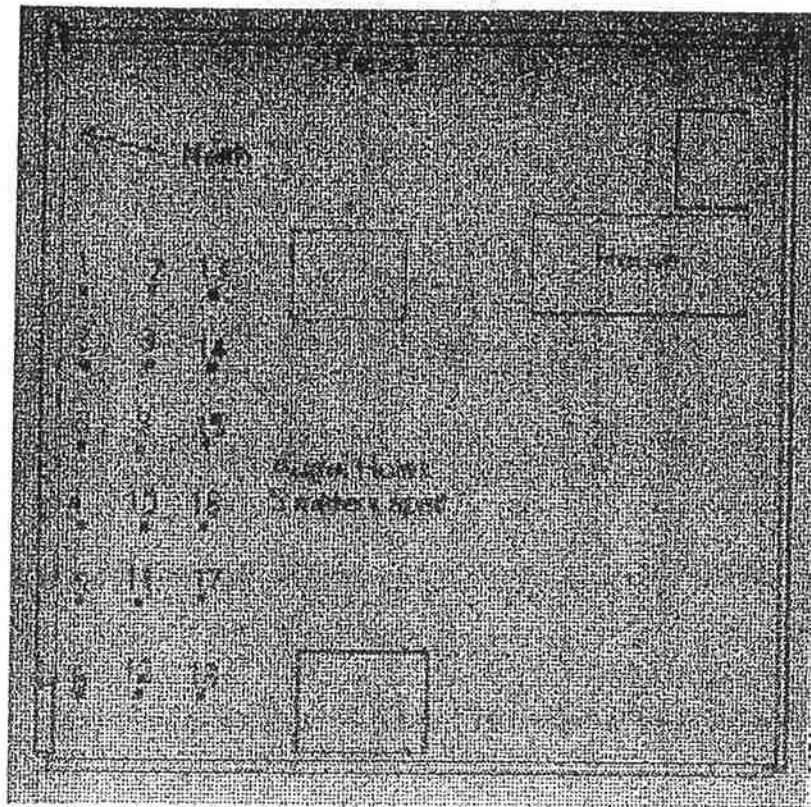
Northern Auger

18 auger holes were dug in an east – west configuration. Their numbering system 1-18, commenced along the northwest fence line of this property. The area to be tested was directly north of the house in a natural saddle. The site aspect is to the west and east.

Results

Only one auger contained material similar to artifacts. This was close to the area where on a prior inspection material believed to be artifactual was recorded. The auger, which contained this material, was # 2. It is sited close to the fence. The contents of #2 were:

Auger Number	Flakes	Cores
1	Ni	Ni
2	3	2
3	Ni	Ni



The above diagram is of the northern most auger pits

Conclusion

The test operations completed with Rob Paulson and Angela Besant over 27th and 28th May 1999 concluded that the suspected site near the pigeon pen where 5 augers were dug were not consistent to being of traditional Aboriginal manufacture.

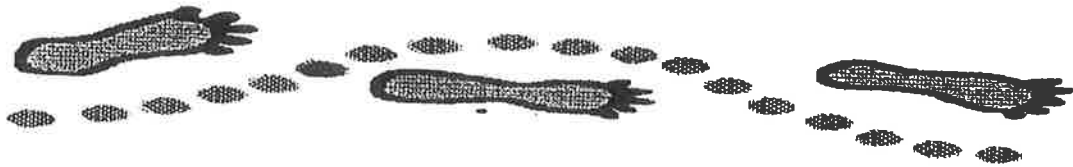
The 18 augers dug at the northern end of the saddle on Friday 28th May were inconclusive.

At auger #2 (of 18) 5 suspected relics were recorded. At other test pits no material whatsoever was seen. This suggests that the traditional people using the area (before white settlement) had minimal visitation or association with the area. From the stone material recorded in this area most would have been brought into via trade or barter. Much of the material has been worked to it's potential and from the many small broken pieces it can be assumed that larger core pieces had been taken to other locations.

The sites, which do remain around the quarry, require monitoring if expansion operations commence. The Aboriginal Land Council at Forster should be contacted before these operations begin.

Salvage of cultural material requires that appropriate consent conditions (from NPWS) be followed through. The Land Council may want to put special conditions on the consent as well as NPWS standard conditions.

The material collected through auger testing is analysed by the Archaeologist and this report is forwarded to the Land Council for review. Also that the material be deposited in care to Forster Local Aboriginal Land Council. (A further consent may be sought to cover this).



Forster Local Aboriginal Land Council
Sites Officer / Culture and Heritage Section
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Monday, June 28, 1999

To Angela Besant,
Archaeologist
Insite Heritage
Dobell Drive
Wangi Wangi

Re: Further Testing at Jandra Quarry 3rd June 1999

Hi Angela,
Mick Leon here for Robert Paulson. I have just finalised the report for the last testing you fellas did at Jandra. Robert wanted the original report recommendations as the final say on the site. Vienna has also indicated this would be fine with Taree. So any work that occurs over the next 20 years we can safely say the report will address and safeguard the relics in situ at Jandra.

From the Culture & Heritage Unit's viewpoint on the excavation works proposed, that works should be limited to the specific designated places where necessary. Too many disturbances to traditional Aboriginal relics have already occurred and further removal of material will degrade the integrity and spiritual value of this place.

Excavation work being carried out will need to be monitored by a representative from the Aboriginal Land Council if and when work carries over into identified Aboriginal sites.

Mick Leon
ASO FLALC

**FORSTER LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND
COUNCIL CULTURE & HERITAGE UNIT**

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E M A I L:

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**REVIEW OF TEST PIT OPERATIONS AT
JANDRA QUARRY PACIFIC HIGHWAY
FAILFORD 3RD JUNE 1999**

Robert Paulson (Forster LALC) along with Vienna Bungie (Taree Purfleet LALC) arranged to meet Angela Besant (Consultant Archaeologist) at Jandra Quarry for further auger testing. The purpose of this investigation was to perform test pit (using shovels) operations. The work required was due to a previous survey conducted which revealed up to 5 identified Aboriginal sites. These sites have been recorded with NPWS and FLALC.

The area concerned with is situated on a natural saddle, around 400 meters East of the existing quarry. Over the next 20 years Jandra will expand their operations into this area. From previous surveys completed in similar terrain, results have concluded that saddle places between two high points were likely to contain traditional Aboriginal material.

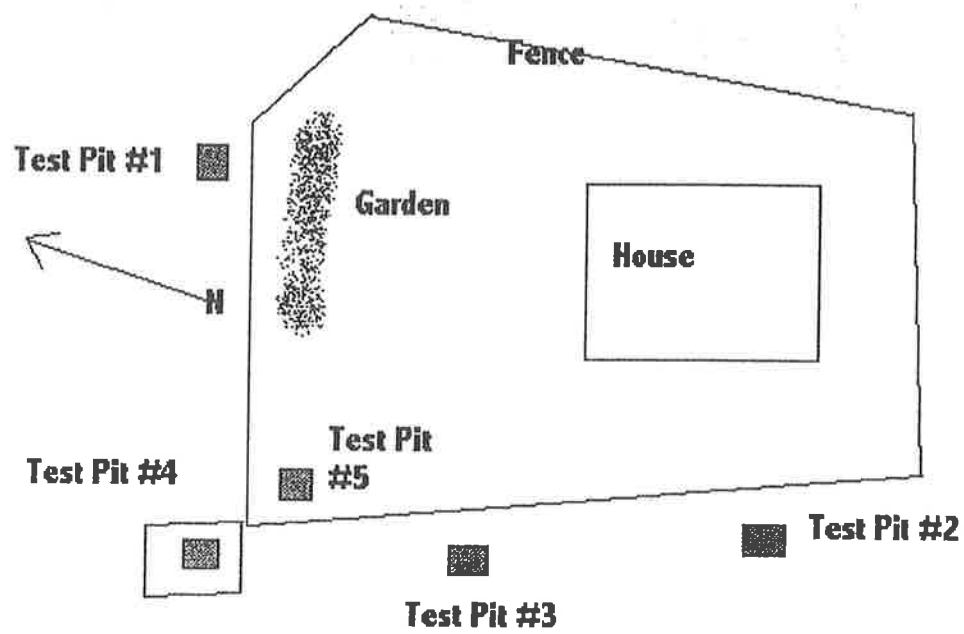
5 test pits were excavated around an existing house. The house is situated in the middle of this saddle. Each pit averaged 25mm deep x 60mm long x 30mm wide. The first pit was sited east of the house in an area which has not been too disturbed. Many areas across the saddle have been bulldozed and artificial material layered on top of the existing surface. This has made determination of natural surfaces difficult.

other pits investigated contained no artifactual material. Test pit #4 did not reveal any material, but 2 unconfirmed relics were recorded on an exposed surface area adjacent to the pit. Despite further intensive investigation of this area no other material was sighted.

Archaeologist, Angela Besant has indicated that further test pits (via use of an auger) will be carried out within the next 2 weeks. The occurrence of traditional Aboriginal material in this locality is highly probable and further investigations are justified.

Forster and Taree LALC's have agreed that further work need to be conducted and they monitor and participate in the operation.

The following page contains a schematic diagram of the area being investigated.



**Purfleet/ Taree - Forster Local Aboriginal Land Council
Culture & Heritage Section**



CSR Jandra Quarry
Aboriginal Sites Investigation

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Summary

- CSR propose to extend their operations at the current locality of the crushing plant, Jandra near Nahiab Mid North Coast NSW.
- Aboriginal sites have been recorded in nearby locations.
- The Aboriginal community at Forster have been involved in survey work for this location.
- A number of Aboriginal sites were recorded during the survey.
- Forster Aboriginal community have written history, which tells of traditional Aboriginal people using the Bundacree Creek, area as a campsite.
- Sub surface investigation may be required during extension operations.

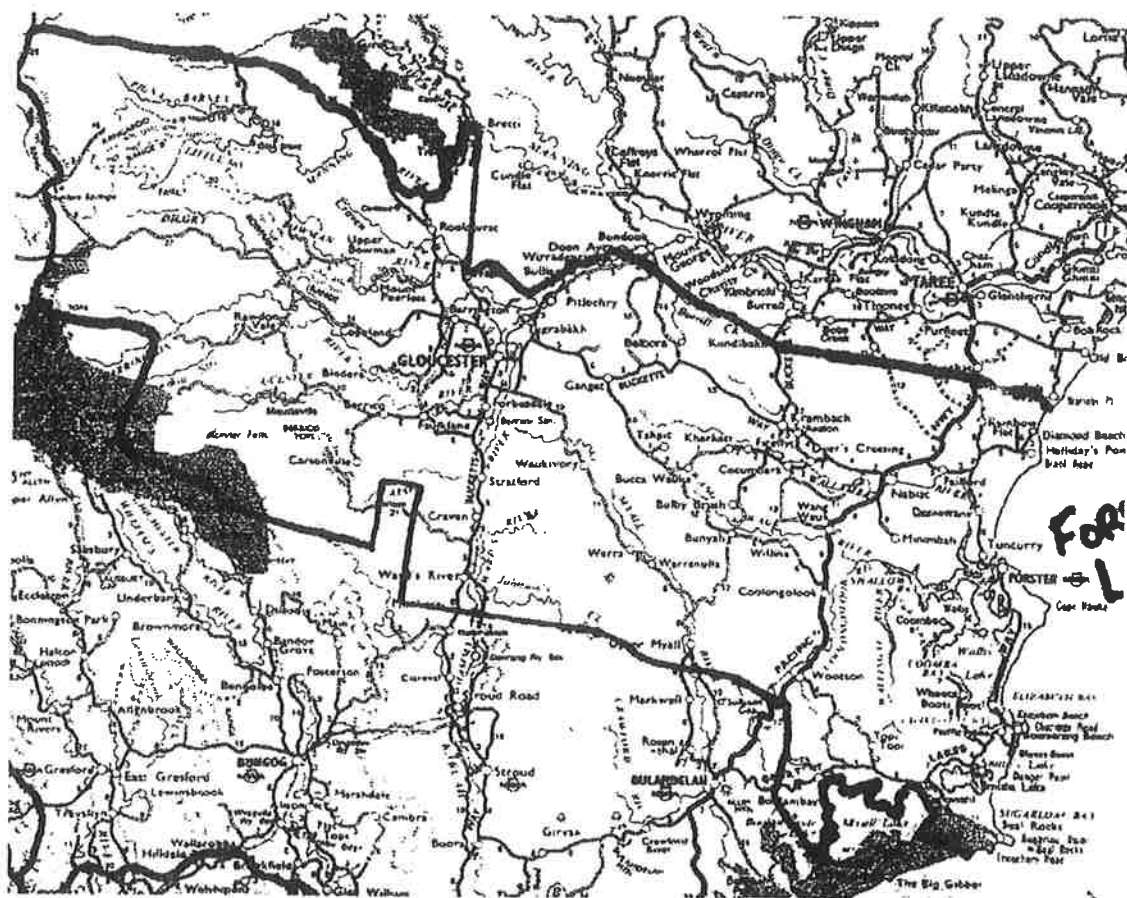
Introduction

This report deals with the Aboriginal Heritage assessment through the study area.

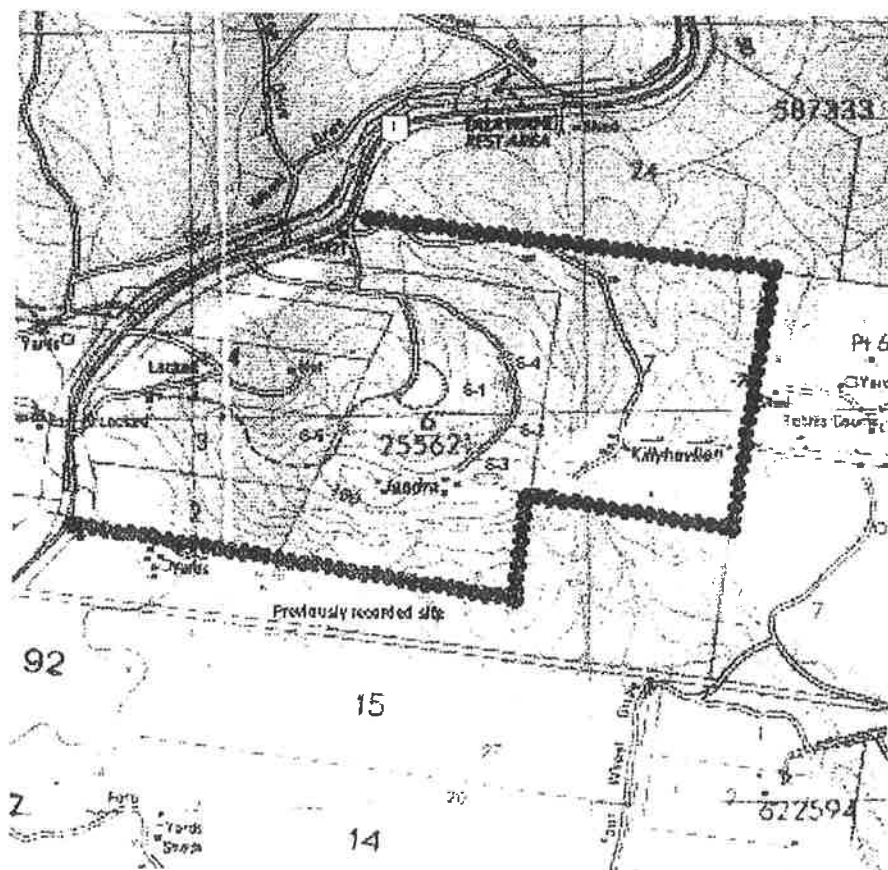
The report was commissioned by Angela Besant, Archaeologist with ERM Mitchell McCotter on behalf of CSR, and is the Aboriginal Heritage component.

The Assessment aims to provide identification of Aboriginal Sites and relics within the study area. It also aims to assess the significance of sites to Aboriginal people, and what if any impacts to these sites occurs. Recommendations can and will be sought from the Aboriginal community concerned, if required.

- The report will contain the Aboriginal community consultation and their recommendations.
- It will also have topographical description of the area(s) focused.
- Provide geological information.
- Describe any traditional Aboriginal material located.
- Consultative work carried out with the Project Archaeologist and National Parks & Wildlife staff.



Forster Local Aboriginal Land Council
Boundary with survey area- shaded yellow.



Nabiac 1:25,000 Map showing areas

investigated and containing Aboriginal sites in
red.

Land Use

In the area which encompasses DP - 255621, Lots 2,3,4,6 &7 there are specific uses of the land.

- To the South is mainly pastoral use,
- to the North is Kirrawak State Forest;
- On the Eastern margins, there is a quarry, currently being used for a crushing plant as road base;
- To the West and in the immediate area is a major vehicular thoroughfare;
- Some traditional Aboriginal use of the area includes open campsites, ceremonial sites, scarred trees and isolated artefacts.

Most of the area has been extensively cleared; there are little remaining old growth areas. Although there may be some isolated pockets in the State Forest.

If traditional sites did exist in these locations most would have been destroyed through changes made by early settlers to the environment.

Historical Reference

The traditional Aboriginal people that inhabited this area were part of the tribal group known as the Worimi. The Worimi were a Katthung speaking people whose traditional tribal boundaries extended from Port Stephens in the South to Forster in the North and West to the Barrington Tops.

The traditional Worimi people had a distinctive way of life. They utilised many of the natural resources available to them. Periodic visitation by the inland Worimi people to the coast coincided with seasonal movements of seafood. This also adhered to coastal people visiting the inland regions when food sources were plentiful there. People also attended various locations for ceremonial purposes.

Natural stone material used for manufacturing tools was obtained within the Worimi's area and through trade with neighboring tribal groups. Some of the stone material, which was worked, has recently been located through development in some areas.

Some early observations made by explorers give an insight into how the traditional people were living.

One view was described by John Oxley in 1817, while exploring the coastline near Forster / Tuncurry:

"...Rising forest land of pleasant appearance."(Ibid.). He noted that "the natives are extremely numerous along this part of the coast; these extensive lakes which abound with fish, being extremely favourable (sic) to their subsistence; large troops of them appear on the beaches; whilst their canoes on the lakes are equally numerous. In the morning their fires are to be observed in every direction....." (Oxley in Fitzpatrick 1924:177)

Early settlers often employed aborigines (sic) around their selections, sometimes in clearing, or in collecting honey for which one pound per barrel was paid. The natives quickly cut toe-holes in tree trunks and climbed to the bees' nests. The comb was dropped on to sheets of bark spread out below. Footholds in old trees are reported from many parts of the district."

In early times, trouble occurred with the aborigines (sic). John Oxley was a witness to this, and runaway convicts from Port Macquarie told Robert Dawson of the A. A. Company about 1830:

'that no hostility was exhibited towards them by any other tribes than those inhabiting the coast about Cape Hawke and the river Myall, near both of which the timber-cutters were at work, and that the natives were exasperated in the highest degree against them.'

Waterloo is said to have been named after a battle (sic) with the natives there, and poisoned damper was used against natives by some stockmen besieged in a hut at Gangat in the 1830's.

Local campsites are known to have existed at:

- ☐ 'Glenora' (The late Mrs E McMaster has a wooden nulla-nulla made by local natives),
- ☐ on the bank of the Candoormakh Ck, near C. Bowser's place,
- ☐ at Tipperary on Schneider's place,
- ☐ at Bucca Wauka on Val. Wisemantel's property,
- ☐ Jun's property at Darawank
- ☐ and on Bungwahl Creek. Recent investigations indicate extensive middens existing at the lower reaches of the creek.

Sir William Edward Parry, Surveyor, made another observation at Nabiac for the Australian Agricultural Company in 1830:

"FURTHER EXPLORATIONS.

Sir Edward delighted in his excursions into the bush. After his trip to Newcastle he spent a gruelling patches and investigating the accountancy system. This so disgusted him that he decided to make a further trip over his dominions. Of that notable expedition he chronicles:-

June 2, 1830.- "I left Tahlee at 6.30, accompanied by Mr. Donelan and Dr. Nisbet and reached the cattle station at 8.30, where I found our party, consisting of Messrs. Chas. Hall and Armstrong and six men, together with three blacks, preparing for our departure. We started at nine o'clock, accompanied also by Mr. Henry Hall, who proposed going with us as far as Booladeela. in order to look about for the cattle in that neighborhood, which is about the extent of their present run. We traveled over some extensive flats, generally very wet, but tolerably good grazing. We passed a few good-looking hills, but no sheep pastures. Halted at 3.15p.m. about a mile from the Myall, having killed two kangaroo. We had heavy rain at night, but were very comfortable in our tents.

June 3.- "Started at 8.40a.m. From a rather clean hill, at half a mile distant we saw "Broadwater," southeast. At 4 to 5 miles, thick bush (I measured a tree 44 feet in circumference) with Crawford's River running through it. We were one and half-hours going one fifth of a mile. We marked this road well upon the trees. Crawford River is two inches deep and eight yards wide. After crossing the river, a better country, and at two miles beyond it two good sheep hills appearing to extend to some hills one mile westward. Immediately afterwards crossed a curious rocky ridge like a saddle, with deep valleys on either side; from this we saw Boola-decla hill, some parts of which appear bare rock. In one and a quarter miles from the good sheep hills above mentioned came to the Myall River, which is here stagnant, black colored, and twelve yards wide, with an average depth of seven inches. Here we rested for the night and marked a crossing place so as it could be easily distinguishable.

THE LAKE COUNTRY.

June 4.- "Mr Henry hall and his men left us this morning, and I directed them to examine as much of the country in this neighborhood as they could before their return. We crossed the Myall at nine o'clock and crossed, or rounded, some steep hills. At one we crossed a small but

difficult creek, as the rivulets in this country are absurdly called. Afterwards, abundance of swamp, scrub and ugly waterholes. The stone upon the hills I observed to be a bluish clay-stone. We then passed some grassy but poor, forest land, and halted at 3.30 near a small creek at a distance of one-third of a mile from a place on the north-western corner of the Myall Lake called Boolambate. We encamped upon a flat; grassy but poor. Abundance of kangaroos seen and two killed.

June 5- "We proceeded at 9a.m. over hilly but grassy country, though not of a kind fit for sheep. After one mile traveling in an E.N.E. direction we obtained a view of the lake northeast by east, after which we kept to the north of N.N.E. along it. Just before noon Mr. Armstrong and myself halted while the bullocks proceeded. I obtained the meridian altitude, while he went down to the lake and took bearings of every remarkable object. After five miles more in an N.N.E. and E.N.E. direction we halted at 4pm. At the Wollongut River. Since noon we have passed over several swamps, many grassy hills, about none of the kind, which are at all fit for sheep. The whole is a poor country. We killed some wonga-wonga pigeon's to day and a kangaroo. In the evening the sky became overcast and we had a most inclement night, a southerly gale blowing with considerable violence, with heavy and incessant rain for several hours. Our blacks would not even get a sheet of bark to cover themselves, but lay very comfortable at the fire with only a blanket over them.

June 6- "Started at 9am. Crossed a creek and then the Wollongut river, which is here very narrow and after traveling N.N.E. and north for a short time came to it again in a wider part about 60 yards across, and apparently of a considerable depth. Kept along its banks N.N.E. with a large brush on our left. Abundance of good alluvial soil. In a large fern flat, on which the fern grew as high as the horses backs, we had great difficulty in getting along at all, or in finding a place to cross a creek which falls into the river here, in which we at length succeeded after losing much time. We then came to the Wollongut again, a quarter of a mile wide and still appearing deep-a handsome river. We halted at 3pm having passed over in the course of our day's journey, a very irregular country, with a few grassy hills, but on the whole unfit for sheep. Pudding-stone and claystone were chiefly observable today. Our general course has been true north.

Monday June 7, 1830- Proceeding at 9am we had a high hill to cross at first, from which we took one or two bearings. Then proceeded north and N.N.W. for about two miles, over flat and sloping grassy land, thickly timbered with much oak; and poor land. This brought us to Maclean's river, 100 yards wide, with a high hill on the opposite bank, along the

south of which we turned. After a mile we halted (not the bullocks, which always went on these occasions), and I obtained the meridian altitude of the sun (69degrees 42min. 2 sec) After this we followed an irregular course circumstances rendered necessary, south, W.S.W., and S.S.E., teased for two hours in a thick bush. Then crossed Maclean's River, 10 yards wide and very shallow, on a ledge of stones. Brush again on opposite bank: then westward to some grassy hills. Halted at 4pm after a laborious day's work, though without much progress. Good grass and water.

ON MACLEAN'S RIVER.

"Tuesday, June 8.-Rounded on a north-west course one mile through some brush and over grassy hills; then over high hills between two other ranges, with puddingstone and claystone (principally the former) on the hills, and red and white sandstone near the foot. Northwest one and a half miles; north and west two miles, on grassy slopes, irregular but good grazing for cattle and only for cattle to Maclean's River, just where a creek falls in it. Good crossing on rocks of slate-clay. Traveled N.N.E., and W.N.W. a few miles crossing two or three bushy creeks, the country being very heavily wooded and generally poor. Thence over two or three scrubby hills, a mile into undulating grassy grazing land where we halted. At halting place, stratified clay-slate, with oxide of iron found in creek.

TALLOWAH HILL.

Wednesday, 9th-As the country hereabouts appeared better than usual, the bullocks rested for the day while Messrs. Armstrong, Hall and myself rode about to examine the land. At one mile east I saw the ill, called Tallowah, by the blacks, about 6 miles distant N.E. We went eastward two miles the whole being second-rate forest, thickly timbered with much oak and pleasant-looking enough but with not much grass. Here, about three miles east from the tents we came upon the marked trees showing Mr Dangar's homeward track. Again traveled two miles east through oak scrub, very poor. With some swamps in sight occasionally. Again half a mile east. Through oak scrub to a very extensive open swamp "

L.A. Gilbert wrote of the Worimi in 1954 making reference to burial procedures. Gilbert wrote: "the Worimi wrapped their dead in bark and buried them horizontally, but in nearby areas three other methods were practiced. Full length, on one side with legs folded at the knee or a bundle burial.

Forster Local Aboriginal Land Council Culture & Heritage unit and an Elderly non- Aboriginal person living in the Forster area met recently regarding an Aboriginal gorget.

The item is a breastplate given to Elderly Aboriginal people recognising them as the King or Queen of that particular tribal group. The person who deposited the item to the Land Council has asked not to be named in any report and his request is respected. He mentions that the gorget was in possession of his family for over 150 years and before that time with another family for approximately 70 years.

The information passed on indicates the item originating from the Darawank area where Aboriginal people were camped in the post-contact period.

Ethnohistorical records from a variety of sources indicate the use of specific areas by Aboriginal people.

Traditional people used mountain ridges to traverse either to coastal areas or to the inland. These ridges contain evidence of this activity. Also where the ridges meet estuarine systems shell middens can be located. In some places shellfish has been seen on some of these ridges. This indicates people carrying seafood with them while moving from place to place.

Many settlers whose descendants still live in these areas have in their possession artefacts, which were recovered from the ground when clearing land.

Some areas can and will contain conflict places where Aboriginal people encountered confrontations with Non- Aboriginal people. These places may be massacre sites, and records show massacres were widespread in this region (if not all regions of NSW).

Site Types occurring in this area

- **Open Campsites** - these sites occur where people have traveled and may be a short stop over place or a location to construct stone tools.
- **Middens** - these sites are deposits of shell left after consuming the mollusc. They can also serve as a signpost or boundary marker. Some other contents of middens include stone tools, animal bones and in some instances burials.
- **Scarred Trees** - are the result of bark being removed from trees to make a shield, canoe or carrying container. They may also be foot holes cut for climbing trees.
- **Carved Trees** - These sites are specific design work carved into trees for ceremonial purposes.

Sites in area:

*There are 4 known sites in the nearby area.
All these sites are recorded with NPWS.*

- ⊕ *NPWS registered site 38-20016. This site is a carved tree and has, according to reports recently been destroyed.*
- ⊕ *FLALC registered site Nabiack 1. This site is an isolated recording of an artefact, made 24\7\96 by M. Leon.*
- ⊕ *FLALC registered site Glen-Ora 1. This site is or has been destroyed, as it was recorded in 1954 by L. A. Gilbert.*
- ⊕ *FLALC registered site Wallamba River 1. This site is a scarred tree recorded in 1993 by Navin.*

Appendix B

PRELIMINARY RESEARCH PERMIT



PERMIT #:1174

**NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974
SECTION 87(1)**

PERMIT

PERMIT TO CARRY OUT PRELIMINARY RESEARCH

PERMIT ISSUED TO: Ms Angela Besant

OF: 295 Dobell Drive
WANGI NSW 2267

AUTHORITY is hereby given for the person named above to conduct small test excavations for Aboriginal relics described in Schedule "A", on land described in Schedule "B", as specified under Section 86 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

TERM OF PERMIT: Commences date of permit issue

Expires 6 months from date of permit issue

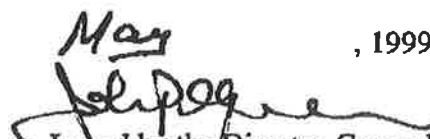
REPORTS DUE: Reports due 3 months from date of permit expiration

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS PERMIT

This permit is issued subject to General Terms and Conditions covering all archaeological Permits and Consents, as well as those Specific Terms and Conditions pertaining to each type of Permit. This Permit is also issued subject to any Special Conditions determined by the Director-General, which are detailed in the attached pages.

Excavation and/or collection is to be conducted using the methods as set out in the application form (dated 17 March 1999 and amendments dated 18 May 1999).

DATED at Sydney this 28 day of May, 1999


Issued by the Director-General
National Parks and Wildlife

SCHEDULE A

All Aboriginal relics, within the meaning of Section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act* 1974, but excluding human skeletal remains.

SCHEDULE B

Lot 2, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 15 DP 790056, Parish of Beryan, County of Gloucester. Sites J1-5 and PAD 1 occur within this land parcel.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS APPLYING TO PRELIMINARY RESEARCH PERMITS

1. The permit holder shall ensure that representative(s) of the Purfleet-Taree and Forster Local Aboriginal Land Councils, or appropriately experienced representative(s) of the Aboriginal community, assist in the subsurface investigations.
2. The permit holder shall ensure that the Purfleet-Taree and Forster Local Aboriginal Land Councils are given the opportunity to apply for custodianship of any recovered cultural material from the subsurface investigations, through the lodgment of a completed Care and Control Permit to the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS APPLYING TO PRELIMINARY RESEARCH PERMITS

- 1 Any Aboriginal sites or locations or relics identified on the area covered by this permit must be clearly flagged and fenced temporarily as well as being identified to the proponent in the field.
- 2 All areas recorded or test-excavated are to be left in a condition satisfactory to the National Parks and Wildlife Service, immediately after the completion of the recording and test excavation.
- 3 A report on the result of the preliminary research shall be furnished to the National Parks and Wildlife Service within three months of the expiry of the Permit, or any renewal thereof.
- 4 This report shall include:
 - outline of the aims of the research;
 - a detailed description of the method of excavation/collection/ recording and analysis;
 - a complete list of all material recovered;
 - a detailed plan of sites excavated/collected, including the location of all trenches, auger holes and spoil heaps;
 - National Parks and Wildlife Service site forms for all sites found. These must include 1:25,000 scale map references;

- the report must include a summary of consultation undertaken with relevant Aboriginal community groups;
 - the permit holder shall also furnish the National Parks and Wildlife Service with a report written without archaeological terminology, which would be available to relevant Aboriginal Land Councils or relevant Aboriginal community groups.
- 5 All areas excavated are to be backfilled during the same field season, unless reasons acceptable to the Director-General are presented for a variance to this procedure.
- 6 Should any 'relic', defined under the Heritage Act of NSW be uncovered, then excavation or disturbance of that area is to stop immediately and the Heritage Council of NSW is to be informed in accordance with S.146 of the Heritage Act, 1977 (as amended).

Historic Archaeologists of the Heritage Council can be contacted on 02 9635 6155

A 'relic' under the Heritage Act is defined as any deposit, object or material evidence-

- (a) which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement; and
- (b) which is 50 or more years old.

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Permits and Consents are not transferable.
2. A Permit covers only that area stated in the Permit
3. A Consent covers only that area stated in the instrument of Consent and in any Schedules thereto.
4. Permits may be revoked at any time at the discretion of the Director-General.
5. Terms and conditions of Permits may be varied at any time at the discretion of the Director-General.
6. The Person to whom the Permit is issued or the Consent granted shall be responsible for the manner in which the work covered by the Permit or Consent is performed.
7. An officer of the National Parks and Wildlife Service, acting on the authority of the Director-General, may at any time examine work done or any objects recovered under any Permit or Consent.
8. Permits and Consents are necessary for all activities for which they are issued or granted, but do not in themselves give authority to enter or work on freehold land or leased Crown Land. Permission must be sought from the owner or occupier and arrangements made with him/her.

9. The holder of the Permit or Consent shall furnish, when required to do so, an undertaking to indemnify the National Parks and Wildlife Service against all actions, suits, claims and demands of whatsoever nature and all costs, charges and expenses in respect of any accident or injury to any person or property which may arise solely out of the existence of any works associated with the Permit or Consent.
10. All reports received in connection with work carried out under a Permit or Consent shall be treated as confidential but the National Parks and Wildlife Service shall have the right to copy all such reports, to allow consideration thereof by qualified referees.
11. For a period of five years from the date of issue of the Permit or Consent, the holder of the Permit or Consent may refuse to allow the National Parks and Wildlife Service and The Australian Museum, if such information is held by those institutions, to make public any information contained in any report referred to in Condition 10 above, except where it is deemed necessary for management, protection or research reasons. After this period of five years from the date of issue of the Permit or Consent, the Service and The Australian Museum shall have the right to use and authorise the use of information contained in all reports submitted under the Permit or Consent, except where specifically requested by the holder of the Permit or Consent.
12. Upon publication of any information relating to work done under a Permit or Consent, a copy of such publication(s) shall be forwarded to the National Parks and Wildlife Service, The Australian Museum, Sydney, and the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, Canberra, unless permission to do otherwise has been obtained from the Service.
13. The holder of the Permit or Consent shall consult with the local Aboriginal community regarding the work covered by the Permit or Consent and shall respond to any reasonable request to involve the Aboriginal community in the work.
14. The National Parks and Wildlife Service and The Australian Museum may supply copies of relevant reports as furnished by the holder of the permit or Consent to local Aboriginal communities. Upon request by the Service, the holder of the Permit or Consent shall supply a summary of his/her findings with photographs, diagrams, etc., as required, to local Aboriginal communities or other interest local groups.
15. The holder of the Permit or Consent shall keep field records and a copy of all such records shall be lodged with the National Parks and Wildlife Service at the termination of each field work period.
16. The holder of the Permit or Consent shall notify the local District office of the National Parks and Wildlife Service at the commencement and completion of fieldwork, and shall supply to District officers details of field work programs and results if requested.
17. In the event of a Permit being revoked -
 - a) The Person to whom that Permit was issued shall
 - (i) Furnish an undertaking to indemnify the National Parks and Wildlife Service against all actions, suits, claims and demands of whatsoever nature, and all costs, charges and expenses in respect of

any accident or injury to any person or property which may arise solely out of the existence of any works associated with the Permit;

- (ii) leave the areas, the subject of that Permit, in a condition satisfactory to the National Parks and Wildlife Service within two weeks from the date of revocation of that Permit;
- (iii) furnish the National Parks and Wildlife Service within six months from the date of revocation of the Permit, a full report on the work completed at the date of revocation. Such a report shall include a complete list of any material recovered;
- (iv) deposit any Aboriginal relics removed during work associated with the Permit, together with a copy of all field records, at The Australian Museum or at another place designated by the Museum, after these relics have been fully examined, or within six months from the date of revocation of that Permit whichever occurs sooner.

- (b) The National Parks and Wildlife Service and The Australian Museum shall have the right to use and authorise the use of information collected under the Permit.

Thursday, 20 May 1999

END

