

Singleton Shire Healthy Environment Group

“Rehabilitation Cultural Heritage 2020”



Singleton Shire Healthy
Environment Group

1 Nov 2020

Operational Rehab Reforms
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A community-based group looking to address Environmental issues affecting Singleton Shire residents

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We seek identification as to what is making our Children and Community Sick so they can be mitigated by OH&S Compliance Orders.

SSHEG Focus on Health

SSHEG is Not Anti Mining or Anti Power Stations

10 Year SSHEG Review Findings: - 2020

- **Computer Alarm Controls for Individual Mines**
“Air Pollution Minimisation & Dispersion”.
- **Residents “Sense of Place” Cultural Heritage Impacts.**

“SSHEG Rehabilitation Community Concerns – Review”

“Ongoing Singleton GP’s Community Health Concerns”

By 2008, Singleton Doctors were fighting with medication etc a losing battle against Community Respiratory and unexplained exotic Community Diseases that appeared related to Air Quality impacts especially “Near Neighbours and children” to Open Cut Mines and Power Stations.

SSHEG 10 Year review 2008 – 2018 focuses firstly upon Airborne Mine Pollution (a component of which relates to Rehabilitation); and secondly by 2010 also on their “Sense of Place Health Impacts” that result from “Fight of Flight Human Responses” threat that Open Cut Coal Mining pose.

Residents who hitherto lived in Peaceful Rural Setting find their Homes and their very ground stability subject to the day to day, ever encroaching and Visible Mining movements and Pollution, Noises, Earth shakes, etc.

SSHEG view Rehabilitation from the Community Health Impact point of view; and this encompasses, Physical, Mental, Social, Sense of Place with recognition of our Ancestral (Aboriginal, Colonial, Convict & Emigrant) Cultural Heritage that are trampled upon and often destroyed especially by Open Cut Coal Mining in the Hunter Valley.

Community “Sense of Place” Rehabilitation Health Concerns

SSHEG previous Submission on 16 February 2018 regarding the “*NSW Rehabilitation Reform Program*” identified that Mine Heritage Rehabilitation extends across the full period of the Mine Lease use; as illustrated in [Attachment 1](#) and the extract below. The associated SSHEG Social Impact refer [Attachment 2](#).

The extent of the “Mine Rehabilitation” extends across the full suite of Lands that are impacted by Mining Operations, from Lease purchase, outside of Lease Buffer Zones, Resident’s Acquisition Localities, Mine surrounding Environs Cultural Heritage Sites, Biodiversity offsets, etc; and throughout with ongoing Maintenance to maintain the Heritage condition at the time of Lease purchase. Followed by return to Public ownership.

Mining needs to recognise their “Social Licence” also involves the protection of Heritage aspects on their Mine Lease and other lands while they are mining. Many in the community and their siblings cherished Memories of prior generations living on these lands. Mine Heritage Preservation is thus multifaceted and are - an all of Mine - Rehabilitation responsibility.

MTW SSHEG Submissions over 7 years and involvement with the Rio Tinto Coal & Allied Community Heritage Advisory Committee and their Heritage Conservation Areas over 5 years has been without a concrete response so far: question of Bank Guarantees and Land Mortgages against Mine Commitments, Local Compliance Officers involvement, Sense of Place and local Residents connection to Mine Land & Water, Bulga Culture Centre & Tourism Hub, Aboriginal Museum Archaeology & Water Shed significance, and PAC comments without action are outlined in [Attachment 2](#).

We therefore contend that Mine Heritage Rehabilitation begins at the earliest stages of “The Resource” identification and continues throughout the life of the Mine Leases. Mines are a party to allowing Heritage to deteriorate with ever Heritage Listed Estate Buildings under threat; such as Wambo and Ravensworth Estates as recent examples.

**SSHEG Submission Extract dated 16 Feb 2018 (Attachment 1)
“NSW Rehabilitation Reform Program”.**

SSHEG Cultural Heritage Focus across the life of each Mine Lease are inadequately defined in the Rehabilitation Reform Documents to take into account the Community Heritage Concerns.

“Cultural or Heritage sensitivity etc” as illustrated below are traditionally recognised in Mining as related to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage; whereas the Community Holistic concerns relate to Aboriginal, Colonial, Convict, Immigrant and Industrial Cultural and Natural Heritage, seen in the Environmental context. (Note 5)

SSHEG differentiates between Aboriginal Heritage and Cultural Heritage “*Stakeholders*” or *Community Groups*” to include Local Cultural Heritage, Historic Heritage, Natural Heritage and Flora & Fauna Groups. Further, although *Stakeholders* are defined in the Rehabilitation Reform Documents they do not appear elsewhere as an Action or Implementation, or to any timetable requirement.

1.3.1. Land ownership and land use figure

This section must contain a land ownership and land use figure(s). The land ownership and land use figure(s) must contain the following information:

- a. land ownership (for example private, Crown land, land owned by the mining company)
- b. the location of the project in a state-wide context, the main and surrounding Local Government area/s and major towns
- c. surface and subsurface leases
- d. vegetation community boundaries
- e. land use boundaries (for example cropping, pasture, forest, undisturbed flora/fauna habitat)
- f. surface contours at a minimum of 5 metre contour intervals
- g. areas of environmental, cultural or heritage sensitivity identified for retention or special management as required by a development consent (for example Aboriginal objects, heritage items, biodiversity offset areas)
- h. main roads, railways and public infrastructure
- i. neighbouring residences and neighbouring operations of significance (for example mines and industrial areas within, and adjacent to, the mining lease area).

2. Part 2 – Final land use

2.1. Regulatory requirements for rehabilitation

This section must list in a table all the regulatory requirements for rehabilitation that apply to the mining area. This must include, but is not limited to:

- a. conditions of development consent(s) and commitments in the associated environmental

m. Management of potential cultural and heritage issues

Explanatory note 9: Phases of rehabilitation and general methodologies

This subsection must address any heritage management obligations under any relevant statutory approvals (for example, *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, *Heritage Act 1977*), regarding any places, objects, items, or infrastructure on the lease land that are required to be managed/retained in the final landform.

Any cultural and heritage features required to be retained in the final landform must be shown in the final landform and rehabilitation plan (unless any cultural heritage object or place is subject to confidentiality obligations under another approval or agreement) (refer to Part 5). Regulatory requirements for any heritage features required to be retained in the final landform must be listed in section 2.1.

This subsection must:

- outline any relevant approved management plans or strategies based on the outcomes of any cultural and/or heritage assessments. This must include an outline of any scope of works and conservation actions, which may include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:
 - protection, removal, relocation and/or salvage of heritage items, Aboriginal places and objects
 - archival recordings
 - demolition or part demolition
 - dilapidation and integrity surveys
 - engineering works to make safe where infrastructure is to be retained for heritage management purposes.
- identify responsibility for implementing and managing heritage including agreement and/or funding arrangements to be in place for their ongoing management after lease

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- identify responsibility for implementing and managing heritage including agreement and/or funding arrangements to be in place for their ongoing management after lease

Note (5) Heritage Conservation SSHEG Submission MTW Continuation 18th July 2014

Australian heritage in the Hunter Valley has four major historical periods that need to be considered with respect to Heritage Conservation.

- (1) Aboriginal Heritage
- (2) Colonial Heritage 1788 to 1900
- (3) European Heritage 1900 to 1950
- (4) Post World War 2 Multiculturalism and Industrialisation

In considering the impact of these two Mining Proposals and the Mining History and legacy of these Mines, some consideration is warranted to conserve for future generations appropriate Post War Industrial Heritage artefacts by way of objects, records, keepsakes, stories and the like.

It is only in the recent past that a more formal process has been put in place to formally recognise the various Heritage periods as they relate to Hunter Valley lands that is now the subject of Mining Leases. In the 2010 MTW Mining Proposal a detailed Mine proposal for the establishment of a Conservation Zone focusing on Aboriginal Heritage was responsible at least in part for the proposal **Attachment 5** to extend this concept to include the RAAF Airstrip with recognition of the interplay that existed also with Colonial settlements in this same area.

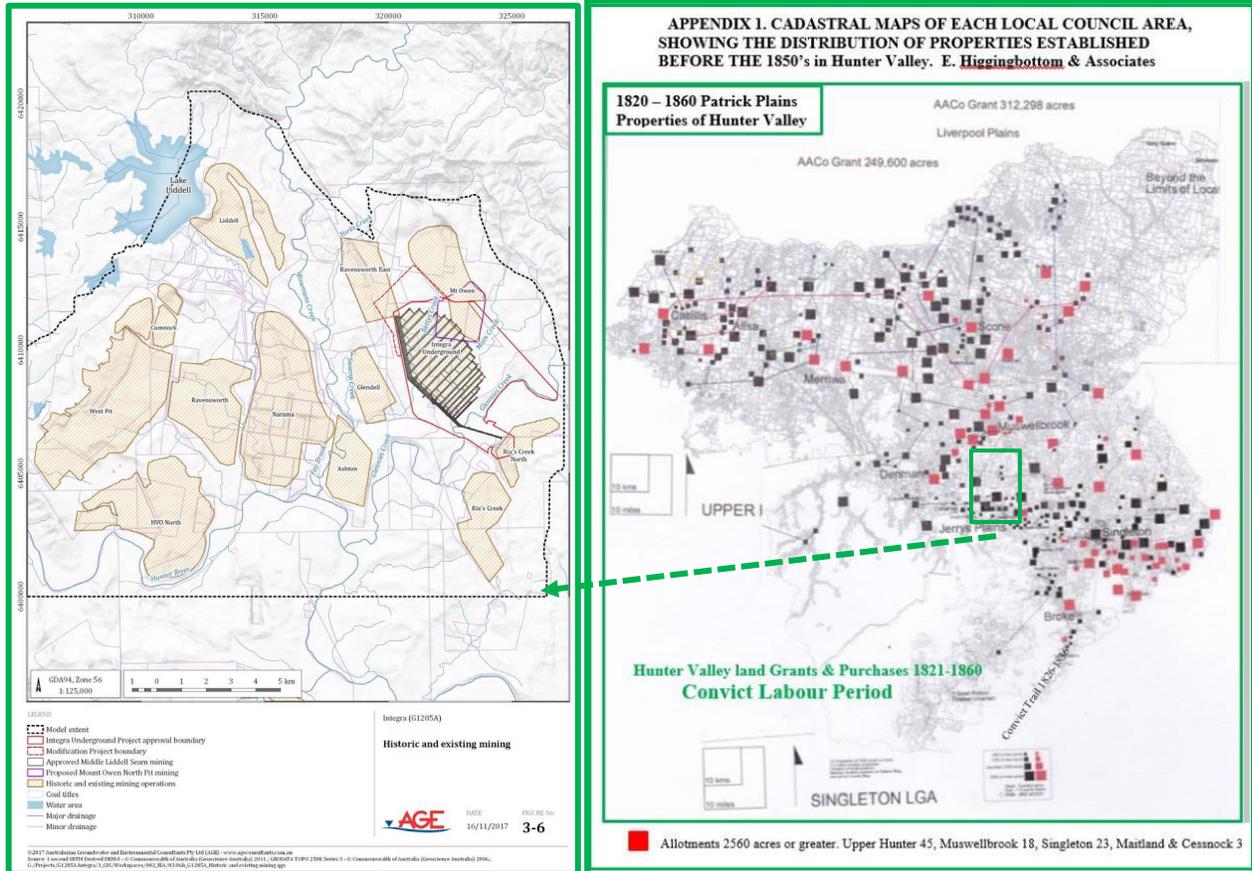
Subsequently 2010 ES Volume 1 section 17.4.2 now also identifies that “*the former RAAF Base is considered to have some national heritage significance*” and as such the two runways are in reasonable condition (one to be impacted) and with similar effort by community groups could achieve results similar to that seen at Evans Head Airstrip. We do not support the demolition of the Kitchen Building or the extensive bitumen Hides and concrete Building foundations etc.

European History for its part has been gathered, collated and assembled with a focus at the Singleton Historical Society and Council Library.

The competing Heritage interest Groups are such, that the proposal identified in MTW 2014 EIS Volume 1 Section ES5.9 Para 4 as “The Mount Thorley Warkworth Historic Heritage Conservation Fund” by its name would relate to many of the long term Heritage Visions and Mine Lease Conservation Area extension as outlined in **2010 Attachment 5**. Such a Heritage Conservation Fund would initially require a Group of like-minded Residents willing to contribute to fleshing out the Vision as a proposal document for consideration.

The Vision of a Community Heritage Visitors Centre with guided tours of Aboriginal sites, Bulga Mountain Rock Art, Bulga Pioneer Trail, Colonial Homesteads, Mining exhibitions, and RAAF field days would be a worthwhile Tourism venture moving with the development of the area.

Illustrated also below are the Mine Lease and Rehabilitation Impacts across the Cultural Heritage Significance Hunter Valley Lands; repeated also on Mine Leases in and around Muswellbrook.



By 17 March 2019, The State Significant Conservation Area – Cockfighters Valley Precinct Project Proposal & Presentation (**Attachment 3 & 4**) sought “proactive support of NSW Minerals Council and Mining Dialogue” for these Cultural Heritage Community Initiatives; gaining merit recognition with guidance as a multi- regional initiative.

Clearly the Patricks Plains Properties of the Hunter Valley 1820 to 1860 as illustrated above are Colonial, Convict and Immigrant Historic Heritage Property Estates many now where Coal Mine Leases operate.

The extent of the Ancestral Pioneer and Convict Cultural Heritage Significance throughout Patricks Plains to the 1850’s is outlined as a Research Application NTH#8 in **Attachment 5** and Illustrated below.

Mine Lease, Mine Lease Buffer Zones Land and Acquisition Purchased Land, all would be subject to any Rehabilitation Cultural Heritage Reforms.

Ancestral Heritage Significance of Patricks Plains NTH# 8 ©

Bulga Tourism Hub Vision©

❖ 'The Hunter Valley Convict significance 1820-1840'

Module C5 'Land Grants with Convict Bondservants'

- C5.1** 'Henry Dangar Surveyor' 1821-1825, 4 Convicts
- C5.2** 'Philip Thorley' 1821 "Mount Thorley", Son of Convict, 14c
- C5.3** 'Robert Hoddle' 1824 "Warkworth", Surveyor
- C5.4** 'Richard Hobden' 1824 "Great Lodge", 4 Convicts
- C5.5** 'Joseph Onus' 1825 Exconvict, 6 Convicts
- C5.6** 'George Bowman' 1825 "Archerfield", 8 Convicts
- C5.7** 'Dr Thomas Parmenter' 1825 Exconvict "De Quirosville" 5c
- C5.8** 'Major Mitchell's Great North Road' 1826-1836, # Convicts
- C5.9** 'James Hale' 1837 Exconvict "Wambo" chain, 20 Convicts
- C5.10** 'Willian Watts' 1842 Exconvict "Black Cock Inn"
- C5.11** 'Henry Nowland' 1843 son of Convicts "Chain of Ponds",

➤ *Patrick's Plains Significance*

- ❖ The Saint Particks Plains Region emerged as the "Birthplace of the Hunter River" – **Whittingham**

- C5.21** 'Glendon' 1823 Robert & Helenus Scott, 40 Convicts
- C5.22** 'Neotsfield' 1821 Henry Dangar, 12 Convict + Bricks
- C5.23** 'Rosemount' 1823 James Mudie, 18 Convicts
- C5.24** 'Dalwood' 1830 George Wyndam, 50 Convicts
- C5.25** 'Barley Mow Inn' 1827 Benjamin - Son of Convict, 8 Cvt
- C5.26** 'Kirkton' 1824 John Busby, 8 Convicts

- ❖ The **Patrick's Plains Entrepreneur Estate selections**

- C5.31** John Bowman 'Archerfield' 1824, 'Arrowfield' 1825
- C5.32** Thomas Macqueen MP 'Segenhoe' 1823, 160 Convicts
- C5.33** Rev Richard Hill 'Milbrodale' 1824, 7+ Convicts
- C5.34** Dr James Bowman 'Ravensworth' 1825, 40 Convicts
- C5.35** William Dangar 1823 'Turanville' & Dangar Dynasty
- C5.36** William Kirton 'Kirkton' 1824, 7 Convicts
- C5.37** Australian Agricultural Co 1825, 535 Convicts

Relevant Heritage Questions posed for the Rehabilitation Reform Process are discussed in **Attachment 6**, Projects are as follows:-

“Do NSW Local Environment Plans on Heritage Homestead Estates in Hunter Valley all need to be added to NSW State Heritage Register with the Enforcement Power of Permanent Protection Orders which includes Progressive restoration and Public access periods?”

“In 1982 The NSW Department of Environment and Planning, Heritage Council of NSW released the Sheedy Hunter Region Heritage Study, entitled “Nineteenth Century Buildings”. For the period up to the 1850s, Sheedyat the time of his report, the Hunter Region possessed probably the richest and most diverse collection of 19th century buildings to be found in any comparable area of Australia and that with relatively few exceptions, the vast number of buildings erected after 1830 have survived.”

“In 2013 the study “HUNTER ESTATES: A Comparative Heritage Study of pre 1850s Homestead Complexes in the Hunter Region”, was commissioned by NSW Office of Environment & Heritage and the Heritage Council of NSW based on a concern that significant Colonial Landscapes and Homestead Complexes throughout the Hunter Region could be lost by individual decisions arising from development pressures. This 2013 Study seeks to define both the Hunter Estate and its homestead complex, to map their locations and to locate their importance in the history of the Hunter Region and NSW.”

“It is evident that Hunter Valley Cultural Heritage and State Significant Heritage was perhaps last visited in 2013 and needs a comprehensive Review by National and State Authorities as a Whole of Valley Review and Classifications; perhaps leading to Permanent Conservation Heritage Protection in the context of the short, medium, and long term transition of Historic Heritage for Private and Tourism Opportunities as part of the overall Mine Rehabilitation Provisions.”

“It is for this track record that SSHEG have identified a set of Community Cultural Heritage Initiated Projects that need to be enacted by authorities collectively across all Mining Operations in much the same way the Upper Hunter Air Quality Monitoring Network was established and Funded regarding Community Health and Air Quality Initiatives. (Refer Attachment 6 Conditions of Consent) The “impotent 2002 Bulga Deed of Agreement” compromise of Conservation, Heritage and Mining lives on today as the challenge to be effectively addressed.”

“Should Glendon, Neotsfield, Baroona and Minimbah Homestead Estates, or any others that are on smaller land areas to their original Pioneer Settler Land Grants, be all protected by Permanent Heritage Protection Orders?”

“Camberwell Residents Health protection by Glendell Mine Air Pollution Minimisation and Dispersion”

NEOTSFIELD HOMESTEAD

St PATRICKS PLAINS

St Patrick's Plains 1820's Henry Dangar Dynasty

Located on the Hunter River at Whittingham

The impact of the Henry Dangar Dynasty as free settlers over at least three generations since 1821 has profoundly influenced the many aspects of life in the early days of the Hunter Valley and in many ways not only contributed to the establishment of Pastoral pursuits and rural diversity as we know it today by also developing financially viable export businesses to complement the coal shipped from Newcastle Port.

In the future Australians of all persuasions will come to learn how the early Hunter Valley Pioneering families have contributed to our way of life that is enjoyed today, affecting our National Psychic, with qualities of Tolerance, Endurance and Initiative to work our a living in this often harsh but fertile land.

The unique position that **Whittingham** holds as being the **Birthplace of the Hunter Valley** is a consequence of the **explorer John Howe discovery at St Patrick's Plains** around 17th March 1820 and establishing a place in our Colonial History which is increasingly gaining its rightful place in our European Heritage.

Significantly, the Dangar Legacy is synonymises with St Patrick's Plains and the opening up of the Hunter Valley in Muswellbrook, Scone, and the Liverpool Plains; and beyond some while employed by the Australian Agricultural Company from 1830 to 1832.

Three Heritage Homesteads are a testament to this influence at St Patrick's Plains, namely; **Neotsfield** on the Hunter River, **Baroona** on the New England Highway, and **Minimbah** off Range Road, all located within a short distance of the Howe Monument at the Army Crossroads on the old Maitland road, which is now the New England Highway.



Neotsfield 1821-1826
Henry Dangar



Baroona 1830 & 1870
Albert Augustus Dangar



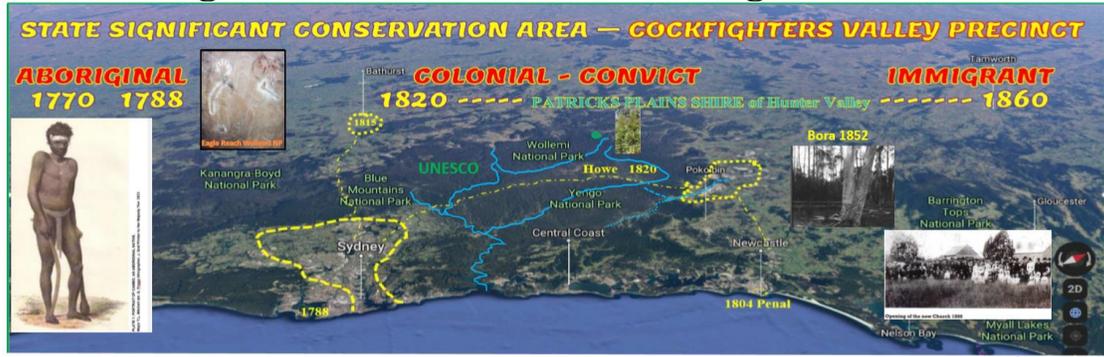
Minimbah 1877
William Dangar's Plans

Over the last 10 years we have progressively investigated the Heritage Legacy surrounding the three old Homesteads at Whittingham in the Hunter Valley of New south Wales. Albert and William are the sons of Henty and Grace Dangar.

Our curiosity began on a visit to the Hunter Valley in 1996 by plane as we flew over Baroona and landed on the grass airstrip at the Army Cross roads at Whittingham on the New England Highway. Stories emerged of a Gate House, Melbourne Cup horses, Arab and Suffolk horse stud breeding, coral ballast, convict bricks, army officers living at Neotsfield and the cottages on the Hunter River. The names Neotsfield and Dangar soon merged.

More curious was the extent of the Dangar Family Mausoleum at Singleton' All Saints Anglican Church with the church modelled on St Neots Church Cornwell. Henry Dangar and successive generations of Dan gars are buried here in the Mausoleum enclosed by an iron palisade fence with a series of columns supporting an ornate and elaborate architrave and pediment. It is located alongside the St Neots chapel of the Church with a Led light window of a Dangar family Crest of Arms on the western wall.

Community Initiative "Sense of Place" Tourism Hub Displays Aboriginal, Colonial, Convict, Immigrant & Industrial



Cockfighter Creek Colonial Ancestral Heritage 1770- 1920

"As a means of making men outwardly honest, of converting vagabonds, most useless in one country, into active citizens of another, and thus giving birth to a new and splendid country, a grand centre of civilization, it has succeeded to a degree perhaps unparalleled in history." — The Voyage of the Beagle, Charles Darwin 1836

Meera

Alex Kether Manuscript 1820 - 1921 @ Meera Alex & John Ekers

LIST OF DESCENDANTS OF EARLY BULGA PIONEER'S SHOWING CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN FAMILIES

THOMAS JAMES THOMAS 1820-1880	THOMAS JAMES THOMAS 1820-1880	THOMAS JAMES THOMAS 1820-1880	THOMAS JAMES THOMAS 1820-1880
THOMAS JAMES THOMAS 1820-1880	THOMAS JAMES THOMAS 1820-1880	THOMAS JAMES THOMAS 1820-1880	THOMAS JAMES THOMAS 1820-1880

PIONEER'S DESCENDANTS STILL RESIDING IN BULGA DISTRICT IN 2020

Bulga Historian Stewart Mitchell 2020

Wool Wagon at Bulga c 1900'

BULGA HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Stock Routes, TSR 1820's - 1950's

'Rockview' 1870

Bulga Historic Bldgs

Lee Cooke at Bulga Creek 1920

Thompson Rd.

Milbrodale

Bulga Track 1820-

BULGA HERITAGE CENTRE 1879

MILBRODALE CHARLTON

Elvina Durham 1898
Milbrodale, Mt Leonard, Charlton, & Wambo

"By-Yong" Horseshoe Lagoon

Cockfighter Creek Tavern

St James Bulga

'Opening of War Memorial Gates 1920'

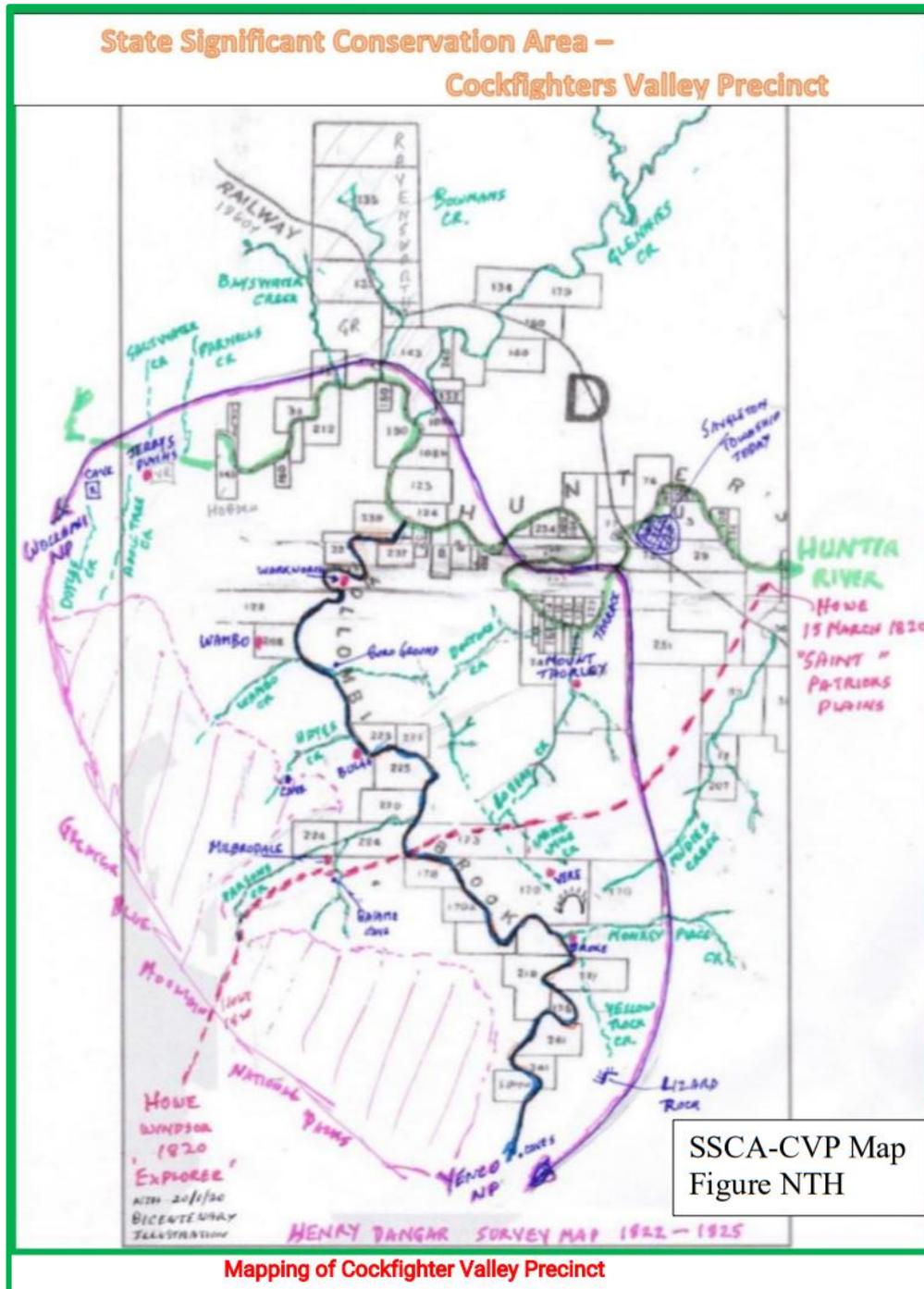
Convict Love Token

Green Flat

Bulga Historian

Community Initiative “Sense of Place” Tourism Hub

The “Cockfighters Valley Precinct” Illustrated is considered the Grasslands, Creeks, Brooks and River adjunct of the [UNESCO World Heritage](#)–listed [Greater Blue Mountains Area](#) National Parks, that forms part of the [Great Dividing Range](#), being the Gateway to the ‘Sub Colony of Sydney Cove’ at Saint Patricks Plains, in March 1820.



By 1850's "Patricks Plains Precinct" in NSW Strategic 2040 Planning Terms emerged as the "State Significant Cultural Heritage Area of 1800's Patricks Plains" across Singleton and Muswellbrook Shires, just as the "State Significant Cultural Heritage Conservation Area - Cockfighters Valley Precinct", incorporates what has been foreshadowed as Local Character Precincts across the then "Blue Mountains" Forestry Area.

SSHEG Glendell Submission dated Jan 2018 (**Attachment 6**) provides further detailing of the need for a foreshadow Comprehensive Heritage Significance update of the 1850's Heritage Significance.

Community Concern is summarised in Extracts below:-

This SSHEG Submission is focused upon Five protection issues for Singleton Shire Residents Health from All Mine Operations: -

- [1] "Health Threat"; Air, Smell, Noise, Vibration, View, Home, Escape.
- [2] "Sense of Place Daily Mine Health disturbances impacting Persons Sensory Stability over time", Blasting, Vibrations, Visible Plumes.
- [3] Air Quality Mine Pollution Minimisation and Dispersion Mitigation Controls to target Particulate Matter Diseases, and
- [4] Deep seated Ancestral Cultural Heritage lineage loss of Aboriginal, Colonial, Convict & Immigrant "Family Legacy Connection".
- [5] Patricks Plains State Significant Conservation Area – Aboriginal, Colonial, Convict & Immigrant Heritage of the 1820's grasslands adjoining the UNESCO Greater Blue Mountains National Parks.

Community Comment:

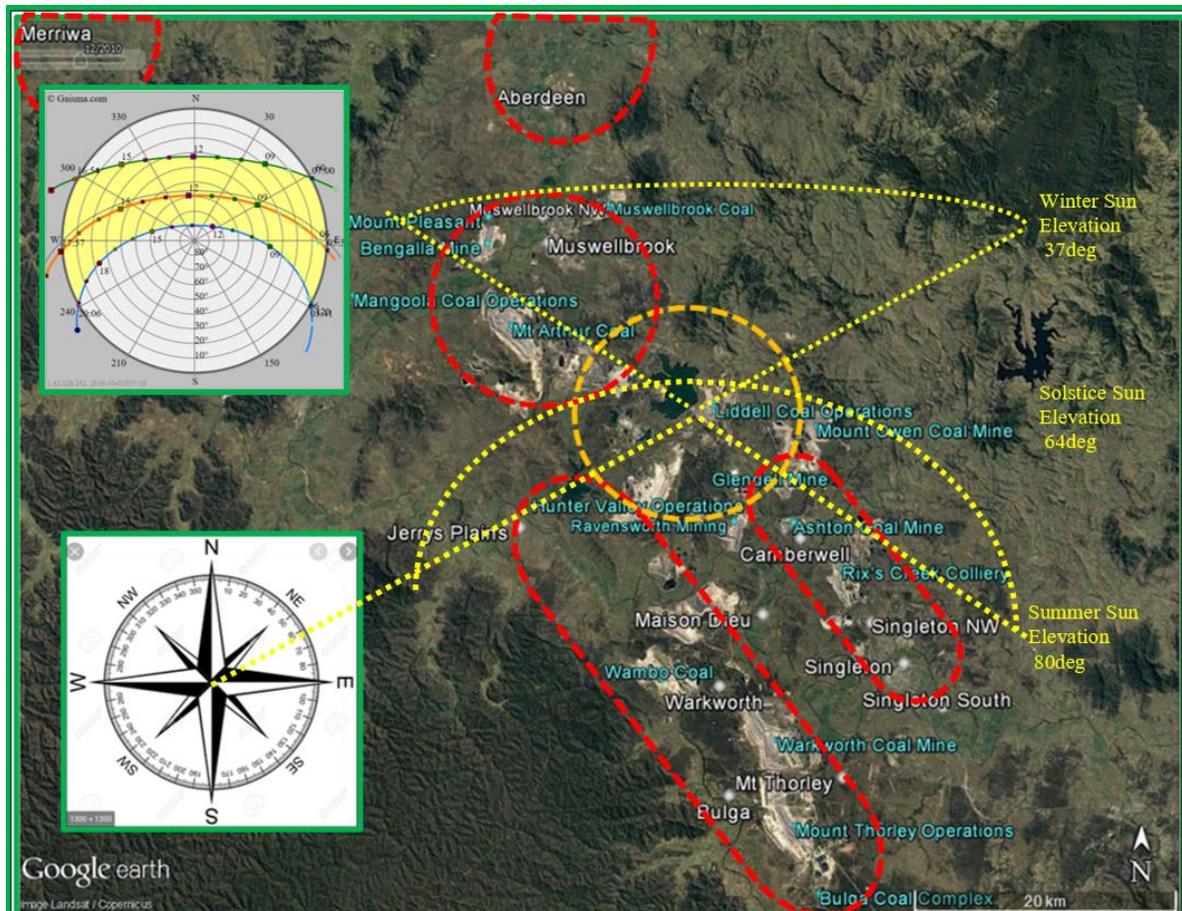
Wanton destruction of heritage buildings in non-mining areas eg. North Charlton Homestead, Gerale Homestead, Spinks residence, Martin's Wineshop ruins (1856), Hillside residence (1840s), Newport Homestead & Dairy.

Community Rehabilitation Mine Pollution Health Concerns

“SSHEG and Health Concerned Residents as “Near Neighbours to Open Cut Mines” are asking the Question: -

“Why after 10 years of Community detailing the observed Diseases impact of sudden exposure to Mine Air Pollution; three years NSW Health, CSIRO & ANSTO Research 2010 -2013; WHO Air Pollution & Disease Declarations Oct 2013; eight years Upper Hunter Mining Dialogue, Mines, EPA & OEH initiatives 2011- 2017; after all this combined effort; why are Singleton GP’s again reporting worsening Community Disease in 2019?”

SSHEG 10 Year Review concluded that:- **Application of Modern Technology & Science to Mine Pollution Dispersion containment within the Mine Lease provides options for future success. Attachment 7 SSHEG details a series of Mining Dialogue Project Proposals entitled “Coordinated Coal Mining Air Pollution Mitigation Controls, Options as WHO & NEPM Standards lower in the Hunter”. Display 2 - Mine Airborne Pollution Regions were identified.**



2010 & 2016 UHAQMN review Dec 2016, Illustration of the Six Air Pollution Expanses

“The Diurnal Variability, the Time of Day Air Drifting Patterns, Seasonal Weather Patterns, the changing Landscape of working Mine Voids, Overburden Mountains and their Orientation over 25year Mine cycles are critical elements to the Dispersion of Mining Industry Air Pollution containment changes. Mine Air Pollution should otherwise be contained within the Mine Lease boundaries and by any Buffer Zones provided.” (Attachment 7 Quote)

Develop Modern Dispersion Visualisation Real Time Displays and Dispersion Parameter Studies to reintroduce the Data Intelligence to the Movement of Mine Pollution from Sources to Dispersion, and to provide the basis for the development of Real Time Air Pollution Dispersion Characterisation Studies.

Rehabilitation Community Concerns

Upon Review, Mine Rehabilitation Concerns are more focused on what is left; as the ongoing 25year threat of the advancing Mines on their Villages, Locality facilities and Community Culture, Farming Enterprises and Homes, and any surviving Environs that established Residents Lifestyle in the first place.

Community sees Mine Rehabilitation relates to “all Mine owned Land Tenure” that Mines find it necessary to rely upon at gain approval and Operate Mines; clearly this includes Lease Land, Lease Buller Zone Land, and Acquisition Land and the like.

Actual Mine Lease Land is only the “Tip of the Iceberg”, and it is the “Neglect” and deterioration of these surrounding Lands of greatest Concern.

Once approved, Mine Lease Rehabilitation Concerns relate more directly to Active Mine Footprints as percentage of Mine Lease Area; then focusing upon resurfacing profiles, grasses, scrubs, trees, gullies. Drainage etc.

Mines can never replace the Hunter Valley lands, seepage areas, drains, creeks, brooks or river flats etc: try as hard as some have to prove they can!

Hunter Valley Farmers some with multiple Generational experience see the futile attempts to replicate the land.

One suggestion relates to reestablishing land Soil surface in a form of appropriate quality and depth, and with water retention qualities that are conducive to healthy grass, scrub and tree growth for each of the desired Rehabilitation Areas. Consider Farm Contour Slope water seepage design!

The sometimes-arid nature of the Hunter Valley, requires also the reestablishment of water seepage systems that replicate the slow release of water across the landscape throughout the soil depth, with seepage through damp and wet pockets, swamp areas etc.

SSHEG Previous Rehabilitation Proposals

SSHEG Submissions to Singleton Council “Local Strategic Planning Statement 2040” dated 10 May 2020 and “Operational Plan 2021-2022” dated 27 May 2020.

SSHEG Community Health & “Cockfighters Valley Precinct” Implementation in 2020

➤ **Reticulated Water & Sewerage at street Frontage a Community Health Necessity!**

Experience elsewhere in NSW indicates that Sewerage Infrastructure is an essential Service to overcome the Residents and Tourists Disease Risk from Waste Water Ground Transpiration Pits of Surface Spray Systems. The MTW VPA included funding for this along with Water Reticulation as a compensation relation to Mining.

SSHEG considers that the Bulga “Deferred Matter” Site with the inevitable leaching of Waste Water across other properties and affecting Wollombi Brook, and Water Well contamination, especially as Subdivision is proposed is a receipt for Disease.

Similar Sewerage Health Risk exists throughout the Cockfighters Valley Precinct from Broke along the Wollombi Brook to Jerrys Plains. Thus, SSHEG has previously detailed the concept of a centralised Water and Sewerage System on Mining land after Mining that serviced and relocates the existing unsatisfactory medium-term use of Singleton Township Water & Sewerage Processing Systems at “Whittingham” and also provided these Services across the Cockfighters Valley Precinct.

The Health Risk related to Rural Rainwater Tanks for Drinking, Cooking and washing is an issue for Bulga residents

➤ **Reticulated Water to Bulga Site**

“Council has committed to delivering the Bulga Water Supply Scheme, which will provide potable water to the Bulga village. At present, plans are progressing for the project and a 50% funding commitment has been secured from the NSW Government under the Restart NSW Fund. Community updates on the progress of the project will be provided. Funding has been approved from the Bulga Optimisation Voluntary Planning Agreement to engage consultants to commence detailed public design works at Bulga and Broke as part of the Villages Master Planning process”.

➤ **Reticulated Sewerage to Bulga Site**

*“At the time of writing this report, a **RETICULATED SEWERAGE SYSTEM** was not intended to be provided to the site. Existing residents use on-site sewerage management systems to service individual lots. Future development of the site would need to have sufficient available land area to accommodate on-site effluent dispersal”.*

SSHEG Community Health & “Cockfighters Valley Precinct” Implementation in 2020

NSW State, Regional, Local Shire Strategic Planning Vision 2040.
Address Integrated Water & Sewerage for Shire Villages?

“The Hunter Regional Plan is a regional strategic plan prepared under Section 3.3 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. Not only does this Statement help implement directions and actions from the Hunter Regional Plan at the local level, it’s also a mechanism for showing the region how the Singleton LGA will continue to establish itself in the region”.

1.1 The health and amenity of the community is protected

<p>2.1 Places are well planned and maximise access to infrastructure and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singleton Development Servicing Plan – Sewer • Hunter Water Development Servicing Plan – Sewer • Review of Singleton’s Urban Stormwater Drainage Systems: Final Report - April 2017 (Cardno Pty Ltd) • Singleton Development Servicing Plan – Water • Hunter Water Development Servicing Plan – Water • Singleton Integrated Water Cycle Management Plan • Housing Strategy (still to be developed) • Precinct Plans (still to be developed) • Singleton Local Contributions Plan (s7.11 & s7.12)
<p>2.2 The significance of heritage and cultural identity is embraced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singleton Council Rural Heritage Study - 2010

Provide safe and reliable water and sewer services

A key foundation for growth is the infrastructure to support that growth. Such infrastructure includes:

- Road and transport infrastructure;
- Sewer and water infrastructure;

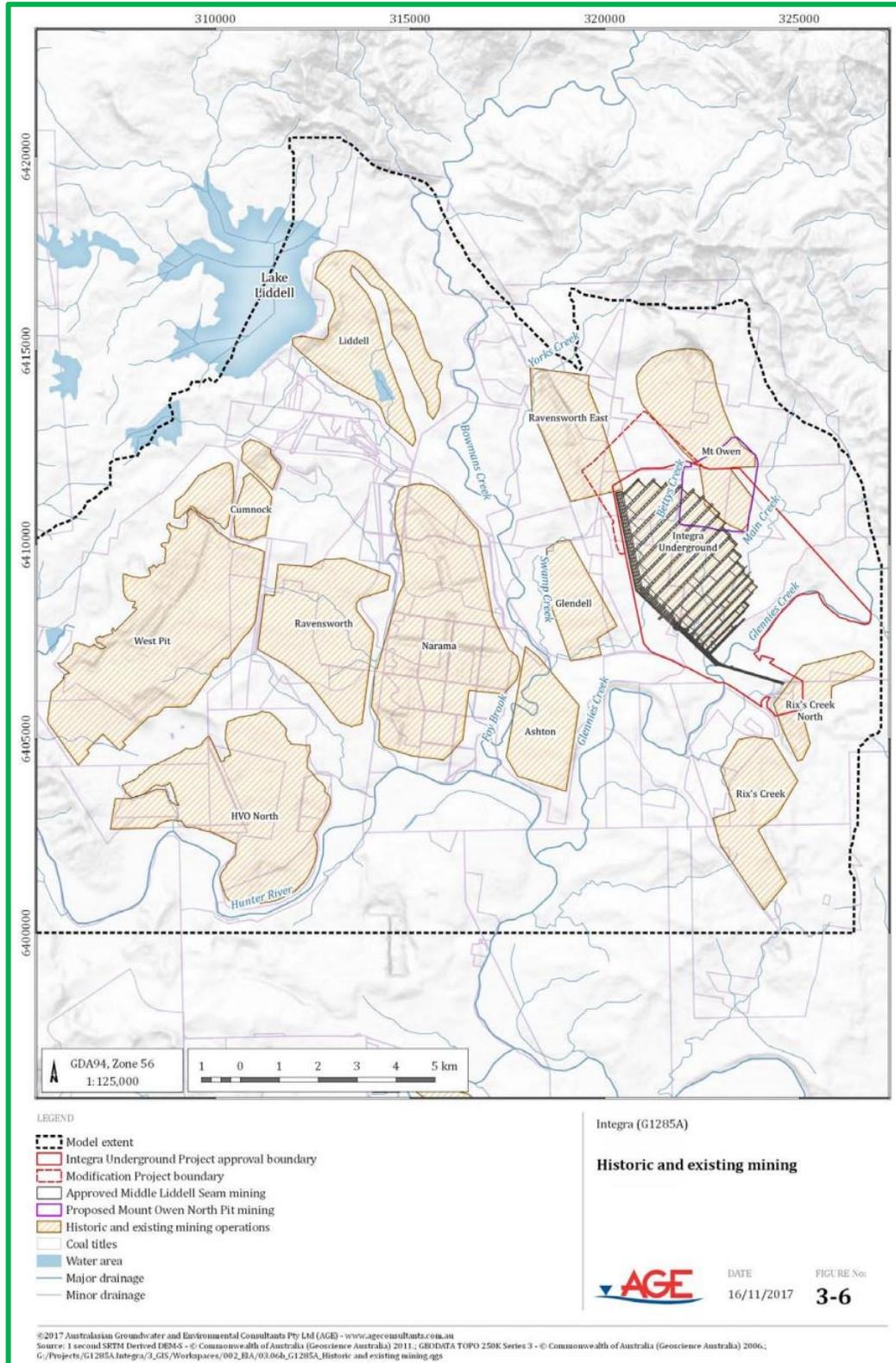
The Legacy Sewerage and Water Services across Hunter Valley dates from the predominately Agricultural days. By 2000 these Shire and Water Systems often located on Hunter River Flood prone lowlands are ill-suited for the Modern Integrated Residents Water, Waste Water, Sewerage Reticulation System.

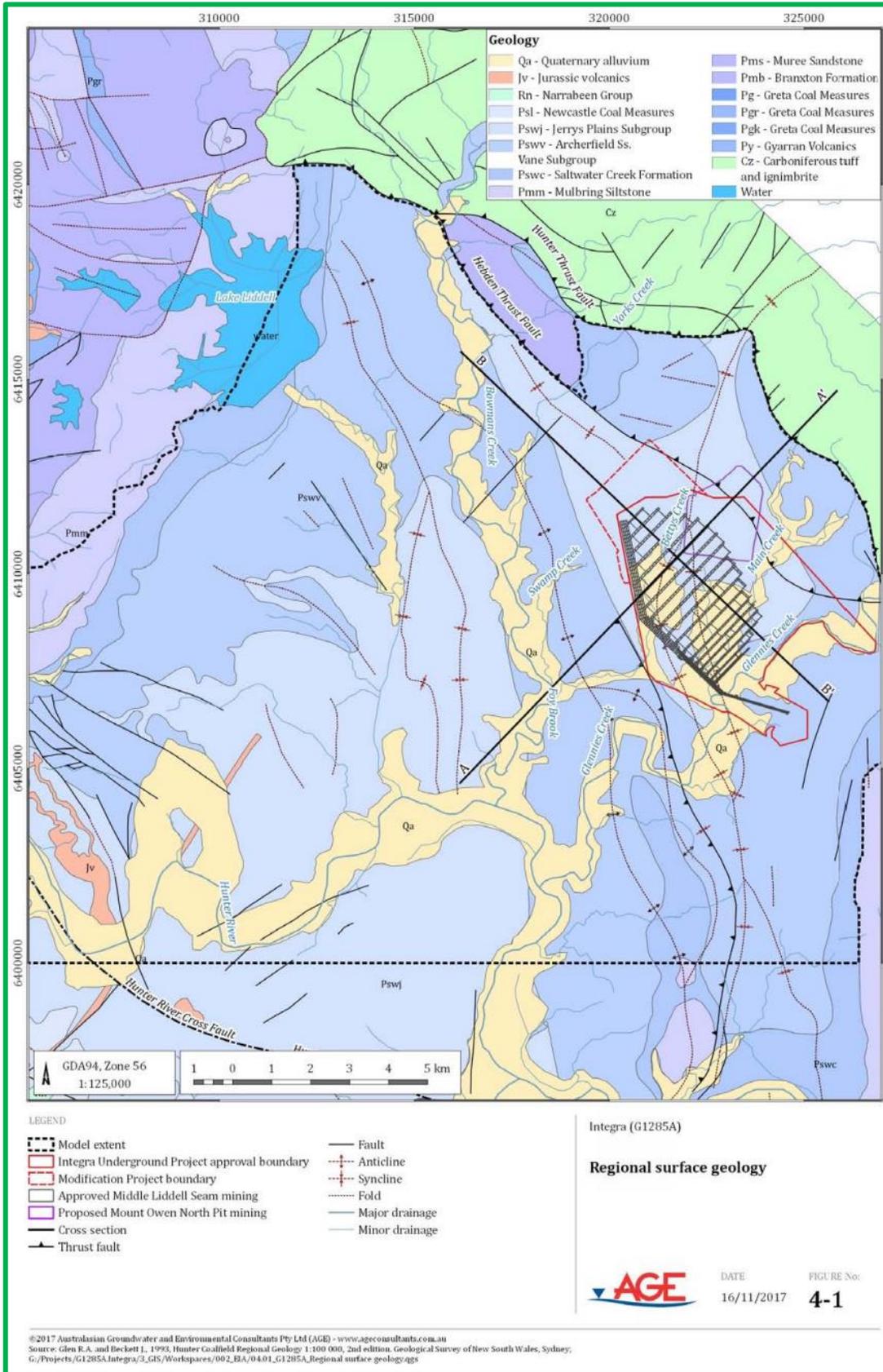
Experience elsewhere in NSW indicates that Sewerage Infrastructure is an essential Service to overcome the Residents and Tourists Disease Risk from Waste Water Ground Transpiration Pits or Surface Spray Systems. The MTW VPA for example included funding for this along with Water Reticulation as a compensation relation to Mining.

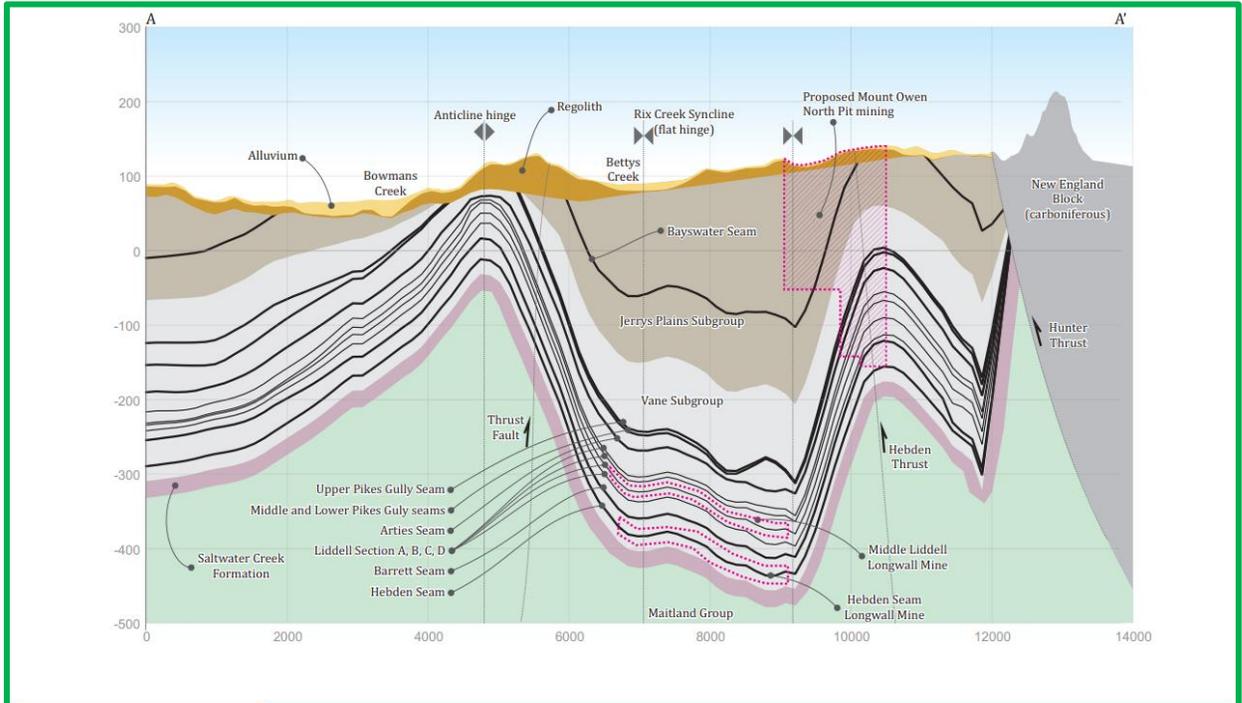
The Health Risk related to Rural Rainwater Tanks for Drinking, Cooking and bathing is an ongoing issue for BulgaR; with most Mining companies importing Fresh Water for their employees and some providing Rainwater Tank Services for Near Neighbours to Mines.



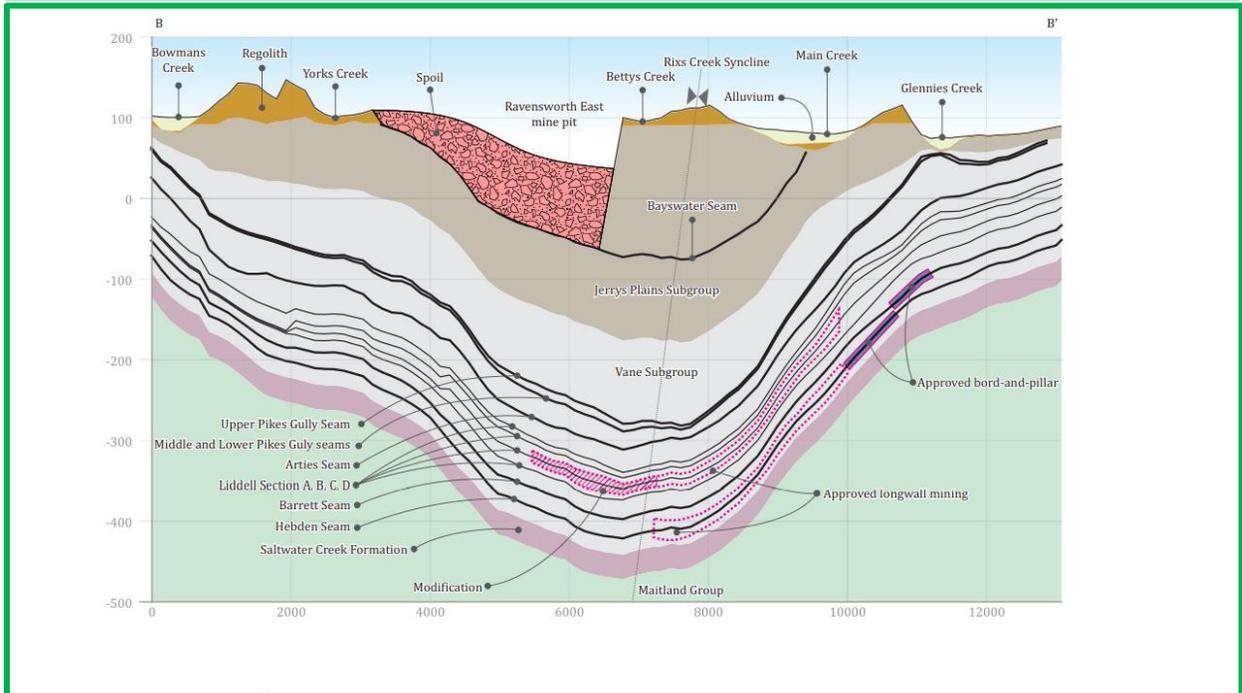
Water Impacts illustrated by Cross Sectional Profiles particularly as Mine Leases begin to merge and rely upon cross Lease water Bores etc,







Conceptualised south-west - north-east geological cross-section
Figure 4-2
 Integra (G1285A)



Conceptualised north-west - south-east geological cross-section
Figure 4-3
 Integra (G1285A)



SSHEG Review of Mining Dialogue Reports May 2015

6: Land management

Ideas for consideration by working groups and/or industry

Recommended idea	Priority	Why is the priority set this way?	Dialogue action or advocacy	Who should be involved?
Collation of existing baseline approvals – Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	High	Hasn't been done. Needed for future approvals and rehabilitation outcomes	Advocacy	Assist Division of Resources and Energy (DRE)
Gain agreement on presentation of spatial data	High	Hasn't been done. Needed for future approvals and rehabilitation outcomes	Advocacy	Role for UHMD
Prospective areas for future mining - offsets		Hasn't been done. Needed for future approvals and rehabilitation outcomes	Both	Mining companies, DRE
Rehabilitation policies guidelines models	Medium	Can use info from grazing trial etc.	Dialogue can be sounding board	DRE, Department of Primary Industries (DPI) and Dialogue
Feed into vision for what region looks like			Both	Broader community, Department of Planning and Environment (DPE), Dialogue, broader industry

G. Synoptic Plan - **SET HIGH** Priority

- Resource Confidentiality issues
- 30 year Plan Start trigger
- Final Landscape & Land use Plan

Community issue - **Surface Area Mining Exposed along Valley Air Drifting Pattern accentuates Cumulative Airborne Dust and Fumes.**

- **Backlog - Rehabilitation & Aerial Seeding**
- **Dust Storms & Rain Squalls**

SSHEG Review of Mining Dialogue Reports May 2015

This SSHEG Review covers the period from the first Mining Dialogue (MD) Workshops in July 2011 and the three subsequent Workshops in 2012, 2013 and 2014. Overall between 50 to 90 Participants contributed throughout this period.

This Tabular Review Summary examines the degree to which the four years of the Mining Dialogue have addressed SSHEG concerns. (Refer Appendix 1 SSHEG as outlined below.

Focus is on Mining Pollution Mitigation Priority Action	
SSHEG PRIORITIES v/s MINING DIALOGUE PRIORITIES	
No	SSHEG 2013 Review Top 10 Priority List
1	<p>“Independent Health Study” Nov 2009 SSHEG Submission - NSW Gov.</p> <p>Oct 2013 WHO Carcinogen Classifications Air Pollution, Particulates, Diesel Exhausts</p>
	<p>2011 Health Risk Assessment@ location & during Exploration Assessments (Held 2011)</p> <p>2010 NSW Planning Compliance Officers & Experts</p> <p>2013 NSW Environmental Health Reports released</p> <p>2013 Mine Health Impact Consultancy (Gloucester)</p> <p>2013 Particle Characterisation Study PM2.5 Air Quality Speciation (Held 2012)</p>
2	<p>2009 “Elimination of Mine Blasting Plumes into atmosphere” Dust, Fumes, Drifting Toxic Hot Gas Bubbles returning to Ground</p>
	<p>2011 NSW Health Expert Panel confirmed Toxicity (21 SE Qld Miners Hospitalised Kms away)</p> <p>2012 NSW Planning Best Practice (Colour) Blasting</p> <p>2015 NSW EPA Blast Fume Licence additions</p>
3	<p>2012 “Near Neighbours as Mine Occupationally Exposed” Underground Mine Air Quality Standards</p>
	<p>2012 Upper Hunter Air Quality Monitoring Network</p> <p>2013 MID Weather Forecasting</p> <p>2015 NSW EPA Bad Days Analysis KPI’s</p>
4	<p>2014 “Diesel Exhaust Pathways” Isodose Zones around Mines</p>
	<p>2014 MID Train Wagon Pollution Review</p> <p>2014 NSW EPA Newcastle Train Wagon Dust Study</p>
5	<p>2010 Biological Asthma Susceptibility & “Allergen Calendar”</p>
6	<p>2009 “Coal Fired Power Stations Stack Plume Gases targeting Toxic Fly Ash”</p>
	<p>2012 NO2 & SO2 Monitoring added to UHAQMN</p> <p>2014 MID Study Lead in Rainwater Tanks</p>
7	<p>2009 “Mining Noise Health Implications” Residents Night Sleep Disturbance</p>
	<p>2014 “CAR” Epidemiology Noise Disease Identified relates to Sleep Disturbances</p> <p>2012 NSW Planning Studies & INP Drafts</p>
8	<p>2009 Air Quality Human Disease Risk Guidance(Averaging Issue)</p>
	<p>1998 NEPM PM10 Standards @> 25,000 Population</p> <p>2015 Draft NEPM PM10 & PM2.5</p>
9	<p>2009 Hunter River Irrigation Water</p>
	<p>1995 Salinity Trading Scheme</p> <p>2012 MID Water Accounting Framework Studies</p>
10	<p>2009 Surface Land Rights against Mining</p>
	<p>2011 MID Synoptic Land Use Plan</p> <p>2015 NSW Planning Coexistence Debate #</p> <p>Refer Appendix 1 SSHEG Priority List 2014</p>

Green NSW EPA & DPE Actions: RED Mining Dialogue Action: BLUE NSW Health:

SSHEG Review of Mining Dialogue Reports May 2015

SSHEG MD Review Comments as follows:-

1. **Health Risk Assessments** – New Health Research Methods need to be developed for Health Study approaches for small Community Localities. **Held 2012**
 - Cumulative Health Impacts** – Air Quality Speciation Study **Held 2012**
 - _ Holistic Technical Investigation using Particulate Real Time Monitors (PM10, PM2.5 & PM1) and the collection of Airborne Particulates on special Filter Media.
 - _ Definitive Air Composition and Speciation Analysis, from which the Health Risk considerations may be evaluated for Short Term (15 Minute Exposures) leading to better targeted Pollution Mitigation Controls to safeguard the Health of the Community.
2. **Blast Plumes to cease** _ **NSW EPA Blast Licence additions regarding Fume**
 - _ **Best Practice to recognise “No Colour Health Risk”**
3. **“Near Neighbours”** _ **MD Weather Forecasting Impacting Dust & Operations**
 - _ **NSW EPA Bad Days Analysis KPI’s**
 - _ **NSW EPA DUST STOP Program & Audits**
4. **“Diesel Exhaust Pathways”** – Progress relies upon Air Drifting Patterns (& CCTV Studies) and Speciation Studies
 - _ **DPE Audits of MTW Trains**
5. **Allergen and Air Pollution** _ **Seasonal Asthma Calendar & Air Drifting**
6. **Power Station Stack Plumes** – Drifting Patterns of Stack Plumes (Thermoview)
 - _ **Fly Ash in Hunter Valley Brown Smog**
 - _ **Rainwater Tanks Fly Ash & OGM Impact**
7. **Mining Noise Health Risk**
 - _ **Residents Night Sleep Disturbance @ dB**
 - _ **Complaining Residents Mitigation Action**
 - _ **Mine Night Noise Roving Patrols**
8. **Air Quality Averaging Issue** _ **24 Hr Avg Met data hides Morning still Air**
 - _ **15 min Trigger for Mine Mitigation Action**
 - _ **“Data Averaging” distorts the Pollution Emission reporting; while at the same time “equating this” to Resident’s Minute to Minute Pollution Exposures and Disease Risks.**
 - _ **24Hr continuous Particulate Matter PM10 Realtime Monitors at around 76 locations are mostly under utilised for reducing Dust and Pollution Emissions,**
9. **Water** _ **Agricultural Use, Pokolbin Water System**
10. **Land Rights** _ **Quarantining of Near Neighbours and Village Properties leads to “One Mine Owner” with Leased Properties by stealth. Flawed Statistical Assessments for Acquisition Policy Financially Traps Rural Residents.**

SSHEG & Mining Dialogue YouTube Video

<https://youtu.be/0XCX9dw9yUQ>

SSHEG Member Carroll Russell “Near Neighbour

MTW Submission 2010 EIS

Rehabilitation - Appendix 1 Reference

12	Carol Russell	12.1 All potentially affected residences, including the second house on B & J Russell’s property, have not been included in the acoustic and air quality assessment reports.	Where there are several residences, acoustic and air quality assessments are typically undertaken at representative receiver locations potentially most exposed, as was the case for this assessment. For this assessment, the receptor locations assessed included residences on and around the Russell’s property, to the north-east of MTO. Air and noise dispersion contours presented in Appendices B and C of the SEE provide a picture of predicted noise and dust levels across the broader area, from which potential impacts on all nearby properties can be interpreted.
		12.2 Unable to verify that there will be zero to marginal changes to potential noise impacts from those previously assessed and approved, as it is difficult to interpret results for individual dwellings from the maps, and one dwelling has been omitted.	Tables 3.4 and 3.5 of the SEE provide a direct comparison of predicted noise levels from MTO (inclusive of the proposed modification) with those assessed and approved as part of the ERM (2002) SEE. These data demonstrate that there will be zero to marginal changes to potential noise impacts as a result of the proposed modification. Table 2.1 and Figure 3.1 in Appendix C provide co-ordinates and an aerial photograph which identify locations/ current ownership for each of the

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Submission by	Issue	Response
		dwellings assessed. Community members were able to make an appointment at the Coal & Allied shopfronts in Singleton or Muswellbrook to discuss this study and assessment results, and this opportunity is ongoing as part of Coal & Allied’s presence in the community. See response to Issue 12.1 regarding selection of assessment locations.
	12.3 Health impacts of air pollution.	This matter is discussed in Section 2.3.1 of this report.
	12.4 Basis for the statement that diversion of part of the Loders Creek catchment to the Doctors Creek catchment will restore part of the pre-mining catchment for Doctors Creek.	This statement was sourced from the review of water impacts report prepared for the proposed modification by water consultants JP Environmental (see Appendix D of the SEE), and was based on a comparison of the pre-mining (1975) landform/ catchment areas with current (2009) landform/ catchment areas.
	12.5 Potential impacts of changed flows in Doctors Creek and Loders Creek, e.g. impacts on cattle crossing patterns, flood levels, adequacy of upgrades to crossings and bridges, water quality, aquatic ecology and stream condition.	The proposed modification is not expected to result in any significant impacts to flows or stream conditions in Doctors Creek or Loders Creek due to the following. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The catchment areas are much smaller than their pre-mining extents as a result of mining activities, and this will still be the case if the proposed modification proceeds. Therefore, there will be no increase in received flow volumes at Doctors Creek or Loders Creek as a result of the proposed modification, beyond those received pre-mining. • The proposed diversion will restore part (approximately 75ha) of the pre-mining Doctors Creek catchment area. • Only a relatively small change in catchment areas is proposed, when viewed as a proportion of the total catchment sizes.

SSHEG Community Cultural Heritage Sense of Place Health Initiative in 2020

Submission by	Issue	Response
	12.6 The volume of runoff which will be diverted from the Loders Creek catchment to the Doctors Creek catchment has not been quantified.	Detailed analysis of runoff volumes was not considered necessary, due to the reasons outlined in the response to Issue 12.5, and due to there being no net change in runoff to the Hunter River.
	12.7 The statement that the original catchments will be restored once rehabilitation has been completed should be demonstrated, considering factors such as vegetation regime and landform.	This statement refers to the areal extent of the catchments.
	12.8 Objection is raised to the destruction of rehabilitation which was part of the 1995 mining consent. The respondent states that the rehabilitated areas, particularly the more mature trees, must be retained.	Extension into rehabilitated areas is an unavoidable consequence of the proposed modification. However, it is noted that parts of the rehabilitating areas are already approved for mining under DA 34/95, and the modification area will be progressively rehabilitated as mining is completed.
	12.9 The statement 'areas proposed to be impacted by the current proposal have low conservation value and are also unlikely to provide valuable fauna habitat, particularly for threatened species' is not a view shared by the local community.	This statement was based on the ecological investigation of the proposed modification. The treed rehabilitation was designed to provide shelter belts for cattle and is fragmented from an ecological perspective. Therefore it has low conservation value. Again, the modification area will be progressively rehabilitated as mining is completed.
	12.10 The vulnerable large eared pied bat recorded at MTO by ERM (1995) has not been addressed.	The treed shelter belts do not provide any significant habitat for the large eared pied bat. As no suitable roosting habitat for the large eared pied bat has been identified within the modification area, no specific impact assessment for this species is considered necessary.
	12.11 The SEE states that the rehabilitated land provides limited fauna habitat resources. This is to the discredit of the company whose rehabilitation practices should be meeting best practice and contradicts information in the referral document for the	The referral document for the Warkworth Mine Extension does not make any reference to rehabilitated areas within the modification area. The habitat values of the modification area were determined based on an

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Submission by	Issue	Response
	Warkworth Mine Extension. The latter argues that nearby rehabilitated areas provide mature trees which will soon be producing blossom resources for endangered and vulnerable fauna and the loss of fauna foraging habitat is being replaced by the rehabilitation and revegetation of forest and woodland throughout the Warkworth Mining Leases and other mines in the region. The respondent also states that the rehabilitated areas are capable of providing shelter for cattle and native fauna.	ecological investigation undertaken for the proposed modification. Rehabilitation is, and will continue to be, undertaken in consultation with relevant government agencies and stakeholders and in accordance with the MOP. Ongoing monitoring and maintenance of rehabilitation is undertaken in accordance with Coal & Allied's ISO 14001 certified EMS to ensure the success of rehabilitation efforts.
	12.12 There has been insufficient ecological analysis, and the impact of removing mature rehabilitation on the overall revegetation of the Valley should be assessed.	The ecological impacts of the proposed modification have been assessed in the SEE, and reviewed by the relevant government authority, i.e. DECCW, which did not raise any concerns. The modification area will be progressively rehabilitated as mining is completed, and the proposed modification will not interfere with rehabilitation activities occurring elsewhere in the Hunter Valley.
	12.13 The mining area should be rehabilitated post-mining to create woodland and grassland with at least an equivalent amount of fauna habitat.	The proposed modification does not involve any changes to the approved rehabilitation strategy.
	12.14 The respondent's bore is closer to the AGN expansion than those identified in the SEE, and has not been addressed. Further impact assessment is warranted with respect to aquifer water quality.	Section 3.5.2 and Appendix D of the SEE indicate that the proposed modification is expected to have minimal impact on groundwater quality and alluvial aquifers. Water supply bores, including those at the current extraction zone around the Hunter River, are not expected to be impacted. The proposed ongoing monitoring of groundwater quality and levels will enable identification of any departures from predicted trends.

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Community Member Concerns UHAQMN Representative

Appendix 2 - 22 November 2018

- ✓ Develop Pollution Mitigation Strategies to address the Community Representative Report:-
 - “ Air Quality and living with coal mines: insights from the Bulga community”
 - Mr Krey the Community Member of Upper Hunter Air Quality Advisory Committee reported in the 22nd November 2018 meeting:
 - The main objective of air quality management is to protect human health and it is a basic human right to breathe clean air and live in a healthy environment.
 - Coal mining is the main source of air particles in NSW. PM10 levels increased at most Upper Hunter sites during the past three years. Annual PM2.5 is consistently above the benchmark in Muswellbrook and is nearing the benchmark in Singleton.
 - Mines seem unwilling to accept responsibility for Hunter air quality, Local government should be more vocal in raising concerns about air quality. State government is not trusted to regulate air quality. The Upper Hunter Mining Dialogue has not produced results. OEH’s categorisation of air quality is misleading because there is no safe level of particulate matter.
 - Mr Krey suggested that the committee be more active in making recommendations on how to reduce air pollution in the Hunter Valley. He suggested debating and making recommendations on the following issues:
 - Local EPA compliance officers.
 - Using drones for mine surveillance.
 - Mine and power station expansion.
 - Complaint responses.
 - Involvement of mining representatives to recommend ways to reduce pollution.
 - Increased mine **rehabilitation**.
 - Back-filling mine voids.

Days above benchmark concentrations

There were 29 days over the PM₁₀ benchmark in winter 2018, with sites closer to mines recording the highest number of days. There were two days over the PM_{2.5} benchmark in winter 2018.

Table 1 Number of days above the relevant national benchmarks – winter 2018

Station type*	Station	PM ₁₀ daily (50 µg/m ³ benchmark)	PM _{2.5} daily (25 µg/m ³ benchmark)	SO ₂ hourly (20 ppb benchmark)	NO ₂ daily (8 ppb benchmark)	NO _x hourly (12 ppb benchmark)
Population centre	Aberdeen	0	-	-	-	-
Population centre	Muswellbrook	4	2	0	0	0
Population centre	Singleton	3	0	0	0	0
Smaller community	Bulga	1	-	-	-	-
Smaller community	Camberwell	19	0	-	-	-
Smaller community	Jerrys Plains	0	-	-	-	-
Smaller community	Maison Dieu	9	-	-	-	-
Smaller community	Warkworth	1	-	-	-	-
Smaller community	Wybong	2	-	-	-	-
Diagnostic	Mount Thorley	15	-	-	-	-
Diagnostic	Muswellbrook NW	1	-	-	-	-
Diagnostic	Singleton NW	6	-	-	-	-
Background	Merrima	1	-	-	-	-
Background	Singleton South	3	-	-	-	-

µg/m³ = microgramme per cubic metre and ppb = parts per hundred million by volume (i.e. parts of pollutant per hundred million parts of air)
- not monitored * For explanation refer to the end of the report Definitions: Upper Hunter monitoring station types

There was 13 days over the PM₁₀ benchmark in autumn 2019, with all sites recording days over the benchmark. There were no days over the PM_{2.5} benchmark in autumn 2019.

Table 1 Number of days above the relevant national benchmarks – autumn 2019

Station type*	Station	PM ₁₀ daily (50 µg/m ³ benchmark)	PM _{2.5} daily (25 µg/m ³ benchmark)	SO ₂ hourly (20 ppb benchmark)	NO ₂ daily (8 ppb benchmark)	NO _x hourly (12 ppb benchmark)
Population centre	Aberdeen	2	-	-	-	-
Population centre	Muswellbrook	3	0	0	0	0
Population centre	Singleton	2	0	0	0	0
Smaller community	Bulga	2	-	-	-	-
Smaller community	Camberwell	8	0	-	-	-
Smaller community	Jerrys Plains	2	-	-	-	-
Smaller community	Maison Dieu	3	-	-	-	-
Smaller community	Warkworth	4	-	-	-	-
Smaller community	Wybong	2	-	-	-	-
Diagnostic	Mount Thorley	10	-	-	-	-
Diagnostic	Muswellbrook NW	3	-	-	-	-
Diagnostic	Singleton NW	5	-	-	-	-
Background	Merrima	3	-	-	-	-
Background	Singleton South	4	-	-	-	-

µg/m³ = microgramme per cubic metre and ppb = parts per hundred million by volume (i.e. parts of pollutant per hundred million parts of air)
- not monitored * For explanation refer to the end of the report Definitions: Upper Hunter monitoring station types

Community Concerns Explained YouTube Video Link

<https://youtu.be/x7gvaT5HNhY>

Warkworth Sands Community YouTube Video Link

<https://youtu.be/zz-Q34GFoFc>

SSHEG “Sense of Place” Health Impact Review dating back to the 1980’s of the Five Mines along the Wollombi Brook and Hunter River Environs focused on Cultural Heritage Community Impacts as recorded in Aboriginal, Colonial, Convict, Immigrant and Industrial Studies, EIS, Reports etc; this suggests that at the least Local Environment Protection (LEP +) across this Precinct has been forsaken in the interest of Coal Mining.

To bridge the Community Cultural Heritage Expectations Gap, SSHEG are foreshadowing that it remains incumbent now on the likeminded Family Groups with Cultural Heritage connectivity to these lands to rebalance this current Understanding. This especially applies to Mine Lands and their Rehabilitation.

Further, many Mine Conditions of Consent, Approval Commitments and Undertakings rely upon Federal and NSW Governance Policies and actions, which create the atmosphere in which these Rehabilitation Reforms currently under review will apply.

In anticipation of a favourable response

Dr Neville Hodkinson PhD

Singleton Shire Healthy Environment Group

Attachments

- Attachment 1 SSHEG “*NSW Rehabilitation Reform Program*”
16 February 2018
- Attachment 2 SSHEG “*Social Impact Assessments in NSW Dec 2016*”
3 March 2017
- Attachment 3 Mining Dialogue Project Proposal – Tourism Hub
“*State Significant Conservation Area – Cockfighters Valley Precinct*”. 17 March 2019
- Attachment 4 Mining Dialogue Project Proposal
“*Coordinated Coal Mining Pollution Mitigation Controls, Options as WHO & NEPM Standards lower in the Hunter*”. Mar – Sept 2019
- Attachment 5 “*Ancestral Heritage Significance of Patricks Plains NTH#8*” Bulga Tourism Hub 24 October 2018
- Attachment 6 SSHEG “*Glendell Mine Ravensworth Estate Obstacle*”
20 January 2020
- Attachment 7 Mining Dialogue Project Proposal
“*Coordinated Coal Mining Pollution Mitigation Controls, Options as WHO & NEPM Standards lower in the Hunter*”. Mar – Sept 2019
- Attachment 8 Mining Dialogue Project Proposal – Tourism Hub
“*State Significant Conservation Area – Cockfighters Valley Precinct*”. 17 March 2019
- Attachment 4a SSHEG “*Air Quality & Community Health 10 Year Review 2008 – 2018*” 10 March 2020 & “*10 Year Review UHAQMN Proposal 2019*” 18 Oct 2019

public consultation draft

Mining Amendment (Standard Conditions of Mining Leases—Rehabilitation) Regulation 2020 [NSW]
Schedule 1 Amendment of Mining Regulation 2016

6 Lease holder to prepare rehabilitation management plan for large mine

- (1) The lease holder must prepare a rehabilitation management plan for the mining area relating to a large mine—
 - (a) if, on the relevant date, the security deposit required under the mining lease is more than the prescribed minimum deposit—
 - (i) within 30 days after that date, or
 - (ii) if an authorised period applies—within the authorised period after that date, and
 - (b) if, on the relevant date, the security deposit for the mining lease is not more than the amount of the prescribed minimum deposit but becomes so on a later date—
 - (i) before the first disturbance of the surface of the mining area by activities under the mining lease that occurs on or after that later date, or
 - (ii) if an authorised period applies—before the first disturbance of the surface of the mining area by those activities that occurs within the authorised period after that later date, and
 - (c) whenever directed in writing to do so by the Secretary—in accordance with the direction.
- (2) The lease holder must prepare a rehabilitation management plan in the form and way approved by the Secretary.
- (3) The lease holder must ensure that a rehabilitation management plan includes the approved or, if not yet approved, the proposed—
 - (a) rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria, and
 - (b) final landform and rehabilitation plan.
- (4) The lease holder must amend the prepared rehabilitation management plan (the *plan*)—
 - (a) to substitute the approved rehabilitation objectives, rehabilitation completion criteria or final landform and rehabilitation plan for the superseded version of the same, and to update the plan as a consequence—within 30 days after the document is approved, and
 - (b) to update the plan as a consequence of an amendment made under clause 9 to the approved rehabilitation objectives, rehabilitation completion criteria or final landform and rehabilitation plan—within 30 days after the amendment is made in accordance with clause 9, and
 - (c) to update the plan to reflect any changes to the risk control measures in the plan, that are identified in a rehabilitation risk assessment—as soon as practicable after the rehabilitation risk assessment is conducted, and
 - (d) whenever directed in writing to do so by the Secretary—in accordance with the direction.
- (5) The lease holder must implement the prepared rehabilitation management plan and must do so in accordance with the timeframes for implementation specified in the forward program.
- (6) The lease holder must make the prepared rehabilitation management plan publicly available within 14 days after its preparation and, if later amended, within 14 days after its amendment, by—
 - (a) publishing it on its website in a prominent position, or

SSHEG Presentation at MTW CCC Meeting 24 August 2020

MTW Mine *"Conditions of Consent"* Nov 2015

#1

Historic Heritage Provisions

- ❖ **CCC as Community Forum??**
- ❖ **5 Years wait for Historic Heritage**
- ❖ **CHAG provisions by Yancoal
- Commitment lacking**
- ❖ **Bulga Milbrodale Progress Association
Community Heritage Group Funding??**
- ❖ **Bulga Public School 1879 -Tourism Hub
BMPA now Crown Lands Managers**
- ❖ **DPIE, Yancoal & Singleton Council
unable to release Community Funding**
- ❖ **Reminds us of "Deed of Agreement"**
- ❖ **Land Protection in Perpetuity Action?
Inaction to later rescind??**
- ❖ ***"Conditions of Consent"* - as
- *Community Compliance Complaint***

APPENDIX I. CADASTRAL MAPS OF EACH LOCAL COUNCIL AREA, SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTIES ESTABLISHED BEFORE THE 1850's in Hunter Valley. E. Higgingbottom & Associates

1820 – 1860 Patrick Plains Properties of Hunter Valley

AACo Grant 312,298 acres

Liverpool Plains

AACo Grant 249,600 acres

Beyond the Limits of Local

