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16 December 2021

Joe Fittell
Team Leader - Resource Assessments
Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE)

Dear Joe,

**Glendell Continued Operations Project (GCOP) – Response to Heritage Peer Review Report by Hector
Abrahams Architects**

With reference to your Request for Additional Information in relation to the Hector Abrahams Architects heritage peer review report (30 November 2021 Version V1.5) dated 30 November 2021, please find attached Glendell's response to key statements. Also attached to this letter is comment by Glendell's heritage consultant Lucas Stapleton Johnson.

Please contact the undersigned should you wish to discuss any aspects of this response further.

Yours sincerely,



Shane Scott
Coal Assets Australia, GLENCORE
M: +61 400 500 277
E: shane.scott@glencore.com.au

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Glendell Response to Hector Abrahams Architects Report

Point	Hector Abrahams Architects Statement / Recommendation	Glendell Response
8	Comments on Aboriginal Heritage Significance:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historical record shows that the Ravensworth Estate was a location of significant conflict between Aboriginal people and Europeans. These events had implications beyond the local area, including the occasioning of mounted military police being sent to the area and the trial of Lieutenant Nathaniel Lowe, the first instance of a military officer being tried for actions against Aboriginal people.¹ 	<p>The comprehensive historical research and analysis completed by Dr Mark Dunn on interactions between Aboriginal people and early settlers within and around Ravensworth Estate and more broadly the upper Hunter Valley in the mid 1820s is documented in ‘Ravensworth Contact History’ (July 2020). It is important to note that the Ravensworth Estate was only one of the estates and farm sites at which encounters occurred, with there being no central place of conflict but rather a series of clashes across the region that coincided with European settlement. In the period between 1824 and 1827, multiple attacks and raids were recorded across the entire length of the Hunter Valley from Maitland to Gostwyck in the lower valley, around Singleton and all the way to Denman and near Scone.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These events should be understood in the context of wider conflict within the Hunter and beyond. The estate was one of the venues for a number of attacks and reprisal killings that occurred throughout the Hunter region in this period. Some details of the wider conflict are described in the <i>Heritage Assessment and Statement of Significance – Ravensworth Estate</i>, prepared by Lucas Stapleton Johnson (pp. 29-37) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to particular events within the Ravensworth Estate and events that followed directly from them, the estate has a wider significance than the immediate local area that encompasses the Hunter region and the justice system of the colony. These events, specifically, are: the killing and wounding of Bowman’s employees by Aboriginal people; the murder of an Aboriginal man suspected of involvement in the wounding of Bowman’s men (within a mile of the original Bowman homestead); the murder of another Aboriginal man, Jackey-Jackey (at Willis Plains), after his alleged involvement in the killing of Bowman’s men; and the subsequent trial of Lieutenant Nathaniel Lowe. The historical value of Ravensworth Estate is important to the whole of 	

¹ Lucas Stapleton Johnson, *Heritage Assessment and Statement of Significance – Ravensworth Estate*, November 2019, pp. 29-37.

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	<p>New South Wales and the Estate is likely, in our view, to meet the threshold for State heritage significance for its historical heritage value.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 1826 – five European fence workers at Ravensworth ambushed by Aboriginal attackers (none were injured) – location unknown
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notwithstanding the knowledge about killings having taken place on the Estate and the ceremony held near York Creek close to the homestead (1970s), Native Title standards of evidence for establishing an unbroken connection to a specific place are not required in an assessment of social or historical significance under the Heritage Act. 	<p>Whilst it is acknowledged that the conflicts that occurred at Ravensworth Estate, and elsewhere in that vicinity, were both tragic, and of high significance to the local Aboriginal population, the research clearly shows that the conflicts around Ravensworth were no more significant than those that occurred elsewhere across the Hunter valley, or across the State. Other conflicts recorded on the Hawkesbury, at Bathurst and further west were similarly of high significance to the local Aboriginal communities that were directly affected. However, from the perspective of identifying the level of significance of Ravensworth Homestead, these events are not unique or confined to the Ravensworth Estate and therefore do not greatly elevate the historical significance of the Ravensworth Homestead in terms of rarity.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statements in the report prepared by Tocomwall for the Plains Clan of the Wonnarua People (PCWP) dated 25 June 2020 contribute to an understanding of social significance. Testimony from people such as Aunty Barb Foot (p. 89), the heads of Family of the PCWP (p. 91), Scott Franks (p. 49) and Maria Stocks (pp. 51 and 86) are sufficient to establish that there is social value attached to this specific bounded place of the Ravensworth Estate for at least some Wonnarua people. That specific references to the specific parcel of land are limited (though not absent) does not diminish this social significance. The Tocomwall report gives a clear understanding of the spiritual significance of the broader landscape, which is intertwined with the social significance of this specific place. The social significance of the place for the PCWP is well-established. 	<p>The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) completed by Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management (ACHM) for the Project consulted with 32 Registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs), of which the PCWP were one of these RAPs.</p> <p>The relationship between Aboriginal people and the Ravensworth Homestead was questioned and raised with the RAPs (excluding the PCWP who completed their own Values Report) during consultation undertaken for the preparation of the ACHAR and was not shown to be of significance. Some people identified that the Homestead Complex was a symbol of the period of British colonial settlement and the loss of their traditional lands. However, none of the RAPs had any direct knowledge of their ancestors having a direct association with the Ravensworth Estate.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tocomwall report also notes that the place has aesthetic value, research potential/scientific value and is both rare and representative for its research 	

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potential value, from the perspective of the Wonnarua people (Tocomwall pp. 57-8, 91-3). The place is noted in the Lucas Stapleton Johnston assessment as having “moderate to high potential for retaining physical evidence of the history of use of the land by the Wonnarua people,” (p. 346).

The PCWP have identified that they have a cultural connection to the local landscape, in particular the Glennies Creek catchment, which is outside the Project Area, and to a lesser extent the Bowmans Creek catchment within which Ravensworth Estate and the Project are situated. While there is clear evidence of use by Wonnarua people of Bowmans Creek and the Ravensworth Estate lands, there is no evidence that this connection was any more significant than other areas within Wonnarua Country. The report prepared by Tocomwall for the PCWP includes evidence of a connection to Glennies Creek but there is no anecdotal evidence at all in the report regarding the special significance of the Ravensworth Estate and the general Project Area in terms of pre-European settlement use. While the broader connection to the landscape is undoubted, this does not elevate the significance of this particular site in terms of cultural heritage or archaeological significance. Draper (Anthropology Report on PCWP Cultural Values, June 2020) also identifies the Ravensworth Homestead as a symbolic reminder of the conflicts that occurred between settlers and Aboriginal ancestors in the vicinity.

An Aboriginal archaeological impact assessment (scientific values) was completed by OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) comprising an archaeological survey and test excavation program involving the Project RAPs and Knowledge Holders. A key finding from this work was that the Project Area landscape has undergone a high level of general disturbance from soil loss associated with historic land practices including clearing and grazing, which has compromised the archaeological deposits.

Specifically, archaeological test excavation included excavating 24 test units (50 cm x 50 cm) in four discrete transects to the west of the Ravensworth Homestead within the same landform as that occupied by the homestead. In total, six square metres were excavated to culturally sterile soils with the

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		<p>result that no Aboriginal objects were recorded. In addition, no items of historic heritage significance were recorded. This indicated to OzArk that, in the area investigated, there is no physical evidence of pre-colonial Aboriginal occupation at the location of the homestead and that there is no archaeological evidence of colonial interaction with Aboriginal people. The investigation by OzArk therefore indicates that the environ of the homestead offers little research potential in terms of tangible Aboriginal cultural heritage and that the landform within which the homestead is located has low archaeological values in terms of being able to provide further information on traditional or early colonial Aboriginal culture.</p> <p>It should be noted that the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) developed for the Project (and in consultation with RAPs) will include processes and measures to manage 'Unexpected Finds', and will include specific measures to be undertaken in the event of an unknown burial being identified.</p>
11	<p>Comments on Heritage Significance of Ravensworth Homestead:</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The detailed statement of significance identifies the historical values of the site as being of local significance. Due to particular events within and associated with the Ravensworth Estate, specifically: the attacks on Bowman's employees; the murder of an Aboriginal man suspected of involvement in the wounding of Bowman's men (within a mile of the original Bowman homestead); the murder of another Aboriginal man, Jackey-Jackey, (at Willis Plains) after his alleged involvement in an attack on Bowman's men; and the subsequent trial of Lieutenant Nathaniel Lowe, the historical value of Ravensworth Estate is important to the whole of New South Wales and the Estate is likely to meet the threshold for State heritage significance for its historical heritage value. Although these events did not occur at the homestead itself, the homestead should be understood as part of the estate. 	<p>Refer response to Point 8 above.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is noted that the land has a “high potential” for retaining physical evidence of the history of use of the land by the Wonnarua people, “although evidence examined thus far indicates that many sites have low scientific significance”². The high potential merits significance at a high level. 	<p>As noted above, archaeological test excavation undertaken by OzArk included excavating six square metres to the west of the Ravensworth Homestead within the same landform as that occupied by the homestead. The result of this investigation was that no Aboriginal objects were recorded and that only insignificant historic items (glass and ceramic fragments) were noted.</p> <p>Across the wider area investigated by OzArk for the Glendell Continued Operations Project, the data indicates that the landforms surrounding the Ravensworth Homestead display a low artefact density; both in surface and subsurface contexts. The data is interpreted to indicate that past use of the area was limited to sporadic and/or short-term visitations where primary reduction of stone tools was not taking place. While there is evidence in the area of tool maintenance and localised knapping events, the overwhelming impression is that the Yorks Creek catchment was not used for extended camping events and that people must have moved into the area from larger and more complex base camps that were located outside of the area, possibly in association with the Hunter River.</p> <p>This indicated to OzArk that the landforms surrounding the Ravensworth Homestead have low archaeological values in terms of being able to provide further information on traditional or early colonial Aboriginal culture.</p>
	<p>Note: Comments on table contained in peer review report provided at end</p>	
	<p>Summary Remarks</p>	
<p>14</p>	<p>Whilst we are not competent to assess the validity of the economic imperative argument to mine the coal deposits under the Homestead, we join with the</p>	<p>LSJ provide further opinion attached to this letter on whether the proposal will create a precedent that will potentially impact other Hunter Valley estate</p>

² Lucas Stapleton Johnson and Partners, *Heritage Analysis and Statement of Significance: Ravensworth Estate, Singleton, NSW: 346.*

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	<p>assessment of LSJ in affirming this would be a non-preservation of the place. We add to this the impact the loss of the integrity of the estate, plus the new matter of the creation of a precedent which will impact potentially the other Hunter Valley estate houses is named in Appendix C.</p>	<p>houses. In LSJs view, such decisions would not automatically occur with any future proposal to relocate heritage buildings needing to be based on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. that there is something of heritage value worth moving; b. each proposal would need to be assessed on its merits; c. any relocation proposal would need to be supported by extensive documentation including analysis of significance, move methodology and comprehensive assessment. <p>Further, not all the estate’s identified in Appendix C of the peer review report have the same degree of existing impact from mining operations or restrictions in terms of existing or future use.</p>
<p>15</p>	<p>Of the two relocation proposals, the tabulation shows that the intact move to Ravensworth farm better preserves many more aspects of significance than the rebuilding at Broke.</p> <p>The relocation to Ravensworth farm has been envisaged and explained in a high level of detail and technical logistics. It is an impressive and costly commitment to the homestead group.</p> <p>The weakness of this proposal is that it imagines, after the mine has closed, establishment of a private homestead dwelling at the centre of a viable pastoral landholding. This is unlikely to be viable for, firstly, the EIS Economic evaluation is very doubtful of the viability of pastoral use for the land, both historically and in the future.</p> <p>Further, Ravensworth was not designed as a country homestead, but rather to accommodate a live-in manager of a large pastoral enterprise with occasional periods of residence by the owner in one part of it. Only modest changes are required to make it viable as offices for the continuing operations. Whilst the current proposal suggests further minor changes to the Homestead to make it</p>	<p>During mining, the relocated Ravensworth Homestead at the Ravensworth Farm site will be used by Glencore as an administration and training facility. After mining, the Ravensworth Homestead could return to use as a farmstead with an attached landholding or an alternate use that suits future land use and interest in the area.</p> <p>We note the peer reviewer’s concerns regarding the viability of a pastoral enterprise post-mining. Throughout the mine life, Glencore will continue to identify and assess post-mining uses for the relocated Ravensworth Homestead in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including the viability of a pastoral landholding, whilst having regard to future needs and interest in the area along with NSW regional land use planning policy.</p> <p>Further we also note the peer reviewer’s concerns in relation to the loss of heritage values associated with modifications required to make the Homestead a modern dwelling. LSJ provide further opinion on the impact on</p>

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	<p>suitable as a residence, in our view this part of the proposal only meets the standards of an occupant of antiquarian disposition. Likely requirements for a viable homestead would be for a quite different and not compatible standard of accommodation, based on open plan kitchen/dining/living facing north and multiple bathrooms. Lastly, the future setting of the homestead is not amenable. In the estimation of the EIS, the future setting will be a post mining landscape having some new industrial use taking advantage of the industrial scale infrastructure which is in place.</p> <p>So, to overcome this weakness in viability, to better mitigate the impact on heritage values, a long-term use should be sought that has a viability outside of pastoral economics and doesn't have to meet standards of large private dwellings.</p> <p>It is recommended that an investigation be undertaken to identify more suitable future land uses.</p>	<p>heritage values of any future alterations to meet contemporary living requirements in the attached letter. In summary, LSJ are of the view that only minor changes would be required to the Main House and Kitchen Wing in order to accommodate kitchen, dining and living areas, and that these adaptation works could be achieved without disrupting the principal aspects of the aesthetic significance of the place.</p>
<p>18</p>	<p>Large land holdings are historically common in the Hunter, but currently rare. Long term retention of the large land ownership holding for the Ravensworth Estate provides an opportunity for broader interpretation and broader engagement with the public through other uses than pastoral.</p> <p>In particular, a larger holding provides a broader opportunity for engagement with Indigenous people and the cultural values they ascribe so wholly to the landscape at large. The process of reconstructing so much of the landscape is a likely fertile opportunity for involvement by those stakeholders.</p> <p>In light of this, future retention of the landholdings by one owner would be a positive impact and is encouraged.</p>	<p>Glencore has acquired a considerable amount of the original Ravensworth Estate ("10,000 acres") for mining purposes and as part of buffer land required for its mining operations in the greater Ravensworth area. As part of post-mining planning and usage, Glencore will identify and assess options that maintain unification of the landholding under one owner where practical and economically viable to do so.</p>
<p>19</p>	<p>Another further mitigation would be to commence now the processes for deciding on the future of the Homestead and the Estate lands. The current proposal is for the future of the place post mining to be planned five years before the closure of the mine. This process should be started much sooner and allowed more time to reach its conclusion.</p>	<p>Throughout the mine life, Glencore will continue to identify and assess post-mining uses for the relocated Ravensworth Homestead in consultation with relevant stakeholders, whilst having regard to future needs and interest in the area along with NSW regional land use planning policy.</p>

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<p>20</p>	<p>At a more detailed level the following mitigations relate specifically to the homestead relocation to the Ravensworth Farm site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Involvement of trades and trade education in the conservation works in such a way as to benefit the competencies in the Hunter Valley for a generation. 	<p>Relocation of the Ravensworth Homestead will require the involvement of specialist heritage trades, such as stonemasons and carpenters, that use traditional construction methods. Glencore will consider trade-education opportunities and initiatives offered by specialist heritage contractors (such as traineeships and apprenticeships) as part of the tendering for the relocation works.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Reopening of a viable Ravensworth sandstone quarry to the benefit of conservation of the many buildings made of this material in the Hunter valley 	<p>It is not proposed to open a sandstone quarry for the purpose of supplying sandstone for the relocation of Ravensworth Homestead or other stone buildings in the Hunter Valley.</p> <p>The amount of new stone anticipated in relocation of the Ravensworth Homestead is relatively small and is not considered enough to ensure the viability of a new quarry operation alone. Works required to other stone buildings in the Hunter Valley are beyond the scope of this Project and are unknown. The Project does not impact the ability for a separate commercial enterprise to open a quarry to supply stone for the Ravensworth Homestead and other customers.</p> <p>Furthermore, we note that two quarries currently exist off Hebden Road to the north of Ravensworth Homestead and the impacts associated with a further quarry operation have not been assessed as part of the Project.</p> <p>Prior to the commencement of relocation works, a selection of stone samples will be taken for analysis and for use in discussions with stonemasons and quarry operations to determine a source of suitable replacement stone for the Project.</p>

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		<p>A sample of constructed wall using the proposed replacement stone would be prepared for the heritage architect’s approval prior to any works taking place.</p>
	<p>iii. An appropriate interpretation of the original site of the Homestead which will remain a persistent place</p>	<p>As part of its heritage commitments (refer Appendix 5 of GCOP EIS), Glendell proposes to (not exhaustive):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an interpretation strategy that includes display and storage proposals for historical archaeological relics salvaged from the Core Estate Lands. • Complete archival recording of a number of sites within the Ravensworth Estate that include (not exhaustive) the Ravensworth Homestead Complex including its immediate setting, woolshed site and silo site. • Develop a 3D digital recording of the current Ravensworth Homestead Complex that will enable viewing by the public in the future in order to capture the existing Homestead Complex location and condition, and its interpretation. A Virtual Reality version will be considered to enable smart phone users to “walk” through the original complex, and 3D scanning data will be publicly available for future research purposes. <p>Archival records, research and recording material including historic photographs, reports, maps, plans, architectural and archaeological drawings and investigation reports relating to the Ravensworth Homestead Complex will be compiled and stored in the adapted Men’s Quarters (Ravensworth History Building) at Ravensworth Farm as part of the interpretation strategy.</p>
	<p>iv. Lengthening of the driveway experience to the new Homestead</p>	<p>The existing driveway access to Ravensworth Homestead off Hebden Road is approximately 300m long.</p>

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		<p>The new driveway access to the Homestead at the Ravensworth Farm site will come off the access road to the new mine infrastructure area (MIA), which intersects with the relocated Hebden Road to the north-west of the Homestead. A dedicated intersection designed in accordance with road safety standards is required off the relocated Hebden Road in order to access the MIA given anticipated traffic movements and vehicle size, and in order to meet safety requirements (e.g. sight distance, queuing) during mining. The new driveway access to the Homestead off the MIA access road will have a length of approximately 220m and follows a similar alignment to the existing driveway access.</p> <p>From a heritage perspective, LSJ note that lengthening of the driveway access to the Homestead would result in an improved interpretation of the original setting and configuration of the place in its new location.</p> <p>As part of identifying and assessing post-mining uses for the Homestead, consideration will be given to future access requirements and whether the dedicated intersection off Hebden Road can be removed (as part of the decommissioning and rehabilitation of the MIA) with the driveway alignment prolonged to intersect with the new Hebden Road. This would potentially provide a future post-mining driveway length of approximately 380m to the Homestead at the Ravensworth Farm site.</p>
	<p>v. Acoustic attenuation of the new Hebden Road to improve viability of the Homestead group</p>	<p>The Homestead's existing location and setting has generally unobstructed views of Hebden Road with the current setting experiencing noise generated by vehicle movements, which includes a large number of daily movements by trucks accessing the two operating quarries located further to the north and Glencore's existing Mt Owen Mine. In addition, the Homestead has historically been located near roadways with the Great North Road located to the south when it was built in the 1820/30s.</p>

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		<p>The Ravensworth Farm option positions the Homestead buildings approximately 300m from the relocated Hebden Road (similar distance to its current setback from the existing Hebden Road) and as such is likely to have a similar noise environment to that experienced by the Homestead in its current location. Further, post-mining and quarry operation, it is highly likely that traffic movements along the relocated Hebden Road, particularly those associated with trucks, will reduce significantly resulting in infrequent light vehicle movements that generate very little traffic noise.</p> <p>In addition, for an acoustic wall constructed along Hebden Rd to be effective in any way, the size of the wall would mean that the Homestead would in all likelihood be obscured from sight from the road, and it would also significantly impact the landscape amenity when viewed from the Homestead.</p> <p>Based on the above, Glendell does not believe that an acoustic wall (or similar) is warranted to improve the viability of the Homestead group.</p>
21	To address the impact of the Continued Operations setting a precedent, we suggest examination now of conservation options for those other homesteads potentially impacted by this precedent. This may assist to remove the precedent threat if viable plans are in place to preserve those places.	Refer attached letter from LSJ in relation to the setting of a precedent and response to Point 14 above.

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Response to Table contained in Hector Abrahams Architects Report

Heritage Values	Proposed Actions			Glendell Response
	<p>Continued Operations Proposal</p> <p>A proposal to not preserve the place, in favour of continuing operations.</p> <p>As part of this, archaeological investigations will be made, the land reconstructed to a different form, including a new deep lake (in place of two for which consent is in place) Hebden Road is relocated, and Yorks Creek remade in a new form.</p>	<p>Ravensworth Farm Proposal</p> <p>Intact relocation of all Homestead Buildings, Garden plants and trees to Ravensworth Farm, and archaeological investigation of original site, on a site contoured to reproduce original land contour, adaption of house for domestic use.</p>	<p>Broke Proposal</p> <p>Dismantling and reconstruction of main Homestead Buildings, to Broke as a community centre, construction of gardens and drives.</p>	
<p>Aboriginal Heritage Values</p>	<p>This summary of impact has not been prepared based on reviews of existing reports and not in consultation with the Wonnarua</p>			
<p>A. Historical – <i>forms part of the traditional</i></p>	<p>The comprehensive removal of the land itself</p>	<p>The removal of the homestead from its place,</p>	<p>In this proposal, the association is not at all</p>	<p>A range of Aboriginal cultural heritage management and conservation measures were developed in</p>

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<p><i>lands of the Wonnarua and the site of conflict between colonial settlers and Aboriginal people. The broader impacts of the events on the estate, particularly the murder of Jackey-Jackey and Lowe's subsequent trial, mean that the estate as a whole is like to be of State significance. Likelihood of Wonnarua people living and working on the estate throughout time. It is noted that there is a "high potential" for retaining physical evidence of the history of land use by</i></p>	<p>violates the traditional relationship between the Aboriginal peoples and their land</p> <p>In the testimony of local Aboriginal people, this is a great loss.</p> <p>The proposed recovery and study of archaeological evidence, which is in itself destructive, is not a strong mitigating gesture.</p> <p>The historical values of the estate will be heavily impacted by the proposal.</p>	<p>severs the authentic historic association of that fabric with that place and the important events/processes that took place there.</p> <p>The relocation of the homestead on adjacent land, approximates the association. This represents a credible partial mitigation in our view, the historical values of the homestead group and its historic association are not lost altogether.</p>	<p>approximated in our view, as the relationship to the surrounding country is lost entirely. The proposal will severely negatively impact the historical value of the place.</p>	<p>consultation with RAPs and Knowledge Holder groups and are proposed as part of the GCOP Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment. These management measures are detailed in the GCOP ACHAR and comprise both onsite and offsite commitments that include (not exhaustive):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onsite management measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Update of the Mount Owen Glendell Operations Aboriginal cultural heritage management plan (ACHMP) to include all site identified during the Project assessment and include measures to manage 'Unexpected Finds', and specific measures to be undertaken in the event of an unknown burial being identified. ○ Development of a cultural heritage awareness package with input from RAPs and Knowledge Holders for staff, operators and contractors working on clearing works associated with the Project and relocation of Ravensworth Homestead ○ Aboriginal artefact survey, collection and analysis with involvement of RAPs – collected artefacts to be stored at the Wollombi Brook Keeping Place • Offsite management measures:
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<p><i>the Wonnarua people</i> (LSJ, p. 346)</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Glendell will commit \$600k towards an intergenerational-equity package based on the pillars of Cultural Awareness, Bringing People Together, Employment and Land Management. The measures were developed through multiple rounds of consultation with RAPs and Knowledge Holders.○ Glendell is proposing that a specific piece of interpretive work be developed as a mitigation measure to capture the Aboriginal cultural and historical values relating to the vicinity of the Project Area. This would utilise digital media and include the historical information identified in the preparation of the Project EIS, including cultural values provided by PCWP and historical connections such as St Clair Mission provided by WNAC and other RAPs. The information presented in the interpretive work will be by agreement with the Project RAPs and will be designed to be suitable for use at schools and for distribution to Aboriginal groups and historical groups. This will ensure that the story of frontier conflicts associated with the Hunter Valley is available for the education of future generations and
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				provides an example of the consequences of the British settlement of NSW on the Aboriginal inhabitants.
D. Social, Cultural and Spiritual – <i>Wonnarua people have identified an ongoing connection to the land through their recollections and recounts of historical ceremony.</i>	The proposal will substantially negatively impact this value.	The proposal will substantially negatively impact this value. It may be that the relocation partially mitigates the loss, but this is not evident in the statements of interviewed Wonnarua people.	The proposal will substantially negatively impact this value.	
E. Research potential – <i>The Estate has a moderate to high potential for retaining physical evidence of the history of the use of the land by the Wonnarua people.</i>	The proposal will necessitate the removal of any evidence within the project area. While recovering of archaeological relics may enlighten researchers about the history of the use of the land, it is in this proposal a destructive process which removes evidence from its context and its relation to the place. The impact on its	No mitigation.	No mitigation.	Refer response to Points 8 and 11 above.

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	<p>research potential significance is therefore substantially negative. Research carried out as part of the proposal that does not destroy evidence or remove it from the place may have a positive impact.</p>			
<p>Heritage Values of the Estate</p>				
<p>A. Historical – <i>part of the rapid colonisation of the Hunter Valley, part the of convict system and conflict with Aboriginal people.</i></p>	<p>A very large part of the historic land holding granted to James Bowman, has come under the single ownership of Glendell over recent decades. This makes it relatively rare among Hunter Valley estates. As a single large entity potentially controlled for a single future purpose, this is a notable preservation.</p>	<p>The removal of the homestead from its original setting takes away the historic integrity of the homestead.</p> <p>This impact is partly ameliorated by the close association created in the relocation proposal</p>	<p>Not only is the removal of the homestead from its original setting a loss of integrity of the homestead, there is no credible association provided in the Broke location.</p>	

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	<p>The complete reformation of the landscape is a major loss of landscape integrity, such that the holding, and its geographic name is perhaps all that is historically surviving of the integrity of the place.</p> <p>The future viability of the estate for historic pastoral use is unlikely according to the EIS, and represents a high loss of this aspect of significance.</p>			
<p>B. Associational - <i>James Bowman, a principal NSW surgeon, and Edward Bowman established the site as horticultural experimental.</i></p>	<p>The historic association with Bowman is partly retained, as the holding and its name is preserved, and the site of the homestead, albeit demolished, will always be known, and may be interpreted.</p>	<p>The historic association is partly further retained by the relocation intact of the house and garden, and its active interpretation</p>	<p>The historic association is lessened in this proposal</p>	

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<p>C. Aesthetic and/or technical</p>	<p>The landscape setting of the estate is lost.</p>	<p>This proposal provides an amelioration to a modest degree, by placing the homestead group in a highly considered and accurate reconstruction of its original setting.</p> <p>If the homestead drive sequence were able to be longer, the sense of the arrival to the centre of a whole estate would be increased.</p>	<p>Since no sense of an estate setting is achieved in this proposal, the loss is complete.</p>	<p>Refer response to Point 20 iv.</p>
<p>E. Research Potential – <i>archaeological potential relating to lifestyles, agricultural and horticultural practices.</i></p>	<p>The proposal will necessitate the removal of any evidence within the project area. While recovering of archaeological relics may enlighten researchers about the history of the use of the land, it is in this proposal a destructive process which removes evidence from its context and its relation to the</p>			

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	<p>place. The impact on its research potential significance is therefore substantially negative. Research carried out as part of the proposal that does not destroy evidence or remove it from the place may have a positive impact.</p>			
<p>G Representativeness – of the rapid colonisation of the Hunter Valley and the convict system.</p>	<p>Since Ravensworth is highly representative of all estates, the loss of significance to the historic group of Hunter Valley colonial homesteads is high.</p> <p>The decision to remove the homestead to enable exploitation of its underground coal has the further impact of creating a direct precedent that will apply to similar homesteads in the Hunter Valley that sit on lands</p>			<p>Refer attached letter from LSJ in relation to the setting of a precedent and response to Point 14 above.</p>

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	<p>which have current mining leases or exploration licences. According to our analysis detailed in Appendix C the unrealised but potential impact of this precedent will be the non-preservation of many colonial homestead places.</p>			
<p>Heritage Values of the Homestead</p>				
<p>C . Aesthetic and/or technical – a good example of a colonial bungalow including landscape features.</p>		<p>Substantially retained.</p> <p>The loss would be further ameliorated if a viable use be proposed beyond the life of the mining operations for the homestead. The plan of the house was set out originally to suit occupation by a manager and occasional visits by the owner. It does not accord with the layouts of contemporary houses, and will need significant</p>	<p>Partly retained.</p> <p>Whereas not all the homestead group of buildings is to be relocated, there is no modification proposed.</p> <p>A viable public use is proposed, notionally.</p>	<p>Refer attached letter from LSJ regarding impact of alterations on heritage values and response to Point 15 above.</p>

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		<p>adaptation to suit common requirements for kitchen family open plan living, bathrooms, solar access.</p> <p>Added to the unlikely viability of pastoral use of the estate, were something other than domestic use proposed, a public use that reflects the public policy origins of all Hunter Valley Homesteads, this would be an amelioration.</p> <p>The intact move technology proposed would itself be a substantial and first-time achievement in NSW, such that it would likely make the future homestead of high technological significance for the State.</p>		
<p>E. Research Potential – includes archaeology pertaining to the convict period in particular</p>	<p>The proposal will necessitate the removal of any evidence within the project area. While recovering of</p>	<p>Exploited in full</p>	<p>Exploited in full</p>	

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<p>colonial building techniques and lifestyles.</p>	<p>archaeological relics may enlighten researchers about the history of the use of the land, it is in this proposal a destructive process which removes evidence from its context and its relation to the place. The impact on its research potential significance is therefore substantially negative. Research carried out as part of the proposal that does not destroy evidence or remove it from the place may have a positive impact.</p>			
<p>F. Rarity – “H” plan bungalow and formally designed farmyard complex of colonial buildings.</p>		<p>Retained in full</p>	<p>Retained in part</p>	