

WATERMARK

COAL PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

February 2013

P

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values Assessment



RESILIENCE, IDENTITY, CONNECTIONS AND LEGACY – ENDURING CULTURAL, HISTORIC, SOCIAL, AESTHETIC AND SCIENTIFIC VALUES AND SIGNIFICANCE

PUBLIC VERSION

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values Assessment Report – Proposed Shenhua Watermark
Project NSW

Final October 2012



Prepared by

Connect for Effect Pty Limited

on behalf of

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Shenhua Watermark Project site- Courtesy Hansen Bailey

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Some of the information contained within the records may be viewed as being offensive to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people because of the context in which they were created. Often the language and opinions expressed in the records may be considered as highly offensive.

Notice for sensitive cultural and personal information

Some of the information contained within this report may be viewed as being offensive to some Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities because of the context in which they were created.

Many of the records referenced were created in response to government policies and legislation that had a major impact on Aboriginal families and communities and may be seen as being offensive. Connect for Effect would like to express regret for any pain or distress this may cause persons, family or community members.

Notice for photographs

This ACHVA report may include photographs may contain the names or images of people who are now deceased. Some Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities may be distressed by seeing the name, or image of a community member who has passed away



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Thursday, 4 October 2012

Jane Delaney
Connect for Effect

Hi Jane

As discussed at the meeting held with the Registered Aboriginal Parties for the Shenhua Watermark Project for Gunnedah on Wednesday the 3rd October 2012, could you please include on page 5 of your report the following statement as endorsed by the members in attendance at the meeting.

That Tables 1, 2 and 3 of the Aboriginal Cultural Management Assessment Report in the Connect for Effect Report are to be fully endorsed and adopted. Further to this commitment, we the undersigned also seek Government conditions to include an unencumbered land access arrangement, which demonstrate the fundamental principles of self-determination care for country i.e. land ownership and the protection of our Cultural Heritage as prescribed in the report into perpetuity.

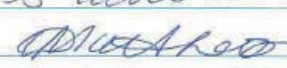
We appreciate all you help and assistance on our behalf. Would you please also include the attached list of signatures provided to you on the day.

Should you have any questions in relation to this letter please don't hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards

T. Comber

Toni Comber
Chief Executive Officer
Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council

GREG GRIFFITHS MITCHELL NISANIS KEN COMBER Hubert Smith Joyce Dorrington Robert Miller (RMCC) Stephen Talbott DESLEE MATTHEWS MARTIN SALVADOR (RNM) M. LESLIE Terry Matthews Hazel Collins JUNE FIELD Marjorie Talbott VERONICA (Dolly) TALBOTT Toni Comber JANET WANLESS Judith GRIFFEN Hartley CHARITA KOHEI NATASHA TALBOTT RONALD LONG GROY SILVER YVONNE LONG AARON TALBOTT James FOLEY (T.O.) Shannon DRAPER	 H. Smith Joyce Dorrington R A Miller S Talbot  M. S. Salvador M. J. Leslie T M Matthews H. Collins J Field Maryaice Talbott V. Talbot T. Comber J Wanless Judith G. Griffen J Kohei N L Talbott     NOT IN ATTENDANCE

Acknowledgement

"We would like to acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the Shenhua Watermark Project area – the Gomeroi Peoples – and pay respect to their cultural heritage, beliefs and continuing relationship with the land.

We would also like to acknowledge the post-contact experiences of Aboriginal peoples who have attachment to the Shenhua Watermark Project area.

We pay our respect to the Elders – past, present and future – for they hold the memories, traditions, culture and hopes of Aboriginal Peoples in the area.

We recognise the important role of the Registered Aboriginal parties in the management of the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, landforms and values of the Project area and support their custodial and legislative rights and obligations to participate in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and management process.

We thank the Registered Aboriginal parties and Elders for their partnership in this project. Their willingness to participate in discussions during field survey and to contribute in a meaningful way during workshops is greatly appreciated.

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment has been informed and enriched by their involvement and reflects the various levels of attachment and cultural values to the area".

a) Attributions

Connect for Effect would like to acknowledge the Registered Aboriginal parties knowledge holders including the Senior Elders and Elders who identified traditional connection to Country and to other Aboriginal Registered Aboriginal parties who shared their personal cultural and historic knowledge which has informed this assessment report. A list of all attributions are listed in the non disclosed section of this report (Also refer Addendums 2 & 3).

All contributions provided by Registered Aboriginal parties are attributed to them and copyright ownership applies.

Glossary

Aboriginal Object	A statutory term meaning: ‘...any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises NSW, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains’ (s.5 NPW Act).
ACHA	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
ACHCRs	DECCW (2010a) <i>Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents</i>
ACHMP	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan
ACHOAs	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Areas
ACHVA	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values Assessment Report
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
Archaeological Sensitivity	For the Watermark Coal Project, AECOM (2012) has defined archaeological sensitivity as those areas within the area expected to have subsurface archaeological deposits, and that these deposits are expected to exhibit higher artefact counts, densities and overall assemblage richness values than those recovered from other parts of the Project area. Archaeological sensitivity has been defined in low, moderate or high; based on the observed archaeology, landscape integrity and the predicted complexity of archaeological deposits.
ARG	Aboriginal Reference Group
Asl	Above sea level
Cultural anthropology	A branch of anthropology focused on the assessment of cultural variation among humans, collecting data about the impact of global economic and political processes on local cultural realities (Oxford Dictionaries 2012).
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation (now OEH)
DECC	Department of Environment and Climate Change (now OEH)
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (now OEH)
EARs	Environmental Assessment Requirements
EL	Exploration Licence
Empirical	Evidence based on experience or observation. This type of evidence is necessary for a theory to be confirmed.
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
EPBC Act 1999	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Development; which requires the integration of economic and environmental considerations (including cultural heritage) in the decision making process for developments. As defined by the State of NSW and OEH (2011), ESD can be achieved by applying the principles of intergenerational equity and the precautionary principle

Ethno-historic	The assessment of especially native or non-Western peoples from a combined historical and anthropological viewpoint, using written documents, oral literature, material culture, and ethnographic data (Oxford Dictionaries 2012)
GSV	Ground Surface Visibility
Harm	A statutory term meaning ‘... <i>any act or omission that destroys, defaces, damages an object or place or, in relation to an object – moves the object from the land on which it had been situated</i> ’ (s.5 NPW Act)
HDLAP	Historically Disadvantaged Local Aboriginal people
Horizon	Refers to a layer of soil developed through the natural landscape processes, with sequences of soil horizons making up the overall soil profile.
Hypothesis	A tentative explanation for an observation, phenomenon, or scientific problem that can be tested by further investigation (Oxford Dictionaries 2012)
IEE tool	Indigenous Employment Evaluation Tool
Intergenerational Equity	As defined by OEH (in DECCW 2009), intergenerational equity is the principle whereby the present generation should ensure the health, diversity and productivity of the environment for the benefit of future generations. In relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage, intergenerational equity can be considered in terms of the cumulative impacts to Aboriginal objects and places in a region; if few Aboriginal objects and places remain due to impacts by past development, fewer opportunities remain for future generations of Aboriginal people to enjoy the cultural benefits of those Aboriginal objects and places
Knowledge Holders	Refers to those persons with cultural knowledge. As discussed by OEH (in the ACHCRs, DECCW 2010), cultural knowledge is directly associated with Aboriginal lore. Aboriginal people connect to their land through their lore, and through lore, people acquire knowledge of all aspects of their environment along with responsibilities, obligations and behaviours that are required to sustain their survival. Cultural knowledge has been passed on through the generations in a complex system of stories, language, art, songs, dance, ceremonies and customs that have been practiced since the time of creation (Dreamtime). The lore continues to govern all aspects of life for Aboriginal people on their traditional land/Country and waters. While cultural knowledge can be interpreted to mean something that is ‘in the past’ or ‘fixed’ and ‘unchanging’, in the context of these requirements it is considered as a living, dynamic force that is adaptive and innovative and as belonging to living communities
LEP	Local Environment Plans
LGA	Local Government Area
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, as amended 2010
NPW Regulation	National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Regulation 2010
ML	Mining Lease
MRACHOA	Mooki River Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Area
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet NSW

Patriclans	Australian Aborigine social order (in Australian Aborigine (people): Social groups and categories)...and interposed between the level of the band and the wider society, were clans—that is, groups whose members claimed descent from a common founding ancestor through either the male line (patriclan) or female line (matriclan). Patriclans were the more common form, and they played a very important social role in certain areas, such as northeast Arnhem Land (Encyclopaedia Britannica 2012)
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
Project area	Area proposed to be impacted as part of a specified activity or development proposal. Ordinarily this would include the area that is being considered for development approval, inclusive of the proposed development footprint and all associated land parcels
Proposed activity	The activity or development works being proposed
RAPs	Aboriginal people or Aboriginal organisations (or their representatives) who have registered an interest in being consulted over the Project in accordance with Stage 1 of <i>Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents</i> (DECCW 2010)
RCALC	Red Chief Aboriginal Land Council
ROM	Run of Mine
SEPP SRD	State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011
SSD	State Significant Development
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
Synthesising	The combining of separate elements or substances to form a coherent whole
WLALC	Walhallow Local Aboriginal Land Council

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Summary

“Aboriginal cultural heritage provides essential links between the past and present – it is an essential part of Aboriginal people’s cultural identity, connection and sense of belonging to Country. The effective protection and conservation of this heritage is important in maintaining the identity, health and wellbeing of Aboriginal people” (OEH 2011).

Aboriginal people have occupied the NSW landscape for more than 42,000 years (DEC2003). Evidence and important cultural meanings relating to this occupation are present throughout the landscape. Aboriginal cultural heritage also lives in the memories, stories and associations of Aboriginal people to their traditional land or Country (OEH 2011).

The Shenhua Watermark Project area (the ‘Project area’) is located within the Country asserted to be the traditional homelands - Kamilaroi Country - of the Gomeroi People. It is also within the Walhallow Local Aboriginal Land Council (WLALC) boundary. The Project area contains sites and landforms of cultural value to Gomeroi People and to Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) that live in the Liverpool Plains-Watermark region; who identify a range of connections to both Country and Community.

The Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the proposed Project has consisted of two closely linked approaches: the first being an overall Aboriginal Archaeological Report documented by AECOM (2012), and the second being a specific Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values Assessment (ACHVA), as documented in this report. The combined assessment process has involved background historical research, archaeological survey and research, and consultation with RAPs.

Connect for Effect Pty Ltd (Connect for Effect) was engaged by Shenhua Watermark during the course of the overall Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment to facilitate this ACHVA, in response to requests from a number of RAPs. This ACHVA report contains details of the inclusive process of consulting with RAPs for the proposed Project, and of engagement with other Aboriginal community members. Also included are the findings of historical research on the past and present Aboriginal associations with the Project area in a local and regional context; to provide context to the assessment of significance – or the meaning that the area has to people today.

This report is therefore a critical part of the overall heritage assessment of the Project, but should also be read in conjunction with the related report prepared by AECOM (2012) for all other components of the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment required in accordance with Project approval requirements and Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) guidelines.

The Shenhua Watermark Project

Shenhua Watermark Coal Pty Limited (Shenhua Watermark) proposes to develop an open cut coal mining operation and associated infrastructure, approximately 25kilometres south-east of the township of Gunnedah and to the immediate west of the village of Breeza, within the Gunnedah Local Government Area (LGA). The proposed Project would include the extraction of up to 10 Million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of Run of Mine (ROM) coal for a 30 year period. The Project area encompassing the proposed development covers 9,500hectares, of which the Project's disturbance footprint covers 5,600hectares, or 59 per cent of total land under assessment.

To understand the impact the proposed Project may have on the environment, cultural heritage and the community, the Department of Planning and Infrastructure (DP&I) require an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) be prepared, to accompany the State Significant Development Consent under Division 4.1 of Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The Director-General's Requirements for the Project's EIS include the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, for both cultural and archaeological values, which must encompass:

- Demonstrate effective consultation with Aboriginal communities in determining and assessing impacts, and developing and selecting options and mitigation measures;
- Outline any proposed impact mitigation and management measures (including an evaluation of the effectiveness and reliability of the measures); and
- Include a historic assessment (including archaeology) which must contain detailed history and land-use summary of the site.

As identified above, consultation with Aboriginal communities is critical to the EIS process. For the Project EIS, DP&I require Shenhua Watermark to consult with Aboriginal registrants in accordance with the *Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation* (DEC 2005) and the principles of *The Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS1999). This requirement places focus on assessing the cultural significance of heritage places and sites, including their social/cultural, historical, scientific and aesthetic significance, in order to inform how heritage places and objects should be managed.

In NSW, Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), administered by OEH, provides specific protection for Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places by establishing offences of harm. Harm is defined to mean destroying, defacing or damaging an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal place, or moving an object from the land. Harm to significant Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places should always be avoided wherever possible. Where harm to Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places cannot be avoided, proposals that reduce the extent and severity of harm to significant Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places should be developed (OEH 2011).

Under the terms of the NPW Act it is an offence to harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object, or to harm an Aboriginal object ('*strict liability offence*'). Therefore,

no activities or work should be undertaken within the Aboriginal site areas as described in this report without a Part 4 State Significant Development approval.

The ACHVA Approach: Inclusive Consultation and Research to understand the Aboriginal Cultural Landscape

The Project's Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process commenced in January 2011 with the onset of the Aboriginal registrant consultation process and the technical archaeological assessment process.

Consultation with Aboriginal parties undertaken for the Project commenced on 31 January 2011, with the commencement of the notification and formal registration processes (Stage 1 of the consultation process outlined in DECCW 2010). This aimed to identify Aboriginal persons and organisations with an interest in the Project, and who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of the Project area. Through this process, and ongoing registrations of interest by Aboriginal parties throughout the assessment process, a total of 130 Aboriginal individuals and organisations have formally registered their interest in the Shenhua Watermark Project.

All registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) have been invited to participate in the cultural heritage assessment process since the time of their registration, through the provision of information about the Project (Stage 2 of the consultation process outlined in DECCW 2010), and consultation to further understand the cultural heritage values of the Project area – spanning social, historic, scientific and aesthetic significance (Stage 3 of the consultation process outlined in DECCW 2010). DP&I requirements for the Project EIS also require that the consultation include 'effective consultation with Aboriginal communities in determining and assessing impacts, and developing and selecting options and recommendations', which reflects current standards of practice in NSW sourced from guidelines such as DECCW (2010), OEH (2011) and Australia ICOMOS (1999).

Stage 1 and 2 consultation was undertaken by Hanson Bailey and AECOM, and focused on identifying areas of archaeological and cultural value through undertaking an archaeological survey of the area and providing opportunity to discuss the Project with RAPs at Project meetings prior to and following the archaeological survey component.

In response to community request, Connect for Effect was engaged to facilitate further consultation from 31 October 2011 and to conduct historical research to better understand the Aboriginal cultural landscape; as part of Stage 3 of the consultation process. The first step of the consultation approach by Connect for Effect was to seek permission from Traditional Custodians and community Elders (from Caroonah, Breeza, Gunnedah and Tamworth) to have a '*yarn on Country*', and to facilitate the preparation of this ACHVA report.

Since that time, consultation with RAPs has been undertaken via a range of engagement approaches which include, but are not limited to, the introduction of a series of RAP workshops and site visits, field survey, Senior Elder and Elder walks on Country and values assessments, face to face discussions and telephone discussions. This provided RAPs with opportunities to

identify a range of Aboriginal cultural values of the Project area and levels of attachment, including social values, historic values, scientific values, aesthetic values and intergenerational values.

To provide context to RAP input and the assessment of cultural significance, research was undertaken to develop an understanding of the Aboriginal cultural landscape of the Project area in a local and regional context. This has considered a range of past and present Aboriginal associations with the Project area and surrounds, and also the shared cultural heritage and histories of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people which have shaped the unique characteristics and values of the landscape. The historic narrative developed also includes reference to RAP input on past experiences and contemporary attachment, to develop a multi-faceted approach to the understanding of cultural landscapes. Individual non disclosed information was also documented (refer Addendum 2) The information was shared by some of the knowledge holders and RAPs who identified themselves as having enduring attachments to the Breeza region generally and the project area specifically.

In undertaking this ACHVA, works contributes to informing the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment and has adopted the principles of the OEH guidelines, specifically the *Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation* (DEC 2005), the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW 2010) and where possible the key elements of the *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011). In this context, the primary aims and tasks of the assessment have been to:

- Capture the views and cultural values and statements of RAPs relating to the Project area and its regional cultural landscape;
- Capture the values of RAPs relating to site specific cultural heritage and landscape features;
- Identify, where possible, ethno historic and historic narrative recording of Aboriginal land use to inform the understanding of past and present Aboriginal associations with the Project area;
- Provide an assessment of the cultural significance of the Project area, considering cultural, historic, aesthetic and scientific values and using the findings of consultation and research; and
- Provide a set of suggested management recommendations developed in consultation process with the RAPs , to identify Aboriginal cultural heritage management obligations for future stages of the Project, based on the understanding of cultural significance and the likely harm of the Project if approved.

Consultation for this ACHVA was undertaken concurrently with consultation to identify social impacts. The intrinsic links between Aboriginal cultural heritage management and Aboriginal community wellbeing were acknowledged in this combined consultation approach, with both reports reflecting key findings for cultural heritage and community wellbeing.

In response to RAPs request at workshops held in December 2011, a non-conventional style of Aboriginal cultural values report has been produced, with the report structure designed to respect RAP levels of cultural sensitivity. As a result, this report includes a non-disclosure section which includes RAP's personal stories and statements of cultural values pertaining to the Project area; and also includes more detailed research on the historical experiences of Aboriginal people in the Gunnedah region to inform the assessment of social and historical significance values.

Assessing Cultural Significance

The Burra Charter defines cultural significance as meaning the *“aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations”* (Australia ICOMOS 1999). Cultural significance is therefore a subjective concept that helps in understanding why places or objects are important to people today, and why these places or objects will be important to future generations.

Aboriginal cultural significance is understood to exist in a variety of forms, including traditional and contemporary perspectives (NPWS 2002). The social or cultural value of an Aboriginal place or object can only be identified by Aboriginal people.

It is important to recognise that there is not always consensus regarding the social or cultural value of a place, because people experience places or experiences differently. Expressions of cultural or social values vary and in some instances may be in direct conflict.

An important underpinning principle of this report recognises that when identifying values it is not necessary to agree with or acknowledge the validity of each other's values, but it is necessary to document the range of values identified.

This report also recognises that scientific assessment of Aboriginal sites is, in some instances, in opposition to the cultural value placed on a site by Aboriginal people. Although science can provide useful information to Aboriginal communities to help them understand the significance of a place, ultimately, the community determines the significance of a site (Australia ICOMOS 1999 and DEC 2002).

The approach to assessing cultural significance in this report has been based on the principles outlined in the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 1999) and a range of OEH policy documents (including DECCW 2010 and OEH 2011), which identify that significance assessments need to consider social/cultural values, historical values, scientific values and aesthetic values; all of which are often intrinsically linked as the result of past and present associations with a place.

Report Limitations

As noted above, the scope of works documented in this report is limited to the aims, methods and outcomes of consultation with RAPs, archival research on past and present Aboriginal associations with the Project area to report and describe RAP response to social, cultural, historic and aesthetic values, and their assessment of the cultural significance of the Project area. At the time of draft report production, an assessment of the potential impact of the proposed Project was undertaken during the draft report comment period– However, an assessment of cumulative regional impacts – on the broader range of Aboriginal social, historic and aesthetic values identified within the Project area through the EIS assessment process has not been conducted though the assessment process is ongoing. As a result of continued Aboriginal registrant consultation following draft review, a range of suggested management outcomes are included in this ACHVA endorsed by Aboriginal registrants.. Final documentation of suggested mitigation and management recommendations will be documented in the final report following consultation and workshops.

This report should therefore be read in conjunction with the overall Aboriginal Archaeological report prepared by AECOM (2012), which contains all other cultural heritage assessment components required in accordance with Project approval requirements and OEH guidelines.

The information presented within this report has been based on information provided by RAPs and research undertaken to date. Some cultural information has been made confidential and is presented only in restricted appendices, or has not released for inclusion in this report due to its sensitivity or personal experiences. It is also noted that some aspects of the historical records are also limited, due to an absence of research on the Aboriginal history and the Project area and surrounds, or the biases captured in early European accounts of the region. This report attempts to address this absence through inclusion of broader historical and anthropological literature, and through inclusion of statements by RAPs involved in this assessment process.

In the assessment of cultural significance, this report includes discussion of the four key values identified by the Burra Charter and OEH (2011), being social significance, historical significance, scientific significance and aesthetic significance. Detailed information required to assess these values is contained within the AECOM (2012) report for the Project EIS, and where appropriate, this document contains summaries of archaeological information and statements of scientific significance that have not been adequately discussed and justified within this document; readers will need to refer to the AECOM (2012) report for full details.

Suggested management recommendations are presented in this report based on consultation and research conducted to date. Consultation with RAPs on potential Project impacts to Aboriginal heritage sites, places and values – and the appropriate suggested management of these impacts – have been discussed and agreed by registered Aboriginal parties during the draft report comment period. The appropriate suggested management strategies have also been discussed during the draft comment period and recommendations.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values – Aboriginal Registrant Responses

Through the values recording process, RAPs involved in the consultation process identified cultural values and heritage information respecting Aboriginal issues of cultural sensitivity and diversity of cultural values and levels of attachment. This was a particular focus of discussion during the December 2011 series of three workshops, the 2012 Senior Elders and Elders¹ workshop and field surveys and visits conducted during 2011 and 2012. There was also continued opportunity for discussions on cultural values of the area during the draft report review period, with a number of additional RAP comments provided at this time.

In discussing cultural significance, RAPs considered various facets of Aboriginal cultural heritage including (but not limited to):

- The spiritual and social association with the area;
- Historical associations and information passed down through their families;
- Flora and fauna and ecosystem considerations;
- Spatial ethnography and use of the land and ecosystems over time;
- Shared land use and unique contributions of Aboriginal people in shaping the current rural context of the region today; and
- Cultural interpretation of the archaeological evidence of the Project area, and its scientific values.

During these discussions, RAPs identified a range of attachments to the Project area and the broader region. These attachments and values ranged from Traditional connection to the area, historical attachments, connection to Country and connection to Community, in addition to reconnecting attachments.

The key findings of consultation with RAPs on the cultural value of the Project area include the following:

- The area is part of some of the Registrant Aboriginal Parties' traditional homelands (Country) and as such retains immeasurable cultural values;
- Senior Elders and Elders strongly identify connection to Country, cultural practices and memories relating to the area, and as such identify that the area retains immeasurable cultural values;

¹ Registered Aboriginal Parties have self-identified themselves as Senior Elders and Elders. While there have been differences expressed by some RAPs in relation to the distinction between a Senior Elder and Elders; the most senior of the Elders have asked to be referred to as a Senior Elder. This ACHVA respects this request

- Some Registrant Aboriginal parties identify continuing cultural use of the area – including the pastoral lands within the Project area – for continued hunting and gathering of medicinal plants and vegetation for bush tucker purposes and gathering of materials for cultural arts;
- Some RAPs identify the interaction between connections to Country and cultural identity as highly important especially as the traces of the past and their memories contribute to maintaining distinctive Gomeroi and other Aboriginal people's culture and spirituality and cultural interaction with the landscape;
- Some RAPs identify the area – particularly the banks of the Mooki River and Watermark Gully and Goran Lake - as a traditional camping area used by Gomeroi people and as such those areas retain immeasurable cultural values;
- Important contributions of Aboriginal people as active agents to the environmental transformation of the cultural landscape are evident in the landscape and were shared by RAPs, i.e. pre-colonial pastoralists, frontier pastoralism and contemporary intercultural society and itinerant or seasonal labour;
- Some RAPs identify their community's or family's and own significant contribution of the frontier pastoral economy and contemporary pastoral landscape are evident in the landscape and heritage of the area, through features such as Aboriginal quarters, shearing and cattle shed areas; pre- and post-Depression temporary and permanent dwellings and fringe camps;
- Some RAPs stated that pastoralism provided opportunity for communities to retain cultural practices and ceremony and as such the landscape holds dual social and cultural values both prior to and following European contact;
- The Project area and broader region has a history of continued camping and social importance, and connection; while also having a number of relationships to dispossession and violence (including against women, children and families) and as such retains immeasurable historic, social and cultural values requiring reconciliation healing and heritage recording;
- The general region has a history of Kamilaroi resistance and organised frontier warfare and as such holds cultural significance and shared Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural and historic significance;
- The general region has a history of massacres (genocide) against Aboriginal people and as such retains immeasurable historic, social and cultural values requiring acknowledgement, reconciliation and healing. The Project area is within the Walhallow Local Aboriginal Land Council (WLALC) which includes the Caroonna Village (previously known as the Caroonna Mission) and as such holds historical and contemporary cultural values;
- Some RAPs who reside or identify attachment to Breeza identify strong attachment to Country and shared continued cultural practice. They also identify generational connections and local cultural knowledge;

- The RAPs believe that there is a possibility that intact Aboriginal cultural sites, artefacts or materials remain in the Project area and are yet to be recorded (particularly in the areas where there was poor visibility of the proposed disturbance footprint);
- Despite colonial pastoralism and Aboriginal dispossession of lands, RAPs identified areas of significance where there are tangible and intangible cultural values which have survived significance impacts to the landscape and as such are of important historic, cultural, economic spiritual and societal importance as they relate specifically to the unique and distinctive culture of Gomeroi (also identified and referenced as Kamilaroi) peoples;
- Archival and archaeological research also provides tangible evidence of the continued and enduring cultural connection to the Shenhua Watermark area by Aboriginal people (including Aboriginal people with Traditional, historic and contemporary attachments to the area i.e. Connection to Country and Connection to Community);
- The RAPs reported that water sources, flora and fauna in the Project area and surrounds are culturally, socially and economically important to the Aboriginal peoples' in traditional and contemporary times, as fishing grounds (Mooki River and Namoi River and Lake Goran particularly) including Murray Cod, and for hunting and gathering - both animal and plant resources. The environment of the Project area and surrounding region is described by RAPs as having contained a plethora of birds, koala, goanna, kangaroo, echidna, wombats, fish, yabbies, eels, terrestrial mammals, plant foods, and medicinal and cultural resources;
- The Project area's location to the post contact Breeza State Forest is also identified as important by RAPs, some of whom reported that they have continued to visit the area (through pastoralist agreement, labour arrangements or via 'jumping the fence') for cultural resource gathering or for hunting and reflect on Shenhua Watermark in contemporary times and that they maintain an active interest in the region and the Project area;
- Cultural resources are also identified as having cultural value for RAPs for example: trees not only provided useful materials, they were also arboreal ladders (for example, medicinal resources tree near Mooki River, possible possum extraction, Senior Elders' description of goanna hunting, and descriptions of other food resources by some female RAPs (particularly Senior Elders). Tree climbing allowed Aboriginal people to access a variety of tree-borne foodstuffs including wild honey, goanna, possums, flying foxes, koalas and bird eggs. Frequent comments included: *"We used to hunt this area and would also go rabbit trapping, and fishing. In the Depression we hunted off the land for a lot of our tucker"* (Elders comments). Senior Elders and Elders and Breeza community RAPs shared their use of the land and the hand down of information of their fathers; and
- Scarred trees located within the Shenhua Watermark disturbance boundary and external to the boundary were also identified as providing evidence of multiple use and ingenuity in

the use of resources for cultural purposes (for example – sleeping and shelter purposes; canoe; and one Kurrajong tree² believed to be used as a water source).

The above input demonstrates that RAPs have retained a significant connection to the Project area and surrounds, with places identified as being of historic, cultural, economic spiritual and societal importance as they relate specifically to the unique and distinctive culture of Gomeroi/Kamilaroi peoples.

In this context, RAPs assert that the Project area is of high cultural and historical significance, on the basis of the rich pre-contact cultural landscape that sustained and enriched Gomeroi people, and on the basis of the shared post-contact experiences of Gomeroi people, other Aboriginal people with historic and contemporary connections to the local area, and non-Aboriginal people.

RAP statements on the inherent cultural value of the land also included:

“The cultural heritage values of the place itself and its context for creation stories are important”; and

“The culture and heritage of the site is within the stories, it is not just an area defined as an EIS- it is an area within a much larger Aboriginal area. Dreaming can go all through the land”.

The RAPs also assert that the Project area and surrounds is of high archaeological significance, given the archaeological sites found within the Project area. The following sites and areas were asserted to be of high to extremely high archaeological significance:

- The Watermark Gully area, including sites WM-IF14-11, WM-IF15-11, WM-IF22-12, WM-AS9-11, WM-ST7-11 and WM-ST8-11; three of which were also assessed by AECOM (2012) to be of high scientific significance;
- Grinding Grooves complexes (being the cultural view of a complex, being the grinding groove sites and their connectivity to the surrounding land and other archaeological sites);
- Scarred trees; and
- Camping areas along the Mooki River and its significance in terms of its relationship to cultural and ceremonial importance.

It is also noted that RAPs expressed concerns about the differences in values significance between archaeological assessment ranking and their significance ranking of cultural values.

RAPs also identified parts of the Project area to be of moderate to high aesthetic significance, particularly relating to major natural features such as the Mooki River and more generally relating to areas that have been less disturbed by agricultural activity.

² The kurrajong Tree is identified as a potential Aboriginal scar tree and is subject to further assessment as per recommendations tables

Understanding of Project Impacts

The Project's Aboriginal Archaeological Report, prepared by AECOM (2012) has provided an assessment of Project impacts to archaeological sites and areas, and found that if the Project is approved, it has the potential to impact 45 of the 56 known Aboriginal archaeological sites of the Project area, with 38 open sites (artefact scatters and isolated finds), five scarred trees and two grinding groove sites located within the Project's disturbance footprint. However, as Shenhua is able to commit to the protection of a number of sites within the Project's disturbance footprint, AECOM (2012) identifies that only 31 sites would be directly impacted and salvaged if the Project is approved, being 29 open sites (16 artefact scatters and 13 isolated finds) and two grinding grooves. The AECOM (2012:59) assessment also found that the Project is likely to impact a body of subsurface Aboriginal archaeological material, stating, that like many other areas, the Project area potentially retains a more or less continuous subsurface distribution of artefacts across it, albeit with highly variable densities linked to environmental factors such as landform, distance to water, stream order and slope. AECOM has assessed lands within 200 metres of mapped watercourses as being of high archaeological sensitivity, meaning that subsurface archaeological deposits may be present, and that these deposits are expected to exhibit higher artefact counts, densities and overall assemblage richness values than those recovered from other parts of the Project area. Parts of the landscape 'grossly disturbed' by historic land use have been described as being of nil archaeological sensitivity, and all remaining parts of the area – the majority of the Project area – have been assessed to be of low archaeological sensitivity; meaning that although subsurface archaeological deposits may occur, in comparison to areas of high archaeological sensitivity, lower artefact counts, densities and overall assemblage richness values are expected.

In considering the cumulative impact of the Project on the archaeology of the region, AECOM (2012) considered both the impact to the known and potential archaeological resource. AECOM (2012:99) report that a total of 97 Aboriginal archaeological sites are known within a 1600km² area centred on the Project area, which include 50 scarred trees, 19 grinding groove sites, 15 artefact scatters, 7 isolated finds, and one of each of the following site types: artefact scatter/scarred tree, rock engraving, burial, burial/ceremonial site, burial/stone arrangement, and grinding groove/stone arrangement. In this context, AECOM (2012) identify that the proposed Project would impact 29% of known sites in the region, which is identified as a significant adverse impact to the known Aboriginal archaeological resource of the region.

However, AECOM (2012:99) further state that the region has had little past archaeological survey and assessment, meaning that the true impact of the Project on the archaeology of the region would be significantly less given the estimated archaeological resource as yet unrecorded. In considering the potential archaeological resource of the surrounding region, AECOM (2012:100) provided an assessment of land use in the surrounding region – and the relative archaeological integrity of various land use areas – and estimated that the Project would result in a 3.6% local decline in lands with archaeological potential due to the Shenhua Watermark Project.

Suggested Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Recommendations

The following suggested Aboriginal cultural heritage management recommendations are based upon the legal requirements and automatic statutory protection provided to items of Aboriginal heritage under the terms of the NPW Act, where:

'It is an offence to knowingly damage, deface or destroy Aboriginal sites or relics without the prior consent of the Director General of the National Parks and Wildlife Service'

in conjunction with;

'the key findings of consultation and research undertaken for this Aboriginal cultural heritage values report, which provide an understanding of the cultural significance of the Project area and the views and concerns expressed by RAPs as outlined within the appended Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Statements;

and

'the key findings of the overall Aboriginal Archaeological Report (AECOM 2012), which provide an understanding of the cultural significance of the Project area, assess the direct and indirect impacts of the Project (if approved) on Aboriginal cultural heritage values, and develop draft management strategies to protect and mitigate impact to the identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values'.

Moving forward, Connect for Effect recommends the establishment of a balanced approach to intercultural communication (including timeframes and protocols) and Aboriginal cultural heritage decision making. This suggested recommendation includes mutually agreed and negotiated time frames for impact assessment, management planning and negotiation that balance a realistic assessment of commercial requirements with the need for culturally appropriate decision-making processes; Aboriginal informed consent and cultural protocols.

An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) will be prepared for the Project if approved, and this document will guide the management of landscape features, artefacts and sites to be protected and those to be salvaged.

The ACHMP should include processes to ensure ongoing Aboriginal participation in management of cultural heritage values, consistent with the principles of the Burra Charter (ICOMOS 1999), *Ask First – a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values* (AHC 1999) and OEH consultation requirements (including DECCW 2010).

The following mitigation strategies were proposed as management options were considered during the draft review process, then finalised with RAPs input. As a result of the consultation, (listed in Table 1) lists key ACHVA suggested management recommendations were made to Shenhua on the basis of consultation with the RAPs; subject to Department of Planning and Infrastructure approvals and conditions determination.

Table 1:
Key ACHVA Suggested Management Recommendations

Management Measure	Details
Management Recommendation One <i>Avoidance and protection approaches</i>	Best practice Burra Charter and Industry approaches to the management and protection of Aboriginal cultural features and relics must be applied. Where impact is unavoidable mitigation strategies must be undertaken as described in the Project's Aboriginal Archaeological Report (AECOM 2012), and to be detailed in the Project ACHMP.
Management Recommendation Two <i>Active RAP participation in Aboriginal cultural heritage management</i>	Active participation of Registered Aboriginal Parties in the protection of Aboriginal heritage and Aboriginal features of cultural value will be maintained and detailed in the ACHMP
Management Recommendation Three <i>RAP participation in ACHMP preparation, with further discussion on whether an Aboriginal Reference Group is appropriate</i>	Shenhua will provide for active RAP participation in ACHMP preparation in the preparation of the Project ACHMP, which will include the following principles: • Project protocols and procedures for the ongoing management of Aboriginal cultural heritage • Roles and responsibilities of the participants in the implementation of the Project ACHMP • Timeframes for the implementation of cultural heritage obligations described in the ACHMP, including management requirements for individual Aboriginal heritage sites and landscape features of Aboriginal cultural value The ongoing participation of RAPs in the Project ACHMP, and their ongoing relationship with Shenhua Watermark must be based on the following principles: • Respect for the cultural attachments, responsibilities and obligations the registrant Aboriginal parties have for the Aboriginal heritage sites, landscape features and the landscape in general within the Project area and the region more broadly; • Commitment to building an active and respectful partnership based on regular and open communication and consultation, and open dealings between Shenhua Watermark and the participating RAPs; • Commitment by Shenhua Watermark to provide the agreed required resources and to facilitate the overall Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Strategy and Aboriginal Cultural

	Management Strategy detailed in an approved ACHMP, within realistic timeframes • Commitment by the RAPs to participate in the overall Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Strategy and Aboriginal Cultural Management Strategy should be required; recognising the requirements of Shenhua Watermark to meet project related timeframes and to operate in accordance with statutory requirements. Ongoing discussion with RAPs during ACHMP preparation will also be undertaken to consider whether the formation of an Aboriginal Reference Group for the Shenhua Watermark Project is appropriate.
Management Recommendation Four <i>Cultural Protocols and Ceremonial Requirements</i>	Cultural protocols and ceremonial requirements identified as important by RAPs must be identified and incorporated into the ACHMP where required; consistent with the principles of the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 1999) Ask First (AHC 2002) and OEH policies (such as DEC 2005, DECCW 2010, OEH 2011). Ceremonial requirements may require smoking ceremonies, traditional practices relating to men's and women's areas, or other protocols as identified by Aboriginal registrants.
Management Recommendation Five <i>Cultural Heritage Awareness Training</i>	Shenhua Watermark personnel and subcontractors undertaking Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment, or undertaking tasks that have the potential to impact Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and areas of value, must undertake cultural heritage awareness training. This will form part of the induction process. The Training Package must be completed within six months of Project Approval and delivered by Aboriginal representatives prior to the undertaking of tasks that have the potential to impact Aboriginal cultural heritage sites or landscape features of Aboriginal cultural value. The Training Package must be prepared in partnership with Shenhua Watermark, RAPs and a suitably qualified and mutually agreed archaeologist; with all RAPs given opportunity to review and contribute to the package. Full induction training will be facilitated by the appropriately qualified Shenhua Aboriginal Liaison Officer. Training content must be guided by what is deemed culturally appropriate by the RAPs, and this will include (but not necessarily be limited to) information on: • The Aboriginal cultural significance of the Project area and

	the rights and obligations of Aboriginal people to actively participate in cultural heritage management • The types of Aboriginal sites, artefacts and landscape features that are known within the Project area • Mapping of Aboriginal sites/landscape features of cultural value and areas where ground disturbance for remediation is not allowed without further consultation with the RAPs (which must also form part of the Ground Disturbance Permit process) • Procedures for contacting nominated Shenhua Watermark personnel should remediation work be required within proximity of a known site • Procedures for contacting nominated Shenhua Watermark personnel in the event a previously unknown site is located during ground disturbance activities • The relevant legislation for the protection of Aboriginal sites (termed objects) and that prosecution may arise if sites are disturbed, destroyed or defaced Only information endorsed for sharing by the RAPs will be provided in the Training Package.
Management Recommendation Six <i>Vibration assessment, monitoring and management for cultural heritage sites and places</i>	RAPs have identified a heightened level of concern regarding the risk from blasting vibrations (perceived or actual) to a number of cultural heritage sites and places of significance. This includes risk of impact to the Breeza and Curlewis Cemeteries where many family members are buried, and risk of impact to a number of other cultural heritage locations identified through non-disclosed discussions (refer to Addendum 2 for details). It is recommended that Shenhua undertake a detailed assessment, monitoring and management program for the identified cultural heritage locations; to specifically assess the potential risk to each locality from blasting vibrations, to identify where this risk should be further managed, for example through the setting of blasting limits in proximity to cultural places; to establish monitoring programs to document actual vibrations experienced; and to develop management protocols in the scenario that vibration impacts occur. Based on past discussions, it is understood that ground vibration levels as a result of blasting must not exceed heritage conservation criteria (2 mm/s) at the Breeza and Curlewis Cemeteries, with monitoring to be undertaken to confirm these levels. Details of the vibration assessment, monitoring and

	management for the cemeteries and other identified cultural heritage sites and places of significance will be detailed in the Project ACHMP.
Management Recommendation Seven <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset areas</i>	Shenhua Watermark has committed to the establishment and management of two Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Areas (ACHOAs) for the life of the Project, being the '<i>Watermark Gully Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Area</i>' and the '<i>Mooki River (on Shenhua-owned land) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Area</i>'. The RAPs also identified these areas as having high cultural values during consultation undertaken for this ACHVA. The RAPs also assert that this management measure is subject to further assessment and requires ongoing consultation with RAPs before final decision making. The RAP's access to these areas for Care of Country and for the purposes of undertaking cultural activities also requires further discussion, with the aim of including access agreements into the ACHMP. RAPs have expressed an interest in attaining use of the house and shed located within the Mooki offset area for cultural use. The suitability of these cultural offset areas will be reviewed by the RAPs via continued consultation.
Mitigation Measure Eight <i>Management of non-impacted sites</i>	AECOM (2012) has recommended that protective fencing be installed around all non-impacted archaeological sites, and the annual review of non-impacted archaeological sites throughout the life of the Project, to be undertaken by qualified archaeologist/s (mutually agreed by Shenhua and RAPs) and site monitoring to include participation of RAP representatives. It is also recommended that RAPs representatives and a mutually agreed archaeologist be actively involved in the installation of protective fencing, to provide guidance on the exact placement of boundaries around areas of archaeological and cultural sensitivity. RAPs will also be actively involved in the annual monitoring programs through review of documentation, with copies also made available to OEH and DP&I following the RAP review period.
Management Recommendation Nine <i>Staged Approach to Aboriginal heritage clearance</i>	AECOM (2012) has recommended staged archaeological survey of areas earmarked for disturbance on a priority basis, given the poor visibility of the ground surface during archaeological survey; with detailed provisions for this process to be included in the Project ACHMP.

	As a part of this process, disturbance areas will be subject to cultural mapping including ethnobotanical mapping, concurrent with the archaeological survey planning.
Management Recommendation Ten <i>Management of previously unrecorded archaeological sites, and new information on known archaeological sites</i>	AECOM (2012) recommend that the ACHMP include management actions for any previously unrecorded Aboriginal archaeological sites identified within the Project area throughout the life of the Project; with the level of appropriate management determined on the basis of assessed significance by Aboriginal registrants and mutually agreed qualified archaeologists. It is recommended that these management protocols encompass the full range of new finds that could occur within the Project's impact area, such as (but not limited to) surface artefact scatters and isolated finds, subsurface artefactual deposits, scarred trees, grinding grooves and burials. It is also recommended that these management protocols encompass new information on known sites, which may trigger a re-evaluation of the significance of the site and therefore its appropriate level of management. This should also include the review of known sites as further information on the archaeology of the broader region is gathered, reflecting the AECOM (2012) statement that the scientific significance assessment presented in their report should be subject to period review as knowledge of the area increases; given the recognised limitations of local and regional data to inform AECOM (2012) significance assessment. These management protocols will be developed in consultation with Aboriginal registrants as part of ACHMP preparation, and they will also include cultural protocols identified by RAPs, and to provide clarity to all parties, will include a clearly defined assessment and decision making process prior to any management action being undertaken. The ACHMP protocol will also include a schedule for review of known site information and significance in accordance with the AECOM (2012) assessment findings.
Management Recommendation Eleven <i>Development of an Interpretation Plan</i>	An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Interpretation Plan shall be developed prior to commencement of construction. This shall provide appropriate means of interpreting the pre and post-European contact Aboriginal associations with the Project area and inform planning on the site. It shall include recommended wording and potential locations for interpretive signage, and the possible use of appropriate Aboriginal names for infrastructure and offset locality names. It shall also be developed in

	conjunction with non-Aboriginal interpretation, especially given the shared historical associations of the current landholders and RAPs who identify close cultural and traditional attachment and connections to Country and Community.
Management Recommendation Twelve <i>Care and control</i>	The artefacts recovered during cultural heritage works within the Project area must be curated in an appropriate manner, as determined through consultation with RAPs, OEH and DP&I during preparation of the ACHMP; although it is noted that temporary off-site storage of salvaged objects would be allowed for the purposes of analysis and recording. Consultation between the RAPs and Shenhua Watermark in relation to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offsets is therefore ongoing.
Management Recommendation Thirteen <i>Burial Protection Protocols</i>	AECOM (2012) outlines a standard protocol for the management of any human remains that may be exposed during the course of the Project. The final management strategy presented within the ACHMP will be developed in consultation with RAPs, to incorporate any additional cultural protocols or requirements. This will include cultural protocols and stop work processes when bones are exposed, allowing for the human or animal status to be confirmed <i>in situ</i> by an appropriate specialist; with the process to be fully detailed in the Project ACHMP
Management Recommendation Fourteen <i>Totemic animal remains</i>	The ACHMP will include protocols for the management of Indigenous fauna remains to ensure that totemic cultural sensitivity is appropriately managed. This will require further consultation with RAPs to inform management measures included in the ACHMP.
Management Recommendation Fifteen <i>Project Meetings</i>	Shenhua Watermark will commit to ongoing consultation, communication and engagement with all RAPs involved in the Project. The ongoing engagement and monitoring program would include (but not necessarily be limited to) quarterly meetings and/or correspondence throughout the life of the Project to ensure that all RAPs are kept informed of mine progress and ongoing cultural heritage management tasks and outcomes. Meetings would include the provision of information on, and provide time for discussion on, the following: • The progress of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Area establishment and management • The progress of Project construction and mining works

	• The results of any site/landscape feature monitoring undertaken • The results of any salvage works conducted • The results of any remediation works undertaken in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage • Any additional cultural heritage matters raised; such as the management of any new finds • The potential Project impacts and any required management procedures that should need to be planned (e.g. any baseline recording, monitoring, inspections or salvage necessary) • The progress of any reporting required • Any review of the ACHMP planned prior to the next quarterly meeting Extraordinary meetings may also be called if considered necessary by Shenhua Watermark and/or RAPs should specific cultural heritage management issues need to be addressed prior to the next meeting.
Management Recommendation Sixteen <i>Shared Wisdom Centre / Keeping Place</i>	One key recommendation by RAPs participating in this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values Assessment was the design, construction and operation of a sustainable community based outcome – a shared wisdoms keeping/teaching place/cultural centre/complex. Shenhua Watermark must work with the RAPs to consider the feasibility of contributing towards a Keeping Place model with the capacity to house the collection of artefacts, art and information as RAPs have asserted that a Keeping Place provides testament to the wealth of culture, heritage and tradition that abounds across the traditional lands of the Gomeroi people of Kamilaroi Country.
Management Recommendation Seventeen <i>Walk on Country program</i>	A <i>'Walk on Country program'</i> must be developed and integrated into the ACHMP in consultation with the RAPs and Shenhua Watermark, in order to manage and maximise access to known Aboriginal heritage sites and landscape features of Aboriginal cultural value. The Walk on Country program would be planned annually and managed as an integral component of the Project's ACHMP. A Walk on Country opportunity will be provided to RAPs and their families prior to commencement of mining activity in order that families are able to visit areas of importance prior to disturbance. This is to be agreed by Shenhua Watermark,

	taking into consideration the mine plan, mining legislation, rules and regulations. This initiative will provide opportunity for RAPs to share cultural stories and show children and young people areas important to the RAPs prior to changes to the cultural landscape as a result of mining activity.
Management Recommendation Eighteen Aboriginal community engagement policy and practice Note: <i>Shenhua Watermark is committed to working in partnership with the RAPs in a spirit of cooperation, mutual understanding and respect and compliance with an ACHMP.</i>	Shenhua Watermark must develop an Aboriginal community engagement policy, and integrate this policy into the ACHMP and operations. The following principles will form the basis of ongoing engagement by Shenhua Watermark with RAPs - reflecting the principles of Ask First (Australian Heritage Commission2002), the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS1999) and OEH policy documents (such as DEC 2005, DECCW2010). The principles include: • Aboriginal people, as the first peoples of Australia, have unique cultural relationships to the lands and waters of Australia • Aboriginal people have custodial rights and responsibilities to Country under traditional lores and customs • Protection and conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage is important in maintaining the cultural identity and wellbeing of Aboriginal people. Aboriginal people are the primary source of information on the cultural value of their heritage and how this is best managed • Aboriginal people have the right to well-informed participation in the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment and management process • Aboriginal people have the right to a primary role in decision-making in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage and its management, so they can continue to fulfil their obligations towards their heritage • Aboriginal cultural heritage outcomes should consider a continuing role for Aboriginal people in 'Caring for Country' • Aboriginal people must have an active role in any Aboriginal heritage planning process • Aboriginal people must have input into primary decision-making in relation to Aboriginal heritage so they can continue to fulfil their obligations towards this heritage • Aboriginal people must control intellectual property and other information relating specifically to their heritage, as this may be an integral aspect of its heritage value.

Management Recommendation Nineteen <i>Aboriginal Wellbeing – Employment and Training</i>	Cultural heritage and the wellbeing of Aboriginal communities are intrinsically linked and interconnected (DEC 2006). Through consultation for this assessment economic participation was identified as a critical need area in the local Aboriginal community and one that can be directly addressed through employment and training practices. Six suggested programs across this key need and funding area are outlined below: 1. Review of Project cultural heritage assessment and employment practice • Review of best practice approach to cultural heritage work and employment, including the following aims: ○ Identify impacts of current Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Salvage mining employment practices and opportunities for moving forward in a cultural relevant, equitable and sustainable manner ○ Incorporate Australian Natural Heritage Charter - Ask First: A guide to respecting Aboriginal heritage places and values where possible ○ Identify opportunities to include cultural heritage throughout all stages of project planning ○ Develop an evidence based framework for cultural heritage assessment and employment ○ Use the review outcomes to help inform the regional governance network – with the aim of providing advice on cultural heritage practice at a regional level 2. Examine skilled and supported training and employment program opportunities and government partnerships to work towards parity in training and employment. These opportunities may include: • Skilled employment and training via the development of an Aboriginal employment and training program for skilled occupations • Emphasis needs to focus on long term employee retention, hence there has been considerable emphasis on employee support programs, including pre-vocational training, culturally appropriate recruitment practices, mentoring, family and community programs and skills based employment strategy • Supported employment and training: to be part of a holistic approach to an Aboriginal employment program which

	recognises the importance of culture, home life, family obligations and values, housing and financial circumstances and barriers to employment to ensure retention of employees. Choice in effective personal financial management, the health and wellbeing of family members; as well as employees throughout the entirety of the program is required. There are a range of organisations that can help in facilitating this type of Indigenous program • Setting³ specific targets to increase Indigenous employment that reflects local demographics; including greater participation of Indigenous women in mining employment 3. Discretionary procurement and local supply chain initiative • Investigate a discretionary procurement policy for companies owned or operated by Historically Disadvantaged Local Aboriginal People (HDLAP) in all discretionary spending. * all procurement will be tendered if the HDLAP are the successful preferred tenderer then they will be successful. – with selection to be performance based. • Develop a Shenhua Watermark Indigenous Employment and Business Development Policy and encourage major contractors to align themselves with the Indigenous employment and training objectives 4. Support for local business and mentoring • Mentoring program: utilise existing internal skill set to provide guidance to local business particularly around business planning, strategic planning and financial management – to be facilitated through the regional governance network • Local business support: work with the Northern Region Inland Development Board in facilitating support programs with local businesses

³ While RAPs have requested that Shenhua set an employment target of 25% of their workforce to be provided to local Aboriginal people- the development of targets will be developed within Shenhua's overall employment and recruitment strategy based on skills audit and workforce imperatives.

	5. Scholarships and traineeship program • Develop an Indigenous scholarship and traineeship program • Endorse the Indigenous Employment Evaluation (IEE) Tool⁴ that has been developed as a framework to assist mining companies to establish good practices in their Aboriginal employment and training initiatives
Management Recommendation Twenty Intergenerational equity	Shenhua Watermark will assist in the development of an intergenerational equity strategy in consultation with the RAPs to support the access to Country and strengthening of cultural practices. A number of intergenerational equity cultural programs have been suggested and supported by RAPs during the draft comment period suggested below for RAP consideration. A final intergenerational equity plan will be developed in consultation with RAPs as an integral component of the development of a mutually agreed ACHMP. • Artefact Recording and Analysis Training. Introductory five day artefact recording and analysis training should be held at a location in the Gunnedah/Caroona/Breeza area. The course work and documentation for the training program should be prepared and presented by a suitably qualified archaeologist in consultation with the RAPs. Selected artefacts recovered during salvage for the Project could be used in the training. The training would be encouraged by Shenhua Watermark and the training shall commence within 12 months of the commencement of mining. • Cultural mapping and recording. Support further research, including recording of cultural mapping, oral histories (An Elders book program) and language program, post contact historic attachment, land use and the lives of Aboriginal people to contribute to the understanding of cultural values and heritage in the region.

⁴The Indigenous Employment evaluation (IEE) Tool is a reporting framework that has been developed as part of a larger study by CSR Minto Indigenous employment. The outcomes of the study are reported in Indigenous Employment *in the Australian Minerals Industry*, a research report by Tony Tiplady and MaryAnne Barclay. The IEE Tool is intended for use in conjunction with this report. Electronic version accessed 26 April 2012
http://www.csrmin.edu.au/docs/Evaluation%20Tool_WEB.pdf

	• Men of Rock program. To provide a valuable hand down from one generation to another the traditional skills of tool making and artefact creation. A program for men to visit local and regional quarries where cultural materials have been historically and traditionally mined and then knapped would be developed thereby renewing traditional skills and sharing with the younger generation. This initiative will be subject to OEH discussion to ensure compliance and protocols for undertaking cultural practices do not breach or technically constitute 'harm' under the Act. • NAIDOC Week participation. Shenhua Watermark in partnership and consultation with the RAPs and other Aboriginal community members to identify meaningful ways in which Shenhua Watermark personnel can be active participants in the NAIDOC (National Aboriginal Islander Day Observance Committee) week events and identify programmatic opportunities to support the local Aboriginal and traditional custodian community.
Management Recommendation Twenty One -Commitment to an Aboriginal Liaison Officer	An Aboriginal Liaison Officer position will be created in order to assist Shenhua in the implementation of the ACHMP
Management Recommendation Twenty Two - Commitment to Novation Agreement	A novation agreement for any changed mine management/ownership arrangement will be investigated and if deemed necessary will be developed to include all approved mitigation recommendations to ensure consistency and continuing commitment to the protection and management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

In this context, RAPs identified a number of areas for improvement of Aboriginal community wellbeing, which is intrinsically linked to the protection and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and places (refer to DEC 2006 for OEH's Aboriginal wellbeing framework). **Table 2** below summarises the 10 key Aboriginal social and cultural wellbeing management recommendations relating to intergenerational equity strategies to maintain cultural knowledge and practices in order to '*walk, recreate and work on Country*'.

The RAPs during the draft comment period confirmed the following management recommendations.

Table 2

Nine Suggested Aboriginal Social and Cultural Wellbeing Management Recommendations

Management Measure	Details
Management Recommendations Twenty Three - <i>Measure and monitoring</i>	Integrate Aboriginal social and cultural wellbeing recommendations and measurements into Shenhua Watermark Social Impact Assessment Planning and report outcomes annually.
Management Recommendations Twenty Four - <i>Balanced approach to decision making & commercial timeframes</i>	Establish a balanced approach to Intercultural communication timeframes and protocols and commercial decision making measurement mitigation.
Management Recommendations Twenty Five - <i>Adopt cultural protocols and Ask First principles</i>	Negotiate time frames for impact management planning and negotiation processes that balance a realistic assessment of commercial requirements with the need for culturally appropriate decision-making processes, Aboriginal informed consent and cultural protocols.
Management Recommendations Twenty Six - <i>Governance and human capital</i>	Encourage the formation of a Regional Aboriginal Social and Community Wellbeing Monitoring and Management Committee. Provide advice into the development of a policy basis to ensure that the Regional Committee be maintained and appropriately resourced throughout the life of the Project.
Management Recommendations Twenty Seven - <i>Employment parity and training investment</i>	Review of Cultural Heritage Assessment & Employment models and establish best practice local employment and training model. Skilled and supported training and work program: • Education and training requirements built into skilled employment program across three areas: certificate and trades qualifications, bachelor degree and postgraduate qualifications where appropriate • Assessment leave and support for assessment time • Internal incentives for completion of studies including job promotions, wage increases and job diversity Gender Equity strategy developed and implemented. Inclusion of Aboriginal women employment and training requirements – particularly targeting unskilled mothers returning to work.

Management Recommendations Twenty Eight - Housing	Consult with RAPs to consider feasibility of relocating surplus homes (if any) from Shenhua Watermark open cut mining disturbance areas to local Aboriginal Housing organisation to contribute to available social housing stock e.g. Local Aboriginal Land Council or Aboriginal Corporation with social housing charter or distributed to the community via a ballot (i.e. one home for ballot for the Aboriginal community and one home via ballot for the non Aboriginal community). Encourage and participate in any regional housing affordability strategy plan which incorporates – social housing, diversity of dwellings, and temporary housing.
Management Recommendations Twenty Nine - Reconciliation and healing-intergenerational equity	• Develop Breeza Cemetery – care for ancestor initiative. • Integrate reconciliation and intercultural awareness in a skilled and supported employment program to build internal understanding and acceptance of cultural differences across all levels of the organisation. • Internal cultural awareness programs would be undertaken as part of induction, at the initiation of Project teams and as part of specific work role training to build understanding and knowledge of Aboriginal culture and heritage. Intercultural understanding would be an important demonstrated performance requirement.
Management Recommendations Thirty - Ethnobotanical mapping cultural mapping balanced shared history- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offsets	Develop in consultation with the RAPs- Ethno botanical and cultural oral histories mapping programs. Continue consultation with RAPs to explore feasibility of contributing towards a regional Shared Wisdom Centre / Keeping Place - Design construction and operation of a sustainable keeping / teaching place / cultural centre complex by undertaking a regional prefeasibility and business development model to realise the vision of the Aboriginal community. Shenhua Watermark will work with the RAPs and others to develop a regional Keeping Place model with the capacity to house a collection of artefacts, art and information from a variety of sites
Management Recommendations Thirty One CSI liveability and Close the Gap priority funding	Review current community funding priority areas and incorporate (where possible) the key liveability principles and Close the Gap priorities into Corporate Social Investment funding program criteria. Key areas include: • Health

	• Mental health • Adult imprisonment • Juvenile detention • Child abuse / neglect • Housing affordability, availability and conditions • Reading, writing and numeracy • Drug / alcohol use • Maternal / child health • Disability • Community harmony and capacity building initiatives • Cultural celebration

In addition to the above, the RAPs also recommended that Shenhua commit to a Reconciliation Action Plan as the framework for social mitigation and to the development of a partnership in the regeneration of the area consistent with care for country principles and opportunities.

Also in addition to the above, AECOM has proposed a series of management strategies for known Aboriginal archaeological sites and areas identified within the Project area. These include the 43 Aboriginal archaeological sites identified as having the potential to be directly impacted by the Project if approved, and the recognised potential for a substantial subsurface archaeological deposit to be present within the Project's impact footprint. These management strategies were discussed with RAPs during the draft comments period, with a number of amendments suggested and adopted by Shenhua; with final management recommendations summarised below in **Table 3**.

Table 3
AECOM Recommended Management Recommendations

Recommendations	Detail
Recommendation One <i>Establishment of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Areas</i>	Two Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Areas (ACHOAs) be established to offset the loss of Aboriginal cultural heritage resulting from the Project, being: the 'Watermark Gully Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Area' and 'Mooki River Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Area'. Both have been identified as suitable offsets on archaeological and cultural grounds and cover areas of 165.7 and 40.7 hectares respectively. Shenhua Watermark is committed to the conservation of the Watermark and Mooki River ACHOAs throughout the operational life of the Project. The ACHMP for the Project must include provisions specific to the ongoing assessment and management of the Watermark and Mooki River ACHOAs. At a minimum, these would: • Define precisely the boundaries of the ACHOAs • Identify relevant parties and their responsibilities with respect to the ACHOAs • Describe the cultural and scientific heritage values of the ACHOAs • Identify potential threats to these values • Discuss specific management activities to maintain and enhance cultural values, which could include soil, water, flora, fauna and fire management • Outline protocols for access; and • Discuss monitoring and reporting procedures, which would occur yearly The Watermark and Mooki River ACHOAs must be fenced and domestic stock will be excluded from both areas to allow regeneration of native vegetation and, where appropriate, the implementation of erosion and weed control measures.
Recommendation Two <i>Archaeological salvage program</i>	An archaeological salvage program be undertaken prior to the commencement of any Project-related ground clearance. All Aboriginal objects salvaged as part of the archaeological salvage program would be curated in an appropriate manner, as determined through consultation with RAPs, OEH and DP&I during preparation of the ACHMP. Temporary off-site storage of salvaged objects would be allowed for the purposes of analysis and recording.

<i>Surface collection only</i>	Collection of surface artefacts be undertaken for 27 open artefact sites (artefact scatters and isolated finds). Noted is that one of these sites consists of a complete isolated edge-ground hatchet-head, although subsurface archaeological investigation is not recommended due to the site's low archaeological potential.
<i>Archaeological excavation</i>	The collection of surface artefacts and archaeological excavation is recommended for two identified open artefact sites - WM-AS2-11 and WM-AS5-11 – due to their respective moderate and high scientific significance. Archaeological excavations at both sites would involve both test and open area excavations. Archaeological test pitting and open area excavation would also be conducted in selected areas of low and high archaeological sensitivity within the Project's indicative Disturbance Boundary, as determined through consultation with RAPs. The ACHMP for the Project will include a detailed research design for the surface collection and excavation components of the salvage program; including all post-excavation analysis works. The ACHMP for the Project including the detailed research design for the surface collection and excavation components of the salvage program, including all post excavation analysis works, will ensure that the cultural significance of the area is provided with equal weighting to determine methodology.
<i>Recommendation Three Staged clearance process</i>	A staged Aboriginal heritage clearance process for proposed open cut and infrastructure disturbance areas within the Project's Disturbance Boundary be undertaken based on a detailed research design. Areas earmarked for disturbance by Shenhua Watermark would be subject to archaeological survey on a priority basis, with areas slashed prior to survey as far as feasible, with other best practice processes being explored and developed in the Project ACHMP. Where no Aboriginal cultural heritage constraints are identified, areas would be deemed 'cleared for disturbance' and designated as such in writing by the attending archaeologist(s) and RAPs. Provisions relating to this process will be incorporated into the ACHMP for the Project including a dispute resolution process.
<i>Recommendation Four Protection of non-impacted archaeological sites</i>	AECOM (2012) identify that 18 known Aboriginal archaeological sites will not be impacted by the proposed Project (not including sites located within the ACHOAs), being five scarred trees, one

	grinding groove site (GG2), five artefact scatters and seven isolated finds. All non-impacted Aboriginal archaeological sites are to be protected via permanent stock-proof fencing and appropriate associated signage for the life of the mine, which will be installed by RAPs and a mutually agreed archaeologist, as discussed in Table 1, Recommendation 8. Also to be linked to meetings and review to address concerns – Recommendation 14. All relevant staff and contractors are to be made aware of the nature and locations of these sites as well as Shenhua Watermark's legal obligations with respect to them. Protected sites would need to be identified on all relevant mine site plans. As part of ongoing management of non-impacted sites, the monitoring of all protected Aboriginal archaeological sites will be undertaken on a yearly basis by a qualified archaeologist (mutually agreed between RAPs and Shenhua) and RAPs. Inspection results would be documented in the form of short monitoring reports.
Recommendation Five <i>Yearly Monitoring of conserved sites</i>	Monitoring methodology will be detailed in the ACHMP for the Project and will include yearly monitoring by a qualified archaeologist (mutually agreed between RAPs and Shenhua) and RAP representatives, photographic and written records of each site. Yearly monitoring inspections of conserved Aboriginal archaeological sites will be documented in the form of monitoring reports.
Recommendation Six <i>Third Party Review of Scar-Bearing Trees</i>	RAPs involved in the Project have raised concerns regarding the process undertaken to assess potential Aboriginal scarred trees, which included an inspection of all trees by a professional arborist, and subsequent decision making about which trees were Aboriginal scarred trees, without RAP involvement. To address RAP concerns, AECOM (2012) has recommended an independent third party review of Australian Tree Consultant's arboricultural assessment report be undertaken by a person or persons mutually selected by the RAPs and Shenhua. As part of this third party review, a plain English report detailing the results of this review should be prepared for RAPs. It is anticipated that the third party review will require an additional field investigation of the six scar bearing trees determined by ATC to not be Aboriginal scarred trees.
Recommendation Seven <i>Submission of AHIMS site cards</i>	AHIMS site cards will be submitted to OEH in a timely fashion for all newly recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites within and directly adjacent the Project area; which currently comprise 23

	isolated finds, 17 artefact scatters, eight Aboriginal scarred trees and three grinding groove sites. In the event that a previously unidentified Aboriginal site is discovered within the Project area at any point during the operational life of the Project, it is recommended that an AHIMS site card for that site be submitted to OEH as promptly as possible, to be described within the Project ACHMP site methodologies.
Recommendation Eight retention of existing AHIMS site cards for sites 29-1- 0155 and 29-1-0157	AHIMS registered open artefact sites 29-1-0155 (Bacon Hill 2) and 29-1-0157 (Clovenden 1) have been reassessed by AECOM archaeologists as natural stone occurrences; as neither 'site' is considered to contain 'Aboriginal objects' as defined under the NPW Act. In respect of the RAPs request not to adjust the status of these sites on the AHIMS register until further assessment is conducted, AECOM will not seek to modify both site cards. Both sites are located within the Project's disturbance footprint, and their surface collection is recommended on the basis of the existing site card; with the surface collection inspection to provide further opportunity to assess the cultural or natural status of both sites in conjunction with RAPs. Subsequent to impacts, ASIR forms for both 'sites' should need to be submitted to OEH. This will be discussed and planned for within the ACHMP
Recommendation Nine Management of previously unrecorded archaeological evidence	Provisions regarding the appropriate management action(s) for previously unrecorded Aboriginal archaeological evidence identified within the Project area throughout the operational life of the Project will be incorporated into the ACHMP. Management action(s) would vary according to the type of evidence identified, its level of significance assessed by Aboriginal parties and mutually agreed qualified archaeologists, and the nature of potential impacts.
Recommendation Ten Management of human skeletal remains	In the event that possible human skeletal remains are identified within the Project area throughout the operational life of the Project, it is recommended the procedures of the OEH, NSW Heritage Branch and NSW police be implemented. This would include an immediate cease work, and the initial inspection by a physical or forensic anthropologist to assess the potential remains <i>in situ</i> . If this determines that the remains are pre-contact or historic Aboriginal remains, the site would be secured and OEH and all RAPs should be notified in writing. Where impacts to exposed Aboriginal skeletal remains cannot be avoided, remains would be retrieved via controlled

	archaeological excavation and reburied outside of the Project's disturbance boundary in a manner and location determined by RAPs.
Recommendation Eleven <i>Creation of an Aboriginal archaeological site database</i>	A comprehensive Aboriginal Site Database for the Project area and its immediate environs is to be established upon commencement of the Project. Shenhua Watermark would be responsible for the creation and maintenance of this database which would, at a minimum, contain the name, type, size (where applicable), MGA coordinates and status of all Aboriginal sites within and directly adjacent to the Project area (i.e., within 100 m of the Project Boundary). The database is to be regularly updated throughout the operational life of Project. Printed site lists and mapping are to be made available to RAPs upon request.
Recommendation Twelve <i>Reporting under the ACHMP</i>	All Aboriginal heritage management and mitigation works carried out under the ACHMP for the Project be documented to a standard comparable to that required by the <i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects 2010</i> (DECCW 2010a) and the <i>Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW</i> (OEH 2011).. Plain English summaries of technical archaeological salvage reports will also be prepared. Printed and/or digital copies of all archaeological salvage reports (plain English and technical) are to be made available to RAPs upon request.
Recommendation Thirteen <i>Access to non-salvaged sites for archaeological research</i>	Provisions regarding continuing access to non-salvaged sites within and outside of the indicative Disturbance Boundary for the Project for archaeological and cultural heritage research purposes be included in the ACHMP for the Project. Requests would be assessed by Shenhua Watermark, in consultation with RAPs and OEH, on the basis of merit. Where granted access to, the area will be subject to relevant operational and safety considerations. Access to some areas would be restricted during periods of construction or mining.
Recommendation Fourteen: <i>Periodic Review of ACHMP</i>	The Project ACHMP should be subject to periodic review to ensure that all management policies are being adhered to and are working effectively. Periodic reviews will also provide an opportunity to make modifications to existing policies and to add, where appropriate, new policies. In keeping with RAP requests, it is recommended by RAPs that these reviews occur, at least initially, every six months. Subject to ongoing consultation with RAPs, this may be extended to annual review intervals.

Recommendation Fifteen: Relocation of grinding groove sites WM-GG1-11 and WM- GG3-12	AECOM (2012) has recommended the relocation of grinding groove sites WM-GG1-12 and WM-GG3-12 following a comprehensive pre-removal program of works, including further technical assessment and recording, and consultation with RAPs. The methodology for the grinding groove sites WM-GG1-11 and WM-GG3-12 will be agreed with RAPs and detailed in the ACHMP.

1. Introduction

“Aboriginal cultural heritage consists of any places and objects of significance to Aboriginal people because of their traditions, observances, lore, customs, beliefs and history. It provides evidence of the lives and existence of Aboriginal people before European settlement through to the present” (OEH 2011).

“Places of cultural significance enrich people’s lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. They are historical records that are important as tangible expressions of Australian identity and experience. Places of cultural significance reflect the diversity of our communities, telling us about whom we are and the past that has formed us and the Australian landscape. They are irreplaceable and precious.

These places of cultural significance must be conserved for present and future generations.

The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained” (Australia ICOMOS 1999).

In October 2008, Shenhua Watermark Coal Pty Limited (Shenhua Watermark) – a subsidiary of the Shenhua Group – was granted Exploration Licence (EL) 7223.

The Shenhua Watermark Coal Project (the Project) is located within EL 7223. The Project area comprises a 9,500 hectare parcel of land to the immediate west of the village of Breeza in north-western NSW, approximately 25km south south-east of the township of Gunnedah and 50 km west south-west of the city of Tamworth (refer to **Figure 1**).

The Project area is located within the Traditional Kamilaroi Country of the Gomeroi People, and wholly within the Walhallow Local Aboriginal Land Council (WLALC) boundary. The Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council (RCLALC) lies to the immediate north of the Project. The Project area contains sites and landforms of cultural value to Gomeroi People and to other Aboriginal people that live in or have connection to the Liverpool Plains-Watermark region either through Connection to Country or Connection to Community.

The Kamilaroi Highway and Werris Creek - Moree Railway Line border the Project area to the east whilst Breeza State Forest and the Mooki River abut it to the south-west and south-east respectively. Doona and Spring Ridge State Forests are located to the south of the Project area whilst Goran and Black Jack State Forests lie to the north-west. Trinkey and Wondoba State Conservation Areas, meanwhile, are located to the north-west and west respectively.



Figure 1: Project Location Map

The closest National Parks to the Project area are Somerton National Park to the north and Coolah Tops National Park to the south. The Project area falls wholly within the Gunnedah Shire Local Government Area (Gunnedah LGA).

1.1 Project Description

Shenhua Watermark is seeking State Significant Development Consent under Division 4.1 of Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) for the Project.

Shenhua Watermark proposes to develop an open cut coal mining operation and associated infrastructure, approximately 25 kilometres south south-east of the township of Gunnedah and to the immediate west of the village of Breeza, within the Gunnedah Local Government Area (LGA). The proposed Project would include the extraction of up to 10 Million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of Run of Mine (ROM) coal for a 30 year period. The Project area encompassing the proposed development covers 9,500 hectares, of which the Project's disturbance footprint covers 5,600 hectares, or 59 per cent of total land under assessment.

The Project generally comprises the following, as illustrated on **Figure 2**:

- The construction and operation of an open cut mining operation extracting up to 10 Million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of Run of Mine (ROM) coal for a 30 year period;
- An open cut mining fleet of excavators and shovels, supported by haul trucks, dozers, graders, drill rigs and water carts;
- Progressive rehabilitation of all disturbed areas;
- The construction and operation of a Coal Handling and Preparation Plant (CHPP) with a throughput of 10 Mtpa ROM coal;
- The co-disposal of tailings and coarse reject within the Overburden Emplacement Areas (OEA);
- The construction and operation of a rail spur, rail loop, Kamilaroi Highway rail overpass, associated load out facility and connection to the Werris Creek - Moree Railway Line;
- The construction and operation of a Mine Access Road;
- The construction and operation of administration, workshop and related facilities;
- The construction and operation of ground and surface water management and reticulation infrastructure including pipelines, pumping stations and associated infrastructure for access to water from groundwater aquifers, the Mooki River and private dams to the north-east of the Project Boundary;
- The installation of communications and electricity reticulation infrastructure; and
- A workforce of up to approximately 600 full-time equivalent employees during construction and up to 600 full-time equivalent employees during the operation of the Project.

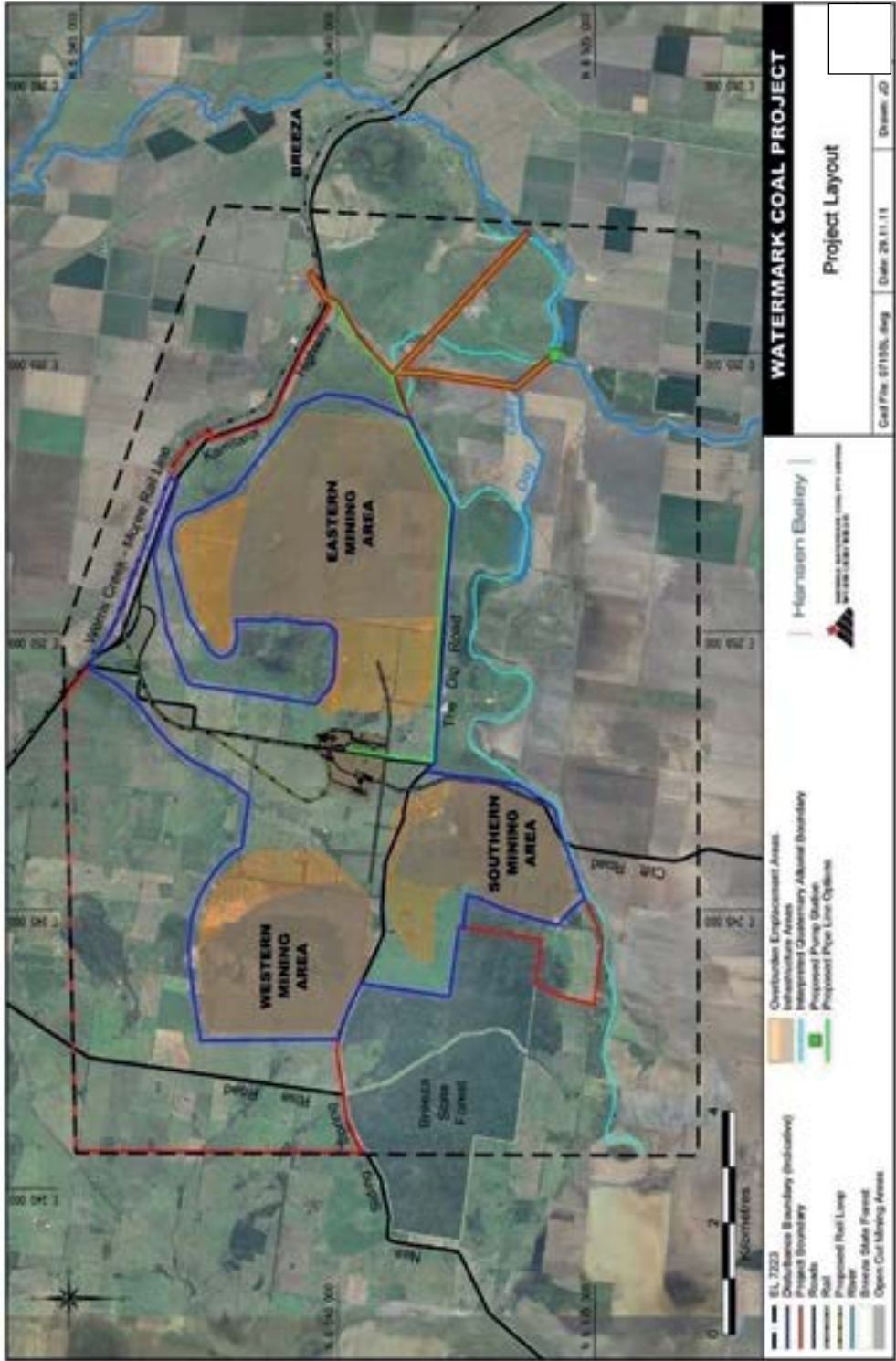


Figure 2: Shenhua Watermark Project Layout

1.1.1 Director-General Requirements

The Director-General of the Department of Planning and Infrastructure (DP&I) in consultation with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) require an assessment of impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage as a result of the Project, if approved. This 'Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment' process must address the requirements detailed in **Table 4**, which also identifies sections of this report (where relevant) and the associated report prepared by AECOM (2012) which contains information presented to inform each requirement..

Table 4
Director-General's Requirements

Director General's Requirement	ACHVA Section Reference	AECOM (2012) Section Reference
Demonstrate effective consultation with Aboriginal communities in determining and assessing impacts, and developing and selecting options and mitigation measures.	Section 4	Section 3
Outline any proposed impact mitigation and management measures (including an evaluation of the effectiveness and reliability of the measures).	Section 7	Section 11

In addition to the above, the general requirements of the DP&I in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for the Project EIS also include:

- A detailed description of the existing environment;
- Consideration of all relevant environmental planning instruments, including identification and justification of any inconsistencies with these instruments;
- A description of the existing environment using sufficient baseline data;
- An assessment of the potential impacts of all stages of the development, including cumulative impacts, taking into consideration relevant guidelines, policies, plans and statutes; and
- A description of the measures that would be implemented to avoid, minimise and if necessary, offset the potential impacts of the development, including proposals for adaptive management and/or contingency plans to manage any significant risk to the environment.

DP&I also require that the Project's Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process comply with an OEH guideline produced in 2005, specifically the *Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation* (DEC 2005). This guideline itself requires assessments to be conducted in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit* (NPWS 1997) and *Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants* (DEC 2004); both of which have since been respectively superseded by the *Guide*

to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (OEH 2011), and the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW 2010).

In this context, consultation and assessment for this ACHVA has been conducted in compliance with *Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation* (DEC 2005), but also in accordance with the principles and approaches of contemporary Aboriginal cultural heritage guidelines to reflect current standards of practice. The approach to Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for this Project is further discussed in **Section 3** below.

1.2 Document Purpose and Structure

Connect for Effect was commissioned by Hansen Bailey, on behalf of Shenhua Watermark Coal Pty Limited (Shenhua Watermark), to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values Assessment (ACHVA) for the Watermark Coal Project (the Project). The purpose of this assessment is to form part of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which being prepared by Hansen Bailey to inform an application for State Significant Development Consent under Division 4.1 of Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) for the Project.

This report has been compiled and contributes to reporting findings against the Office General's Requirements established under Section 78A(8A) of the New South Wales State Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 State Significance Development. This report is also aligned to the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) guidelines, '*Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation*' (DEC 2005) and '*Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants*' (DEC 2004). On 12 April 2010, OEH released the revised consultation guidelines '*Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*' (DECCW 2010). Consultation for the Watermark Project has been undertaken aligned to the DECCW (2010) requirements.

This report aims to examine specifically the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the Project area to ensure that the particular and distinctive cultural and social characteristics of the locality are reflected in the assessment of Project impact and the development of mitigation strategies for the Project. To achieve this, the report aims to develop an understanding of the social, historic, scientific and aesthetic value of the Project area, for past, present or future generations. Further the report aims to identify the cultural significance embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, spiritual and cultural significance, records, related places and related objects.

This ACHVA report is structured as follows:

- **Section 2** summarises the legislation relevant to the document, including mechanisms to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- **Section 3** details the approach to this assessment of Aboriginal cultural values, and the process undertaken in relation to consultation and research;

- **Section 4** provides an overview of all consultation undertaken with registered Aboriginal parties in accordance with Project requirements (including those outlined in DECCW 2010), to gain an understanding of the cultural significance of the Project area in a local and regional context and to develop an appropriate Aboriginal cultural heritage management framework for the Project;
- **Section 5** presents an understanding of the Aboriginal cultural landscape of the Project area in a local and regional context, considering the natural resources of the landscape, past and present Aboriginal associations with the area, the shared experiences of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people since European invasion, and the archaeological footprint of past Aboriginal activity. This multi-faceted approach also integrates Aboriginal registrant input on the history and value, reflecting the intrinsic link between land, cultural identity and cultural heritage values;
- **Section 6** provides an assessment of the social/cultural, historic and aesthetic values of the Project area, as informed by Aboriginal registrant input and historical research. A summary of the scientific significance assessment of the Project area conducted by AECOM (2012) is also presented;
- **Section 7** presents information on the Project's Aboriginal cultural heritage management framework, and the ongoing Aboriginal registrant involvement in the assessment of Project impacts and selection of appropriate management outcomes. A series of management recommendations are also presented, including a summary of the AECOM (2012) management strategy, and additional recommendations developed by Connect for Effect in consultation with Aboriginal registrants during the draft report comment period. These recommendations relate both to the management of places of cultural heritage value, but also provide a framework for Aboriginal wellbeing; in acknowledgement of the intrinsic links between cultural heritage and Aboriginal community wellbeing (refer to DEC 2006); and
- **Section 8** lists the references utilised in the compilation of this report.

1.3 Limitations

Preparation of this ACHVA report has been constrained by a number of factors, which are discussed below.

As discussed in further detail in **Section 3**, the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the Project has consisted of two closely linked approaches: the first being an Aboriginal archaeological report (documented by AECOM 2012), and the second being a specific Aboriginal cultural heritage values assessment, as documented in this report. The two reports should be read in conjunction. The scope of works conducted for this report is therefore limited to the aims, methods and outcomes of consultation with Aboriginal registrants on cultural values, to archival research on past and present Aboriginal associations with the Project area and to recommendation of appropriate management outcomes developed through consultation with Aboriginal registrants and Shenhua. This report should be read in conjunction with the overall

Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage assessment report prepared by AECOM (2012), which contains all other cultural heritage assessment components required in accordance with Project approval requirements and OEH guidelines.

The information presented within this report has been based on the consultation and research undertaken during both the preparation of the assessment and draft reporting phases and detailed information provided by RAPs. Some cultural information has been made confidential and is presented only in restricted appendices, or has not released for recording and assessment purposes by RAPs involved due to either its sensitivity or personal experiences. It is also noted that the documented histories of Aboriginal post contact experiences are also poorly recorded, and that some available material does not provide a comprehensive or unbiased understanding of Aboriginal society prior to European contact. Where research does not reflect the perspectives, culture and knowledge of Aboriginal people, this report attempts to address this absence through inclusion of broader historical and anthropological literature, and through inclusion of statements by RAPs involved in this assessment process.

In the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage values, this report includes discussion of the four key values identified by the Burra Charter and OEH (2011), being social significance, historical significance, scientific significance and aesthetic significance. Key information required to assess these values is contained within both this ACHVA report and AECOM (2012). Where this document contains summaries of archaeological information and statements of scientific significance that have not been adequately discussed and justified within this document; readers should refer to the AECOM (2012) report for full details.

This report broadly discusses the cultural significance of Aboriginal archaeological sites based on consultation undertaken by Connect for Effect to date; and also documents RAP statements (recorded in the non-disclosure section of the report) an understanding of cultural significance of site-specific or landscape specific features within the Project area, the impact of the Project on the Aboriginal cultural values resulting from impact to specific areas of cultural significance. More detailed anthropological understanding of landscape specific features within the Project area was not included as these components were beyond the scope of Connect for Effect's work. It is important to note that the site specific cultural values assessment statements were made by RAPs who identify cultural and historic knowledge of both the region and specific sites and landscape features. The RAPs included Senior Elders and Elders from families who identify as Gomerioi people, RAP representatives who have attachment and knowledge of the Breeza area including site specific knowledge and RAP representatives with town camp and historic Carroona Mission experiences. This report should also be read in conjunction with the EIS.

This report recognises the link between Aboriginal cultural heritage management and Aboriginal wellbeing (refer to DEC 2006), as both can be adversely affected by development projects. Where relevant, this report also contains RAP statements linking cultural heritage and Aboriginal wellbeing, and provides contextual information to understand these statements. As this report contains future community engagement/models/strategy based on social and cultural research, which can be affected by a number of unforeseen variables, they represent our best possible evaluation at this point in time and no warranty is given that this particular set of projections should in fact eventuate.

As discussed further in **Section 4**, Project EIS requirements and professional guidelines state that Aboriginal people must be involved in decisions affecting their cultural heritage, including the assessment of impact and in decision making about cultural heritage management. As stated by the Australian Burra Charter (ICOMOS 1999), whose principles are reflected in OEH policies for Aboriginal cultural heritage management in NSW:

“Aboriginal people must be effectively involved in decisions affecting their heritage, and in managing places significant to them. Land managers must respect the rights of Aboriginal people to make decisions about their own heritage.”

Although a draft management framework has been developed by AECOM (2012) for inclusion in this cultural values report, involvement of Aboriginal registrants was undertaken via a series of consultation sessions during the draft comment period in order to capture RAPs comments and recommendations in the assessment of Project impacts and the development of management approaches based on the cultural significance values of the Project area. The final management framework has also included strategies suggested by RAPs throughout the course of Connect for Effect’s consultation program.

Given the above context, the draft report was provided to RAPs for the opportunity to be involved in the assessment of proposed Project impact, and the development of management recommendations; through the review and consultation of the draft management strategy and the identification of any additional management measures needed to manage Project impact.

Critical consultation approaches to address the identified limitations of past consultation on impact assessment and management outcomes was undertaken between September and October 2012 in the draft reports review period, to involve Aboriginal registrants in the development of final management measures for the Project. This process included:

- Small group discussion sessions and a combined RAP discussion session September 12 to September 14 2012
- A two day field visit 20 and 21 September 2012 to visit key cultural heritage areas, to assist RAPs in making comment regarding the draft assessment reports and specific mitigation and management recommendations;
- A draft assessment discussion session;
- A further two days of draft reporting discussions and management recommendation review to inform the final assessment reports, on 26 and 27 September 2012;
- Individual and group meetings as well as participate in phone consultations to inform the review of the ACHVA and AECOM assessment reports in late September and early October 2012;
- Consultation with Caroona Village RAPS on October 2nd 2012; and
- A final consolidated comments reporting meeting October 3rd 2012 to finalise comments, recommendations and amended actions.

Finally, Connect for Effect Pty Ltd has applied due professional care in accordance with generally accepted standards of professional practice in cultural research, consultation, Intellectual Property information gathering and mitigation planning, but the information contained in this

ACHVA report and does not purport to be legal advice. It should be noted that legislation, regulations and guidelines change over time and users of the report should satisfy themselves that the statutory requirements have not changed since the report was written.

1.4 Project Team

The following individuals also contributed to the preparation of this ACHVA report:

- Jane Delaney-John (Connect for Effect Community Development Manager), who facilitated Aboriginal community engagement to capture cultural values and concerns in latter stages of the assessment, conducted social and historical research in consultation with RAPs, documented non-disclosure comments, and collated this report;
- David Mailman (Connect for Effect Community Development Manager), who facilitated Aboriginal community engagement to capture cultural values and concerns in latter stages of the assessment and provided report review;
- Sam Beeston (Connect for Effect administrator), who provided administrative assistance;
- Linda Carroli (Connect for Effect alliance partner), who provided research support;
- Meaghan Russell (Connect for Effect Archaeologist), who provided professional review for this report and provided additional collation of comments support during the draft comment period;
- Melissa Walker and Michelle Cavanagh (Hansen Bailey), who provided mapping support and coordinated project logistics and environmental advice;
- Melanie Layton (Shenhua Watermark), who provided proponent community consultation and project details; and
- Andrew McLaren and Rochelle Coxon (AECOM), who provided archaeological technical advice and assessment.

1.5 Associated Studies

This ACHVA in conjunction with the Aboriginal Archaeological Report (AECOM 2012), with both contributing to DGR requirements and as such should be read in conjunction. Technical studies prepared for the Project EIS which further inform this assessment include the following;

- The Historic Heritage Assessment (AECOM 2012); and
- EIS Volume 1, Existing Environment Chapter.

2 Relevant Legislation

“Aboriginal people have occupied the NSW landscape for at least 42,000 years. The evidence and important cultural meanings relating to this occupation are present throughout the landscape, as well as in documents and the memories, stories and associations of Aboriginal people. Therefore, an activity that impact on the landscape may impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage. For Aboriginal people, the significance of individual features is derived from the inter-relatedness within the cultural landscape. This means that features cannot be assessed in isolation, but must be considered in a holistic manner. This may require a range of assessment methods with the close involvement and participation of Aboriginal people. The assessment must cover lands, waterways, landscape features and native plants and animals that are culturally significant to Aboriginal people” (DP&I 2012).

2.1 Federal Controls

2.1.1 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999

The *Environmental Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) prescribes the Commonwealth's role in environmental assessment, biodiversity conservation and the management of protected areas of national significance. It also provides a mechanism for national environment protection and biodiversity conservation.

The EPBC Act is administered by Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities (SEWPAC) and provides protection for listed Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) including:

- Listed species and communities (e.g. listed threatened species and ecological communities and migratory species);
- Protected areas (e.g. World heritage properties, Ramsar wetlands of international significance, conservation zones); and
- National, Commonwealth and Indigenous Heritage.

Under the Act protected heritage items are listed on the National Heritage List (items of significance to the nation) or the Commonwealth Heritage List (items belonging to the Commonwealth or its agencies).

2.1.2 Native Title Act 1993

The *Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)* was enacted as a result of the decision made by the High Court of Australia in *Mabo v Queensland (No.2)* 1992. The Federal Parliament reviewed and amended the Native Title Act in 1998, 2007, 2009 and 2010.

The Federal Court of Australia is responsible for the management of all applications made under the Native Title Act for a determination of Native Title or for compensation for the loss or impairment of Native Title. These applications must be made to the Court. The Court has wide powers to manage Native Title cases. It can:

- Make directions about how the application is to be progressed;
- Decide whether or not the application should be referred to the National Native Title Tribunal or another appropriate person or body for mediation;
- Determine who are the 'parties' to the application (the people involved in a case);
- Adjourn the proceedings to allow time for the parties to negotiate;
- Make orders to ensure that Native Title applications which cover the same area are dealt in one proceeding;
- Strike out or dismiss an application, which brings the case to an end;
- Set an application down for hearing;
- Make a determination recognising that Native Title does, or does not, exist; and
- Decide whether compensation for the loss or impairment of Native Title should be paid.

The National Native Title Tribunal was set up under the Act and assists people to facilitate timely and effective Native Title outcomes. The Tribunal is an independent source of information and assistance for everyone involved in Native Title and the wider public. It mediates Native Title determination and compensation applications referred to it by the Federal Court.

The Tribunal is not a court and does not decide whether Native Title exists or not.

The Tribunal also administers part of the future act process - that is, generally, the process that deals with future acts relating to mining and some compulsory acquisitions. The Tribunal's role includes mediating between parties, conducting inquiries and making decisions (called 'future act determinations') where parties can't reach agreements.

Shenhua Watermark has been notified of a Native Title Determination application has currently been lodged with the Federal Court (Gomeri People Native Title Tribunal Number NSD2308/2011, notification date 16 May 2012) (**Figure 3**). The Determination application indicates that the external boundary of this application covers the towns of Moree and Tamworth, and is located north-west of Newcastle, northeast of Dubbo, and west of Grafton. Not all land within the external boundary of the application is claimed, for example areas of freehold land and public works are excluded.

The Project area is excluded from Native Title as it does not include unextinguished land subject to Native Title.

Native Title Services Corp NSW has completed a detailed recording and mapping of Gomeroi people's history and connections to Country; however this information was not released to inform this ACHVA report.



Figure 3: Notice of Application for Native Title Determination

2.2 State Controls

2.2.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) allows for the preparation of planning instruments to direct development within NSW. This includes Local Environment Plans (LEP), which are administered by local government, and principally determine land use and the process for development applications. LEPs usually include clauses requiring that heritage and

Aboriginal cultural heritage be considered during development applications and a schedule of identified heritage items be provided. The Gunnedah LEP 1998 applies to the Project.

Upon repeal of Part 3A of the EP&A Act on 1 October 2011, the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment (Part 3A Repeal) Act 2011* inserted a new Division 4.1 in Part 4 of the EP&A Act. Division 4.1 provides for a new planning assessment and determination regime for State Significant Development (SSD).

Section 89C of the EP&A Act stipulates that a development should be considered SSD if it declared to be such by the new *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* (SEPP SRD).

Under Clause 8(1) of SEPP SRD, a development is declared to be SSD if:

- The development on the land concerned is, by the operation of an environmental planning instrument, is permissible only with development consent under Part 4 of the Act, and
- The development is specified in Schedule 1 or 2.

The Shenhua Watermark Project is declared to be a SSD as it meets both of these criteria, and as such, approval is being sought from the DP&I for the Project under Division 4.1 ('State Significant Development') of Part 4 of the EP&A Act.

2.2.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks & Wildlife Act* (1974) provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal 'objects' (consisting of any material evidence of the Aboriginal occupation of NSW) under Section 90 of the Act, and for 'Aboriginal Places' (areas of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community) under Section 84.

The Act defines an Aboriginal 'object' as:

- "any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft for sale) relating to Indigenous and non-European habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal European extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains".

The Act defines an Aboriginal 'place' as:

- "a place that is or was of special significance to Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain Aboriginal objects"

Aboriginal objects and places are afforded automatic statutory protection in NSW whereby it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object (Section 86[1]) and it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place (Section 86[4]). Harm is defined any act or omission that:

- a) destroys, defaces or damages an object or place, or
- b) in relation to an object – moves the object from the land on which it had been situated, or
- c) is specified by the regulations, or

- d) causes or permits the object or place to be harmed in a manner referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c),

but does not include any act or omission that:

- e) desecrates the object or place, or
- f) is trivial or negligible, or,
- g) is excluded from this definition by the regulations".

The protection provided to Aboriginal objects applies irrespective of the level of their significance or issues of land tenure. However, areas are only gazetted as Aboriginal places if the minister is satisfied that sufficient evidence exists to demonstrate that the location was and/or is of special significance to Aboriginal culture.

OEH has produced a number of guidelines to guide Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment and management in NSW, based on the principles of the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 1999) and best practice approaches. Key current guidelines include *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW 2010), *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011), and *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010). These guidelines reflect the principles of the Australian Burra Charter (ICOMOS 1999), and provide clear direction on the requirements of and approach to Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment in NSW.

3 The Approach to Assessing Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values

As outlined earlier, this ACHVA report has been prepared to in part inform the Project's EIS, through developing an understanding of the particular Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the Project area; to ensure that these values are reflected in the assessment of Project impact and the development of Aboriginal cultural heritage protection and mitigation strategies for the Project.

Integral to the development of this ACHVA report has been the principles of the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 1999), which are reflected in NSW professional guidelines developed by OEH such as the *Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants* (DEC 2004), the *Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Community Consultation* (DEC 2005), the *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011) and the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW 2010).

Australia ICOMOS recognises the following core principles in the assessment and management of places of cultural heritage significance, which are reflected in the above OEH guidelines:

- Indigenous people of Australia have a unique status as the original owners and custodians of their traditional lands. The traditional rights and knowledge of Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders are recognised and respected. The relationship of Indigenous people to their land is the essence of their cultural heritage, and therefore, of their survival;
- Indigenous cultural heritage is a fundamental and inseparable part of the cultural heritage of all Australians;
- Indigenous cultural perspectives require an integrated view of heritage which includes social significance and natural features and landscapes, which are given meaning through culture;
- Aboriginal cultural heritage is expressed in many ways and in many kinds of places – such as places with contemporary community associations; places and landscapes which hold strong spiritual meaning; places that tell the story of conflict and survival; places with archaeological material remaining from Indigenous use and occupation of the land; places where community life has flourished; and places that reflect the political struggle of Indigenous people for social justice. Indigenous cultural heritage has significance for Indigenous people and communities for social, spiritual and historical reasons, and may also have significance for non-Indigenous people and communities. Places with shared heritage values should be managed to conserve and enhance them all, and involve all associated communities – Indigenous and non-Indigenous;
- The Indigenous cultural heritage significance of places can only be determined by the Indigenous communities themselves;

- Indigenous people must be effectively involved in decisions affecting their heritage, and in managing places significant to them. Land managers must respect the rights of Indigenous people to make decisions about their own heritage; and
- Indigenous communities need to have control over information about their heritage. There may be instances where Indigenous communities do not want information about their cultural heritage to be generally available.

In the assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values, four values of cultural significance have been defined by the Burra Charter and adopted by OEH (2011), being social, historical, scientific and aesthetic values, as discussed below.

- **Social values**, which embrace the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group (refer to **Figure 4**);
- **Historical values**, which broadly encompass the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore to a large extent underlies all significance assessment. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity, or has been the site of an important event. For any given place the significance should be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact; however, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment;
- **Scientific values**, which refers to the research potential of a locality, being the importance of the data contained within a locality (its rarity, quality or representativeness), and the degree which it may contribute further substantial information to an understanding of its history; and
- **Aesthetic values**, which include aspects of sensory perception such as form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric, the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use.

An approach to understanding the above cultural values can be to ask the following questions, as posed by OEH (2011):

- Does the Project area have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons?
- Is the Project area important to the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state?
- Does the Project area have potential to yield information that should contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state?
- Is the Project area important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in the local area and/or region and/or state?

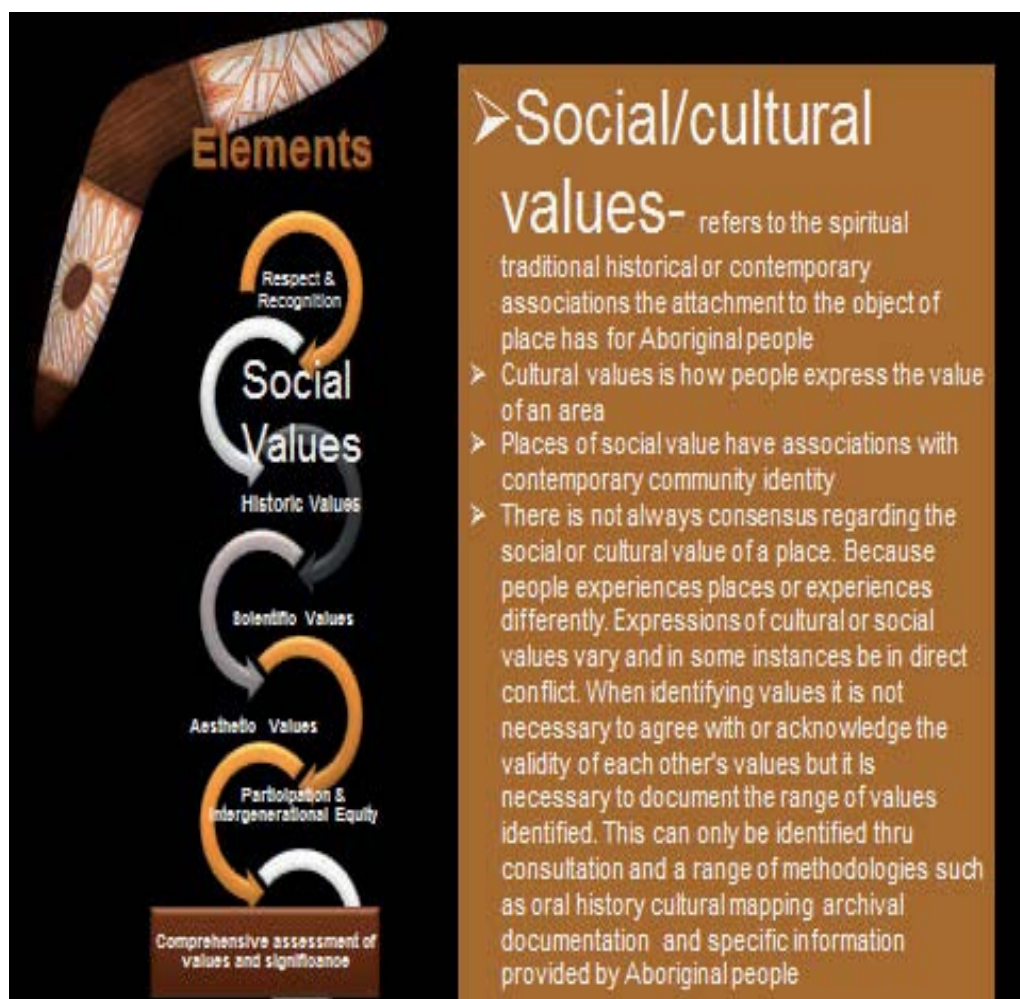


Figure 4: Social / Cultural Values

The above demonstrates that social, historical, scientific and aesthetic values are often intrinsically linked and interrelated, and also that each value is exposed to a degree of subjective analysis. Historically, significance assessments have tended to focus on one aspect of cultural heritage, or focus on individual archaeological objects. However, identifying the broader relationship between landform and sites enables a broad range of additional cultural values to be identified and management strategies developed to preserve those values (NPWS 2002).

When conducting significance assessments, it is important that values are assessed against commonly accepted criteria, that the assessment is clearly justified, and that significance be graded in terms that allow it to be described and compared, for examples, as high moderate or low (OEH 2011). OEH (2011) also state that:

“Given that Aboriginal cultural heritage has social/cultural, historic, aesthetic and scientific (archaeological) significance; all aspects should be given the same weight and assessed equally by the proponent in the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report”.

The following figures demonstrate how the equal consideration of significance assessment criteria can inform a comprehensive assessment of values and significance, which in turn can

inform a comprehensive approach to impact assessment and Aboriginal cultural heritage management.

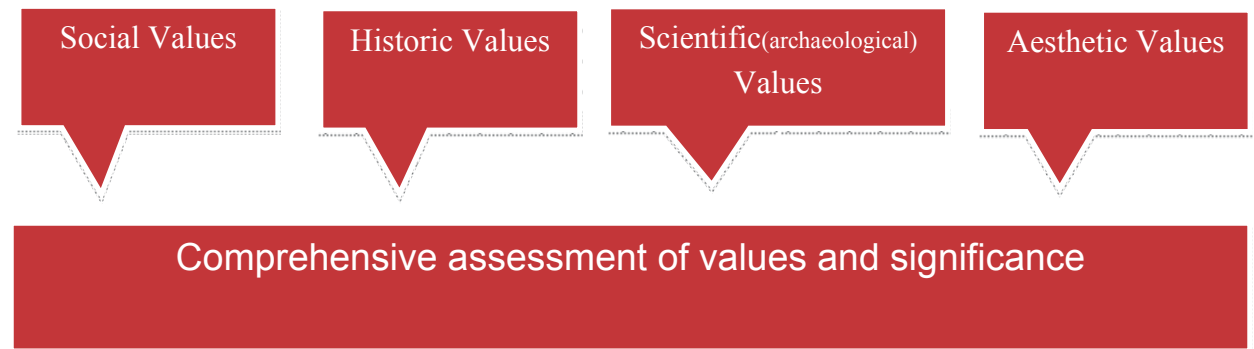


Figure 5: Assessing Values and Significance (OEH 2011:9)



Figure 6: Integrated Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Approach

Source: © Connect for Effect PtyLtd.2011. Integrated assessment

Following the assessment of significance, the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process must then consider the impact of the Project on the identified heritage values, and how such impact will be managed should the Project proceed. Best practice advocates that this must consider the avoidance of sites or areas of Aboriginal cultural heritage value, and in instances where impact to Aboriginal cultural heritage cannot be avoided, strategies to mitigate this impact need to be developed in collaboration with Aboriginal registrant parties.

As outlined by OEH (2011), the assessment of project impact to Aboriginal cultural heritage should consider both direct and indirect harm, and how this harm could potentially effect the social, historical, scientific and aesthetic values of the identified Aboriginal cultural heritage places and objects, as well as the broader landscape setting. Only following this process can management strategies be developed for a project, to both mitigate the harm that would result from a proposed project, but also to put measures in place that would protect and maintain significant Aboriginal cultural heritage values. Current NSW guidelines (OEH 2011) emphasise that precautionary principles and the principle of inter-generational equity when approaching Aboriginal cultural management, in order to achieve ecologically sustainable development.

Intergenerational equity can be described in many ways, and for the purposes of this ACHVA the following definition has been used as it most closely relates to the views put forward by RAP representatives when discussing the landforms sites, and specific archaeological features of culture value. As stated by Beder (1996):

Intergenerational equity is a concept that says that humans 'hold the natural and cultural environment of the Earth in common both with other members of the present generation and with other generations, past and future' (Weiss, 1990, p. 8). It means that we inherit the Earth from previous generations and have an obligation to pass it on in reasonable condition to future generations.

This definition is supported by OEH (2011), who state that the “*principle of intergenerational equity states that the present generation should make every effort to ensure the health, diversity and productivity of the environment – which includes cultural heritage – for the benefit of future generations*”.

The idea behind not reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs is that, although future generations might gain from economic progress, those gains might be more than offset by environmental deterioration. Most people would also acknowledge a moral obligation to future generations, particularly as people who are not yet born can have no say in decisions taken today that may affect them.

3.1 Objectives of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values Assessment

For the Project EIS, the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process has consisted of two closely linked approaches: the first was to undertake an overall Aboriginal Archaeological Report (AECOM 2012), and the second was to undertake a specific ACHVA, as reported in this document. These studies have been undertaken to report against the DGRs (**Section 1.3**) and have been completed in aligned to the principles of the ‘*Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*’ (DECCW 2010) and the principles of the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 1999, refer to **Figure 7**).

The overall Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process commenced on the 31 January 2011, with the initial consultation approach undertaken by Hansen Bailey and AECOM. This consisted of the formal notification and registration process, provision of initial Project

information, provision of a draft archaeological survey methodology for comment, field surveys, workshop discussions, and an assessment of landform and archaeological scientific values.

As part of ongoing consultation, Hansen Bailey and AECOM also facilitated a geotechnical assessment of two grinding groove sites (WM-GG1-11 and WM-GG3-12) in July 2012, for the purposes of informing potential management and mitigation options for the sites (refer to AECOM 2012).

Cultural values discussions commenced with the offer of conducting culture and heritage meetings with Hansen Bailey upon RAPs' requests. Letters were sent to all 24 RAPs in May 2011 offering to meet and share Aboriginal culture and heritage values. With the involvement of Connect for Effect in the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process from October 2011, which occurred at the request of RAPs, the consultation approach expanded to include more specific discussion with Aboriginal registrants on the cultural values of the Project area. In undertaking this process, the ACHVA aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the existing social, economic, environmental, cultural and historic context of the area; to identify past and present Aboriginal experiences of and attachment to the area.

This report therefore aims to provide a historic narrative of the region in which context the social, historic, scientific and aesthetic values can be assessed and understood.

Detailed objectives of the assessment also included to provide:

- Information on how the requirements for consultation with Aboriginal people have been met (refer to **Section 4**);
- A description of the Aboriginal cultural landscape of the Project area, including a historical understanding of the locality and the presence of any Aboriginal objects (sites and artefacts) and declared Aboriginal places located within the Project area (refer to **Section 5**);
- A discussion related to the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the Project area, including the significance and value of the landscape and Aboriginal objects (sites and artefacts) for the Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the area (refer to **Section 6**);
- A description of the actual or likely harm posed to the landscape areas or objects of Aboriginal cultural value from the proposed Project, as identified by RAPs (refer to **Section 7**); and the related impact on the wellbeing of Aboriginal people.

To achieve these aims, four approaches were developed to further consider Aboriginal cultural heritage values and to build on the overall archaeological and cultural heritage assessment. These were:

1. The RAPs consultation program;
2. Workshop discussions and archival investigation;
3. Senior Elders and Elders Walks on Country; and
4. RAP self-assessment of cultural values, survey methodology and historic use of land context statements.

Other specific tasks conducted included:

- Reference to AECOM (2012) heritage register searches, archaeological survey and research where available, to gain an understanding of other components of the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment;
- Facilitation of Aboriginal community consultation on the cultural values of the Project area, and where required, walk on Country to identify and record any areas of Aboriginal cultural heritage value within the investigation area;
- Consultation with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) in the Department of Premier and Cabinet as required; and
- Assessment of the key cultural heritage issues for the Project, taking into account relevant guidelines, policies and plans and input from the Aboriginal Reference Group and RAPs.



Figure 7: The ICOMOS Burra Charter

An immediate challenge in conducting this assessment was defining the boundary and the relationship of the historic land use and cultural heritage and contemporary values within the Project area. Through consultation, the RAPs identified a range of ways in which they were assessing the area, which included (but were not limited to):

- Boundaries defined and mapped by language; and/or
- Boundaries which include historic mission and/or segregation areas; and/or
- Boundaries defined and mapped through art; and/or
- Boundaries mapped through archaeology; and or
- Local Aboriginal Land Council Areas; and/or
- Project site specific boundaries; and/or
- Local Government Authority areas.

These approaches are reflected throughout this report, which recognised the complex interrelationships of social, cultural and historic attachment associated with the Project area.

As an outcome of this above process, this report presents a combined understanding of Aboriginal cultural heritage values as identified by RAPs and historical research, to supplement the assessment findings of the overall Aboriginal Archaeological Report being prepared by AECOM (2012). All other components of the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment required by the DP&I for EIS preparation and as required under OEH guidelines, are therefore to be found in the Aboriginal Archaeological Report prepared concurrently by AECOM (2012) to this cultural values assessment. This includes the following components:

- An archaeological assessment of the Project area in accordance with Project requirements, and current standards of NSW practice outlined in the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010);
- Detailed information on the archaeological evidence of past Aboriginal use of the Project area;
- Assessment of the scientific significance of any Aboriginal heritage cultural values identified;
- Details of all other Aboriginal community consultation undertaken in accordance with *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010);
- Recommendations for the management of all identified Aboriginal heritage sites or areas of cultural value; and
- Preparation of a formal archaeological report to meet the Project's EIS requirements.

3.2 Objectives of Aboriginal Community Consultation

Consultation with Aboriginal parties with an interest in a Project or Project area is critical to the EIS process, reflecting the principles of the Burra Charter and NSW cultural heritage guidelines (OEH 2011, DECCW 2010 and DEC 2005). A summary of the EIS consultation process provided on **Figure 8**.

The specific objective of Aboriginal community consultation for development assessment projects defined by OEH (2010) is to ensure that RAPs have the opportunity to contribute to the assessment outcomes by:

1. Providing relevant information about the cultural significance and values of the Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s);



Figure 8: EIS Assessment Process under Part 4 of the EP&A Act

Source: Hanson Bailey (2011)

2. Influencing the design of the method to assess cultural and scientific significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s);
3. Actively contributing to the development of cultural heritage management options and recommendations for any Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) within the proposed Project area; and
4. Commenting on draft assessment reports before they are submitted to the DP&I.

Throughout the cultural heritage assessment process, Connect for Effect has collated final recommendations on cultural heritage practice provided by RAPs to assist the proponent to meet its legislative responsibilities regarding consultation and investigation, and ensure the Project receives the appropriate level of assessment and Aboriginal community involvement within the current scope of study. At the time of draft report production, it is noted that this report has addressed the first two objectives of consultation identified above, during the draft comment period further consultation has been undertaken to address the final two objectives prior to submission of the EIS.

Lateral violence, also known as horizontal violence or intra-racial conflict, is created by experiences of powerlessness; diminishing traditional roles, structures and knowledge; attacking and undermining Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture and humanity; and creating conflict about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identity (Gooda 2011). Although lateral violence has its roots in our history, it thrives today because power imbalances, control by others, identity conflict, negative stereotypes and trauma continue to feed it.

3.3 The Process Undertaken

In keeping with Project EIS requirements and principles of The Burra Charter and OEH guidelines for assessing Aboriginal cultural heritage, tasks undertaken for this Aboriginal cultural values assessment included:

- Consultation and engagement with RAPs involved in the Project, to gain an understanding of the cultural values of the Project area (refer to **Section 4** of this report) and to inform the assessment of Project impact and appropriate strategies to manage potential Project impacts (refer to **Section 7.3**);.
- Review of background literature to gain an understanding of the Aboriginal cultural landscape of the Project area in a local and regional context. This research included literature on the physical landscape of the Project area, the past and present Aboriginal associations with the Project area, the shared heritage and history of land use contributing to the regional and rural landscape, memories and cultural values (refer to **Section 5**);
- Where available, review of information on past archaeological studies and the outcomes of the AECOM (2012) Aboriginal Archaeological Report to provide an understanding of the archaeological footprint of past Aboriginal activity within the Project area (refer to **Section 5**); and

- Undertake field inspection (Walks on Country) and survey of the study area (refer to **Section 4**).

The above process was influenced by the basis that only a multi-faceted approach will ensure understanding of the cultural landscape, and therefore providing the required context in which to assess the cultural significance of the Project area. In light of OEH guidelines that recommend the documentation of oral histories along with archival or documentary research to gain a sufficient understanding of historic values (DEC 2005 and OEH 2011); the research sections of this report include both historic narrative and RAPs comments where possible (noting that some comments have been non-disclosed, and are included in Addendum 2 only).

4 Consultation

“Consultation with Aboriginal people is an integral part of the process of investigating and assessing Aboriginal cultural heritage. Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge about the area, objects and places that may be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed activity must be given the opportunity to be consulted. This is done through the process of investigating, assessing and working out how to manage the harm from the proposed activity. Consultation must adhere to the requirements set out in clause 80C of the NPW Regulation” (OEH 2011: 2).

“Conservation, interpretation and management of a place should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has special associations and meanings, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place” (Australia ICOMOS 1999).

Consultation with Aboriginal registrants throughout the course of the assessment has been undertaken by Hansen Bailey, AECOM and Connect for Effect, whose respective roles and levels of involvement have included:

- Hansen Bailey and AECOM conducted consultation for Stages 1 and 2 from commencement of works on 31 January 2011, and also conducted ongoing Stage 3 and Stage 4 consultation in collaboration with Connect for Effect. Consultation undertaken included the formal notification and registration period, the development of the project’s methodology including the draft review period, and Aboriginal participation in the archaeological survey. AECOM is also responsible for ongoing consultation regarding the technical archaeological assessment, the assessment of development impact should the Project be approved, and the development of appropriate management strategies to achieve protection outcomes and to mitigate potential impact to all identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values identified during the assessment (including care and control arrangements); and
- Connect for Effect conducted consultation for Stage 3 and Stage 4 of the works program, in conjunction with ongoing consultation by Hansen Bailey and AECOM, from October 2011 following the archaeological survey and at the request of Aboriginal registrants. This phase included consultation regarding the Aboriginal cultural values of place, opportunity for RAPs to identify any sites or places of social, historic, scientific and aesthetic significance and the consideration and documentation of RAP comments on social impacts and potential social management recommendations, for inclusion in this ACHVA. Consultation during the Stage 4 draft comment period provided opportunity for RAPs to discuss draft reports and recommendations. Senior Elders and Elders also provided additional site specific and cultural landscape feature social and cultural values to inform both the assessment and recommendations.

In this context, this report provides detailed information on all consultation undertaken by Connect

Bailey and AECOM. Consultation with RAPs for this ACHVA report has been undertaken through a range of engagement approaches which include, but are not limited to, a series of RAP workshops, site visits, face to face discussions and telephone discussions.

Through this process, RAP's involved in workshops, discussion sessions and field surveys identified new ways in which to gather cultural heritage information and to make use of that information to provide descriptions of their cultural values relating to the Project area; while respecting Aboriginal issues of cultural sensitivity and diverse cultural values/levels of attachment.

Over the period of consultation, 145 Aboriginal parties formally registered an interest in the Project. All RAPs were invited, as part of the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process, to share their knowledge of the area and its cultural significance, as well as to identify social and cultural impacts and suggest mitigation and management strategies to address these impacts. RAP members also listed and provided the names of family members they would like to have included in the program of consultation. Contact details were provided however contact details were not provided for 24 RAPs, however the registered parties agreed to forward all information about the consultation program and project details to their family in order that they are informed of the consultation process and opportunity to participate in the process. Two registrant's names have been removed from the RAP consultation register as they have died over the time of commencing the consultation program. Another RAP has since withdrawn their registration due to ill health.

In December 2011, community workshops, family meetings and Local Aboriginal Land Council discussions were held to provide opportunity for all RAPs to participate in the ACHVA process. In response to requests by RAPs at these meetings, Senior Elders⁵ were provided with additional opportunities to be consulted in smaller group sessions in a format recommended by them.

Through further consultation with the Walhallow and Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Councils and Senior Elders, the Senior Elders decided to extend the invitation to other Elders of the community to join Senior Elders in consultation and field survey/walks on Country discussions. The Senior Elders and Elders also provided consultation guidance, historic materials and knowledge. Some information was disclosed for use in this report, and some information was provided with restrictions applied to its release, which has been respected consistent with Article 4 and Article 9 of the Burra Charter and Sheet 3 of the DECCW 2010 ACHCRs and other Intellectual Property laws.

The objective of Aboriginal community consultation for the Project was to ensure that Aboriginal people have the opportunity to improve assessment outcomes by providing relevant information about the cultural significance and values of the Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s).

Ongoing consultation and review of draft assessment reports provided RAPs opportunity to:

⁵Senior Elders defined by the registered Aboriginal parties as the eldest representatives of each family (traditional and local) residing in the region and identified with cultural and historic knowledge.

- Provide additional cultural values statements relating to any Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) within the proposed Project area;
- Actively contribute to the development of cultural heritage management recommendations for all Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) within the proposed Project area; and
- Comment on draft assessment reports before they are submitted by the proponent to DP&I.

During consultations, RAPs considered various facets of Aboriginal cultural heritage values including:

- The spiritual and social association with the area;
- Historical associations and information passed down through their families;
- Flora and fauna and ecosystem considerations;
- Spatial ethnography⁶ and use of the land and ecosystems over time; and
- Cultural interpretation of the scientific or archaeological evidence to inform the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment.

Traditionally, other regional assessments have been undertaken on an archaeological style of assessment or on Aboriginal consultation only. This report differs in that it takes a multi-faceted approach to cultural values recording and an analysis of historic narrative to inform the values assessment, as illustrated in **Figure 9** below.

Throughout consultations, RAPs were encouraged to participate in the consultation process and share their cultural values, assisting in the identification of the various levels of attachment and connection to the Shenhua Watermark Project area. For some RAPs, this was painful as they expressed that they are on a journey of reconnection having a generational experience of the effects of the stolen generation; while others expressed that they identified historic and traditional attachments to the region. Other RAPs stated that while they do not have knowledge of Project area from either a traditional or historic basis; they identified cultural and aesthetic values in terms of wanting to see care taken with Aboriginal cultural heritage, particularly areas identified as having impending impacts. Other RAPs stated that they had in-depth cultural and historic knowledge of the region including site specific information which has been shared to inform the assessment (refer to non-disclosure section, Addendum 2)

⁶ Discussion relating to social and cultural life, roles of men and women and the spaces for cultural practices to be performed as part of daily life i.e. roles and functions at camp sites and use of resources in the area.



Figure 9: Understanding the Multiple Faceted Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Source: © Connect for Effect PtyLtd.2010

In response to RAPs requests during preparation of this report, a non-conventional style of report has been produced, whose report structure has been designed to respect RAPs wishes of cultural sensitivity. This has included the placement of sensitive information in a series of non-disclosed appendices (refer to Addendums 2 & 3), and the ongoing management of Aboriginal Intellectual Property (refer Addendum 2)

The following sections provide a detailed discussion of RAP participation of RAPs in the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process, comment provided on cultural heritage value, assessment and management, and a consolidated discussion of cultural values identified.

4.1 Stage 1 of Consultation – Notification and Registration of Interest

Stage 1 of the DECCW (2010) consultation process aims to '*Identify, notify and register Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and / or places in the area of the proposed project*'.

In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of DECCW (2010), Hansen Bailey notified the following organisations on 31 January 2011 about the Shenhua Watermark Project, and sought information on any Aboriginal people or organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance associated with the Project area:

- Gunnedah Shire Council (GSC);
- National Native Title Tribunal;
- New South Wales Department of Aboriginal Affairs – Office of the Registrar;
- Native Title Services Corporation Limited (NTSCORP Limited);
- Namoi Catchment Management Authority – Tamworth;
- Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council (RCLALC); and
- Walhallow Local Aboriginal Land Council (WLALC).

Notification of the Project was also provided in the *Namoi Valley Independent* on 1 and 3 February 2011 in order to identify Aboriginal parties who wished to be consulted in regard to the Project's Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process.

Following the newspaper advertisements and personalised expressions of interest letters sent, a comprehensive list containing the contact details of 27 Aboriginal parties who may wish to be consulted with in regard to the Project's Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process was developed. Among these parties, a total of 21 Aboriginal parties provided an expression of interest. Responses from regulators were received up until the close of registration date on 14 February 2011. Full details of the notification and formal registration process undertaken by Hansen Bailey are provided in Addendum 1.

In accordance with Section 4.1.6 of DECCW (2010) guidelines, a copy of the following documentation was provided to OEH, RCLALC and WLALC on 17 March 2011:

- Public notices of assessment in the *Namoi Valley Independent* on 1 and 3 February 2011;
- Copies of original letters sent to Aboriginal parties notifying them of the Project's Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process; and
- A record of those Aboriginal parties who registered an expression of interest in the Project's Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment.

As specified in Section 4.1.5 of DECCW (2010) guidelines, all registered Aboriginal parties were afforded the opportunity to withhold their information being provided to DECCW, WLALC and RCLALC. No group expressed their opposition to providing their details to OEH and the Local Aboriginal Lands Councils.

On Thursday 24 March 2011 following a meeting with the Gunnedah Elders Justice Committee and Hansen Bailey two individual members of the committee verbally expressed their interest in the Project.

On 29 April 2011 Hansen Bailey received a written expression of interest in the Project from Wanaruah Culture Heritage.

Following the formal registration period, an additional 115 Aboriginal parties registered an interest in the Project during the course of the assessment process, with registrant numbers rising to 54 RAPs by November 2011, and to 145 RAPs by October 2012 (refer to Addendum 1 and

The increased interest in the project by Aboriginal community members related to a number of factors, which included but were not limited to:

- Gathering of Aboriginal people for the purposes of a regional Native Title claim resulting in sharing of projects and proposed projects in the region by registered RAPs;
- Distribution of Project information through Shenhua Watermarks community newsletters and Project information provided to Aboriginal parties already registered;
- Connect for Effect's cultural consultation approach; and
- Location of project in a region with a history of a mission experience,

It is also noted that the RAPs represent a broad cross sectoral representation of Aboriginal community representatives who identify a range of connections to Country and Community. Among the body of RAPs are included representatives and knowledge holders who are:

- Individuals uncertain about the potential direct and indirect impacts of the Project on traditional lands of the Gomeroi people;
- Traditional Custodians who assert traditional lores and customs over Gomeroi country;
- Families and individuals with attachment to Breeza who also identified traditional and contemporary attachments;
- Families and individuals who reside in Caroona or who had lived in Caroona at some time in their life (who also identify as traditional people with attachment to the area);
- Workers (or were previous employees) on the various landholdings of Shenhua Watermark properties and who have memory and attachment to the area;
- Individuals strongly attached to the area generationally and through regular cultural practices such as hunting and food and medicinal gathering and kin relations;
- Individuals transitioning from undertaking Due Diligence Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment as part of the exploration drilling program;
- Currently undertaking Native Title registration for 111,340 sq. kilometres of Kamilaroi Country with the aspirations of negotiating Native Title outcomes for areas of unextinguished Native Title;
- Gomeroi people with ambitions of negotiating a Voluntary Indigenous Land Use Agreement with mining companies in the area;
- Opponents to open cut and underground coal operations both in the region and on the Liverpool Plains (Breeza); and
- Individuals supportive of mining operations both in the region and on the Liverpool Plains; perceiving them to offer social and economic benefits to the region and opportunities to address some of the disparities experienced by Aboriginal people in the region provided that they address cultural values and concerns and develop sound management measures.

It is noted that on the 20th January 2012, during the course of the assessment process, the Gomeroi people successfully registered for Native Title over an area spanning 111,340 square

kilometres in northern NSW. Although, as discussed in **Section 2**, the Project is not proposed over any areas of unextinguished Native Title, this registration is significant within a local and regional context and influenced the consultation approach of this assessment. It is important to note that not all Native Title Claimants who identify custodial connection to 'Country' within the Gomeroi boundaries have registered an interest to be consulted for the Project, with some electing not to participate in the EIS process. However, representative spokespersons and Gomeroi descendants are represented amongst the RAPs who have been consulted for the purposes of this ACHVA study, and in addition, Native Title Services Corporation have also asserted interests over the Project area.

All RAPs that provided an expression of interest in the Project were sent a hard copy of the proposed methodology developed by AECOM on 21 February, 2011. The letter accompanying the methodology provided an introduction to the consultation process, a description of the Project and provided details of the field work.

Further it was noted that comments on the survey methodology were due by 21 March 2011 and could be received at the planning meeting to be held 10 March 2011. RAP representatives were encouraged to provide comments and raise any concerns they may have in relation to the Project regarding Cultural Heritage or the draft survey methodology.

During the draft comment period a further 6 Aboriginal parties registered an interest in the Shenhua Watermark Project's Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment process bringing the total number of registered Aboriginal parties to 145 RAPs.

4.1.1 The Challenges of Consulting 145 Registered Aboriginal Parties

Strong Aboriginal community interest in the Shenhua Watermark project was evidenced by the high number of registrations throughout the course of the assessment, with a total of 145 RAPs now involved in the Project after identifying a range of cultural connections to Country and Community.

Challenges existed in the process to consult with all 145 RAPs, especially as a significant number of these registrations occurred during the course of the assessment, meaning that some aspects of the consultation program needed to be repeated, to explain the Project and the EIS assessment process to those participating in latter stages of assessment only.

Although some RAPs were not involved in early stages of assessment, a number of opportunities were provided for all RAPs to participate in the assessment process from the time of their registration. Background information and Assessment findings were provided to newly registered Aboriginal parties as well as RAPs being provided opportunity to share their cultural values and comments relating to assessment. This was conducted in order to maximise involvement and encourage the sharing of knowledge and cultural values to inform the EIS ACHVA and Aboriginal Archaeology reports; and included the opportunity to attend Project Workshops. These sessions also specifically aimed to build capacity in the understanding of the cultural heritage and social impact assessment process, so Aboriginal registrants could participate in an informed way. The list of resources and information included:

- Copies of PowerPoint Presentations detailing key process and consultation elements;
- Copies of the Burra Charter;
- Copies of the OEH guidelines for Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation and investigation, including the Due Diligence and Archaeological Code of Practice guidelines;
- Copies of the NSW NPW Act (as requested by RAPs);
- Copies of the Ask First Principles;
- Talk to Print and Talking Histories documentation (OEH);
- Copies of wellbeing assessment models for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people;
- Compilation of all consultation documentation;
- Compilation of project design and specific mapping;
- Copies of the draft materials that were distributed to related to the Aboriginal and archaeological assessment;
- Historic Parish maps and historic news articles;
- Copies of minutes of meetings and workshops;
- Copies of materials; and
- Copies of non-disclosure protocols and release forms (for interviewed participants).

Another critical element to the Aboriginal consultation approach was to encourage RAPs to contact their Elders and community knowledge holders to discuss the Project and seek their guidance and knowledge of the area. As a result of recommendations made by RAPs, consultation and site visits were arranged with Senior Elders and Elders nominated by the RAPs, the LALCs and Senior Elders who had initially registered an interest in the Project.

The challenge of consulting such a large body of organisations and individuals was further compounded by the geographic spread of the RAPs, who were from a range of local, intrastate and interstate locations; as illustrated in **Figure 10** below.

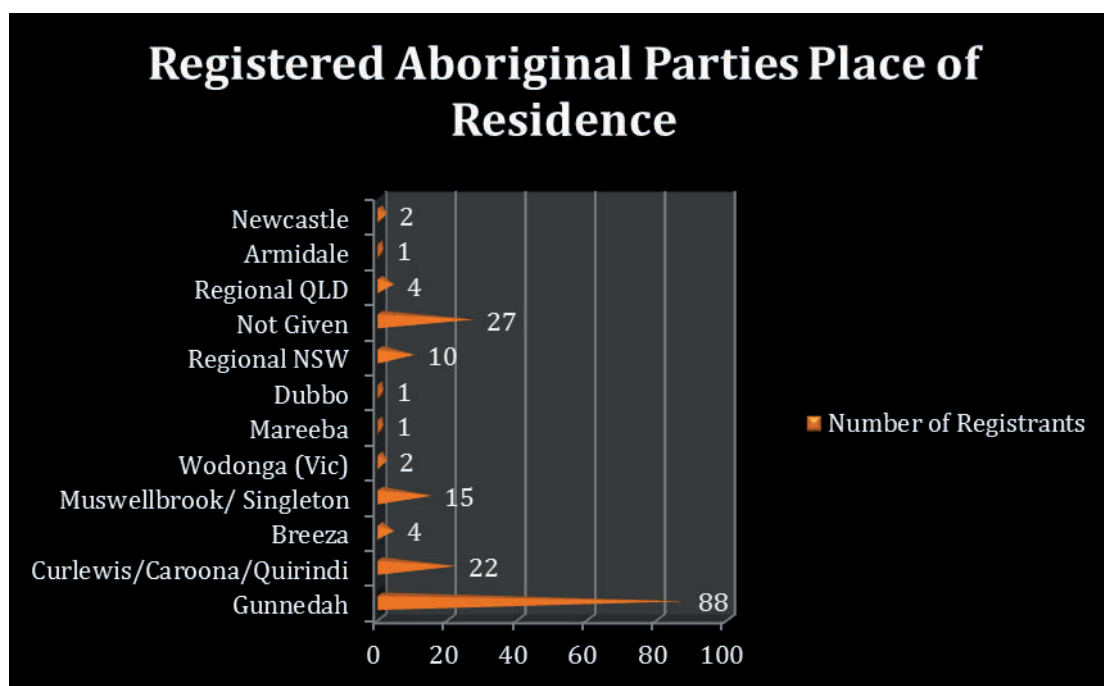


Figure 10: Place of Residence of RAPs Who Participated in Consultation

It is also noted that during the course of the consultation program, there was a significant group of RAPs who were concentrating on 'who could speak for Country' and sought to reduce other community representation. Other RAPs sought to ensure as many representatives in the community participated in the process. In this context, it is acknowledged that while the Project's Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation process aimed to be inclusive, it also had an impact on some individuals and families, which was compounded due to confusion over concurrent Native Title registration, Project EIS assessment processes, and related Due Diligence works associated with the Project's Exploration program. During the course of the assessment, RAPs were also impacted by Sorry Business and palliative care requirements, which resulted in consultation challenges. There were also inter-relationship tensions between RAPs including tensions within family members which were challenging and reflected the level of cultural concern and cumulative impact and confusion within the RAPs. This was particularly evident in terms of confusion between neighbouring mining activities or proposals undertaking a range of regulatory assessments, permits or development approvals approaches. These factors also added to the stress and distress for some of the RAPs.

During this stage of consultation; knowledge holders were identified through liaison with Senior Elders and Elders and Local Aboriginal Land Councils. Regional National Native Title registrants were also identified through recent registration processes to inform the identification of knowledge holders. It is noted that a significant number of registered Aboriginal parties self-identified or were identified by other RAPs as having cultural knowledge and identified close connection to Country and to community.

Registrations forms were also provided to all registered Aboriginal parties and all RAPs were asked to identify in what way they were interested in the Shenhua project. Through a multilayered

approach to knowledge holder identification; registered Aboriginal parties were identified and the consultation approach was modified to ensure that the knowledge holders who sought to participate in the ACHVA were consulted.

Opportunity for knowledge holders to discuss cultural values and identify landscape features of cultural importance was provided and comments are recorded in the non disclosure sections of this ACHVA report (refer to Addendum 2).,

4.2 Stage 2 of Consultation – Presentation of Project Information

The aim of Stage 2 of the DECCW (2010) consultation guidelines is to *‘Provide registered Aboriginal parties with information about the scope of the proposed project and the proposed cultural heritage assessment process’*.

In accordance with Section 4.2.1 of DECCW (2010), Hansen Bailey provided all RAPs registered at the time with a letter on 21 February 2011 inviting their attendance at a Project Planning Meeting to discuss the various aspects of the Project including the consultation program, draft archaeological methodology and fieldwork involvement. The Planning Meeting was held at the Mackellar Motel on Thursday, 10 March 2011. In total, 19 RAP representatives attended, representing 18 of the 21 RAPs.

Specifically, items discussed during the Planning Meeting included:

- Background to the Shenhua Watermark Project;
- A discussion of the Shenhua Watermark Project including critical timelines and milestones;
- The Aboriginal registrant consultation process, including:
 - Consultation conducted to date;
 - Proposed timing for field assessment; and
 - Timing for completion and review of the draft report.
- An overview of the draft methodology for archaeological assessment;
- An introduction with Joe Clayton, Project Director (former) of the Shenhua Watermark Project;
- Field survey requirements; and
- An open discussion on the methodology and any additional concerns.

A copy of the presentation provided during the Planning Meeting was also sent to all RAPs on Wednesday 16 March 2011.

It was agreed at the meeting to schedule a further meeting prior to the commencement of the field work to go through the revised survey methodology to ensure everyone was satisfied with the

amendments made to the methodology from the incorporation of comments received. This is discussed below.

4.3 Stage 3 of Consultation – Gathering Information about Cultural Significance

The aim of Stage 3 of the DECCW (2010) consultation guidelines is *‘To facilitate a process whereby registered Aboriginal parties can: (a) contribute to culturally appropriate information gathering and the research methodology, (b) provide information that will enable the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places on the proposed project area to be determined, and (c) have input into the development of any cultural heritage management options.’*

The key stages of Stage 3 consultation are discussed below.

4.3.1 Contribution to Assessment Methodology

As discussed in **Section 4.2**, Hansen Bailey and AECOM commenced discussions about the Project’s Aboriginal cultural heritage approach and archaeological survey methodology during the Planning Meeting held on Thursday, 10 March 2011. Comments on the proposed survey methodology and field work were received at this meeting and both verbally and in writing until 23 March 2011. All written responses and acceptances of the methodology are provided in Addendum 1, Correspondence Register.

On 16 March 2011, a letter was sent by Hansen Bailey to all 21 RAPs confirming the dates for the upcoming field work, providing a copy of the presentation depicted during the planning meeting, a Project layout figure and a request for the provision of the relevant insurances (Appendix 1, Correspondence Register). Due to the abundance of comments provided by the RAPs it was agreed to incorporate comments into the revised survey methodology and address any additional qualms at a meeting scheduled for 24 March 2011 prior to the commencement of fieldwork. Representatives from 20 RAPs were present at the meeting.

The following comments and responses were provided by Hansen Bailey and AECOM to all RAPs present at the revised methodology meeting held 24 March 2011:

1. **AHIMS Search.** Comments were raised that the AHIMS search results were not comprehensive. Comments were raised that low results from the AHIMS search did not mean a low range of Aboriginal artefacts or Cultural Significance in the Project Boundary. It was noted that returned AHIMS search results indicated scarred trees comprise the majority of sites listed and it is therefore difficult to assume that open artefact scatters and isolated finds will be the predominant find.

Hansen Bailey and AECOM Response

We agree that the AHIMS searches do not indicate the level of Aboriginal artefacts or Cultural Significance in the Project Boundary and rather reflect the amount of work

completed in the area. AHIMS searches are a starting point and statutory requirement for these assessments and can sometimes provide a general idea of the site. The archaeological predictions for the Project are based on both a local / regional appreciation of previous heritage studies and past land use, rather than AHIMS results alone.

2. Site Geology. It was noted sandstone is present in the Project Boundary and that there would be a potential likelihood of grinding grooves and burial sites in the Project Boundary.

Hanson Bailey and AECOM Response

We acknowledge this and will ensure any area of particular interest (such as sandstone areas) within the Project Boundary will be surveyed.

3. Additional background information. It was suggested that background information from the Caroona Project and Tamworth- Dubbo Gas Pipeline should be used.

Hanson Bailey and AECOM Response

All publicly available information from the Caroona Project and Tamworth- Dubbo Gas Pipeline will be used in the assessment. Further approaches have been made to BHP Caroona in regard to information sharing.

4. Archeological Prediction. It was noted that although most sites will occur along creek lines or areas adjacent to them, this does not exclude all other areas as potentially being significant. It was noted that the absence of reliable water sources in the Project Boundary does not exclude the possibility of significant sites being present. It was noted that the presence of steep hill slopes does not exclude the possibility of locating caves or other significant sites.

Hanson Bailey and AECOM Response

We agree with these points and will ensure any area of particular interest (such as sandstone areas or potential cave locations) within the Project Boundary will be surveyed. All of the Disturbance Boundary will be comprehensively surveyed as far as practicable. If any significant findings are identified, additional time at that site will be provided as necessary.

5. Stone Artefact Recordings. Concern was raised that the methodology stated '*where more than 50 artefacts are identified within a site, recording will be limited to a sample of 50 artefacts and cultural information lost*'.

Hanson Bailey and AECOM Response

All artefacts identified in the field survey will be recorded and logged in the GPS. Some additional detailed recording will be undertaken to complete the AHIMS site cards.

6. Scarred Tree Recordings. Concern was raised in terms of the attributes which will be recorded for scarred trees.

Hanson Bailey and AECOM Response

All attributes for scarred trees will be recorded in accordance with the OEH Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010).

7. Survey Coverage. It was noted that the proposed survey coverage and timeframe is inadequate for the size of the site.

Hanson Bailey and AECOM Response

All of the Disturbance Boundary will be comprehensively surveyed as far as practicable. Remaining areas in the Project Boundary will be surveyed as far as practicable following this. Surveys of any specific areas within the Project Boundary as requested by RAPs will be undertaken. If any significant findings are identified, additional time at that site will be provided as necessary. At the end of the scheduled field work, the need for additional field work will be discussed on Thursday 21st April 2011 and extended if deemed necessary.

8. Field Survey Information Exchange. It was noted that each RAP will bring something different to the process. Concern was raised as to how information regarding findings will be shared and which RAP representatives will be involved in each step of the process.

Hanson Bailey and AECOM Response

All RAPs will be consulted with throughout the Project. An Afternoon tea 'catch-up' has been arranged at the end of Week 2 field work (6 April 2011) to discuss any issues or findings. Morning and afternoon briefings will be undertaken during every day of field work. A half day lunch and meeting for all RAPs was arranged for Thursday 21st April 2011 to discuss the survey findings, discuss if any additional field work is required and to discuss any questions or concerns.

9. Cultural Information. It has been raised that further opportunities should be provided to allow RAPs and Elders to provide cultural knowledge of the Project Boundary.

Hanson Bailey and AECOM Response

Any interested individual, Elder or group is invited to a private meeting with Hansen Bailey to discuss their cultural knowledge relevant to the Project Boundary. Hansen Bailey is also proactively arranging private meetings with some Elders to discuss their cultural knowledge of the area. Sensitive information can be kept confidential if so requested.

The cultural knowledge of the area will assist us to understand the context and values of Aboriginal object(s) and place(s) in the Project Boundary and guide management recommendations. Further meetings and workshops will be held throughout this assessment process (discussed further next slide). If anyone has comments or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact Hansen Bailey to discuss these.

Additional RAP comments on social/cultural values relating to the survey methodology are also presented in the box below.

AHIMS search

It is clear from the findings noted in this area, that this is a significant historical and cultural site. Clearly after generations of European settlement and farming, the ability to locate this number of artefact scatters, scarred trees and grinding groove sites would indicate a significant Aboriginal presence in this area and a culturally significant location worthy of much more detailed investigation.

Flora and fauna

This information as to the nature of the flora and fauna in this area would further add weight to the likelihood that this was a culturally significant location. The abundance of flora and fauna would have drawn Aboriginal people to this area and clearly significant daily chores were carried out in this area, such as the making of tools, weapons and other Aboriginal objects; hunting and fishing.

Need to integrate cultural values

Values are not truly a measurable quantity. How can the cultural significance of anything be assigned a quantifiable measure. A community is rarely asked the value of a church, or a statue in the park or a cemetery, but still it is acknowledged that these things are culturally significant and of value. Aboriginal culture is not measured or determined by tangible assets, it is a link to the land and the history of that land.

Defining cultural significance

A true definition of culture cannot be provided by a report. Cultural significance cannot simply be defined by physical or documented evidence, it is defined by its importance within a community, the historical significance, a link to ancestors through gathering where previous

generations have. A religious community is not required to explain the cultural significance of religious ceremonies, whether they be held in a church, field or river. Wherever ceremonies are held it is accepted as being culturally significant without requiring documentary evidence.

Aboriginal heritage values

This too is not limited to a finite definition. Historical evidence confirms the presence of the Aboriginal community in years past, but its value and heritage significance is ongoing and continued from generation to generation.

Just because the laws of European settlers imposed laws and restrictions upon the Aboriginal community, including removing us from the land to which we belong, limiting our access to significant meeting places, restriction and prevention of ceremonies and gatherings to pass on culture and heritage. The values did not cease, although the continuance of significant culture and heritage may have been forced to change at the insistence of the government of the day, or may have taken on a more clandestine nature, no the less the value is as important now, if not more so

All comments on the survey methodology are located in Addendum 1, Correspondence Register.

4.3.2 Participation in Archaeological Investigation

At the commencement of the field survey a total of 20RAPs indicated they would like to participate in the archaeological fieldwork component of the Project's Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment. Following the receipt of relevant insurances each RAP group was incorporated into a rotating roster for the field work. Two RAPs requested no involvement in the field work – Mooki River Consultants and Simon Taylor – due to work commitments and conflicts of interest. Both parties indicated they would like to continue to be consulted in relation to the Project.

The fieldwork was scheduled to be completed over the 18 working days from 28 March to 20 April 2011. Each RAP worked one week plus one additional day. Group 1 had six RAP representatives and commenced field work on 28 March to 1 April 2011. Group two had seven RAP representatives and commenced field work on 4 April to 8 April 2011. Group three commenced field work on 11 April 2011 and ended 15 April 2011. Group three had six RAP representatives on Monday and Tuesday and seven RAP representatives on Wednesday through to Friday as a result of an additional expression of interest. From 18 April to 20 April 2011 each group completed one additional day of field work. At the conclusions of the field survey on 20 April 2011 21 RAPs had participated in the survey.

On Friday 8 April 2011, a field work catch up afternoon was held at Curlewis where a presentation of the artefact sites found in the first two weeks was given.



Photo: RAPs Undertaking Field Survey

On 15 April 2011, an invitation was provided to all RAPs to attend a post survey meeting to be held on 21 April 2011 at the Gunnedah Rugby Club, to discuss the results of the surveys undertaken. On Thursday 21 April 2011 following the first four weeks of archaeological survey a field work close out meeting was held at Gunnedah Rugby Club. At this meeting a presentation of the findings of the field work was given (Addendum 1, Correspondence Register and associated documentation).

At the meeting AECOM identified that:

- The survey coverage of the archaeological survey, both vehicular and pedestrian, had been very effective and that the four weeks of survey work had been a positive experience for all with the sharing of knowledge, teamwork and some great results;
- The areas most surveyed included mid and lower slopes, creek lines, sandstone areas, eroded areas and areas containing patches of remnant vegetation;
- The terrain covered had varied levels of visibility with some areas traversed consisting of waist high grasses and thistles;
- Results included identification of 42 new sites with two sites unable to be confirmed as culturally significant by all RAPs present on the day, however despite this all six previously recorded sites had been identified on the AHIMS database; and

- The disturbance boundary had been well surveyed and was very comparable with other Projects of similar size.

As a result of discussion a final week of field work was agreed to in response to RAP concerns over potential cultural sensitive areas such as creek lines and mountains. The fifth and final week of field work was conducted between Monday 2 May 2011 and Friday 6 May 2011 with each group completing one day of coverage. During this time a twenty fourth stakeholder registered an interest in the Project. This RAP completed one day of field survey and thus at the conclusion of field survey on 6 May 2011 a total of 22 RAPs had been involved in the field survey for the Project.

Feedback from RAPs during the meeting also included:

- the RAPs would not “sign off till we are happy”
- AECOM was questioned regarding their statement that “100% survey coverage is never going to be achievable” and their advice that RAPs would have another chance to walk the ground once the grass had been removed prior to commencement of mining, as part of the pre-mining clearance.
- It was noted that either within or outside of the impact zone, the area are still Aboriginal sites, “our history.”
- Many of the RAPs present questioned management and mitigation of Aboriginal heritage sites, however AECOM stressed this was to be addressed later and was outside of the scope of the day’s meeting, however noted the plan would be a collaborative effort.
- It was asserted that “creek lines’ were prime areas for locating skeletal remains.”

During discussions it was advised a break for discussion between the groups was desired without AECOM, Hansen Bailey or Shenhua Watermark presence. Following this private discussion, further statements were provided by the RAPs.

- The parties noted that it is common in the Gunnedah region for Europeans to have cut trees with steel axes on pre-existing Aboriginal scars. Other parties agreed noting they are ‘modified scars.’
- Parties identified that the high concentration of Aboriginal people living in the Watermark area (both past and present) is evidence through the many and varied sites located from the four weeks of field work.
- It was also noted that any additional artefacts located should be salvaged.
- The Parties noted a desire for communication to be upheld between all RAPs.
- Parties requested further survey in order to address and investigate more intensely areas of concern.

As a result of the above discussion, a further two weeks of field survey was agreed upon by Shenhua Watermark and RAPs work with the aim of completing more intensive transect survey. Both vehicular and pedestrian approaches were undertaken over the terrain during the survey program.

Detailed information on the aims, methods and results of the archaeological survey are provided in the AECOM (2012) archaeological report.

4.3.3 Facilitated Workshops and Consultations to Discuss Cultural Values

Following the completion of the archaeological investigation, RAPs requested that an independent consultant be engaged to host an independently facilitated series of workshops to discuss the Project’s cultural heritage values assessment. In response, Shenhua Watermark directed Hansen Bailey to engage Connect for Effect to provide a series of workshops to further enhance consultation findings and inform the Project’s EIS.

The key goals of these workshops were to:

- Facilitate consultation process between the RAPs and Shenhua Watermark, Hansen Bailey and AECOM personnel;
- Maximise RAP understanding of the OEH Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process;
- Maximise RAP participation in the Project's EIS Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process;
- Capture participant Aboriginal cultural heritage values; and
- Recommended methodology approach to cultural heritage management; and collate into an assessment report.

Prior to all meetings and surveys RAPs were contacted Hansen Bailey via email, phone and letter advising of the consultation program moving forward. Connect for Effect provided follow-up phone calls to RAPs to encourage RAPs to participate. Copies of briefing papers and minutes of previous meetings were all circulated (refer to non-disclosure Section of this report Appendix 2).

On 24 October 2011, Hansen Bailey on behalf of Shenhua Watermark sent out an invitation to a series of workshops for the presentation and discussion of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values and archaeological assessment. The following workshops and date claimers were advised:

- Workshop One – 31st October 2011 from 9:00am to 4:00pm at Breeza Hall. The stated aim of this workshop was to provide a briefing of the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process and detail opportunities for participation, update project assessment including archaeological assessment details to date, general discussion cultural values;
- Workshop Two – 16th and 17th November 2011 at a venue to be determined. The stated aim of this workshop was to workshop cultural significance – cultural, historical, archaeological and aesthetic – and the social impact assessment;
- Workshop Three – 3 day workshop - 28th to 30th November 2011. The stated aim of this workshop was to discuss the cultural methodology, social impact mitigation, intergenerational equity, cultural methodology/care and control, discuss recording of Elder oral histories, and discussed drafted materials; and
- Workshop Four – timing to be determined in consultation with RAPs. At the time of draft report production, workshop four has not been conducted or scheduled.

The first workshop scheduled for the 31 October 2011 at the Breeza Community Hall needed to be rescheduled due to the sad passing of an Elder at the commencement of the Workshop.

In consultation with the Elder's family, an invitation for a rescheduled meeting was sent to all RAPs on the 14 November 2011. A meeting was planned to be held on the 21 November 2011 at the PCYC in Gunnedah (Appendix 1). Details of all workshops held are provided below.

4.3.3.1 14 November 2011 Cultural Heritage Workshop

A detailed briefing was provided in relation to the Project; in depth discussion about the consultation process and provided detail relating to the variety of ways in which the RAPs might choose to participate in the ongoing cultural heritage assessment process. These suggestions included: workshop participation, field visits and Walks on Country, face to face interviews, phone discussions and written correspondence including in-confidence and attributed documentation of cultural values. Oral history recording, ethnobotanical mapping and symbolic referencing were also discussed as possible options for the RAPs to choose from in terms of ways in which they may want to capture their cultural heritage values and participate in informing this ACHVA report.

At the November workshop, attending RAPs identified a number of concerns and made a number of suggestions. These are listed below in **Table 5**.

Table 5
RAP Feedback during 21 November 2011 Workshop

The area is part of some of the RAPs traditional homelands (Country) and as such retains immeasurable cultural values.

Senior Elders and Elders strongly identify connection to Country, cultural practices and memories relating to the area and as such retains immeasurable cultural values.

Some RAPs identified continuing use of the cultural landscape – including the pastoral lands within the Project area; for continued hunting and gathering of medicinal plants and vegetation for bush tucker purposes and gathering of materials for cultural arts.

Some RAPs identified the interaction between connections to Country and cultural identity as highly important especially as the traces of the past and their memories contribute to maintaining distinctive Gomeroi and other Aboriginal people's culture and spirituality and cultural interaction with the landscape.

All RAPs expressed a common understanding of the cultural landscape. In the context of this study the key feature of this understanding is that the historical events and locations that structure and give meaning to the communities understanding of landscape are overlaid on traditional cultural meanings embodied in the landscape.

That the areas of the region (and beyond) are interconnected through complex patterns of movement that are centred on kinship ties and frequently facilitated through work patterns. These patterns of movement are understood to be the continuation of traditional patterns into the historical period and through to the current day.

Widespread concern was expressed regarding the loss of places and sites of importance and the urgent need to protect what remains.

RAPs identified the adverse impact of agriculture; people spoke of the concern that the impact of both large scale farming and mining was destroying not only specific sites and places but that the landscape as a whole was becoming unrecognisable.

Such loss of known landscapes is a serious threat to Aboriginal cultural heritage, both traditional and historical, as stories and knowledge and community wellbeing are linked to Country.

RAPs including Senior Elders and Elders expressed cultural and environmental concerns asserting that these concerns are interwoven in their concern for Country consistently.

Throughout the consultation program the RAPs expressed concern regarding the environmental deterioration occurring in the region and the increased threat to these values through proposed mining activity.

The decline of waterways and the cumulative impact which may result from mining approval and the loss of tree cover and Indigenous vegetation were priority environmental issues consistently highlighted by the RAPs. Underground springs, the basin, rivers, scarred trees, fauna and significant landforms and landscape features were repeatedly identified as places of importance for their traditional, historical and current cultural uses and meanings.

The decline of bush foods, medicinal plants, cultural resources (for art and ceremony) animal and plant, as a result of the loss of Indigenous vegetation, the increase in agriculture and the degradation of the waterways was a source of concern for many RAPs.

The inability to access bush foods and medicinal plants due to changed land tenure was also identified as highly concerning. The inability to access cultural resources and the further threat to resources as a result of mining activity was identified as amplifying these concerns. An associated concern was the restrictions on access to land on which to hunt or gather bush foods. The core concern in relation to this issue was with the loss of opportunities for knowledge to be passed down from the older to the younger generations and the inability to retain fundamentally important cultural practices on Country.

RAPs identified areas of significance where there are tangible and intangible cultural values which have survived significance impacts to the landscape and as such are of important historic, cultural, economic spiritual and societal importance as they relate specifically to the unique and distinctive culture of Gomerroi/Kamilaroi peoples.

The RAPs identified the Project area is within the Walhallow LALC which includes the Caroona Village (previously known as the Caroona Mission) as such holds historical contemporary and continuing cultural values;

RAPs were concerned about the adequacy of the archaeological survey- some citing 'running over Country' and feeling rushed. Others raised concerns about adequacy in terms of area covered, visibility and restricted transects to

predominantly creek lines citing differences between Wonnarua (Hunter Valley) and Kamilaroi Country unique cultural practices

Due Diligence programs managed by GHD were also cited as concerning. Assessment of areas for test drilling, monitoring and decision making were raised as concerning.

The protective fencing of artefacts identified in the Due Diligence program were also questioned and the RAPS strongly asserted that these areas need urgent fencing and protections- particularly on Shenhua Watermark owned property.

The inability for Aboriginal access to work and walk on Country was also highlighted as concerns and aspirations.

Addendum 1 (Correspondence Register) contains all records of the workshop, including attendance details, minutes, and presentation materials.

4.3.3.2 19 & 20 December 2011 Cultural Heritage Workshops and Walk on Country

A series of three workshops were subsequently held on the 19, 20 and 21 December 2011. These workshop days addressed the following key consultation areas:

- Understanding of the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process;
- The survey findings to date;
- Distribution of all previous minutes and discussion regarding Due Diligence and EIS archaeological survey concerns;
- Cultural values and likely impacts (including the need to amend project design to avoid impacts to recorded sites);
- Proposed project description and project scope;
- Inclusive consultation approaches;
- OEH and DP&I approval processes;
- The need for Senior Elders consultation, field survey and advice including scarred trees, grinding grooves complex and landscape feature assessment;
- Archaeological assessment, team details and experience;
- Native Title assertions and general clarity in relation to the Project EIS assessment framework; and
- Cumulative impacts relating to general social and cultural loss and impact. .

Also included was specific discussion of social impacts and needs, which was conducted during the day of 21 December 2011, and is discussed in the following section separately (also refer to Addendum 1 for all records of the three day workshop, including attendance details, minutes, presentation materials, letter of concern presented by RAPs).

The facilitation of the series of workshops provided further opportunities for RAPs to identify:

- Aboriginal cultural values and levels of attachment;
- Historic values including traditional, contact and contemporary values;
- Scientific values;
- Aesthetic values;
- Intergenerational values;
- Other cultural considerations identified as important to the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process; and

- Care and control considerations.

The RAPs considered various facets of Aboriginal cultural heritage including: spiritual, social, historic, spiritual and environmental values. Landscape use and care and control considerations were also discussed (refer to Addendum 1 and non-disclosure Addendum 2).

4.3.3.3 21 December 2011 Social Impacts and Needs Workshop

Included in the three day workshop was a specific consultation session on social impacts and needs, attended by a total of 49 RAPs.

The workshop commenced with a briefing and handouts provided by Connect for effect and Hansen Bailey and covered topics such as:

- What is consultation and how is the consultation integrated into the EIS?
- How can people participate in the assessment process?
- Handouts included PowerPoint presentations from Connect for Effect and Hansen Baily.

The participants were also provided with an AO paper of images and key social words to stimulate conversations and decision making regarding current characteristics, challenges and aspirations or solutions to address social needs.

Six groups were formed to create smaller working groups in order to encourage a highly participative approach to discussion including identification of needs and priority identification. These groups comprised a Senior Elders and Elders group, a group interested in the sustainability and rejuvenation of Breeza and four other groups who identified broad regional and specific Project place based assessment of needs, aspirations and recommended wellbeing actions.

The participants were invited to cut out and use any images that assisted the expression of their cultural needs, aspirations and concerns. These images and words were glued to butchers paper and then ranked using red and green dots to determine the areas of highest need/impact or priority to address.

The workshop was highly participative and allowed for individuals within groups to discuss needs, aspirations and recommendations. The groups were also provided opportunity to suggest a set of actions to address likely impacts arising from Project's approval; feedback opportunities amongst the participants, and with the proponent and assessment teams was also provided to gained an in-depth understanding of the issues and likely impacts confronting the community.

At the workshop they identified and prioritised 19 areas of social and wellbeing concern perceived to be currently impacting community wellbeing. When asked to rank the areas of most concern by priority the following ten priority areas were identified by the respondent RAPs (one being the highest ranked priority). Refer **Figure 11**.

Top ten priority areas included:

1. Culture, Identity and Heritage
2. Environment Rejuvenation and Protection of Artefacts
3. Housing
4. Jobs and Training
5. Health Services
6. Protection of Burial
7. Wellbeing
8. Reconciliation
9. Family Programs
10. Transport and Safety

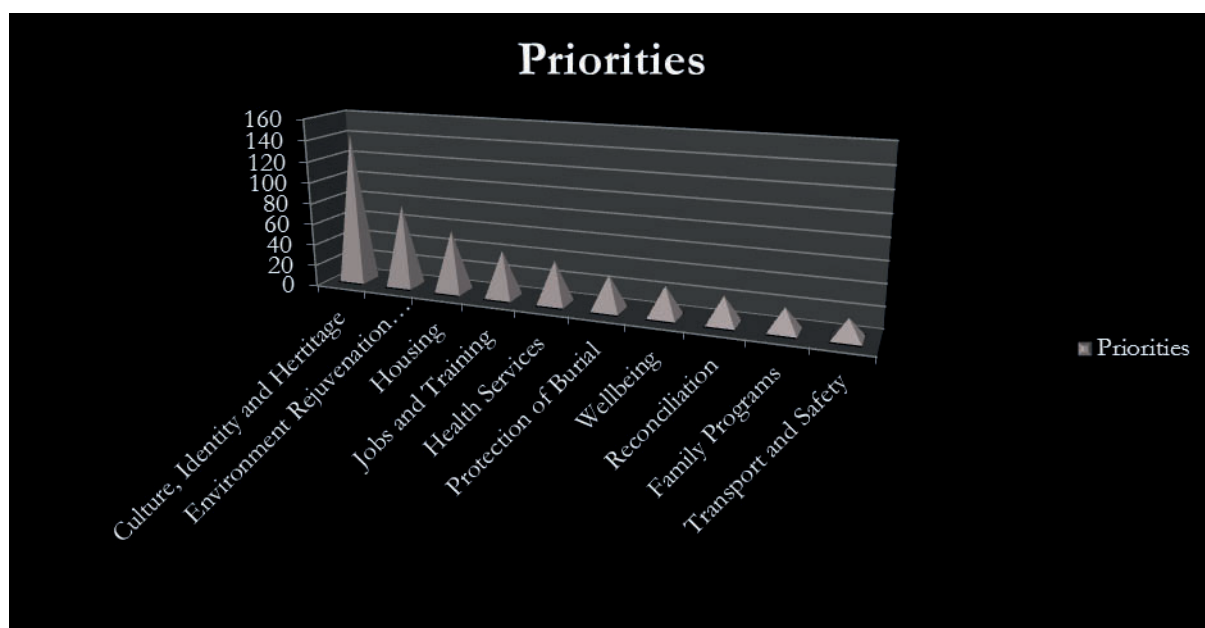


Figure 11: Top 10 Consolidated Workshop Priority Areas

4.3.3.4 Senior Elders and Elders Group Consultation

In response to registered Aboriginal party requests during the workshops in December 2011, the newly formed Senior Elders and Elders Group conducted a five day field survey across the Project area with the aim to visiting known sites and inspecting areas identified as important to the Senior Elders and Elders. The assessment included consideration of the potential scarred trees and the grinding groove complex identified during the archaeological survey in 2011.

As a result of the Project's Due Diligence heritage inspections for the Exploration Program three new sites were identified in 2012. All RAPs were notified of the new sites via letter sent 12 April 2012 by Hansen Bailey. An additional field assessment was conducted on Monday 23 April 2012 to inspect the sites under the guidance of the Senior Elders and Elders Group. In accordance with Shenhua Watermark's avoidance policy, no disturbance of these sites occurred and the sites were secured with high visibility fencing.

During this day, the Senior Elders and Elders confirmed the newly identified grinding groove complex, WM-GG3-12, to be of high social significance and sought to protect the grooves. AECOM provided information to the Senior Elders and Elders regarding the proposed mining plan and described the likely impact to the grinding grooves as they are located in the middle of the Eastern Mining Area.

Hansen Bailey provided correspondence and consultation with all RAPs following the completion of the assessment. A report including photos of the sites was provided to all RAPs on 21 May 2012 (Refer to Addendum 1, Correspondence Register).

On 14 June 2012 all RAPs were notified of geotechnical investigative works to be undertaken by SCT Operations on the grinding groove complexes; WM-GG1-11 and WM-GG3-12. These works were undertaken between 18 and 20 June 2012. Senior Elders and Elders Group were in attendance and were consulted by AECOM, Hansen Bailey and Shenhua Watermark. The geotechnical investigations included soil hand augering and bedrock coring. On 5 July 2012 a detailed letter was sent to all RAPs outlining the methodology of the geotechnical works undertaken, its purpose and the way forward. (Refer AECOM 2112)

On 25 September 2012 a meeting was held with Senior Elders and Elders to discuss the mitigation and management recommendations detailed in the draft ACHVA report and to discuss areas identified as having high cultural sensitivity. Site specific values and site specific mitigation and management were a particular focus. The outcomes of this session is detailed via minutes (refer to Addendum 2 and the non-disclosure section of this report).

4.3.3.5 Individual Interviews and Consultations

In addition to the above workshops, RAPs were also consulted through a number of individual meetings and consultations. Given the high number of Project RAPs, these meetings were held at key community organisations and with key community groups, with the aim of providing opportunity for a wide range of RAPs to participate. This included meetings with the Walhallow LALC and the Caroon Village; the Senior Elders and Elders Groups; the Breeza community; the Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council; the Nungaroo Local Aboriginal Land Council; the Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation; the Min Min Aboriginal Corporation; and Native Title Services Corporation.

Prior to all meetings and surveys RAPs were contacted by Connect for Effect via email, phone and letter (distributed by Hansen Bailey) advising of the consultation program moving forward. Copies of briefing papers and minutes of previous meetings were all circulated. During the weeks of 15 - 22 December 2011 and 9 - 15 January 2012, RAPs were also phoned by Connect for Effect to encourage them to speak with Elders to invite them to participate in the consultation

process and individual meetings, or for the RAPs to discuss the area with their Elders and gain more insight into the cultural values of the area prior to individual meetings.

The intent of the briefing components of the meetings was to build organisational and individual capacity with respect to understanding the purpose of consultation, the proposed Project and integration of findings to the EIS. The processes for determining the social, cultural, environmental and cultural priorities of the community were also discussed.

At these meetings a level of frustration and anxiety was expressed regarding the “*Right people to speak for Country*” and “*who can determine cultural value*” and the rights of Knowledge Holders in the consultation process as defined under Section 3.3.1 of the OEH guide versus statements in the OEH Guide: Clause 80C of the NPW Regulation. In relation to who can provide information on Aboriginal cultural significance, Section 3.3.1 of OEH consultation guidelines (DECCW 2010) states:

“Aboriginal people who can provide the information based on Aboriginal lore and custom, the traditional owners or custodians of the land that is the subject of the proposed project. Traditional owners or custodians with appropriate cultural heritage knowledge to inform decision making who seek to register their interest as an Aboriginal party are those people who:

- *Continue to maintain a deep respect for their ancestral belief system, traditional lore and custom.*
- *Recognise their responsibilities and obligations to protect and conserve their culture and heritage and care for their traditional lands or Country, have the trust of their community, knowledge and understanding of their culture, and permission to speak about it.*

In some cases, the information required for decision making will be held by Aboriginal people with statutory recognition for certain lands:

- *Aboriginal owners in accordance with the NSW ALR Act and/or*
- *Native Title holders or registered Native Title claimants in accordance with the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth) and NSW Native Title Act 1994*

It is acknowledged that Aboriginal people who, through a historical presence in a particular area, may have developed cultural knowledge relevant to the Aboriginal objects and/or places based on knowledge passed down to them by Aboriginal people with a traditional connection to Country. DECCW respects the rights of Aboriginal people with a historical connection to Country to, with their permission, act on behalf of Aboriginal people with a traditional connection to Country. DECCW acknowledges that in some cases it will only be Aboriginal people with a historical connection to an area who have the knowledge to inform the cultural significance of certain objects/places; e.g. on Aboriginal reserves and missions”.

In relation to consultation requirements of the 2010 NPW Regulation, Clause 80C requires that proponents:

- *“Provide each registered Aboriginal party with detailed information regarding the activity that may be the subject of the proposed application within 28 days after the closing date for the registration of interests.*
- *Provide the Registrant Aboriginal parties with at least 28 days to comment on any proposed methodology to be used in preparing the cultural heritage assessment report to be submitted with the application (as referred to in clause 80D).*
- *Seeking information from the Registrant Aboriginal parties (in relation to the area of land to which the proposed application relates) on:*
 - *Whether there are any Aboriginal objects of cultural value to Aboriginal people in the area.*
 - *Whether there are any places of cultural value to Aboriginal people in the area (whether they are Aboriginal places declared under s.84 of the Act or not).*
- *Providing the RAPs with at least 28 days to comment on a copy of the draft cultural heritage assessment report”.*

As previously discussed, a key aim of this process is to inform the assessment of social or cultural value, which refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them, and that have associations with contemporary community identity. These places can have associations with tragic or warmly remembered experiences, periods or events. There is not always consensus about a place’s social or cultural value, because people experience places and events differently, expressions of social or cultural value do vary and in some instances will be in direct conflict (Johnston 1992). When identifying values, it is not necessary to agree with or acknowledge the validity of each other’s values but it is necessary to document the range of values identified. Social or cultural value can only be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people. This could involve a range of methodologies, such as cultural mapping, oral histories, archival documentation and specific information provided by Aboriginal people specifically for the investigation. Communities can experience a sense of loss should a place of social or cultural value be damaged or destroyed.

During these workshop sessions some RAPs who identified as Gomeroi People consistently stated that the Gomeroi People identified as the Knowledge Holders of the area. It was also identified that the Project area is culturally and historically important, with RAPs highlighting the area as a spiritual place and as a camping place, hunting place and relationship to Gomeroi cultural life.

Other RAPs indicated that while they knew some things about Project area from their families, they have other relatives (including Elders) in their families who would be able to talk about the area and sought to ask them (Appendix 2).

Hansen Bailey welcomed the Gomeroi people and all RAPs involvement and sharing of cultural knowledge to inform the assessment.

A number of recommendations and concerns were raised at the session. These include but are not limited to:

1. Adequacy and standard of the archaeological survey and assessment were raised as concerning due to pace of pedestrian survey, limitations of transects and visibility of ground cover of areas surveyed. Concerns were also expressed in relation to the technical field survey of transects versus assessment undertaken via the way in which Aboriginal people would traditionally walk on country and read the landscape from a cultural perspective;
2. The consultation approach, with common questions including: Who can speak on Country; Who can participate in the consultation program?; Who has rights to assess Country?;
3. Confusion over processes: i.e., Native Title negotiation processes versus NSW Part 4 processes; Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits versus Assessment processes versus compensation rights;
4. Perceptions that local Aboriginal groups are not sharing information and contributing to fractured participation;
5. RAPs expressed a common understanding of the cultural landscape. In the context of this study the key feature of this understanding is that the historical events and locations that structure and give meaning to the communities understanding of landscape are overlaid on traditional cultural meanings embodied in the landscape;
6. That the areas within the Project disturbance footprint (and beyond) are interconnected through complex patterns of movement that are centred around kinship ties and frequently facilitated through work patterns; seasonal patterns and continuing connection to Country. These patterns of movement are understood to be the continuation of traditional patterns into the historical post contact period and through to the current day;
7. RAPs shared their memories of their own and their ancestor's lives to illustrate the constant and considerable role that Aboriginal communities have had as a source of labour and knowledge in the economic life of the region, including direct experiences in agricultural and pastoral activity within Caroon, Breeza and the Watermark area;
8. Aboriginal people have had a central, though largely unacknowledged, role in the economic development of the region. The changing labour patterns of recent years have led to a marked decline in Aboriginal involvement in the paid labour force. (Refer Section 9) This is a source of considerable concern to communities for a number of reasons, including loss of economic independence, loss of rights to determine management of Country, and reduced access to Country;
9. Widespread concern was expressed regarding the loss of places and sites of importance and the urgent need to protect what remains;

10. In the areas affected by agricultural development and mining activity, people spoke of the concern that the impact of large scale agriculture and industry was destroying not only specific sites and places but that the landscape as a whole was becoming unrecognisable;
11. Loss of known landscapes is identified by RAPs as a serious threat to Aboriginal cultural heritage, both traditional and historical, as stories and knowledge are linked to Country;
12. The RAPs whose cultural and environmental concerns were interwoven in their concern for Country consistently expressed concern regarding the environmental deterioration occurring in the region. They identified likely adverse impacts as a result of project specific and cumulative mining and neighbouring coal seam gas approvals;
13. The decline of waterways and the loss of landscape features including flora and fauna and impact to waterways were issues consistently highlighted by RAPs who attended the sessions. Lagoons, rivers, creek lines and hills were repeatedly spoken of by RAPs as places of importance for their traditional, historical and current cultural uses and meanings;
14. RAPs were encouraged to speak with their Elders and knowledge holders to share information relating to the Project area and specifically the Project site;
15. The decline of bush foods, animal and plant, as a result of the loss of Indigenous vegetation, the increase in agriculture and the degradation of the waterways was a source of concern for Aboriginal communities who are residing in Gunnedah, Breeza Caroonah and Quirindi. An associated concern was the restrictions on access to land on which to hunt or gather bush foods. The core concern in relation to this issue was with the loss of opportunities for knowledge to be passed down from the older to the younger generations and unresolved grief and loss from denial by landholders to allow access to spiritual and cultural areas for ceremony and cultural maintenance;
16. RAPs expressed throughout the consultation and interview process the linked desires to record their history and heritage in their own words via an anthropological research project (internal to and external to the Project area) and to control access and use of that information once it was recorded;
17. Elders RAPs also expressed a sense of powerlessness to be able to negotiate and determine the long term protection and maintenance of their cultural heritage;
18. Feelings of inevitability that the mine would proceed and grinding grooves and scarred trees would be approved for impact were expressed by the majority of the RAPs;
19. While some RAPs identified a compensation based approach to the loss of culture, others sought to develop long term sustainable benefits for their communities including a balance of social, cultural, economic and environmental outcomes;

20. All RAPs expressed concern about the ultimate cultural outcomes on Country as a result of a mining approval and sought to establish a formal mechanism in order to achieve committed and obligated cultural, social, environmental and economic outcomes for community. The establishment of any conservation areas and a keeping place were discussed as essential and a significant representative group sought to have any agreements relating to these strategies developed into perpetuity;
21. Community access and ultimate management to these cultural areas was identified as critical to any agreement otherwise the community would not support these proposals as management options;
22. The poor visibility and methodology for field survey continued to be cited as inadequate and causing significant angst. Statements relating to the different way in which one would walk over Country and use the land were repeatedly cited by RAPs - particularly Senior Elders who grew up in the area, and indicated that they knew the area like the back of their hand; and
23. There were also repeated requests by some RAPs for an all registrant community meeting to be held in early 2012 and requests for a meeting by the Senior Elders and Elders to discuss representation and composition of their registrant group.

Consultations with individual RAPs are discussed below.

Walhallow LALC and Caroona Village Community

The Aboriginal community of Caroona Village identified strongly with the Project area during the course of consultation, asserting cultural connection, rights and obligations. They also identified the Project area as being within the Walhallow LALC's boundary and as such permission to speak on Country should be requested through the WLALC.⁷ The Senior Elders and Elders representative group confirmed this protocol.

Senior Elders and the WLALC were asked to identify Senior Elders and other people with cultural and historic knowledge to be consulted, in accordance with OEH consultation guidelines (DECCW 2010). A list of Senior Elders and Elders was developed as a result of this consultation approach.

Issues of cultural protection and cultural maintenance as well as Due Diligence and surveying programs were discussed. WLALC RAPs identified proudly that they had undertaken field survey and Due Diligence work with care and responsibility. They also shared their knowledge of Country and their ability to culturally interpret the landscape.

⁷ Senior Elders and Elders comprising representatives from traditional custodians and other Aboriginal Elders who have resided in the region confirmed this protocol refer Senior Elders and Elders meeting minutes 25/01/2012

Key concerns identified through consultation with the Caroona Village community included:

- Wanting to be consulted and recognised culturally; rights to land and cultural heritage protection;
- Cultural heritage impacts and cumulative transformation of the landscape through proposed mining activity were identified as concerning. There was an asserted position that any cultural heritage landscape features and artefacts needed to be protected. The representatives also sought to protect the grinding groove sites and scarred trees recorded during the cultural heritage field survey. Visibility due to ground cover interference was identified as a significant constraint in undertaking field survey;
- Broad community participation in the cultural heritage assessment process were cited. Concerns were also expressed that '*representation from one family group*' were overriding or '*drowning out*' the cultural views of others who also have connection and knowledge to Country. There were perceptions that the dominance of conversations in workshops may not necessarily reflect the views of all RAPs;
- Intergenerational equity and cultural legacy concerns were also raised;
- Adequacy of survey methodology and visibility was raised as impacting adversely on the RAPs sense of comfort that all cultural heritage features have been identified and recorded. Ongoing protection and management were cited as causing alarm in the community due to uncertainty that significant cultural features were missed and therefore unrecorded in the survey process;
- The post contact experience of mission and fringe camping was identified as having impacted adversely on the retention and ability to maintain culture and language. The RAPs asserted that Colonisation and continued agricultural and pastoral activity has adversely transformed the landscape. The RAPs asserted that the impact of these activities has resulted in the need to appreciate the level of high to extremely high value Aboriginal people place on these remnant evidence of a rich cultural heritage and societal functioning features in the landscape; with conservation of these places and values identified as critical so that these important aspects of Aboriginal cultural is not lost;
- Environmental impact such as dust and blasting and water contamination was raised;
- The transitional movement of heavy vehicles impacting on Caroona Village lifestyle and rural experience was raised;
- The respondents stated that approximately 85% of local Walhallow residents are looking for work (unemployed/underemployed), and the community identified itself as highly disadvantage;
- A meeting prior to the tabling of the EIS report was requested, with respondents perceiving that a meeting should occur with the residents of Walhallow Village to discuss environmental findings which may affect them prior to EIS lodgement. The community seek to have all their concerns addressed in order their culture and wellbeing.

An additional face to face consultation also undertaken on 14 January 2012 with the Women's group from the WLALC and the WLALC's CEO, in order to gain an understanding of Carroona Village residents' specific social and cultural comments and concerns. The women shared a number of historic and cultural values relating to the Project area (refer Addendum 2).

The Watermark Project area was identified as an important waterway and traditional hunting and camping place and culturally valued by Aboriginal people due to its linkages through to other areas of significance and other waterways, lake and mountains / hillslopes.

Watermark Gully was described as a bit like Quirindi in terms of being a fringe camp post European settlement. A place where one would camp to still hunt and gather locally available resources but also be close to townships and work such as working on the farms, sheep properties and later cattle and grains, building of the rail line and bridge and employed as farmhands, shearers, seasonal pickers, fence builders and local house servants. The Depression would have increased the upheaval of people and use of fringe camps up until the referendum.

During the draft comment period two sessions were provided in order to capture Carroona RAPs views in terms of the archaeological report (AECOM 2012) and to capture feedback and suggestions relating specifically to management and mitigation recommendations. All recommendations and comments were captured and addressed to inform the final report. (Refer Addendum 1)

Suggestions included:

- The need to develop consultation programs which do not increase lateral violence within the community;
- Consideration of the Carroona Cemetery in terms of managing potential indirect and direct impacts- the effects of vibrations to ancestors buried at the cemetery; and
- Consideration of management and mitigation requirements for material cultural heritage was also discussed and comments incorporated into the final recommendations detailed in this report.

Senior Elders and Elders Groups

As previously discussed, during consultation for this assessment, a Senior Elders group and an Elders group were formed, to revisit survey areas and discuss scarred trees and the grinding groove complex. While on site they also shared cultural values.

It must be noted that there were conflicting views arising in relation to the membership of the Senior Elders and Elders group. These conflicts related directly to:

- Those parties wanting the Eldest family member representing families;

- Those parties wanting a heads of family approach to representation;
- Those parties wanting to ensure representation of Senior Elders and Elders to ensure that those with knowledge were not missed and could participate in the process and 'decision making'; and
- Those parties who identified that the representation of this group would include knowledge holders regardless of age and traditional or historic connection.

There were also issues raised relating to perceptions that some families were overrepresented and were trying to override the composition of the Senior Elders and Elders group and consultation opportunities.

A series of Senior Elder and Elders meetings and Walks on Country were held to primarily discuss Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, during which they shared their concerns and aspirations for their families, their communities and their grandchildren. Other information shared included:

- The Senior Elders and Elders shared their aspirations in fostering positive relationships between mining companies and the Senior Elders and Elders to address social and cultural impacts and establish results orientated mitigation strategies;
- The Senior Elders and Elders were deeply concerned about the future for their children and grandchildren and wanted to ensure that strategic planning and programs were put into place to ensure a fair share of the benefits which flow from mining activity in the region. This also related to the ability to have cultural heritage protected for future generations; and
- Discussions regarding healing, reconciliation and understanding of the needs and aspirations identified as important to Aboriginal people were undertaken. The development of a strategic response plan⁸ was recommended as a matter of urgency.

Aboriginal Senior Elders and Elders who participated in the consultation shared their personal and family experiences of hardships, life experiences during and post the Depression Era, their lands rights struggle, camping and survival as well as their significant contributions to the successful agricultural and economic sustainability of the region. Senior Elders and Elders also shared their cultural attachment to the area including the Project area.

36 Senior Elders and Elders participated in the consultation program on 25 January 2012 and Walks of Country on Monday 27 February 2012, Thursday 1 March 2012, and Monday 14 April 2012.

⁸The strategic response plan is a term used by the RAPs to describe a regional plan to manage the cumulative adverse impacts (perceived to be high) arising from a number of proposed mining and extractive resource industry interests in the region. The Senior Elders stated that a strategic response plan would be a mechanism in which to negotiate and mitigate cumulative cultural social and environmental impacts.

During these Walks of Country and in other discussions, the Senior Elders particularly shared their direct experiences with the landholders in the region and their role in providing labour to develop their farming interests. The Senior Elders spoke of the supportive farmers as well as the racially discriminating and abusive farmers of the district. The Senior Elders also made statements regarding the Project area and its location which included use for fringe camping and rural labour; and also the inability to express their culture as they would have liked to due to non-Aboriginal landholders and the broader non-Aboriginal community restrictions to access to areas and rights to express cultural practices. The Senior Elders spoke of their continual traditional hunting- including hunting goanna, possums, porcupine (echidna) and non-traditional food sources hunted such as rabbits. They also shared their love of the land, memory and attachment including nostalgia. Some Senior Elders and Elders expressed cultural and spiritual sensitivity to specific areas within the Project area of this assessment (refer to non-disclosure Addendum 2).

These discussions provided mixed emotions for some of the respondents. Statements and sharing relating to the Project area triggered memories both positive and negative. Memories included:

- Life experiences from a cultural perspective including impacts to ancestors;
- Memories of childhoods, teenage life and adulthood;
- The sharing of known cultural features,
- The pain of racism and denial of cultural and linguistic expression;
- Traditional hunting experiences;
- Use of medicinal plants;
- Areas known to be camping areas;
- Connection to land and water;
- Family involvement in the building of the rail and rural labour - tree barking, sheep shearing, crop picking etc. and the development of other infrastructure, and fencing;
- Post mission experience and survival of floods; and
- General agricultural labour and work on the mines by Aboriginal people are also supported.

The ongoing use of the area indicates enduring patterns of connection to Country and attachments.

The registered Aboriginal Senior Elders and Elders also shared their experiences of racial discrimination, segregation, child labour, fringe camping and mission life experiences as well as isolated settlement (Breeza). These experiences while unique and very personal were supported by the findings of the literature review and recording of the challenges and hardship of Aboriginal families.

An example depicting general hardships in Australia includes:

"Campsites changed overtime but were still characterized by social isolation and gross inequity. The location of the camp said it all. They were invariably out of town at least a kilometre or two away from the nearest houses- out of earshot and out of sight. Other than that sights varied they could be over the river, down the dry creek bed, out beyond the graveyard, the Chinese gardens, the slaughterhouse, or the rubbish dump, invariably on land that no one else wanted and well away from water supply.

The architecture varied, as surviving photographs from all parts of Australia indicate. Traditional techniques survived in many areas; as did the use of local building materials such as thatch, bark, reeds, or leaves onto a framework of saplings. European materials such as iron sheeting, tin plate, bags and blankets were widely adopted.

With European bush carpentry, Aborigines began to build structures that increasingly looked like slab huts of miners or selectors. Camp dwellers used both traditional and European artefacts. Spears and boomerangs continued to be used for hunting, but photographs indicate the use of bottles axes, buckets and tins were readily available for a variety of tasks.

Senior Elders comments included:

- *"We worked all around here, worked on most farms around here. I started work as a kid- long hours – a bit like slavery. Some of the farmers were really bad – so bad wouldn't give a black fella a drink of water on a hot day while others were pretty good, allowed us to sleep in the shearing sheds."*
- *"Used to ride my bike down here (Dip Road) have been all over this Country - hunting and walkin."*
- *"As kids we camped –didn't have tin roof- there was a shortage after the war. Mum would use old Women's Weekly magazines to cover the sides of the tent to add some warmth"*
- *"We worked all over the place- had to chase the work"*
- *"As kids we used to eat these berries –sometime we would add salt to them". "Still cook porcupine – there's a lot of porcupine around here." "Don't like goanna –he'll eat anything – possum's okay"*

W .E. Roth talks about driving kangaroos into a 3 sided enclosure of nets *"with the assistance of numerous beaters"*. Wallabies and emus were also caught in a similar way. Wallaroos were hunted with fire and beating towards a creek, where they were killed with spears and sticks (Roth 2011). Animals were also driven towards set nets and fish traps were common (Davis; 1987).

Other non-disclosure comments are included in this ACHVA report (refer to Addendum 2).

The Senior Elders and Elders also identified the importance of reconciliation and programs which brought the community together as a whole. They also asserted that mining companies should work together to address the cumulative impacts they will have on the community (specifically the Aboriginal community) and the Senior Elders and Elders would welcome an opportunity to meet and discuss cumulative social and cumulative cultural impacts.

Increased tensions within the Aboriginal community was also noted by Senior Elders who cited tensions arising in relation to cultural heritage – Who can speak on Country – and concerns that some Aboriginal parties may lose sight of protecting culture because of payments for survey or salvage work opportunities. Issues relating to representativeness and rights of Senior Elders versus Elders and RAPs were raised as citing lateral tensions within the community.

Mitigation options suggested by the Senior Elders and Elders group during the various consultation meetings and walks on Country included:

- Senior Elders stated that they want to see the artefacts found during any salvage program placed back on Country, not just locked up. The Senior Elders and Elders stressed that there is a need to protect the artefacts and cultural features;
- It was noted that ‘the community wants to know the history however many have not seen their culture as they were barred from their land for over 200 years’;
- It was also suggested that another possibility for the care and control of artefacts could be to put the artefacts in the LALCs;
- One Elder explained with so many mines in the region, strategies on care and control for all artefacts located could be determined by the Senior Elders and Elders in consultation with the RAPs;
- One Senior Elder with close association to the Breeza area suggested providing the Aboriginal community with some land on which the artefacts found during the survey could be stored. All representatives agreed;
- Establishing a museum was suggested as this would also provide some people with jobs. General discussion agreed that the artefacts need special conditions including the use of humidifiers and this can be costly and time consuming to manage;
- All Senior Elders and Elders strongly identified the desire to see mining companies working together. A Keeping Place or Cultural Centre purpose built building was identified as an option. Comments were made and the Senior Elders and Elders agreed that this strategy to be successful needed the partnership and collaboration of all companies in the areas and all these companies should be required to contribute to the build and operation of a keeping place; and
- The Senior Elders and Elders identified the need for a long term vision;

The Senior Elders and Elders queried; “What is SWC going to do?”

- The Senior Elders and Elders would like to see an opportunity be made available for the Senior Elders and Elders to attend a meeting with all the mining companies in the region to discuss their planning decisions and discuss the needs of the Aboriginal community; and
- Everyone at the meeting agreed that they would like to see the local mining companies in the area working together.

Concerns regarding environmental impacts particularly the impacts to water, fauna (specifically koalas and echidna's) and impacts to the landscape generally. Food security and future land use and legacy for the next generations were raised as deeply concerning.

The Senior Elders and Elders spoke of wanting to return on Country for their last days- even for those who have been away- wanting to return to the region to die on Country. A concern that the cemetery may be impacted by the Project was identified as deeply concerning. The Senior Elders expressed a high level of concern that they needed guarantees that their ancestors would not be disturbed by direct nor indirect impacts including vibration from explosives, vehicle movements and mining construction and operations.

Concerns that Aboriginal voices needed to lead the decision making regarding the future of Aboriginal cultural heritage and the need to support cultural protocols and ways of participating in consultation processes were identified and asserted by Senior Elders and Elders.

It was suggested by the Senior Elders and Elders that proponents should ensure young people were trained to deliver cultural archaeological salvage programs and artefact identity and this was cited as a priority. Documentation of Senior Elder and Elder group meetings and minutes of all workshop and consultation meetings were forwarded to all RAPs.

Geotechnical investigation was undertaken by AECOM, and Hansen Bailey and Shenhua Watermark with Senior Elders and Elders attendance. Summary details are provided below; however this summary should be read in conjunction with the AECOM archaeological report.

A geotechnical investigation of grinding groove complexes WM-GG1-11, located within the Western Mining Area, and WM-GG3-12 located within the Eastern Mining Area was undertaken between 18 and 20 June 2012. The investigation was conducted with members of the Senior Elders and Elders Group in attendance. AECOM, and Hansen Bailey and Shenhua Watermark discussed the geotechnical investigation approach; the details of which are reported separately by Hansen Bailey (2012).

All RAPs were informed of the works to be undertaken on 14 June 2012 with the detailed methodology and photos provided to all RAPs on 5 July 2012. (Refer AECOM 2012).

Senior Elders and Elders also requested a meeting with Connect for Effect during the draft comment period to discuss the recommendations, the reports and to cite specific cultural values. The meeting was held at the Shenhua Office in Gunnedah on 25 September 2012. 22 Senior Elders and Elders attended and 12 Elders and Senior Elders apologised.

Detailed recommendations were proposed particularly in relation to – grinding grooves, scarred trees and salvage approaches. Senior Elders and Elders also discussed social and cultural values relating to site specific areas including areas of cultural sensitivity.

Discussions relating to the long term care and control and intergenerational equity management measures were also discussed.

Recommendations included:

- ❖ The need for an active role for Senior Elders in relation to cultural advice and ceremony
- ❖ The need to ensure grinding grooves scarred trees and salvaged artefacts are kept together and close to Country'
- ❖ Concern potential impact of blasting to grinding grooves and burials
- ❖ Concerns were expressed relating to the geotechnical works and the impact on the integrity of the grinding grooves
- ❖ Consideration of highly sensitive cultural areas and their protection
- ❖ Further information relating to depth of overburden and pit; potential and likely impact to water basin; outcomes of grinding groove geotechnical assessment
- ❖ Access to land and infrastructure in order to provide generational teaching, Elder sharing place and development care for country programs (i.e. nursery rehabilitation/nesting box creation; programs to assist habitat- ethnobotanical flora and support for totemic animals and fauna (including Koala and porcupine (echidna))

Senior Elders and Elders asserted that they do not support the mining activity which if approved is likely to adversely impact on cultural heritage sites and landscape features as culturally all artefacts should not be disturbed. However the Senior Elders and Elders stated that they would like to see careful management of cultural artefacts should the mine be approved.

Elders expressed strongly that if the Aboriginal community could choose, they would want all cultural and archaeological sites to be protected and not impacted. Elders also stated that if the Project is not approved, sites should not be impacted.

Elders stated that if the Project is approved, that they want cultural heritage places and sites to be managed in the best way possible. It was stressed that this should be about minimising the damage that would be done and not about the cost.

To identify what would be best management, Elders requested examples of what worked and what did not on other projects, along with pictures (such as scarred trees and grinding grooves being moved).

Elders stated that continuing discussion on how to best manage cultural heritage places and sites within the Project area should inform the Project ACHMP, and should be included within it.

The Elders stressed that they wanted to be involved in all cultural heritage discussions and management.

Elders stated that protected cultural heritage areas need to be protected in perpetuity – not just for the life of the Project.

Elders also stated that continuing discussion on how to best manage cultural heritage places and sites within the Project area should inform the Project ACHMP, and should be included within it.

The minutes of this meeting are detailed in the non-disclosure section of this report.

Breeza Community

Of the 145 Aboriginal registrants, 30 RAPs identified themselves as having attachment to Breeza and attended consultation sessions at Breeza, via community workshops and at Senior Elders and Elders sessions.

The Breeza RAPs also identified as traditional custodians of the lands of Kamilaroi Country. Some identified that they knew the land *"like the back of their hand"* and shared stories of both their childhood, living in the region, and working life; and also shared their families' knowledge passed to individuals within the families. They also spoke of surviving the floods, of being a tight-knit community and of supplementing their daily diets by hunting and fishing throughout the area.

They also identified a number of concerns relating to the proposed Project, including:

- Protection of burials and impact to the Breeza cemetery where ancestors and family members are buried;
- Impact to the local water supply through contamination of rainwater tanks, and fish habitats of the Mooki River and bore water supply;
- Traditional custodial rights and cultural loss;
- Air quality impacts;
- Increased traffic and associated road safety hazards;
- Cumulative impacts of agriculture and mining on cultural heritage values and features;
- The protection of areas of significance, including grinding grooves and scarred trees;
- Adequacy of the archaeological survey methodology was challenged;
- The overall impact to the environment and impact on traditional hunting and lifestyles; and
- Cumulative impacts and the need to safeguard the identified artefacts and grinding grooves found during field survey.

Detailed information is included in Addendum 2.

Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council

Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council (RCLALC) asserted their statutory role and the need for Shenhua Watermark to work with all three LALC's to develop positive economic and cultural outcomes for the community.

The RCLALC referred to their partnership with 13 Local Aboriginal Land Council's and regional study which identifies strategic ways in which mining and extractive companies can provide compensatory model to advance economic sustainability and contribute to Close the Gap. Collectively, the LALC's assert that they have the capacity to lead the economic initiatives and ensure traditional owner participation in the process, and referred to the *NSW Aboriginal Land Council Northern Region Local Aboriginal Land Councils- Regional Economic Development Strategy and Implementation Plan- Coal and Coal Seam Gas Developments Aboriginal Cultural*

Heritage Offset Strategy (The Study). The Study includes a communications model and asserts that the Traditional Owners are consulted within their framework.

RCLALC identified that the community 'were doing it tough' and there are clear signs that the community would 'pull together' to negotiate improvements to community wellbeing and parity in economic and social outcomes in the region. RCLALC also identified that cultural loss causes a great deal of distress for Traditional custodians, their Elders and the Aboriginal community generally.

Key RCLALC statements and relating to the Project and strategies to compensate for cultural loss include (but were not limited to):

- The development of 'best practice best designed fully funded cultural centre- including centre of excellence cultural offset management;
- Cultural offsets are negotiated separately from biodiversity offsets (not negotiated as a subset of biodiversity offsets);
- An increased number of Aboriginal areas under planning instruments which recognise identified landscapes of high cultural value lands;
- Regional cultural heritage mapping rather than site specific mapping with findings incorporated into the AHIMS register;
- Strategies to compensate for non-material Aboriginal cultural heritage needs to include: evidence based programs and initiatives, and programs which build self-determination and resilience;
- A two stream funding program with an agreed quantum of the royalty paid to Government to be reallocated and provide to the LALC's. A secondary stream provided directly by the mining and extractive companies for cultural heritage impacts paid to the regional LALC's for the maintenance of burial and cemetery areas and in-depth cultural heritage interpretation of reserves and cultural heritage information.
- It was stressed that funding is not to be a replacement of funding which should be allocated and the responsibility of Federal, State and Local Governments. The RCLALC also noted that it played an active role in creating the Liveability report for Gunnedah which further discusses the social and liveability needs of the community. (Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation; Min Min Aboriginal Corporation; Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council; Hunter New England Population Health 2011). Through this, RCLALC has also developed a number of strategies aimed to enable the Community to learn, appreciate, maintain and reconnect to the Land in the Gunnedah area. It is believed through the development, management and operation of Cultural tours for schools and the wider community will bring a connection and appreciation of the land of Gunnedah People; and
- Further to this the RCLALC it invests time; effort and funding to the maintenance of these special places through its members to ensure that these places are kept for future generations and cultural connections are maintained.

- The RCLALC has been instrumental in the provision of Kamilaroi Language Courses to the Community to enable current use and future survival of the Language. Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council also houses an extensive Aboriginal cultural heritage museum/keeping place.
- The Gunnedah Liveable communities report identified that:

“Red Chief LALC believes that through the Speaking of Language ,the Care and Maintenance of Significant Cultural and Spiritual Places and the Sharing of Knowledge which is the design of for-mentioned strategies and programs will achieve immeasurable positive effects for the social, cultural and spiritual health and wellbeing of the Gunnedah Community” (Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation; Min Min Aboriginal Corporation; Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council; Hunter New England Population Health 2011).

The RCLALC also played an important role in identifying Senior Elders and Elders to be consulted as an integral part of the Project’s Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation program. RCLALC participation in this process was also impacted by the ill health of their former Chief Executive Officer, however, during this difficult time members of the RCLALC and the board participated in the consultation process in order to capture cultural values and provide advocacy for RAPs to participate in the Project discussions and for families to be represented as an integral part of this process.

Nungaroo Local Aboriginal Land Council

During the course of the Project’s consultation process the Nungaroo Local Aboriginal Land Council (NLALC) were under administration which impeded the capacity to directly consult with the NLALC. RAPs who are also members of the NLALC participated as individuals in the consultation process and their comments are recorded separately.

Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation

Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation (GGAC) identified potential social cultural, environmental and economic impacts as a result of intensified interests in mining in the region. Opportunities to ensure that the Aboriginal community are able to also take advantage of the opportunities economically were identified as an important consideration which required specific strategies to ensure that the hardships currently experienced by Aboriginal people within the community are not increased. Cultural heritage and cultural loss was also discussed with concerns raised that cumulative mining activity will impact adversely on Aboriginal cultural heritage. Representatives of the organisation were consulted both individually and as part of the broader workshop facilitation process, and key input included the following:

- Cumulative impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage were raised as concerning;
- Protection for identified cultural heritage features were recommended;

- Over representation or dominance on one family over other RAPs was cited and perceived as concerning; and
- Continuing attachment to Country for many community members and the ongoing connections and obligations inherent in connect to Country.

GGAC representatives recommended inclusive processes and the need for a broad consultation approach. Individuals who were members of the organisation attended both information and workshop sessions and referred families for consultation. A number of social impacts and recommendations were also raised by the corporation (refer to Addendum 1).

Min Min Aboriginal Corporation

The board of Min Min Aboriginal Corporation identified themselves as hardworking advocates for the wellbeing of the Aboriginal community in Gunnedah, and that their role covers four principal areas:

- Health;
- Employment;
- Housing; and
- Access to services.

The board of Min Min also identified a number of cultural heritage concerns specifically relating to the Project (and other mining operations, proposed and existing), including:

- Cumulative impact of mining to the region and its impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- Adequacy of the survey and archaeological field survey assessment; and
- Protection of grinding grooves and scarred trees and waterways.

Representatives of the Min Min Aboriginal Corporation were also represented on the Senior Elders and Elders group.

Native Title Services Corporation

Native Title Services Corporation (NTSCorp) registered an interest in the project citing representation of Native Title interest groups in the region. A meeting in Sydney was held on 24 November 2011, with Natalie Surh and Hema Hariharan (NTSCorp), attended by Melanie Layton (Shenhua Watermark), Andrew White (Sparke Helmore) and Jane Delaney-John (Connect for Effect).

Correspondence was also sent to and received from NTSCorp throughout the consultation process, seeking clarity regarding the Project's cultural heritage assessment process, Native Title negotiation perceptions and advocacy for traditional peoples. (Refer to Appendix 2, Non-Disclosure section).

Native Title Services Corporation provided written comment during the public comment period. NTSCorp suggestions were adopted and addressed where appropriate. However some aspects identified by NTSCorp comments were not able to be adopted due to inconsistency with the guidelines for consultation. (for example recommendations to only consult traditional owners and statements that the draft reports demonstrate ineffective consultation with Aboriginal registrants – as this required ‘identifying the correct traditional owners of the project area, and ensuring that these people are the people speaking for their traditional country’.

NTSCorp also recommended additional sources for additional historical information for inclusion in ACHVA and criticised the Stage 3 assessment process for not utilising an anthropologist to determine cultural values assessment of the area.

NTSCorp correspondence September 28 2012 rejected both the ACHVA and Archaeological reports stating the Shenhua approach of dividing the draft archaeology and cultural values reports into distinct reports dealing with issues separately implies that the two are discrete and unrelated, while one should inform the other. NTSCORP also criticised the assessment of the archaeology of the Project area as a scientific issue detached from the cultural heritage values report, and stated that the overall process and draft reports are therefore severely limited.

NTSCORP also stated that they believe that the draft reports do not adequately assess the cultural heritage values of the Project area and, accordingly, it is not appropriate to be used as a basis for developing cultural heritage protection and mitigation measures for the Project. Several references to the belief that an anthropologist should have been engaged to inform the assessment were cited as a limitation to the assessment.

4.3.3.6 Non-Disclosed RAP Responses

Throughout the course of the assessment process, some RAPs have provided a personal statement to describe the Project area for the purposes of sharing their cultural values. However, the parties have requested that these personal statements not be made available for general public view, and are presented only in non-disclosed Addendum 2.

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Non-disclosed responses

4.3.3.7 Consolidated Responses

Aboriginal community members involved in this study were already actively engaged in thinking about the future of their community. This is demonstrated in their aspirations for the protection of cultural heritage values and tangible artefact evidence, the development of management strategies for the long term management of cultural values and artefacts, and a fairer share of the social and economic benefits arising from mining in the region. They also identified a close and enduring association with their culture and Country and expressed and shared stories of unresolved grief and loss as a result of the enduring legacy of dispossession from prime agricultural lands and rights to care for Country, mission experiences and fringe camping.

Their consideration of the costs and benefits of mining (and gas field exploration) was underpinned by the RAPs understanding of its potential role in improving wellbeing and sustainability at a local and regional level. They clearly perceive the challenge of preparing for the future as the shared responsibility of Government, industry and community.

They also assert rights-based consultation, reparation and reconciliation and seek to ensure that benefits flowing from approved mining and extractive industries are shared with Aboriginal people.

There are a number of existing vulnerabilities within the Indigenous community with a high level of disadvantage and disparity between Indigenous and non-Indigenous socio economic circumstances across a number of key liveability and *Close the Gap* Indicators.

The respondent Aboriginal community provided a range of insights into their social, cultural, historic, environmental and economic values and aspirations. In this, the respondent community made distinctions between:

- The overall needs and aspirations of Aboriginal people;
- The needs and aspirations of local Aboriginal families and individuals living in or returning to Gunnedah, the Caroon Village, Breeza, the Liverpool Plains and the broader Gunnedah LGAs;
- The needs and aspirations of traditional peoples living in the region or living elsewhere however, identifying attachment and custodial responsibilities (i.e. want to care for Country and live in Country).

This range of insights reflect the varying attachments to the Project area of this assessment, which encompass traditional knowledge and interests, historic experiences and contemporary meaning, as illustrated in **Figure 12** below.



Figure 12: Diversity of RAPs Cultural Interests in and knowledge of the Project area

Throughout the Project's Aboriginal community consultation program, RAPs provided input on a range of issues, including the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process undertaken for the Project, the Aboriginal cultural values of the Project area in a local and regional context, views on the meaning of impact to those values if the Shenhua Watermark Project is approved, how those impacts should be managed, and in related discussion, the direct link between cultural heritage and Aboriginal community wellbeing, in a social needs and impact framework. In discussing these issues, RAPs defined their concerns in the form of 10 priority areas that should be supported, protected and sustained. In summary, the 10 priority areas are depicted in **Figure 13** below:

1. Culture, identify and heritage
2. Environment rejuvenation and protection
3. Housing
4. Jobs and training
5. Health services
6. Protection of burial
7. Wellbeing
8. Reconciliation
9. Family programs
10. Transport and safety

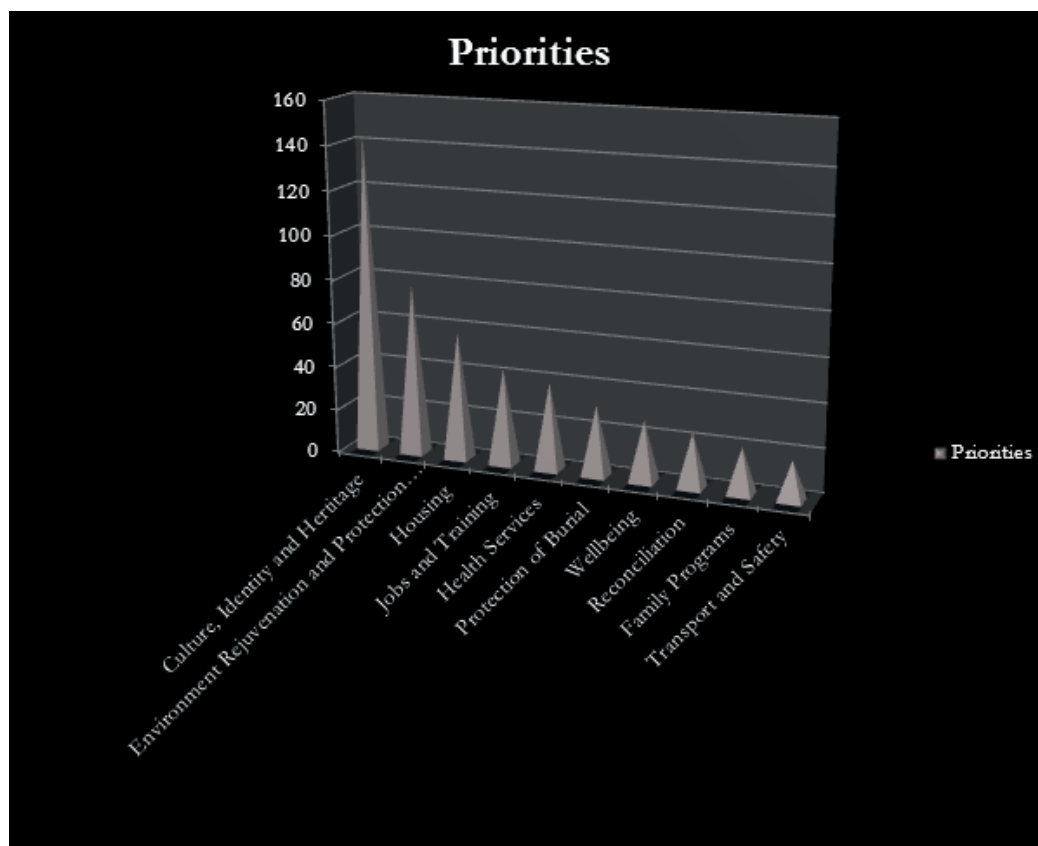


Figure 13: Top 10 Consolidated Priorities

It is important to note that the RAPs identified Aboriginal culture and heritage as the area requiring most attention, which reaffirmed the importance of the cultural value of land, cultural obligation to lands and water, kin and community relationships and obligations to ancestors. The intrinsic link between culture and Aboriginal community wellbeing was also reflected through the prioritisation of social needs for the Aboriginal community, including housing, health and economic opportunities.

The RAPs identified a number of social, cultural and wellbeing characteristics during the Project's consultation program, with a summary of key characteristics provided in **Table 6** below.

Table 6
Key Social, Cultural and Wellbeing Characteristics Identified by RAPs

Key Social, Cultural and Wellbeing Characteristics – Consolidated RAP Responses	
Key perceived strengths included:	1. Family is central to wellbeing and social networks and culture
	2. Culture and heritage and cultural identity is central to wellbeing
	3. A high level of volunteerism and community participation
	4. Some Aboriginal parties are maintaining cultural art expressions
	5. Some Aboriginal parties have cultural knowledge of the Project area; while others have a lived experience of working the land – through fencing,

Key Social, Cultural and Wellbeing Characteristics – Consolidated RAP Responses	
	shearing, picking, general crop and farming and traditional hunting
	6. Continuing cultural practices, combining food and medicinal use with traditional foods and traditional medicines - retaining traditional hunting and gathering and visits to areas of cultural importance
	7. Families have a number of handed down recipes for traditional foods and these are cooked regularly
	8. Respect for Elders especially Senior Elders
	9. Resilience and survival as an integral characteristic of Aboriginal families in the region
	10. Connection to Country, cultural practices and cultural survival is important to the families and individuals represented
	11. Environmental and cultural understanding is maintained
	12. The opportunity to 'Walk on Country' during survey was identified as a positive experience for RAPs including Senior Elders and Elders
Key perceived vulnerabilities included:	1. A range of social needs;
	2. Struggle for land rights recognition, cultural rights and compensation for loss
	3. Unresolved grief, loss and trauma – historic dispossession, mission and stolen generations
	4. The over attendance of funerals; constant Sorry Business grief and loss for the young and old
	5. Many family members are coming 'home to die' but limited palliative care and culturally sensitive support
	6. Unemployment and underemployment – limited to predominantly occasional work- seasonal labour; limited in the job skilled labour and education attainment
	7. Limited support available to young families and young people
	8. Lack of communication and coordination by local Aboriginal organisations
	9. Concerns Senior Elders and Elders should be afforded opportunities to guide cultural matters and decision making within the participant community
	10. Limitation of public transport and cost of fuel to get from place to place
	11. Some Aboriginal parties have a mission experience and stolen generation experience; while others continue to live at the Caroonna Village and express high levels of attachment to the area
	12. Lateral discrimination: relationship issues and polarising of values due to

Key Social, Cultural and Wellbeing Characteristics – Consolidated RAP Responses	
	cumulative impact of mining on cultural heritage protection
	13. Remnants of Aboriginal cultural heritage is not protected- high level of frustration has been expressed by RAPs
	14. Fractured history- Walk on Country and discussion about long term cultural outcomes on Shenhua Watermark resulted in high levels of community angst and frustrations
Key perceived current and post approval impacts of the Project included:	1. Risks relating to lateral discrimination are compounded by the announcement of mining in the area. Trust and distrust issues are emerging, culture and land rights struggles emerging. 'Who speaks for Country', who has rights to compensation, cultural. Cultural identity and need for recognition, representation of cultural needs and aspirations, rights to manage and have a say about culture, rights to negotiate and self-determine social and economic outcomes were identified
	2. Confusion relating to legislative processes: when; does Native Title apply, and who has the; right to negotiate, when. When does Due Diligence apply, what. What is the difference between a DP&I Part 3A process and a Part 4.1 process and when are Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (AHIP's) required from the Office of Environment & Heritage
	3. Confusion and increased adverse cumulative impacts of proposed and operational mining in the region
	4. Trust and mistrust- land and culture impacts
	5. Environmental impacts e.g. soil water air fauna flora dust
	6. Flora impacts- traditional foods, medicinal plants and arts and weaponry
	7. Fauna impacts- traditional foods, resources for weaponry and traditional cultural practices
	8. Fauna impacts- totemic impacts
	9. Landscape and cultural features and artefacts impacts and inability to protect
	10. Rights based compensation for loss and tensions relating to who should benefit, i.e. people identified as connected to Country, people identified as connected to community

Throughout the Project's Aboriginal community consultation program, RAPs provided input on a range of issues, including the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process undertaken for the Project, the Aboriginal cultural values of the Project area in a local and regional context, views on the meaning of impact to those values if the Project is approved, how those impacts should be managed, and in related discussion, the direct link between cultural heritage and Aboriginal community wellbeing, in a social needs and impact framework. In discussing these issues, RAPs

defined their concerns in the form of 10 priority areas that should be supported, protected and sustained. These are discussed in detail in the EIS.

The RAPs identified Aboriginal culture and heritage as the area requiring most attention, which reaffirmed the importance of the cultural value of land, cultural obligation to lands and water, kin and community relationships and obligations to ancestors. The intrinsic link between culture and Aboriginal community wellbeing was also reflected through the prioritisation of social needs for the Aboriginal community, including housing, and economic opportunities.

In reviewing all RAP input throughout the consultation process undertaken by Connect for Effect for the EIS, the input provided can be synthesized into 15 key findings, as listed below.

Key findings	
1	Community consultation is critical to the social impact and wellbeing research process.
2	Through the consultation process the Aboriginal community identified values that contribute to the wellbeing of their community, together with a number of current and potential challenges.
3	The consultation generated a wealth of information relating to the social fabric of the community, its values and perceptions and helped to address the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process: • Historical and contemporary influences and experiences; • A description of existing socio-economic conditions experienced by Indigenous people in the study area; • The policy and legislative context for social impacts; • Input from consultation with Aboriginal people as part of the social impact assessment; • An assessment of the Project's social impacts and benefits with respect to Aboriginal people; • Strategies proposed to mitigate Project impacts and maximise Project benefits for Aboriginal people; and. • Consideration of case studies- boom bust cycles of mining and its impact on Aboriginal people.
4	It is important to note that most of the RAPs identified themselves <u>as rights holders, not stakeholders</u> and perceived themselves to be uniquely different from the non-Aboriginal communities within the regions. The right to negotiate - Rights based compensation and requests to form active partnerships with Shenhua Watermark and other mining and extractive companies in the region to improve social cultural and economic wellbeing of the community were strongly asserted.

5	Participants included representatives who were: • Currently undertaking Native Title registration for 111,340 sq. kilometres of Kamilaroi Country with the aspirations of negotiating Native Title outcomes for areas of unextinguished Native Title; • Gomeroi people with ambitions of negotiating a Voluntary Indigenous Land Use Agreement with mining companies in the area; • Families and individuals which attachment to Breeza and included traditional and contemporary attachments; • Families and individuals who resided in Caroona or who had lived in Caroona at some time in their life; • Workers (or were previous employer) on the various landholdings of Shenhua Watermark and had memory and attachment to the area; • Strongly attached to the area generationally and through regular cultural practices such as hunting and food and medicinal gathering; • Transitioning from undertaking Due diligence Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for an exploration; drilling program while assessing potential impacts of an approved operational open cut mine and associated infrastructure -(perceived as having both positive and adverse impacts); • Uncertain about the potential direct and indirect impacts of Shenhua Watermark Pty Ltd.'s – coal operations activity on traditional lands of the Gomeroi; • Opponents to open cut and underground coal operations both in the region and on the Liverpool Plains (Breeza); and • Supportive of mining operations both in the region and on the Liverpool Plains
6	Gomeroi People identified the Project to be on their traditional Kamilaroi Country and perceived that they were: • Potentially positively impacted by current mining proposals on traditional lands and waters perceived to open the opportunity for rights based compensation; • Adversely impacted by the proposed project includingincluded cumulative impacted by the intensification of mining in the region – impact on cultural lands and water, totemic animals, flora and fauna and traditional hunting; • Adversely impacted by the proposed mining operations in relation to Breeza, and Caroona Village; • Concerned about the use of and management of water both on their traditional land/s and across the region; • Concerned about air quality and aesthetic values impact including impact on rural life and rural landscape; • Concerned about cultural impact and permanent loss of cultural landscape and features including impact on the spatial context of culture and spirituality; and

	Concerned about the overall adverse impact on the environment (irreparable landscape and environmental impacts) and social and economic impacts (increased disadvantages arising from increased living costs, price of rental and home purchasing unaffordability; and widening of the gap between the 'haves and have nots.')
7	Strengths of the Aboriginal community as detailed in Section 5.7.1.
8	Vulnerabilities of the Aboriginal community as provided in Section 5.7.2.
9	Impacts of the Project, and the EIS assessment process 1. Risks relating to lateral discrimination; 2. Confusion relating to legislative processes, e.g. Due Diligence; 3. Confusion and increased cumulative adverse impacts of proposed and operational mining in the region; 4. Need for a cultural centre to showcase Aboriginal cultural heritage and care and protect cultural heritage features and artefacts; 5. Trust and mistrust - land and culture impacts 6. Environmental impacts; 7. Flora impacts- traditional foods, medicinal plants and arts and weaponry; 8. Fauna impacts- traditional foods, resources for weaponry and traditional cultural practices; 9. Fauna impacts- totemic impacts; 10. Landscape and cultural features and artefacts impacts and inability to protect; and 11. Rights based compensation for loss.
10	Senior Elders and Elders identified; - The importance of reconciliation and programs which brought the community together as a whole; - Mining company collaboration to mitigate against cumulative impacts; - Social impacts; and - Increasing lateral discrimination.
11	Caroona Village residents identified cultural connection, rights and obligations and identified the Project area as being within the Walhallow LALC boundary.
12	Breeza Aboriginal residents identified connection to Breeza and aspirations for the village proposing potential impact mitigation measures and village improvement options. Many residents identified historic and cultural connection to Breeza. The Breeza RAPs also identified as traditional custodians of the lands of Kamilaroi Country. They also identified a number of concerns relating to the proposed Project.

13	Through workshopping the RAPs ranked their concerns in priority order which included, culture, identity and heritage, environmental rejuvenation and protection of artefacts, housing affordability, jobs and training, health services, protection of cemeteries, wellbeing, reconciliation, family programs, and transport. Other identified concerns included support programs, self-determination in decision making models, development of social infrastructure, a shop in Breeza; cost of living and community programs and funding, land values and sport and recreation.
14	The regional LALC's and Aboriginal organisations identified stress in the community relating to inequity in social and economic opportunities, housing as a fundamental need and the stress of liveability and cost of living . Employment and training and cultural revitalization were identified as essential to community wellbeing. The impact of mining and extractive activity in the region was identified as having a profound adverse impact on cultural heritage generationally and cultural identify and intergenerational equity specifically. Compensatory loss was identified as an integral required action in order to address social and cultural wellbeing.
15	The prioritisation process reaffirmed the importance of culture and cultural heritage; obligation to lands and water, kin and community relationships, obligations to ancestors and shelter (housing) and economic opportunities (work and enterprise).

4.4 Stage 4 of Consultation – Review of the Draft ACHVA Report

The aim of Stage 4 of the DECCW (2010) consultation guidelines is *‘To prepare and finalise an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report with input from registered Aboriginal parties.’*

In accordance with Section 4.4 of the DECCW (2010) consultation guidelines, draft copies of this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values Assessment report and the related Archaeological Assessment (refer to AECOM 2012) were sent out to all RAPs then registered for review on 15 August 2012. This also included additional technical assessments attached to the AECOM report, being Strata Control Technology's geotechnical and geomorphological investigation of grinding groove sites WM-GG1-11 and WM-GG3-12, Australian Tree Consultant's assessment of 12 potential Aboriginal scarred trees and Dr Patricia Fanning's geomorphological assessment of a number of known archaeological sites. Reports were provided to RAPs in Compact Disc (CD) format due to the combined size of the documents

Printed copies of all reports were also made available to RAPs upon request, with printed copies distributed during the public comment period.

The report was also presented via PowerPoint and discussed and amended as required with RAPs.

In accordance with Project requirements, an initial total of 28 days was provided for RAP review and comment period, with responses requested by 15 September 2012.

RAPs requested that additional time for report review be provided to all RAPs in order to provide more time to be able to read all assessment reports and provide detailed feedback to inform the final reports and recommendations. Shenhua provided an additional 18 days to all RAPs for draft public comment for all three reports; with comments on the Project's cultural heritage reports required by 3 October 2012.

Subsequent to the provision of the reports via mail, and hand delivered, a series of discussion and mitigation workshops were held in Gunnedah and Walhallow Village from 29 to 31 August 2012, to which all RAPs were invited to attend. The purpose of these discussion sessions was to provide an open forum for RAPs to raise and discuss any concerns regarding the contents of AECOM's and Connect for Effect's reports, including all technical appendices. All registered Aboriginal parties concerns expressed during the draft review and mitigation sessions were captured by Hansen Bailey through the taking of minutes. A group meeting was held on 31 August 2012 for all RAPs to attend and understand the issues raised throughout all of the draft review and mitigation discussion sessions.

In response to RAP requests Shenhua also provided a further opportunity for RAPs to offer feedback on the reports in the form of site visits on 10 and 11 September 2012, to which all RAPs were invited to attend. The primary purpose of these visits was to provide an opportunity for all RAPs to visit the proposed Mooki River and Watermark Gully Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Areas (ACHOAs) as well as newly recorded grinding groove sites WM-GG1-11 and WM-GG3-12. All concerns raised by RAPs during site visits were captured by Hansen Bailey through the taking of minutes and are included in this ACHVA report (Refer Appendix 1).

In accordance with Section 4.4 of the DECCW (2010) consultation guidelines, draft copies of this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values Assessment report and the related Archaeological Assessment (refer to AECOM 2012) were sent out to all RAPs then registered for review on 15 August 2012. This also included additional technical assessments attached to the AECOM report, being Strata Control Technology's geotechnical and geomorphological investigation of grinding groove sites WM-GG1-11 and WM-GG3-12, Australian Tree Consultant's assessment of 12 potential Aboriginal scarred trees and Dr Patricia Fanning's geomorphological assessment of a number of known archaeological sites. Reports were provided to RAPs in Compact Disc (CD) format due to the combined size of the documents.

During this process, amendments to the ACHVA report were ratified by RAPs during these sessions (refer to non-disclosed Addendum 3 for meeting minutes, and consolidated RAP statement prepared by Red Chief LALC, ACHVA title page 5). The final ACHVA report therefore reflects all adjustments to the report to reflect the cultural values, management and mitigation concerns of RAPs.

During the extended report review period, Shenhua Watermark also provided all RAPs with the opportunity to discuss the draft reports via appointment. Appointments with RAPs who indicated that they wanted to include non-disclosure restricted distribution values statements were also made to finalise the draft statements, attributions and release restrictions. Please refer to Addendum 2 for consultation and reporting protocols applying to this information.

Table 8 presents the consolidated list of RAP comments on the Project's cultural heritage assessment reports and, where appropriate, responses to these. These comments reflect both the letters of comment provided on the draft reports, and also the input provided by RAPs during the September and October 2012 discussion sessions. Readers are directed to non-disclosed Addendum 3 for detailed information on individual RAP comments on the assessment process and outcomes, and responses identifying how these comments have informed the final reports prepared.

Comments provided by the RAPs on both the draft Aboriginal cultural heritage reports are summarised in **Table 7**, with key comments also cited in **Section 7.3** of this ACHVA report. Letters of Comment are provided in non-disclosed Addendum 3.

Table 7
RAP Comment on Project's Draft Cultural Heritage Reports

Registered Aboriginal Party	Comments
RAPs in attendance during extended comment period discussion sessions culminating in final consultation day 3rd October 2012 (Refer Addendum 1 and Page 5 of this report) Letter from Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council on behalf of and signed by RAPs attending 3 October 2012 discussion session	Endorsed ACHVA report including the recommendations detailed in table 1,2,and 3 of the Executive summary Additional recommendation includes development of a management strategy in which RAPs are provided a cultural offset which can be owned and managed by RAPs
RAPs in attendance during comment period-Wednesday 26 September 2012 (Refer Addendum 1)	Overall support for the ACHVA report including detailed recommendations. Amendments recommended refer to RAPs statements. Amendments included changes to wording from management options to management commitments. Concerns were raised relating to the AECOM 2012 report; relating to effective survey coverage, geotechnical works and consultation approaches. Concerns were also raised regarding criteria and assessment ranking of specific sites "low, medium and high" and omission of 6 potential scarred trees. Concerns regarding adequacy of consultation and communication was also raised and improvement to communications and consultation approaches were recommended for future ACHMP development
Greg Griffiths	Provision of additional cultural values statement October 4 2012 (refer non-disclosure section Addendum 2)
Judith Griffen-Waters	Provision of additional cultural values and concerns to be

	addressed October 3 2012 (refer non-disclosure section Addendum 2)
Senior Elders and Elders	Provision of additional cultural values , mitigation measures and need for cultural protocols for ACHMP development (refer non-disclosure section Addendum 2)
Cacatua Cultural Consultants	Endorsement of ACHVA report. Non endorsement of AECOM 2012 report – citing concerns regarding effective survey coverage, recording of scarred trees and approaches to investigating grinding grooves.
Cindy Foley	Overall happy with plan. Would like Shenhua to include a contract to ensure if the company sells Watermark, the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Plan and commitments will remain the same & be adhered to by the new owner. House to be included in the protection are (near Mooki River) to be used as an Aboriginal training centre for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. Employment at the centre only for Aboriginal people.
NTSCorp	NTSCORP believe that the draft reports do not adequately assess the cultural heritage values of the Project area and, accordingly, it is not appropriate to be used as a basis for developing cultural heritage protection and mitigation measures for the Project. Section 6 of the archaeological report is lacking any real understanding of the ethno-historic context including language, kinship or myths and stories. An extensive and evaluative summary of the ethnohistoric record would better inform the report's analysis of archaeological sites, illuminating their cultural significance in conjunction with their scientific significance. The archaeological report inadequately assesses the cultural significance of archaeological sites, by failing to link with the findings of the ACHVA report. The methodology behind the archaeological report is flawed. All surveys were completed by a combined field team of archaeologists and Aboriginal registrant representatives. The field team should have included a qualified anthropologist who could adequately assist with the important task of identifying the cultural value of sites and objects. The Shenhua approach of dividing the draft archaeology and cultural values reports into distinct reports dealing with issues separately implies that the two are discrete and unrelated. However, one should inform the other. Assessing the archaeology of the project area as a scientific issue detached from the cultural heritage values report, the overall process and draft reports are severely limited.

Concerns identified and recommendations made during the draft comment period were adopted where possible. The approach to modify the draft report during consultation using an immediate modification –amended report while working through document using tracked changes to draft in consultation with RAPs and Shenhua- enabled the RAPs to identify areas where they sought additional comment and further development of cultural values, historic referencing and improved management and mitigation measures (refer to minutes of all meetings and actions are recorded refer non-disclosed Addendum 3).

Table 8:
Detailed RAP Comment on Project's Draft Cultural Heritage Reports' and Responses

Registrant / Date of Comment	Aboriginal Registrant Comments		Response
	Draft Reports	Statement	
RAPs comments	ACHVA	A number of recommendations were made over the draft period. Key themes included:	Shenhua reviewed the suggested recommendations that would form the basis for the ACHMP development. Increased focus on consultation approaches with ongoing commitment to consultation and RAP participation in ACHMP development and implementation
Consolidated over draft comment period		Overall support for the report findings. RAPs stressed the importance of improved consultation and RAP participation approaches. Key themes included: Concerns relating to Consultation and communication approaches Changes to the ACHVA management measures from management options to RAP recommendations; the inclusion of all RAPs in ACHMP development; the need for cultural protocol to underpin all consultation and ACHMP approaches. Issues relating to remuneration for attendance to ACHVA review sessions were also raised	The process of walk on Country and series of small group and whole of RAPs consultation to inform the management recommendations and review of report resulted in the ACHVA being supported by participating RAPs Shenhua will review current legislation and consider developing a consultation and ACHMP remuneration model and policy for inclusion in the ACHMP to inform future participation

Registrant / Date of Comment	Aboriginal Registrant Comments		Response
	Draft Reports	Statement	
	(Refer to minutes of meetings Addendum 1)		
RAPs comments Consolidated over draft comment period	Archaeological report	Concerns regarding effect survey coverage; recording of potential scarred trees.; and archaeological assessment ranking using a high medium and low criterion to inform the assessment process were criticised Clarity was also sought relating to the definition of sensitive areas versus ranking process Limitations in the AECOM report reflecting the cultural values documented in the ACHVA was also identified as concerning.	The following response has been provided by AECOM (2012): <i>“As stipulated under Requirement 5 of the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, “the purpose of the archaeological survey (sometimes called a field survey) is to record all (or a representative sample of all) the material traces or evidence of Aboriginal land use that are</i> <i>Visible at or on the grounds surface, or</i> <i>Exposed in section/s or visible as features (e.g. rock shelters, rock art, scar trees)</i> <i>and to identify those areas where it can be inferred that, although not visible material traces or evidence of Aboriginal land use have a likelihood of being present under the ground surface (potential archaeological deposits)”.</i> <i>As indicated in Section 8.2 of this report, prior to AECOM’s survey, three key influences on the survey strategy to be adopted were identified. These comprised:</i> <i>1) The demonstrably large size of the Project area at 9,500 ha, precluding a full coverage survey;</i> <i>2) The need to sample all landform types that will potentially be impacted by the Project; and</i>

Registrant / Date of Comment	Aboriginal Registrant Comments		Response
	Draft Reports	Statement	
			3) The need to concentrate survey on landform types deemed to have higher archaeological potential on the basis of a review of existing archaeological and environmental data. Accordingly, prior to entering the field, it was decided that a targeted survey strategy involving the division of the Project area into its constituent landform types and a proportional field emphasis on those considered to have higher archaeological potential would be adopted. This approach is consistent with Requirement 5a of the Code of Practice. This approach was also presented in the draft survey methodology provided to RAPs in March 2011. No comments on the survey methodology were received at the time. AECOM acknowledges that limited GSV was a constraint in assessing the surface Aboriginal archaeological record of the Project area (see Section 8.5.1) and has been a particular point of concern for RAPs. In recognition of poor GSV conditions within the Project area, a staged Aboriginal heritage clearance process for proposed open cut and infrastructure disturbance areas within the indicative Disturbance Boundary has been recommended (see Section 11.2.3). Provisions relating to this process will be incorporated into the ACHMP for the Project. All areas that will potentially be impacted by the Project will be systematically surveyed for Aboriginal sites prior to any ground disturbance works.

Registrant / Date of Comment	Aboriginal Registrant Comments		Response
	Draft Reports	Statement	
			Regarding the use of vehicle transects during survey, AECOM acknowledges that this approach provides limited assessment capability; However, the timing of the field survey was during a period of good seasonal rains resulting in a high yield of extensive vegetation growth. These ground cover visibility limitations were discussed with field RAPs and as well as OH&S considerations surrounding the involvement of Elders and Senior Elders in the second block of survey that 17 vehicle transects were undertaken during field survey. It is important to note that the AECOM (2012) report has only provided effective coverage calculations for the survey based on pedestrian transect data only in recognition of this limitation. AECOM acknowledges RAP concerns regarding the involvement of a professional arborist without the RAP representation in assessing the likely origin of the 14 scar-bearing trees identified during survey. In recognition of these concerns, an additional management recommendation regarding these trees has been added to Section 11.2 of this report (see Section 11.2.6). Specifically, it is recommended that an independent third party review of Australian Tree Consultant's arboricultural assessment be undertaken by a person or persons nominated by RAPs. AECOM understands that Mr Glenn Morris (formerly of NSW NPWS) and Dr Andrew Long are preferred candidates for this task. As part of this third party review, a plain English report detailing the results of this review should be prepared for RAPs. It is anticipated that the third party review will require a field investigation of

Registrant / Date of Comment	Aboriginal Registrant Comments		Response
	Draft Reports	Statement	
			the six assessed by ATC as being unlikely to be Aboriginal scarred trees. AECOM's assessment of the significance of newly and previously recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites within and directly adjacent to the Project area is limited to their scientific significance only, and has been based on an assessment of their respective research potential, rarity and representativeness within an arbitrary 40 x 40 km study region (see Section 9.4). Following standard industry practice, sites have been assessed as being of low, moderate or high scientific significance. Subsurface archaeological potential within the Project area has been addressed via the concept of archaeological sensitivity. Akin to the concept of Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD), archaeologically sensitive areas can be broadly defined as those that retain potential for subsurface archaeological deposit. For the current investigation, levels of archaeologically sensitivity across the Project area have been assessed on the basis of observed archaeology (i.e., its distribution and character), levels of past land disturbance and the predicted complexity of deposits within each category: nil, low and high. Definitions for each category are provided in Table 16 in Section 8.4 of this report".
RAPs comments Consolidated over draft	SCT geotechnical assessment of two grinding	Concerns regarding geotechnical investigation to inform assessment of GG1 and GG2 grinding grooves. Issues were also raised that a Senior	The following response to the comment on the geotechnical investigation was provided by SCT and referenced in the AECOM (2012): "The geomorphological and geotechnical assessment of WM-GG1-11

Registrant / Date of Comment	Aboriginal Registrant Comments		Response
	Draft Reports	Statement	
comment period	groove sites	Elder raised concerns relating to the proposed core drilling relating to the grinding grooves and perceptions that these concerns were ignored or dismissed as unimportant Consultation and use of Senior Elders and Elders in relation to geotechnical works was also criticised.	and WM-GG3-12 was undertaken solely for the purposes of complying with the DGRs issued for the State Significant Development application for the Project. The work was undertaken in order to provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of relocation as a mitigation measure. The geotechnical field investigation of WM-GG1-11 and WM-GG3-12 was conducted in the presence of the Senior Elders & Elders Group. Prior to undertaking the work, all Senior Elders were consulted on the purpose of the work and proposed methodology and were provided the opportunity to stop work at any time if they had concerns. Formal letters were provided to all 150 stakeholders on Thursday 14 June 2012 in relation to the geotechnical field work assessment conducted on Monday 18 June – Wednesday 20 June 2012”.
NTSCORP, 13-09-12	General comment on both reports	The draft reports demonstrate ineffective consultation with Aboriginal registrants – as this required ‘identifying the correct traditional owners of the project area, and ensuring that these people are the people speaking for their traditional country’.	Consultation concerns have been discussed with RAPs and the development of a robust consultation model for ACHMP development has been agreed. Review of documented consultation has occurred to clarify that the identification of knowledge holders has occurred and RAPs identifying as traditional owners have been consulted RAPs with direct cultural and historic attachments have also been identified and consulted with a broad family representation of knowledge holders participating in the process. The identification of Senior Elders and Elders included a process to identify family and knowledge holder representation
NTSCORP	General	The draft reports do not outline the	Review of documentation to further clarify that the process whereby

Registrant / Date of Comment	Aboriginal Registrant Comments		Response
	Draft Reports	Statement	
13-09-12	comment on both reports	process whereby traditional owners and community Elders were selected for consultation.	traditional owners and community Elders were identified has been undertaken It is also noted that NTSCORP statement is also in the context of limitations in terms of ability to review non-disclosure components of the assessment report
NTSCORP 13-09-12	ACHVA	From the details of the report, it appears that Connect for Effect have engaged with any group of individuals or families that showed interest in the Project and wished to be included as a RAP.	Consistent with the Director General's requirements and OEH guidelines for consultation a cultural heritage practice model has been developed to ensure consultation and opportunity for all RAPs to participate in the consultation process was afforded.
NTSCORP 13-09-12	General comment on both reports	The services of an anthropologist would have been useful in identifying who could speak for country, which would have minimised conflict within the Aboriginal community and between RAPs.	At the time of the consultation and assessment a Gomeroi claim has been lodged with the National Native Title Tribunal. The registration identified traditional owners. Discussion with Elders and traditional people resulted in registration of individuals and families. Consultation included representation of 145 representatives. Senior Elder and Elder nominations from both elders and Local Aboriginal land Councils included family representation of Gomeroi people and other Aboriginal people who hold historic and cultural knowledge
NTSCORP 13-09-12	General comment on both reports	The desire for the services of an anthropologist was expressed by registered Aboriginal parties, who requested to record their own history and heritage via an anthropological	Clarity provided in report RAPs provided opportunity to record their own oral history- statements are documented throughout the ACHVA report including non-disclosure section and Appendix 2 of the ACHVA report. The desire for an anthropological research project was identified as an intergenerational equity strategy which is included in the mitigation and

Registrant / Date of Comment	Aboriginal Registrant Comments		Response
	Draft Reports	Statement	
		research project.	management measures tables
NTSCORP 13-09-12	Archaeological report	There has been no mechanism to ensure that appropriate traditional owners – those RAPs with sufficient traditional connection to and knowledge of the area, as well as experience in carrying out heritage assessments) were involved in surveying each of the areas.	The following response is provided by AECOM (2012): <i>“It is not AECOM’s place to comment on the traditional knowledge or experience of RAP field representatives. Following standard industry practice, a no-prejudice roster system was employed for the survey component of AECOM’s investigation. As far as was feasible, all registered Aboriginal parties requests regarding fieldwork rostering were accommodated by Hansen Bailey”.</i>
NTSCORP 13-09-12	General comment on process	RAPs have identified to NTSCORP that recommendations made by RAPs have not been properly implemented. For example, the use of Aboriginal Elders to monitor geotechnical works at grinding groove sites, when RAPs had requested the sites be visited for inspection purposes only.	RAP recommendations influenced ACHVA report. Including values assessment, mitigation and management recommendations and the development of culturally specific protocols and approaches. As a result of consultation the ACHVA report and mitigation tables have been endorsed by RAPS- refer minutes consultation during draft comment period.
NTSCORP 13-09-12	General comment on both reports	Prior concerns raised by NTSCORP about the consultation process were not addressed prior to release of the draft reports. Therefore NTSCORP is not satisfied that all areas assessed by the draft reports have been assessed	Prior NTSCorp input in relation to consultation process has been incorporated in the consultation approach via the formation of a Senior Elders and Elders group, the development of consultation opportunities for RAPs who identify close attachment to the project area. The Breeza RAP community consultation and the continued consultation with Caroona Village RAPs. The development of registration materials to

Registrant / Date of Comment	Aboriginal Registrant Comments		Response
	Draft Reports	Statement	
		by the appropriate traditional owners, to sufficiently enable cultural values to the properly identified.	identify RAPs who identify cultural knowledge as well as expertise in management measures was also an integral component of the consultation program. The non-disclosure section of the ACHVA report provided opportunity for knowledge holders to share information and cultural values to inform the assessment
NTSCORP 13-09-12	ACHVA report	In order to assess the cultural values of a particular region, the researcher should make their own evaluations as to the social or cultural value of a place based on a detailed study of the ethnohistorical record; and where there is conflict between expressions of Aboriginal cultural or social values regarding a region, this conflict should be interpreted and questioned. This was lacking in the ACHVA report which focused on documenting the range of values identified.	As per the Burra Charter and OEH guidelines for consultation Aboriginal people determine their own cultural values for the region. The comment regarding use of an anthropologist was raised with RAPs during the draft comment period consultation sessions and RAPs (including traditional owners and other knowledge holders with historic attachments disagreed with the approach suggested by NTSCORP- stating that they are capable of taking about their own cultural values and informing the assessment. Throughout the consultation approach there were not incidents of conflict between expressions of Aboriginal cultural social values. Therefore the need to interpret conflict did not occur. The recording of cultural values encompasses a range of consultation approaches including individual family, group and non disclosure approaches.
NTSCORP 13-09-12	General comment on both reports	The historical assessment included within the draft reports is unacceptable, as it is not comprehensive and ignores key texts relevant to the project's site history. For example, it does not include any	Additional sources of ethnohistoric resources were researched and included to further inform the assessment process. Relevant chapters and review of assessment occurred in this contact. These additional sources were shared with RAPs attending the comment period discussion sessions. All additions were agreed. Further cultural values were also recorded and included in the non-disclosure component of the

Registrant / Date of Comment	Aboriginal Registrant Comments		Response
	Draft Reports	Statement	
		historical or ethnographic maps showing the area in question such as those by Tindale or Howitt. Rather than evaluating sources that specifically mention Gomerioi country, the ACHVA cites broad literature and in many cases treats this as representative of all groups in NSW. This section should have examined ethno-historic literature specific to Gomerioi country such as by R.H. Matthews and Ash, Giacon and Lissarrague (2003).	ACHVA report NTSCORP were invited to contribute to the assessment as a Registered Aboriginal Party. An anthropologist was not utilised for the assessment process as RAPs identified their own cultural values and these were recorded. Conflict between cultural values and interpretation of the project area was not identified and therefore further specialist advice was not sourced. Recommendations to develop an intergenerational equity initiative which includes further cultural mapping and oral histories recording has been included in the draft ACHVA report and has been supported as a recommendation in the final ACHVA report.
NTSCORP 13-09-12	General comment on both reports	Ethnohistoric literature should have been assessed by a qualified historian or anthropologist to facilitate understanding of past human land use practices. It is of concern to NTSCORP that an anthropologist did not contribute to the draft reports, particularly under Stage 3 consultation which ideally requires the assistance of an anthropologist who is trained in culturally appropriate information	NTSCORP's concern is noted and has further informed and influenced the development of intergenerational equity initiatives as an integral part of the ACHMP management measures. RAPs comments and historic and cultural knowledge further informed the ethnohistoric assessment and informed the past understandings of the past human land use practices. As an outcome of this consultation and assessment areas of cultural sensitivity have been included as protected cultural offset areas. During the final comment period further discussions and understandings of past human land use was discussed and identified (refer to non-disclosure section of report)

Registrant / Date of Comment	Aboriginal Registrant Comments		Response
	Draft Reports	Statement	
		gathering and who could interpret the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places.	While it is noted that NTSCORP has indicated concerns that an anthropologist has not been engaged to inform stage 3 of the assessment process it is noted that the guidelines do not specify that an anthropologist must be engaged. It is noted that 145 RAPs were provided opportunity to participate in the consultation process and provide cultural knowledge. Senior Elders and Elders, traditional owner and other RAPs who identified themselves as having knowledge contributed to understanding the cultural values and past human use of the land
NTSCORP 13-09-12	General comment on both reports	The reports rely on secondary sources such as O'Rourke (1997), instead of primary sources.	A review of the ethnohistoric content occurred during the draft comment period and additional sources as recommended by NTSCORP have been included
NTSCORP 13-09-12	Archaeological report	Section 6 of the archaeological report is lacking any real understanding of the ethno-historic context including language, kinship or myths and stories. An extensive and evaluative summary of the ethnohistoric record would better inform the report's analysis of archaeological sites, illuminating their cultural significance in conjunction with their scientific significance.	The following response is provided by AECOM (2012): "A detailed review of existing ethnohistoric information for the Kamilaroi people of NSW's Central and North West Slopes and Plains is reasonably beyond the scope of AECOM's Aboriginal archaeological report. Section 6.0 of this report provides a synthesis of key aspects of Kamilaroi society as basis for informing the predictive model outlined in Section 7.0 and provides a level of detail comparable to that provided in existing Aboriginal archaeological reports for the region. For additional ethnohistoric information on the Kamilaroi people, the reader is directed to Connect For Effect's (2012) ACHVA report".

Registrant / Date of Comment	Aboriginal Registrant Comments		Response
	Draft Reports	Statement	
NTSCORP 13-09-12	Archaeological report	The archaeological report inadequately assesses the cultural significance of archaeological sites, by failing to link with the findings of the ACHVA report.	The following response is provided by AECOM (2012): “AECOM acknowledges and respects the fact that all Aboriginal sites are of cultural significance to RAPs. AECOM’s assessment of the significance of newly and previously recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites within and directly adjacent to the Project area is limited to their scientific significance only, and has been based on an assessment of their respective research potential, rarity and representativeness within an arbitrary 40 x 40 km study region (see Section 9.4). An assessment of the scientific and cultural significance of Aboriginal sites within a given study area is standard Aboriginal cultural heritage management practice within both NSW and Australia as a whole. AECOM’s assessment of the scientific significance of identified Aboriginal archaeological sites within the Project area has been fully integrated in Connect for Effect’ (2012) ACHVA report”.
NTSCORP 13-09-12	General comment on both reports	The Shenhua approach of dividing the draft archaeology and cultural values reports into distinct reports dealing with issues separately implies that the two are discrete and unrelated. However, one should inform the other. Assessing the archaeology of the project area as a scientific issue detached from the cultural heritage values report, the overall process and	Discussion with the RAPs during the assessment process and during the draft comment period integrated the understandings of the archaeological scientific values understandings of the Project area. RAP comments and recommendations have been included in the ACHVA report. RAPs attending the discussion sessions during the draft comment period have endorsed the ACHVA and recommendations as detailed in Table 1, 2 and 3. This is reflected in their instruction to include RAP statement on page 5.

Registrant / Date of Comment	Aboriginal Registrant Comments		Response
	Draft Reports	Statement	
NTSCORP 13-09-12	draft reports are severely limited.		The following response is provided by AECOM (2012): <i>"The methodology for AECOM's field assessment was developed in full consultation with RAPs. At no time was a qualified anthropologist requested. Only Aboriginal people can comment on the cultural significance of newly and previously identified Aboriginal archaeological sites within the Project area. The cultural significance of these sites and other natural landscape features within the Project area is addressed in Connect for Effect's (2012) ACHVA report".</i>
	Archaeological report	The methodology behind the archaeological report is flawed. All surveys were completed by a combined field team of archaeologists and Aboriginal registrant representatives. The field team should have included a qualified anthropologist who could adequately assist with the important task of identifying the cultural value of sites and objects.	
NTSCORP 13-09-12	General comment on both reports	Social and cultural values are best assessed through effective consultation by an anthropologist with Aboriginal people, which is not a feature of the processes which informed the draft reports.	The use of an anthropologist to inform the assessment process has not been a feature of the ACHVA and consultation process. RAPS identified that Aboriginal parties were the determinants of their own cultural values and this has been respected. The social and cultural values of the project area and its regional context have been documented using assessment of ethnohistoric documentation and RAPs consultation and comments. These comments have been included in the public realm as well as through in confidence sharing. Intergenerational equity initiatives provide for further research learning through the development of ethnobotanical mapping and oral histories opportunities
NTSCORP	General	NTSCORP believe that the draft	NTSCORP concerns have been considered in the assessment process.

Registrant / Date of Comment	Aboriginal Registrant Comments		Response
	Draft Reports	Statement	
13-09-12	comment on both reports	reports do not adequately assess the cultural heritage values of the Project area and, accordingly, it is not appropriate to be used as a basis for developing cultural heritage protection and mitigation measures for the Project.	Further consultation with RAPs during the draft comment period provided further detail relating to site specific cultural values and areas of cultural consideration. The development of cultural protocols to guide the ACHMP approach and staged clearance approach as recommended in Tables 1, 2 and 3 are recommended by RAPs to be adopted. Research questions and project design will be influenced by further assessment and understandings of cultural heritage values in order to ensure that new finds and new information further informs the understanding of past human land use of the Project area Shenhua remains committed to ongoing consultation with all RAPs, and the ACHMP development
Senior Elders and Elders 2-10-12	ACHVA	Sought to provide further cultural advice to inform assessment including cultural sensitive information- site specific values and management measure recommendations especially relating to care for habitat, rehabilitation and flora regeneration; use of water and need for smoking ceremonies and cultural protocols entering and leaving project site Issues relating to remuneration for attendance to ACHVA review sessions	Non-disclosure record documented. Protocols and attributions completed Values assessment and management recommendations included to inform the assessment report Cultural protocols and sensitivity considerations have been integrated into the management recommendations and will be developed as an integral component of the ACHMP Shenhua will review current legislation and consider developing a consultation and remuneration policy to inform RAPs of engagement opportunities and remuneration related Aboriginal cultural heritage activity

Registrant / Date of Comment	Aboriginal Registrant Comments		Response
	Draft Reports	Statement	
		were also raised The lack of current protective fencing of known artefacts was identified as concerning	A draft temporary protective fencing methodology was developed in consultation with RAPs who attended the final RAP ACHVA and Archaeological assessments session on the 3 October 2012.
Senior Elders and Elders 2-10-12	Archaeological report	Concerns relating to the need for a scarred tree specialist to reassess 6 scarred trees Identified as having cultural values Concerns regarding effective survey coverage Need for temporary fencing to protect known artefacts was raised as concerning	The following response is provided by AECOM (2012): <i>“Responses to RAP concerns regarding effective survey coverage and scarred tree recording have been provided above”.</i> A draft temporary protective fencing methodology was developed in consultation with RAPs who attended the final RAP ACHVA and Archaeological assessments session on the 3 October 2012
Senior Elders and Elders 2-10-12	SCT geotechnical investigation	Concerns relating to Senior Elders roles and understanding and concerns regarding geotechnical work undertaken on GG1 and GG3 grinding groove sites	The following response to the comment on the geotechnical investigation was provided by SCT and referenced in the AECOM (2012): <i>“The geomorphological and geotechnical assessment of WM-GG1-11 and WM-GG3-12 was undertaken solely for the purposes of complying with the DGRs issued for the State Significant Development application for the Project. The work was undertaken in order to provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of relocation as a mitigation measure.</i>

Registrant / Date of Comment	Aboriginal Registrant Comments		Response
	Draft Reports	Statement	
			The geotechnical field investigation of WM-GG1-11 and WM-GG3-12 was conducted in the presence of the Senior Elders & Elders Group. Prior to undertaking the work, all Senior Elders were consulted on the purpose of the work and proposed methodology and were provided the opportunity to stop work at any time if they had concerns. Formal letters were provided to all 150 stakeholders on Thursday 14 June 2012 in relation to the geotechnical field work assessment conducted on Monday 18 June – Wednesday 20 June 2012”. Clarity was sought from Senior Elders and Elders in relation to future consultations for the purposes of returning the cores. This feedback will inform future ACHMP and consultation approaches.
Judith Griffen- Waters 3-10-12	ACHVA	Sought to provide cultural values to inform assessment	Non-disclosure statement expanded upon and included in ACHVA assessment report to further inform cultural and social values relating to the region and project area.
Cacatua Cultural Consultants 4-10-12	ACHVA	Endorsement of ACHVA report including management recommendations	Comment during draft comment period included in ACHVA
Cacatua Cultural	Archaeological report	Concerns expressed relating to – effective survey coverage; and scarred	The following response is provided by AECOM (2012): “Responses to RAP concerns regarding effective survey coverage and

Registrant / Date of Comment	Aboriginal Registrant Comments		Response
	Draft Reports	Statement	
Consultants 4-10-12		tree recording.	scarred tree recording have been provided above”.
Cacatua Cultural Consultants 4-10-12	SCT geotechnical investigation	Concerns expressed relating to geotechnical investigation of GG1 and GG3 grinding groove sites.	The following response to the comment on the geotechnical investigation was provided by SCT and referenced in the AECOM (2012): <i>“The geomorphological and geotechnical assessment of WM-GG1-11 and WM-GG3-12 was undertaken solely for the purposes of complying with the DGRs issued for the State Significant Development application for the Project. The work was undertaken in order to provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of relocation as a mitigation measure.</i> <i>The geotechnical field investigation of WM-GG1-11 and WM-GG3-12 was conducted in the presence of the Senior Elders & Elders Group. Prior to undertaking the work, all Senior Elders were consulted on the purpose of the work and proposed methodology and were provided the opportunity to stop work at any time if they had concerns.</i> <i>Formal letters were provided to all 150 stakeholders on Thursday 14 June 2012 in relation to the geotechnical field work assessment conducted on Monday 18 June – Wednesday 20 June 2012”.</i> <i>Clarity was sought from Senior Elders and Elders in relation to future consultations for the purposes of returning the cores. This feedback will inform future ACHMP and consultation approaches.</i>

Registrant / Date of Comment	Aboriginal Registrant Comments		Response
	Draft Reports	Statement	
Greg Griffiths 4-10-12	ACHVA	Sought to provide cultural values to inform assessment	Non-disclosure statement expanded upon and included in ACHVA assessment report to further inform cultural and social values relating to the region and project area.
Robert Miller 3-10-2012	ACHVA	Sought to provide cultural values to inform assessment	Non-disclosure statement expanded upon and included in ACHVA assessment report to further inform cultural and social values relating to the region and project area.

Consolidated response to address RAPs comments

In recognition of some limitations in the assessment process, a number of specific mitigation strategies have been developed and suggested in the ACHVA and AECOM management recommendations. The feedback from RAPs has informed the development of the report and informed the Project's Aboriginal cultural heritage management framework. Improvements to the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment in response to all RAP feedback and further consultation include:

- Additional site specific values assessment by RAPs – particularly RAPs with cultural and historic knowledge have been documented and have further informed the assessment and mitigation and management recommendations;
- A close examination by RAPs to the recommendations detailed in this report and suggested amendments made by RAPs during the comment period adopted;
- Improved mitigation strategies – endorsed by RAPs;
- Additional consideration and inclusion of historic reference materials as suggested by NTSCORP have been included to inform the final report. Particular examination of ethno-historic literature specific to Gomeri country such as by R.H. Matthews and Ash, Giacon and Lissarrague (2003).have been included in the report to further inform the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment; and
- Review and comment through a series of onsite discussions and group discussions-encompassing both the AECOM (2012) archaeological assessment report and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values Assessment Report.

Overview of the Project's Aboriginal cultural heritage management framework

In describing the Project's Aboriginal cultural heritage management framework, recommendations developed in consultation with RAPs fall into two main categories, being:

1. Those recommendations that will enable Shenhua to demonstrate compliance with government agency requirements for Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment, and with government agency requirements for Aboriginal cultural heritage management outcomes; and
2. Those recommendations that provide Shenhua with guidance on how to undertake Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment and management works, being best practice processes for Aboriginal community engagement and strategic positioning of Shenhua given long term cultural heritage management obligations.

These are discussed below, with reference to the management outcomes detailed in the ACHVA, and the AECOM (2012) archaeological assessment, the key recommendations of which are also summarised in the ACHVA.

- **Actively consulting with Aboriginal parties.**

Should the Shenhua Project be approved, it is recommended Shenhua continue to actively consult with **ALL** registered Aboriginal parties in all stages of Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment and management. This is reflected in the following recommendations:

- ACHVA #2: which recommends active participation of all RAPs in all aspects of Aboriginal cultural heritage management;
- ACHVA #3: which recommends active participation of all RAPs in the ACHMP preparation;
- ACHVA #3: which recommends further consultation on whether an Aboriginal Reference Group (ARG) is appropriate⁹;
- ACHVA #3: which recommends further consultation on Aboriginal cultural protocols and ceremony, which can guide how consultation is undertaken with Aboriginal registrants¹⁰;
- ACHVA #14: which recommends continued Project meetings with Aboriginal registrants to provide information for continuing cultural heritage assessment and management works, and a forum to discuss any Aboriginal cultural heritage matters or concerns;
- ACHVA #18: which recommends that Shenhua prepare an Aboriginal community engagement policy and practice;
- ACHVA #21: engagement of an Aboriginal Liaison Officer; and
- ACHVA #23 and ACHVA #25 and ACHVA #31: which recommends meaningful ways in which to engage and consult with Aboriginal representatives.

- **Mitigation of Project impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage that would result from Project approval.**

Should the Shenhua Project be approved, it recommended Shenhua develop an ACHMP in consultation with RAPs to ensure that impacted cultural heritage sites and areas will be salvaged, with the exact methodologies used reflecting the nature of the archaeological site and its cultural significance. This is reflected in the following recommendations:

⁹ Connect for Effect proposes that three models could be provided to RAPs for consideration which encompass inclusive 'cultural collectivism approaches to the ways in which Aboriginal people engage and undertake community decision making while providing a workable model to ensure that the development of the ACHMP is commercially realistic, timely and outcomes driven to ensure compliance and requirements for the protection and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage is demonstrated..

¹⁰ The protocol development will include agreed dispute resolution processes

- AECOM #2: which recommends archaeological salvage of impacted artefact scatters and isolated finds, through surface collection and/or archaeological excavation;
 - AECOM #2: which recommends archaeological excavation in selected areas of low and high archaeological sensitivity, as determined through consultation with RAPs;
 - AECOM #3 and ACHVA #9: which recommends a staged approach to Aboriginal cultural heritage clearance, including further archaeological survey of areas within the Project's disturbance footprint;
 - AECOM #2¹¹ and ACHVA #12: which recommends the development of a Care and Control strategy for salvaged archaeological materials;
 - AECOM #9 and ACHVA #13: which recommends the development of protocols for the management of any human remains/burials, including cultural protocols;
 - ACHVA #14: which recommends the development of protocols for the management of any totemic animal remains, including cultural protocols;
 - ACHVA #25: which recommends the adoption of cultural protocols and Ask first principles; and
 - ACHVA #29: which recommends a care for ancestor initiative – Breeza and Curlewis cemetery and if required – reburial care program;
- **Ecologically sustainable development (ESD) outcomes to achieve Aboriginal cultural heritage protection outcomes.**

Should the Shenhua Project be approved, it is recommended Shenhua develop conservation outcomes for Aboriginal cultural heritage; as a fundamental obligation of ecologically sustainable development (ESD) and intergeneration equity. This is reflected in the following recommendations:

- ACHVA #1: which recommends avoidance and cultural heritage protection outcomes wherever possible;
- ACHVA #6: which recommends monitoring and maintenance of vibrations at Breeza and Curlewis Cemeteries, to ensure no vibration impacts;
- AECOM #1 and ACHVA #7: which recommends the establishment of two protection areas (Watermark Gully and Mooki River), and further consultation on their long term protection (Consultation must encompass access protocols, management. RAPs are also seeking in perpetuity arrangements and ultimate ownership of these areas.

Mooki River Offset area is identified as having a house and shed which the community seek ownership and management);

- AECOM #4 and ACHVA #8: which recommends the ongoing management of non-impacted archaeological site within the Project area;
 - AECOM #5: which recommends the ongoing monitoring of protected archaeological sites;
 - ACHVA #8: which recommends that Shenhua Watermark must work with the RAPs to consider the feasibility of contributing towards a Keeping Place model with the capacity to house the collection of artefacts, art and information;
 - AECOM #12: Access to non-salvaged sites for archaeological research;
 - ACHVA #17: which recommends a Walk on Country program, for the ongoing Aboriginal access to protected cultural heritage areas;
 - ACHVA #20: which recommends a number of programs to demonstrate intergenerational equity cultural heritage outcomes- such as artefact recording and analysis training; cultural mapping and recording; men of rock-resurgence of knapping skills; NAIDOC week participation;
 - ACHVA #22: which identifies recommendations for Shenhua's to undertake a commitment to a Novation Agreement (if deemed necessary) for any future changes of mine management/ownership arrangement; and
 - ACHVA #30: which recommends the development of Ethnobotanical mapping and cultural mapping including oral histories program.
- **Protocols for managing new finds and new information.**

Should the Shenhua Project be approved, it is recommended Shenhua develop protocols for the management of new finds, or the management of new information on known finds. This is reflected in the following recommendations:

- AECOM #8: which recommends the development of a protocol for the management of previously unrecorded archaeological evidence;
- AECOM #9: which recommends the management of human skeletal remains, should they be located within the Project area;
- AECOM #10: which recommends the creation of an Aboriginal archaeological site database, on which all new finds would be added and managed;
- ACHVA #18: which recommends the development of an integrated community engagement policy aligned to Burra Charter principles;
- ACHVA #1: which recommends best practice avoidance and protection approaches in the development of the ACHMP;

- ACHVA #16: which recommends consideration of a keeping place for the long term management of artefacts both recorded and found over the life of the mine; and
- ACHVA #30: which recommends Ethnobotanical mapping, cultural mapping and Aboriginal cultural heritage offset.
- **Communicating Aboriginal cultural heritage management obligations to Shenhua personnel and contractors.**

Should the Shenhua Project be approved, it is recommended Shenhua integrate Aboriginal cultural heritage management into the environmental management system, and that cultural heritage management obligations are adequately communicated to personnel and contractors. This is reflected in the following recommendation:

- ACHVA #5: cultural heritage awareness training for relevant Shenhua personnel and contractors.
- **Aboriginal community wellbeing and management of social impacts.**
In June 2012- OEH released the Aboriginal community wellbeing tool for application in the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage and integrates social and cultural wellbeing. If the project is approved it is recommended that Shenhua demonstrate application of this framework in the development of Aboriginal specific social programs and cultural heritage management including intergenerational equity. The implementation of these recommendations will be aligned to the criteria detailed in the OEH toolkit guides. This strategic direction is reflected in the following recommendations:
 - ACHVA #24: which recommends a balanced approach to decision making and commercial timeframes;
 - ACHVA #26: which recommends building capacity of Aboriginal community and appropriate resourcing in order that regional social and cultural impacts can be mitigated This strategy assists Shenhua in demonstrating to DP&I a commitment to mitigating cumulative impacts as a result of increasing mining and extractive company activity in the region from both a social and cultural heritage context;
 - ACHVA #27: which suggests employment and training programs relating to Aboriginal wellbeing;
 - ACHVA #28: which recommends a housing strategy- potential reuse of existing surplus housing stock on Shenhua land that is located within the open cut mining disturbance area and participation in a regional housing strategy to reduce potential cumulative impact of increased mining and extractive industries activity; and
 - ACHVA #31: which recommends the review of Shenhua's existing corporate investment community funding to strategically target funds towards cultural and social priorities most likely to be adversely impacted and to demonstrate corporate contribution towards the Commonwealth and State Governments priority

commitments to Close the Gap on disadvantage between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Australians.

- **Preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan.**

Should the Shenhua Project be approved, it is recommended that Shenhua prepare an ACHMP to identify all Aboriginal cultural heritage management obligations and how these will be met. This is reflected in the following recommendations:

- AECOM #11 and ACHVA #1: which recommends the development of best practice ACHMP and reporting under the ACHMP documented to a standard comparable to that required by the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects 2010 (DECCW 2010a) and include Plain English summaries;
- ACHVA #3: which recommends the development of cultural protocols and ceremonial requirements to be incorporated into the ACHMP;
- ACHVA #4: which recommends cultural heritage awareness training for all Shenhua and subcontracting personnel undertaking cultural heritage and tasks that have the potential to impact Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and areas of cultural value;
- AECOM # 12 : which recommends the approach to accessing non-salvaged sites for archaeological research; and
- AECOM #13: which recommends the development of a pre-relocation methodology for the relocation of grinding groove sites WM-GG1-11 and WM-GG2-11.

- **Future Aboriginal cultural heritage reporting requirements.**

Should the Shenhua Project be approved, it is recommended Shenhua ensure that all ongoing Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment and management works be reported to the standards of current OEH guidelines. This is reflected in the following recommendations:

- AECOM #6: which recommends the submission of AHIMS site cards for all new finds, as required by the NPW Act;
- ACHVA #11: which recommends the development of an Interpretation Plan, to provide the appropriate context to the assessment of cultural significance;
- AECOM #11: which identifies the ongoing reporting requirements of the Project;
- AECOM #10: which recommends the creation of an Aboriginal archaeological site database;
- ACHVA #20: which recommends cultural mapping and ethnobotanical recording during staged survey clearance process;
- ACHVA #11: which recommends the development of a Care and Control Strategy;

- ACHVA #15: which recommends regular project meetings which include reporting monitoring and protection and cultural heritage management outcomes; and
- AECOM #8: which recommends management of previously unrecorded archaeological evidence.

5 Understanding the Cultural Landscape

The Project area of this assessment is within the traditional lands – Kamilaroi Country – of the Gomeroi people, whose history extends from the present day back many thousands of years. To develop an understanding of the past and present experiences of Gomeroi people in relation to the Project area, and the past and present experiences of other Aboriginal people with more contemporary attachments to Country or Community, this section provides a detailed discussion of the cultural landscape of the Project area in a local and regional context.

The term ‘cultural landscape’ is often used in cultural heritage management, to identify places in the landscape that have patterns of human activity layered over the natural landscape; and to describe the particular human relationships and attachments that people may have to particular landscapes (Lennon and Mathews 1996). Most landscapes in Australia have strong cultural elements given the depth of Aboriginal attachment, as well as the attachment that many people shared with the land in historic and modern times.

This section uses research conducted for the desktop review to better understand the cultural landscape that forms the Project area of this report, and to understand the past and present Aboriginal cultural activity and associations with the land of this area. This is developed through an understanding of the physical landscape and its resources, and the influence of the natural landscape on societal, spiritual and economic use from an Aboriginal perspective. This is also developed through an understanding of past and present Aboriginal cultural activity within the Project area.

In taking a cultural landscape approach to understanding the landscape, the significant differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal perspectives of the land are evident, with one researcher (McIntyre-Tamwoy 2008) observing:

“....for scientists however the landscape, while a place to marvel over, is essentially inanimate and the processes which shaped it, while intriguing, can be described in dispassionate and objective terms once they are studied, broken into their mechanical, chemical and physical components and thereby understood...”

...for Aboriginal custodians landscape is sentient and therefore requires, in fact demands, an intimate relationship with people and it has the ability to effect change in the everyday lives of the people who interact with it”.

This understanding of place developed in this section is fundamental to the Aboriginal cultural values assessment presented within this report, to provide context to Aboriginal registrant input on cultural values and to provide the required context to the significance assessment presented in **Section 6**.

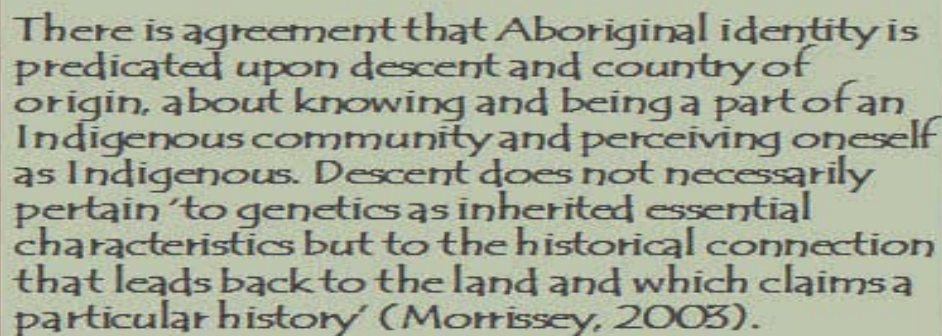
5.1 The Intrinsic Link between Land, Cultural Identity and Cultural Values

“For Aboriginal people, land is not only our mother—the source of our identity and our spirituality—it is also the context for our human order and inquiry” (Healey 2007).

“Our identity as human beings remains tied to our land, to our cultural practices, our systems of authority and social control, our intellectual traditions, our concepts of spirituality, and to our systems of resource ownership and exchange. Destroy this relationship and you damage—sometimes irrevocably – individual human beings and their health” (Anderson, in Robinson 1996).

Key to the understanding of Aboriginal cultural values and the cultural landscape is the intrinsic link between land and Aboriginal cultural identity through exploring the relationship between land and the spiritual, cultural, emotional and wellbeing of Aboriginal people. Gomeroi people today connected to Kamilaroi Country identify themselves through their Country and connection to the lands, and cultural and spiritual strengths drawn from this connection.

The importance of identity and importance of connection to Country may be best described by the following extract by Morrissey (2003): *“Descent is about belonging to a people and a place. This involves kinship; that is, relationships and obligations to other people and place or ‘country’.*



There is agreement that Aboriginal identity is predicated upon descent and country of origin, about knowing and being a part of an Indigenous community and perceiving oneself as Indigenous. Descent does not necessarily pertain 'to genetics as inherited essential characteristics but to the historical connection that leads back to the land and which claims a particular history' (Morrissey, 2003).

In this context, 'Country' can be described as the lands with which Indigenous people have a traditional attachment or relationship (Garnett and Sithole 2007). The phrase 'connection to Country' is more complex, and has been described by Garnett and Sithole (2007) as follows:

“Connection to land is achieved through very specific localised knowledge of a region's natural history that is coupled with complex layers of past personal and

family experiences, and deeper connection to the past and therefore to Aboriginal identity via traditional stories and beliefs. This nexus between land and people is ongoing through hunting and gathering and simply being on 'Country'".

Their description is based on Deborah Rose's (1996) much cited definition:

"Country is multi-dimensional – it consists of people, animals, plants, Dreamings; underground, earth, soils, minerals and waters, air...People talk about Country in the same way that they would talk about a person: they speak to Country, sing to Country, visit Country, worry about Country, feel sorry for Country, and long for Country".

Indigenous peoples' relationship with Country is complex and multifaceted. It has also been well documented, despite the relatively recent incorporation of connection to Country into health literature (Morrissey 2003). The studies demonstrate that Country and connection to Country is intricately linked to caring for Country, maintaining cultural life, identity, individual autonomy and Indigenous sovereignty (Morice 1976, Burgess *et al* 2005).

5.2 Cultural Resources of the Natural Landscape

"Aboriginal people used the landscape as both a natural and cultural resource. Evidence of 'transient campsites'... suggested a seasonal approach to hunting and gathering activities. A range of stone tools were developed with local and traded stone, including "greywackes" and quartz. Mammals such as kangaroo and possum were used for food, clothing, decoration, and stone and wooden hunting tools such as jagged spears, boomerangs and waddies were developed to catch them. Fish were trapped and taken from Gwydir using stone weirs and nets made from plant fibre...

The landscape has influenced the names of many of the local towns and stations which are named after Aboriginal words for aspects of the landscape, usually in association with water which is an important resource in dry Country. Bingara - 'creek' or 'shallow crossing', Barraba - 'camp by the riverbank', Manilla - muneela - 'winding river', Quirindi - guyerwarindi - 'waters fall together'. The region is known for ornately carved trees, ceremonial bora grounds and art sites, indicating an intimate spiritual, as well as a physical, attachment to the sacred landscape the Aboriginal people inhabited" (OEH 2012).

The following sections discuss the natural landscape of the Project area and surrounds, covering geology, landforms, hydrology, vegetation communities and native animals. This description builds on the detailed description of the natural landscape presented in the Project EIS, and focuses on the past and present influence of Aboriginal activity, and conversely, how past and present Aboriginal activity influenced the natural landscape.

This Section utilises research undertaken by a range of authors, and specifically by McIntyre-Tamwoy (2008), Kohen (1993), OEH (2012) and AECOM (2012); based on the historic records of explorers, surveyors and settlers to inform the historical landscape and to provide contextual

linkages between RAPs values statements and documented records. As previously discussed, it is also noted that the use of ethnographic records relating to the Gomeroi people throughout this section should be read with caution, as they may not wholly reflect the purposes of Aboriginal belief systems and ceremony, having largely been from a non-Indigenous perspective and providing an interpretation of observations of Aboriginal peoples' activities in the region.

5.2.1 Geology and Landscape Creation

"Until about 200 million years ago, all of the major continents were held together, locked up in a supercontinent known as Pangaea. This broke into two groups, one in the north, called Laurasia, and one in the south, Gondwana. We know that this supercontinent, Gondwana, consisting of Africa, South America, Australia, Antarctica, and India, existed until around 190 million years ago, when the various components broke up and began to drift in different directions" (Kohen 1993).

Kohen (1993) describes the post-Gondwana history of Australia as one of relative stability and describes the reasons for change over time. As it drifted northward into the Pacific, there was not a great deal of tectonic activity which resulted in a mainland continent with few mountain ranges, and those which were created were relatively low. Over time, mountain ranges continued to erode with Australia becoming an even flatter continent.

The Project area is located within the Liverpool Plains region in NSW, which contains one of the largest lava field provinces in NSW – the Liverpool Range - whose formation dates to between 32 and 40 million years. As the result of past geological activity, up to 400 metres of basalt is found in the region, covering an area of over 6,000km². The lava fields did not have a central volcanic vent but erupted from multiple fissures (OEH 2012). Although scientists have extensively documented that the formation of the physical landscape through geological and evolutionary processes; Aboriginal perspectives on creation also need to be understood within the context of a cultural landscape. Through creation stories, Aboriginal people provide other explanations which they asset is of equal relevance, for example: McIntyre-Tamwoy (2008) states that:

"The time depth of Aboriginal knowledge and connection to landscape is highlighted by creation stories which explain the formation of the physical landscape. Such oral traditions provide evidence of the continuing connection of Aboriginal people and the landscape since the geological processes that formed it.

There is also a range of information collected from Aboriginal people themselves about these places. Some places may relate to the 'creation' of landscapes, and others to the 'abundance' of natural resources (the latter are commonly called increase sites) and still others to ancestral journeys which record the formation of natural features and interconnections of tribal groups".

'Dreaming' or creation sites are sometimes called natural sacred sites. Such sites may have no evidence of physical modification by humans but are evidence of the cosmological forces at work in the creation of the natural landscape and may result from the activities of sentient beings at a time before they altered form to become specific landscape features (McIntyre-Tamwoy 2008).

McIntyre–Tamwoy (2008) indicated that spiritually, this information is also important as Beings from the Dreaming created the distinctive landforms and the biodiversity through their actions, their interaction with other dreamtime beings and with the landscape itself. Aboriginal people can then themselves actively engage with those Beings and this can have direct consequences on the maintenance of the world around them such as the increase and proliferation of certain species of animals or the health of particular ecosystems (McIntyre–Tamwoy 2008).

As such, these sites represent a distinctly Aboriginal knowledge system about the creation and management of the natural landscape and in many cases remain important features of the modern landscape, with many of these places linked by traditional pathways or travel routes.

During the preparation of this Aboriginal cultural heritage values report, RAPs identified the importance of their creation stories and their interaction with the landscape and landscape features; and some RAPs also shared some of their cultural knowledge and made generalised statements linking the physical landscape to the spiritual creation and meaning of the area (refer to non disclosure Addendum).

As part of this discussion, RAPs assert that the spectacular landforms especially of the mountains, rivers and ranges are evidence of great changes wrought in the landscape and that this change is ongoing. The forces that created the landforms are still active in shaping and reshaping the landscape and in the course of this; these forces may interact with people today in positive or negative ways.

5.2.2 Topography

The Liverpool Plains is characterised by gently sloping floodplains and hills extending back from the main river systems, and leading to the surrounding mountain ranges. The flattest part of the Plains runs from Breeza through Gunnedah and into Boggabri, with over 80% of this area having land slopes less than three degrees (O'Rourke 1995:24). The Project area of this assessment contains a range of landforms, including the undulating alluvial plains and gently sloping hills characteristic of the area; which also rise to moderate hills and occasional steep peaks (AECOM 2012). Named peaks within the Project boundary include Mount Watermark (at 512 m AHD) and Black Mountain (at 393 m AHD). A detailed description of the landforms within the Project area is found in AECOM (2012).

5.2.3 Hydrology

Within the region, streams follow the direction of major joint planes in the narrow sandstone gorges, depositing colluvial fans of coarse sands and gravels in the wider valleys. In lower valleys, the topography is more subdued, consisting of rolling plains with lower slopes partly buried in alluvial debris. Evidence of larger stream courses of Quaternary age occur in the long, sand-filled channels and clay plains with *gilgai*, or shallow depressions between ridges in which rainwater collects (OEH 2012). Major regional river systems are illustrated in **Figure 14** below.

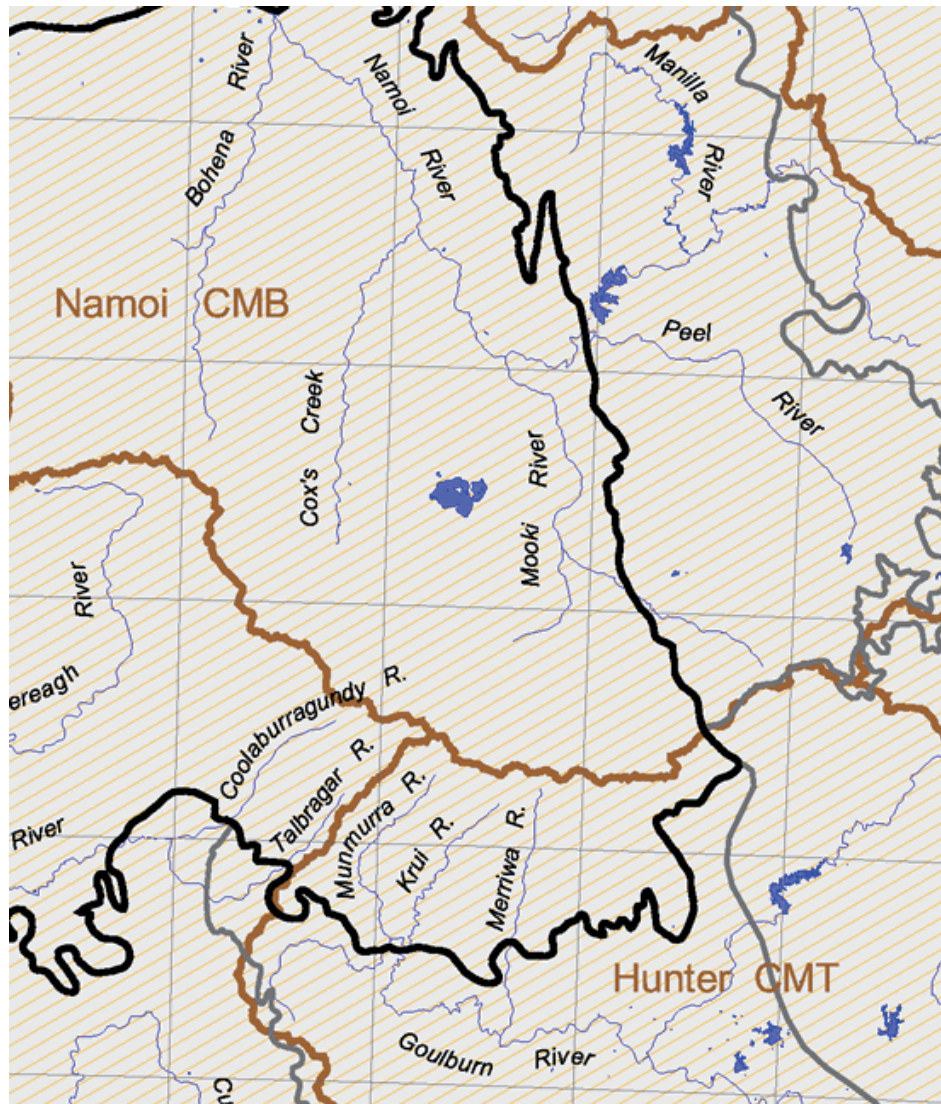


Figure 14: Regional River Systems

Source: OEH (2012)

The Project area of this assessment is wholly contained within the Mooki River catchment, the full extent of which is mapped in **Figure 15** below. EIS studies identify that the Project area contains a number of small watercourses that drain into the Mooki River, The most prominent of which is located to the west of Mount Watermark in Watermark Gully and to the south-east in Native Dog Gully. In the immediate vicinity of the Project area, notable water bodies include the Mooki River to the southeast of the Project Boundary, and Lake Goran to the west.



Source: Department of Primary Industries, Office of Water (2012)

Addendum).

that there are challenges in:

- Many of the published 1:50 000 topographic maps are inconsistent with the extent of lower order drainage – this is consistent with RAP comments that the landscape is not adequately reflected on maps;
- Many of the published 1:50 000 topographic maps are inconsistent with the extent of lower order drainage lines;

- A proportion of registered Aboriginal sites and sites recorded occur among lower order drainage lines. Distinguishing these features is important from a conservation planning perspective - this is consistent with the concerns raised by RAPs;
- Stream ordering on topographical map sheets, particularly in forested areas, is inaccurate and inconsistent. This provides difficulty in identifying site patterns among various ordered streams except at a general level - this is reflected by comments from RAPs in relation to watercourses and areas where swamps existed, however have since been impacted over time by pastoral activity and township developments;
- Topographic map sheets sometimes show creeks and channels that are in fact eroded gullies created recently from poor land management practice. These impacts at times make it difficult for RAPs to read the landscape and describe anxiety over the erosion and poor land management. This impact also affects RAPs aesthetic values descriptions and concerns relating to protection of 'what's left';
- Artificial water features such as dams have modified to some extent the original watercourse or destroyed it completely - this is consistent with comments made by Senior Elders who participated in Walks on country; and
- Water features that appear on topographical map sheets do not indicate adjoining soil type or type of fluvial action. Both soil type and the type of water action can influence site distribution lines.

5.2.3.1 Significant Wetlands

The ephemeral Lake Goran, located to the south west of the Project area, is considered to be The Liverpool Plains contains numerous low lying depressions that in seasons of heavy rain become shallow lakes for long periods of time (O'Rourke 1995:24). The largest such lake depression in the area is Lake Goran, which is located to the south west of the Project area. When inundated, it is an important waterbird habitat for species such as the red-necked stint (*Calidris ruficollis*), a migratory wader; and it is an important refuge for waterbirds and other species during times of drought (ANCA 1996).

Despite its significance, the lake's condition is considered to be degraded and tending towards further decline due mainly to salinity, increased flooding and pollution caused by runoff from surrounding agricultural lands (Environment Australia 2000).

The convergences of the main rivers are identified as important culturally to RAPs and are reflected in their cultural values and spiritual and sacred stories. Refer non-disclosure Addendum 2.

The importance of all waterways of the Project area was identified by Senior Elders and Elders, as all rivers and creeks were the living places of Aboriginal people in the past.

5.2.4 Vegetation

Research has found that the historic and contemporary vegetation available in an area strongly influences the way in which Aboriginal people travel over, move through or live on and respect Country. It also provides information regarding likely areas where Aboriginal home life and repeated camping, hunting and the patterning of daily life.

Understanding the available resources within the landscape and its ability to support flora and fauna, resources for food and medicinal sources, shelter or ingenuity in the making of tools (hunting, ceremonial, protection and daily functioning), clothing, important ceremonial practices and general land use. The significant changes in vegetation since European contact also provide a depth of understanding of the disruption to Aboriginal traditional life as a result of colonisation, and landscape transformation.

Overlaying these considerations with the statements made by RAPs who describe current and traditional use of the area provides a rich picture of the cultural values within the area; although note that information of the specific use and preparation of cultural plants has been excluded from this report at the request of RAPs.¹²

The Liverpool Plains are located on the North Western Slopes botanical sub-division of NSW and are one of the five main regions in NSW where extensive tracts of naturally-treeless grasslands occurred prior to European settlement (Benson 1996). These grasslands are described in early historical records, such as the observation by Oxley on 29 August 1820 as he travelled past the site of what is now the village of Curlewis, and made the following comment (cited in Telfer 1846):

“Seeing an “extensive flat” – the Breeza Plains – ahead of them, they decided, in case there was no water on the treeless plain, to go only a short way, and camped some four km east of Curlewis, as John Whitehead (2004) has measured it. “The horizontal level of the whole appeared to warrant the supposition that at some (perhaps not distant) period these vast plains formed chains of inland lakes which the washings from the hills have now nearly filled up”.

This was an interesting observation, as some RAPs shared creation stories of the plains originally covered with water and being drained which mirror both the science and the historic records (Telfer 1846).

Carter *et al.* (2003), in their general assessment of the definition, identification and status of Australian Natural Temperate Grasslands, recently estimated that less than 10% of the pre-European extent of the Liverpool Plains grasslands remains, and that their survival is threatened (Lang 2008). Partly in response to this, the native vegetation on cracking clay soils of the Liverpool Plains of NSW has been listed as an Endangered Ecological Community under the *NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* and nominated for listing under the *Federal Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Concerns about threats to the

¹² Other than generally referenced

grasslands, including coal mining, have led to calls for a conservation strategy for grassland remnants (Urwin 1981, Sim and Urwin 1984).

Understanding the original grassland community of the Liverpool Plains is important as it helps us describe the cultural resources and assets available to Aboriginal people in the past, and understanding the inherent cultural values and cultural stories Aboriginal people today identify as important. Modern ecological surveys of the Project area have found that it is mostly cleared of its pre-existing vegetation, and is now dominated by grassland with some small areas of woodland (Cumberland Ecology 2012). This has resulted from widespread cattle grazing and crop production in parts, which has reduced the extent of the original grasslands and masked their original boundaries prior to European contact (Lang 2008). Currently, treed vegetation exist as fragmented narrow tracts of woodland along boundary fences and road verges, remnant patches of open forest or woodland on mountains and steeper slopes precluded from clearing, scattered paddocks trees forming open woodlands and isolated patches of remnant or regrowth open forest or woodland. However, despite past impacts, over 488 plant species were still recorded in the Project Boundary during surveys by Cumberland Ecology, of which a high proportion is native (Cumberland Ecology 2012).

From review of historic records and current vegetation, the Project area is understood to have been largely covered with open and closed woodland species such *Eucalyptus blakelyi* (blakely's red gum), *Eucalyptus Camaldulensis* (river red gum), *Eucalyptus albens* (white box), *Eucalyptus melliodora* (yellow box), *Eucalyptus populnea* (bimble box), *Eucalyptus crebra* (narrow-leaved ironbark), *Callitris glaucophylla* (white cypress pine) (AECOM 2012).

The diversity of vegetation expected to have once occurred within the Project area reflects the broader diversity of plant species in the region, which as Kohen (1993) notes is in part the response to poor soil fertility and the forced need for plants to diversify and fill ecological niches of poor soil. This process is reflected in the fact that there are more plant species growing on the Hawkesbury sandstone around Sydney than grow in many European countries (Kohen 1993).

Understanding change to vegetation over time is also important as this informs the changing environment experienced by Aboriginal people over thousands of years, and the responses of Aboriginal people through technological ingenuity and adaptation of skills. It also starts to build a picture of the types of cultural activities which may be occurring in an area and creates an appreciation of their resilience, cultural continuity, adaption and ingenuity and inter and intra movements.

Kohen's (1993) study discussed earlier also considers the effect of long term geological and climate change of Australia's vegetation, noting that as the continent slowly moved north, consequent climatic fluctuations broke up the rainforests into smaller patches and the Australian continent began to dry out. Australian aridity became seasonal, episodic and chronic, with Kohen (1993:4) stating:

"It was entrenched in the north as part of the annual wet and dry season. In some places, there would be drought extending over several years. The moisture-loving vegetation became crowded along the coastal fringe, with the Great Dividing Range acting as a barrier to water movement in the atmosphere."

To the east of the ranges the annual rainfall was high; to the west it was low. This process continued during the Pleistocene, and the result was that some of the previously minor components of the Australian vegetation became dominant over much of the Country. Those plants which could adapt to dry conditions, the scleromorphs, flourished. These were the plants with small tough leathery leaves, which reduced water loss, and allowed the plant to conserve nutrients as well as water”.

Kershaw (1986) also adds to this discussion, stating:

“By 38,000 years ago the Auracarian rainforests had just about all disappeared, and Casuarina was beginning to be replaced by eucalypts. Around this time, there was a massive increase in the amount of charcoal deposited in lakes and swamps. Pollen cores in several sites across Australia, but most notably Lynches Crater on the Atherton Tableland, clearly show this abrupt change”.

This increase in charcoal probably came about because the new sclerophyll vegetation, under dry conditions, provided an abundant source of fuel, providing a source for natural fires or fires initiated by Aboriginal people (Kershaw 1986).

The issue of ‘firestick farming’ – the purposeful use of fire by Aboriginal people to manage the landscape and contribute to hunting was raised by RAPs as relevant during consultation for this assessment process; and is discussed separately below.

5.2.4.1 The Impact of Firestick Farming

During consultation for this cultural values assessment, RAPs - comprising representation from Gomeroi people and other registrant Aboriginal parties who identified connection to Country - identified the use of fire as important to maintaining the environment. The RAPs also asserted that ‘fire stick farming was an important management function to ‘health of the land’ and the grasslands of the Liverpool Plains (Refer Addendum 2).

Registered Aboriginal Parties also identified fire or fire stick farming as an important cultural practice and technique in caring and working on country. (Senior Elders and Elders Walk on Country 12 February 2012).

RAPs cited the use of fire for the purposes of communicating from vantage points in the landscape (hills and mountains) which looked over the Liverpool Plains and their use in providing an early warning system of threats or approaches. The fires were also used to inform hunters of the location of game such as kangaroos, wild duck and other food sources.

It was Rhys Jones in 1969 who first acknowledged the Aboriginal practices of landscape management through use of fire and subsequently proposed the idea of “firestick farming”, the implication being that Aboriginal people unintentionally and intentionally modified the environment by the use of fire (Jones 1969:224). His research identified that Aboriginal people had been observed using fire to burn large tracts of land since the first European settlements, and it was clear that fire was an important tool to Aboriginal people all across Australia (Jones 1969:224).

Jones (1969) believes that regular firing favoured not only fire-tolerant or fire-resistant plants, but also encouraged those animals which were favoured by more open Country.

Later research built on Jones' work, such as that conducted by Kershaw's (1986) who stated:

"Aboriginal burning has been thought to contribute to a variety of environmental changes, not the least of which is the extinction of the Australian mega fauna, a diverse range of large animals which populated Pleistocene Australia". Among others, has argued that Aboriginal burning may well have modified the vegetation to the extent that the food resources of the mega fauna were diminished, and as a consequence the largely herbivorous mega fauna became extinct".

This research questioned the traditional view held by some researchers such as David Horton (1982), that Australian vegetation evolved along with natural fires and that Aboriginal people had little effect on this process.

However, Aboriginal fire stick farming on native vegetation is understood by others to have influenced Australia's native vegetation in a very real way, as discussed by Kohen (1993):

Fire has been a major component of this process, promoting those plants which could cope with fire at the expense of those which could not. Aboriginal people added to the firing frequency, but maintained low population densities until the last 5,000 years, when fire became an integral component of their economic system. They used fire as a tool to promote and maintain the vegetation associations which were most productive. Jim Kohen 1993

The importance of fire in regenerating native vegetation has long been understood, as discussed by Cribb and Cribb (1975), who state:

"Fire would recycle nutrients and promote new growth, which would subsequently attract herbivores.

Records indicate that many plants were favoured by regular low intensity burning. A burning pattern consisting of frequent, low intensity fires removes the woody understorey, and allows many of the grasses, orchids and lilies to flourish. Orchids and lilies often possess underground storage organs or tubers, which were eaten by the Aboriginal people".

Pyne (1991) also states:

"Lightning strikes start fires, and in parts of tropical Australia the vast majority of fires are started this way Fire is central to many Aboriginal people. Both in its use for landscape regeneration, communication and ceremony and for cooking and warmth. Australian plants respond to fire in different ways. Some have developed the capacity to reproduce vegetatively rather than by seed production. Others, like the Banksias and Hakeas, are fire-dependant, and require fire in order to release their seeds".

In an example of the change that could result from firestick farming, Roberts (1990) conducted a study of the native burrawang (*Macrozamia communis*), in southern NSW, and found that fire could increase the productivity of cones 2-3 times. The burrawong was an important food source for Aboriginal people, who developed the technology to eradicate the natural toxins of the plant by treatment with heat and running water (Roberts 1990).

In the discussion of fire-stick farming, some researchers have also discussed implications for long term Aboriginal occupation and use. Singh and Geisler (1985) identify Kershaw as one of a small but growing group of palynologists¹³ who suggest that the arrival of Aborigines may have occurred more than 100,000 years ago, and that on arriving 'with a fire-stick in hand', their burning caused the sequences of vegetation change that is reflected through the late Pleistocene (Kerchaw 1986).

The early date of Aboriginal arrival in Australia suggested by Singh and Geisler (1985) was in part based on pollen cores from Lake George indicating that Aborigines began burning in the lake catchment around 120,000 years ago (Singh and Geisler 1985).

Other researchers have also considered the opportunities that may have been created through fire-stick farming, with Mulvaney and White (1987) stating:

"An increase in Aboriginal burning frequency may have been associated with the introduction or invention of new technologies which allowed Aboriginal people to concentrate on those large resources which were previously so difficult to capture - kangaroos and large wallabies" (Mulvaney and White 1987).

Mulvaney and White (1987) identify that this may have been linked to the rapid and dramatic increase in Aboriginal population density over the last 5-10,000 years.

In research considering the impact of the general cessation of fire stick farming due to European colonisation, Dodson (1992) questions the extent to which Aboriginal use of fire shaped native vegetation, and to what extent did the cessation of Aboriginal burning influence changes in the environment since 1788. This built on earlier work by Jones (1969), who stated:

"As European settlement spread out from Sydney, traditional Aboriginal burning practices ceased. Once this happened, vegetation associations changes, animals which were once common rapidly declined, and in some cases disappeared altogether. In the more remote areas, this process took longer. In western NSW it happened in the 1840s and 1850s. In parts of Central Australia, the extinctions and declines still continue, although other factors are now involved. However, it can be argued that many of these changes are the result of changed fire regimes".

5.2.5 Cultural Resources

The abundance and variety of cultural resources in the Liverpool Plains region was recorded by numerous early settlers and explorers, including many fauna species consumed by the local Aboriginal population.

¹³ Definition a person who studies spores and pollen, including fossilized spores and pollen

In the warmer half of the year it seems that large 'super-bands' of several hundred people came together on one stretch of their major watercourse to exploit the fish, yabbies and mussels. Fish net-traps, often very large, were made from the fibre of kurrajong bark.

The early settler Bucknell (1993) remarked that a single net-haul sometimes yielded enough fish to feed a group of 40 people for one day. Short excursions away from the rivers and major creeks gave them access to 'woodland foods' such as possums and honey, while the women in particular would also gather plant foods. A very important food was grass-seed, ground on grindstones and cooked in the form of tiny loaves or cakes. It was collected and threshed as a communal effort.

"In the cooler half of the year it seems that the communities still separated into 'hearth-groups' (one to two families: 10 people or fewer) and travelled into the back-Country to allow the men to hunt land mammals and the bigger birds, i.e. Kangaroos, wallabies, possums, emus, bustards, and so on. Again the women would collect lesser animals, such as bandicoots, lizards and snakes, and plant foods, yams and roots including the famous yam daisy, Microseris lanceolata" (Bucknell1993).

Important vegetable foods were yams and other roots, as well as a sterculia grain, which was made into bread. Insect larvae, frogs, and eggs of several different animals were traditionally and are still in contemporary times also gathered. Various birds, kangaroos, emus, iguanas, opossums, echidnas, and bandicoots were among the important animals hunted. Dingo pups were regarded as a delicacy. Fish are also consumed, as were crayfish, mussels, and shrimp (Fison *et al* 1867).

Traditionally, men typically hunted, cleaned, and prepared the game for cooking. Women traditionally did the actual cooking, in addition to fishing and gathering. Individual Kamilaroi did not eat animals that were their totems, although the Euahlayi, a related group, did not observe this restriction (Parker 1905).

During field surveys and small group and individual discussions with Senior Elders and Elders, women's and men's societal roles and use of flora and fauna was discussed (refer to Addendum 6 for non-disclosed statements of values). All participant RAPs indicated that there were areas likely to have been a women's area for gathering food and resources (refer to non-disclosed section). RAPs also identified that animals and plants are associated with all Aboriginal people in Australia, playing a part in survival and also having totemic associations.

Other key comments on cultural resources are presented below.

During the survey and ongoing discussions, the Project Area and related landscape features in the region were described by the RAPs as pathways that led people to and from water and food sources and cultural practices such as fishing on the Mooki (evidence of fish traps outside of assessment area) ceremonial areas on neighbouring properties, access to birdlife and plethora of other Indigenous fauna and flora including access to Lake Goran, Watermark Gully and surrounding hills and mountains (particularly Mt Watermark and Smokey Point,).

The Mooki River was described as extremely important as it provided and still provides the most reliable source of water, is resource rich. It was observed that people could stay longer and larger

groups of people could gather, sometimes for ceremony in camps along the Mooki River. Registered Aboriginal parties (particularly RAPs who identified connection to Breeza and Caroon region and Senior Elders and Elders) also shared their childhood and adulthood memories and memories of their antecedents use of the area both in terms of cultural practices, recreational practices, ceremonial practices and post contact working (including depression period) practices and experiences.

Watermark Gully was identified as being of extremely high Aboriginal cultural value and was seen as an area that would have been used as a campsite by Aboriginal people as they were travelling on their way to and from the Mooki River and Bora Grounds located outside of the Project area. It was suggested that people would have camped all along the Gully regularly and would have returned again and again and leaving lots of evidence of their presence in the camps reflected by large numbers of artefacts identified along the areas identified as not disturbed by agricultural activity. This statement was further stated by local farmers whose family owned the Watermark property over the last 100 years and cited family groups of Aboriginal people camping along Watermark Gully within the same landform.

It was noted that Watermark Gully and the spring systems within and external to the Project area would have supplied water except in long droughts and the area near the waterways would have had lots of food resources in a small area.

The Mooki River and Watermark Gully areas were described by the RAPs including Senior Elders and Elders as a place where 'pretty big' groups of people could have camped. It was seen as having extremely high cultural value and that value extended from the Liverpool Ranges, outside of the Project area and throughout the Gomeroi peoples traditional homelands.

The flora and fauna within the area was identified as an extremely important cultural area with high cultural values). Areas close to water and close to wetlands (traditional) had a great camp site and had several food and medicine plants.

During the draft comment period RAPs reiterated the importance of flora and fauna and their cultural values. The importance of establishing programs and opportunities for knowledge holders and other local Aboriginal people to be able to participate in rehabilitation and habitat management was stressed as important and an aspiration of RAPs

Historical observations add to our understanding of resources at the time of contact. On 29 August 1820, Oxley's route took him past the site of what is now the village of Curlewis. Seeing an "extensive flat" — the Breeza Plains — ahead of them, they decided, in case there was no water on the treeless plain, to go only a short way, and camped some four km east of Curlewis, as John Whitehead (2004) has measured it.

"The horizontal level of the whole appeared to warrant the supposition that at some (perhaps not distant) period these vast plains formed chains of inland lakes which the washings from the hills have now nearly filled up. This was an interesting observation, as a local Aboriginal creation myth (or so I read it) has the Plains originally covered with water and being drained" (Oxley 1820).

The plains of the Liverpool Plains have been captured in a number of historic paintings, including the following 1820 painting of the Plains from View Hill, and two later 1867 paintings.

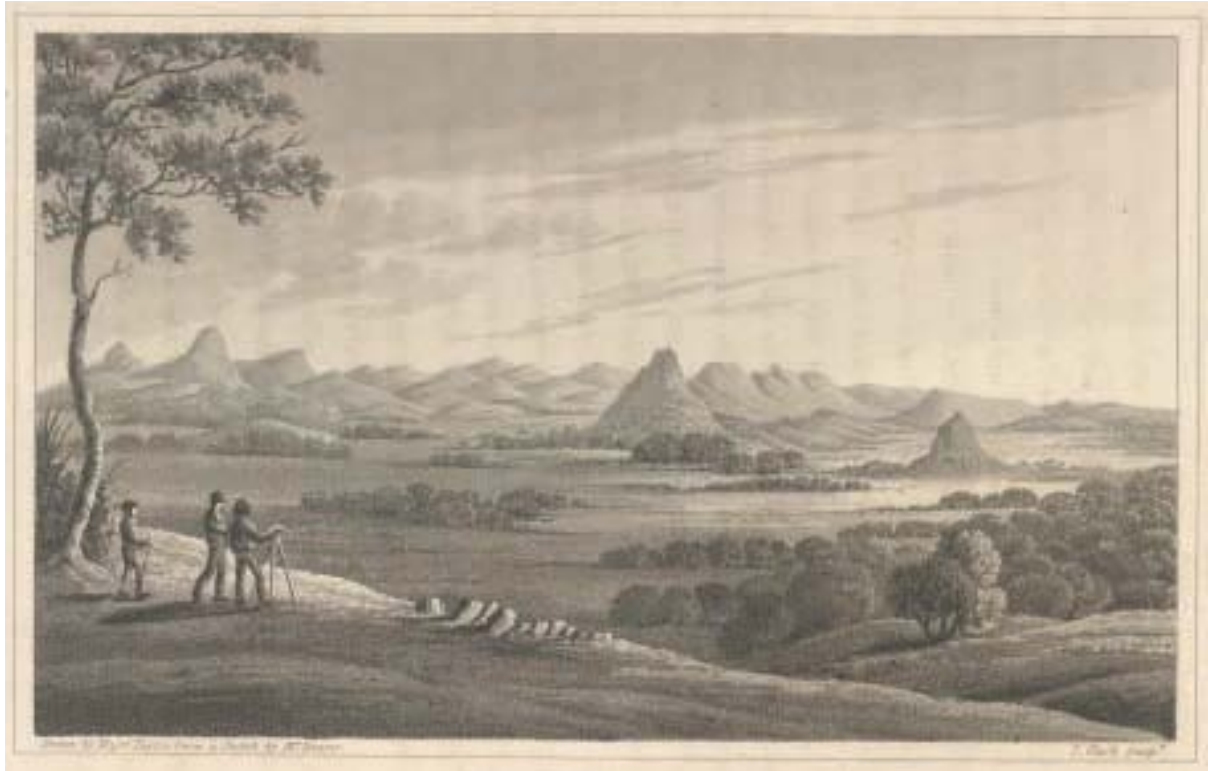


Figure 16: 'Liverpool Plains, west Prospect from View Hill', I. Evans 1820

Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/31602656?q=liverpool+plains&c=picture&versionId=38313260>

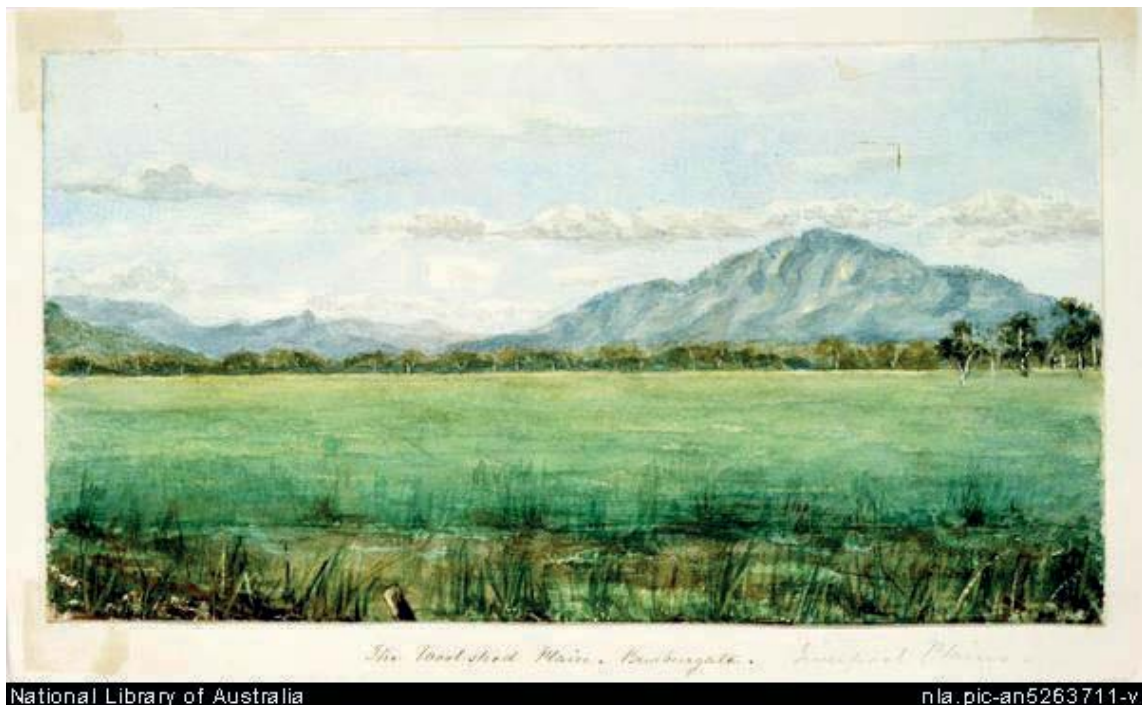


Figure 17: 'The Wooldshed Plain, Burburgate' 1867?, Liverpool Plains

Source: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.pic-an5263711>

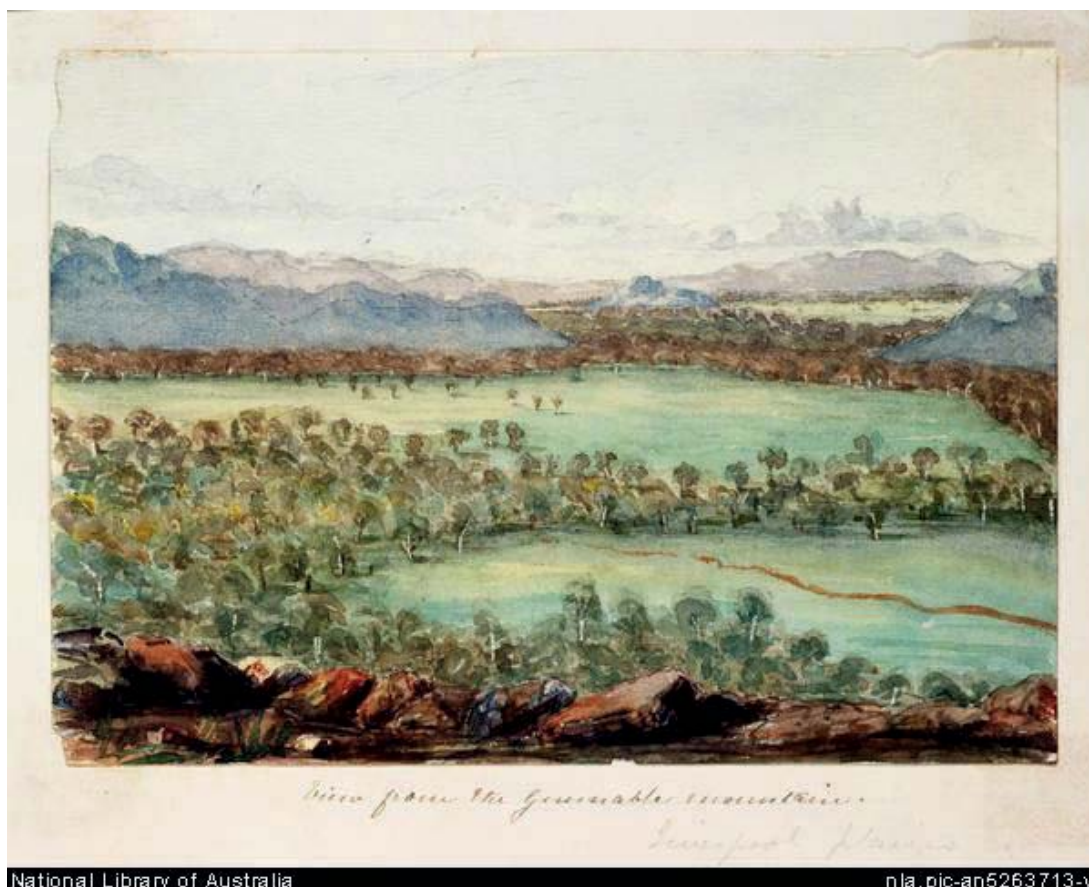


Figure 18: 'View from the Gunnable [ie, Gunnible] Mountain' 1867

Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/12535378>

After a rest day on 30 August, they commenced the journey again on the 31st. They had travelled only about 10 km when they came upon “a considerable stream”, the Mooki or Conadilly River, another main tributary of the Namoi, that runs on to Gunnedah. Here the plains are, at least today, dominated by plains grass (*Austrostipa aristiglumis*) and couch (*Sporobolus mitchelli*); with river red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), river oak (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*) and rough-barked apple (*Angophora floribunda*) along the Mooki itself.

During his 1820 travels, Oxley recorded include the following observations, as cited in O'Rourke (2009):

“At the Mooki there were again signs of a recent light flood or fresh. “The abundance of game such as emus and kangaroos, and of wild ducks on the stream, was wonderful”. And here for the first time since they had entered the Liverpool Plains, they saw evidence, albeit distant evidence, of a substantial Aboriginal population: “A great many smokes, arising from the fires of the natives were seen to the north-east and north”, i.e. along the stretch of the Peel River below Tamworth and around its junction with the Namoi River in the Carroll district east of Gunnedah”.

Having crossed the Mooki, they passed through “a very fine open forest flat” (north-west of our Piallaway). Again the 19th century records reveal that this was open

woodland. They camped at the foot of the hills that border the Melville Range. The high point in these hills is today's Thunderbolts Mountain, named for the bushranger of the 1860s (Fred Ward, 'Captain Thunderbolt') who used it as a hide-out. Looking east from this peak, they could see from the thick haze that a further river (today's Peel River) lay ahead. "To the south-east, south and south-west [towards respectively Goonoo Goonoo, Werris Creek and Breeza] our view extended over that vast tract of level campaign [open] country intermingled with hills sometimes rising into lofty peaks, as has already been described" (31 August). This was the upper section of the great treeless plain that ran on to Gunnedah.

...examine the bark of the trees for the marks of opossum claws, If the marks are fresh they get up the tree by cutting notches with their tomahawks big enough to receive a toe. When they find out the hollow branch where the animal is, they drive it down to the bottom with a long stick. (Letter from Charles Tindal to his mother dated 20 April 1844 quoted in Ryan 1964: 130)

These records clearly support the assertions and statements made by the RAPs who identified the Project area as an important area of occupation, camping and land use. This was further expanded upon citing their own and family's continued use of the country and continued living in the region including camping (refer to non-disclosed comments in Addendum 2)

The flora of an area is also important for a range of cultural and spiritual ritual and for everyday life. Regeneration programs should include consideration of maintaining cultural food, medicinal and ceremonial resources.

Table 8 below provides a number of historic references to the cultural resources used by Aboriginal people, as observed by early European explorers and settlers.

Table 9:
Historical References to Liverpool Plains Grassland Species and Floristic Trends

Oxley (1820):	During his second trip down the Macquarie River, Oxley commented critically about the destruction occasioned by cattle to waterholes in the few years since his first trip
Cunningham (in Lee 1923):	Descended onto the Plains from Pandora's Pass on May 2, 1825, and recorded no fewer than eight distinct Indigenous grasses. RAPs also described the traditional location of permanent marshes and the traditional use of the area in terms of food and medicinal sources and hunting activity, The grasses were described as important for the animals and cultural uses.
Gardner (1854):	Expressed concern that the herbaceous stratum over northern and western NSW was severely impacted by stock. A record of the changing landscape also provides further evidence to the impact of Colonisation and the impact for traditional people to resources and food

	sources.
Nesbit (1831):	Described a tall oat like grass, which the colonists referred to as native oatgrass, growing in abundance while assessing the south-eastern Liverpool Plains
Bentham (1878):	Provides a very early botanical record of the Plains, having collated various early plant collections. Twelve grass species are recorded as having been collected on the Liverpool Plains. The records do not refer to abundance or whether the species were collected on black or red soils, or on the alluvial basins or intervening hills. This information is important as it indicates likely hunting ground and areas of Aboriginal societal life.
Rev. Mr Boodle (in Galbraith 1988):	Described the grassy vegetation growing during the late 1830s on "Collaroy", on the southern Plains: "The grasses consist mainly of barley grass, kangaroo grass, and oaten grass. All these grow in tufts."
William Telfer Jr:1800's	Telfer, an early settler in the area, described the vegetation on four occasions in his memoirs (in Milliss 1980). Writing specifically about the Liverpool Plains during the mid-1800s: "the splendid herbage on those plains in a good season was something magnificent and the long oaten grass...", of Walhallow Station he wrote: "of the wild oaten variety and a few inches from the ground and the middle of this forrest (sic) of long grass were wild Carrots Crowsfoot and a splendid lot of herbage of all descriptions", on the area from Quirindi to Kicherabel (sic) Station he wrote: "the long oaten grass was fully seven feet high on this (sic) plains at that time". William Telfer junior wrote of the wild grassland of the Liverpool Plains in the era before paddocks were fenced off: In 1858 I saw grass on those plains [Breeza Plains around 'Long Point' station] <i>10 feet</i> [over three metres] <i>high</i> , -which you don't see [these] days [after 1900] -now the country has been fenced in and overstocked - of the wild oaten variety- and a few inches from the ground. In the middle of this <i>forest of long grass</i> were wild carrots, crowsfoot [sic: crowfoot] and a splendid lot of herbage of all descriptions of the most fattening kind.

From the sources discussed above, and the consultation program undertaken with RAPs, it is evident that a range of plants and animals would have been available for exploitation by Aboriginal occupants of the locality of the area, many on a seasonal basis.

Consultations with RAPs confirm that traditional hunting and gathering continues in contemporary society. Most Senior Elders and Elders who attended archaeological surveys and Walks on Country shared cooking methods and hunting approaches and shared their contemporary use of traditional cultural foods on a regular basis and as a regular family meal.

5.3 Australian Aboriginal Cultures

“Aboriginal people have lived in NSW for more than 40,000 years. There's evidence of this everywhere, in rock art, stone artefacts and sites across the state.

If you thought Aboriginal heritage was just about rock art, think again. Aboriginal culture...is a living, ongoing thing. It's deeply linked to the entire environment - plants, animals and landscapes.

The land and waterways are associated with dreaming stories and cultural learning that is still passed on today. This cultural learning links Aboriginal people with whom they are and where they belong (OEH 2012).

5.3.1 National Identities

In the order of 300,000 Indigenous people were distributed across the Australian continent when British colonisation began in 1788.

The most common local land-holding group was patriclan,¹⁴ which held religious, hunting and food collecting rights to its estates (Memmott 2010).

Local groups were organised into larger regional groupings, whose members intermarried according to strict rules and who shared some common aspects of social organisation, beliefs and customs.

Altogether there were about 200 different languages spoken on the continent, many of which had numerous dialects. Each language had a vocabulary of at least 10,000 words, and many individuals were bilingual or multilingual (Memmott *et al* 2007).

Prior to settlement the First People of Australia identified themselves by their nation. They would say "I'm a Dharawal man" or "I'm an Eora woman" (Creative Spirits 2011). The traditional people of the Liverpool Plains and Gunnedah area (Kamilaroi country) identify as Gomeroi people. Another way Aboriginal people identify is by their boundary or state name (refer to **Table 10**).

¹⁴Patriclan –definition- Australian Aborigine social order (in Australian Aborigine (people): Social groups and categories)...and interposed between the level of the band and the wider society, were clans—that is, groups whose members claimed descent from a common founding ancestor through either the male line (patriclan) or female line (matriclan). Patriclans were the more common form, and they played a very important social role in certain areas, such as northeast Arnhem Land Electronic version accessed 09.1.2012 <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/1262938/patriclan>

Table 10:
Aboriginal Boundary (State / Territory) Names

Aboriginal boundary (state) names	
State	Name
Victoria	Koorie
New South Wales	Koori, Goorie, Koorie, Coorie, Murri
South Australia	Nunga, Nyungar, Nyoongah
Western Australia	Nyungar, Nyoongar
Northern Territory	Yolngu (top end); Anangu (central)
Queensland	Murri
Tasmania	Palawa, Koori

Source: Creative Spirits, 2011 Aboriginal Identity. Who is Aboriginal?

As previously discussed, the Project is located in the land and waters of Kamilaroi Country of the Gomeroi people.

Over the years there have been several attempts to record the boundaries of Kamilaroi Lands and Waters in northern NSW, which are broadly understood to range from Tamworth and Goondiwindi, west to Narrabri, Walgett and Lightning Ridge, and south to Coonabarabran and the eastern foothills of the Warrumbungle Ranges. The following information represents Tindale's (South Australian Museum Archives 2011) attempt to depict the extent of Kamilaroi Country at the time of European contact which is also illustrated on **Figure 19** below.

Alternative Names	Kamilarai, Kamilar, Kamilaroi, Kamilarai, Kamu-laroi, Kaamee'larrai, Kamilaroi, Koomilroi, Komleroy, Gamilaroi, Gamilroi, Kahmilaharoy, Kamilar, Gumilroi, Gummilroi, Gummilray, Kimilari, Karmil, Kamil ([kamil] = no), Comleroy, Ghummilarai, Cammealroy, Kahmilari, Kakmilari (typographical error), Cumilri, Cam-ell-eri, Cum-milroy, Cumberoy, Gunnilaroi, K= no), Comleroy, Ghummilarai, Cammealroy, Kahml Duhai, Yauan (mystic language name), Tjake (mystic language name), Tyake.
Location	Walgett, N.S.W., to Nindigully, Qld.; near Talwood and Garah; at Moree, Mungindi, Mogil Mogil, Narrabri, Pilliga, Gunnedah, Bingara, Tamworth,

	Quirindi, Bundella, Barraba, Gwabegar, and Come-by-Chance; on headwaters of the Hunter River. The grammar and vocabulary published by Hale (1845) ostensibly of this tribe relates to the Geawegal of the lower Hunter River (which see). Mathews (1904) with a broad-brush type of statement suggested the Kamilaroi language extended to Jerry's Plains this including about one half of the Geawegal territory and also some Wonnarua country. In his 1917 paper he included Boggabilla, which is well within Bigambul territory, in his Kamilaroi tribe area; perhaps a slip of the pen.
Co-ordinates	140°35'E x 30°15'S
Area	29,000 sq. m. (75,400 sq. km)
References	Breton, 1833; Mitchell, 1838; (not Hale, 1845); Bunce, 1856; Ridley, 1861, 1863, 1875, 1886; Pechey, 1872; Ridley in Fison, 1874; Bridgman in Smyth, 1878; Greenway in Ridley, 1878; Fison and Howitt, 1880; Mueller, 1882; Howitt, 1884, 1885, 1902 (2 papers), 1904, 1908; Fraser, 1882, 1892; Wyndham, 1889; Bucknell, 1896, 1899; W., J. C., 1896; Mathews, 1894 (Gr. 6396), 1895 (Gr. 6475), 1896 (Gr. 6425), 1897 (Gr. 6414, 6426, 6431, 6567), 1898 (Gr. 6400, 6417, 6457, 6468, 6476), 1900 (Gr. 6524), 1902 (Gr. 6487), 1903 (Gr. 6489), 1904 (Gr. 6451), 1906 (Gr. 6542), 1907 (Gr. 6510, 6513), 1908 (Gr. 6460), 1912 (Gr. 6493), 1917 (Gr. 6438); Fawcett, 1898; Bootle, 1899; Greenway, 1901, 1902, 1909-1912; Cameron, 1902; Howitt, 1902, 1904, 1908; Vernon, 1902; Withnell, 1902; Richards, 1903; Mac-Pherson, 1904; Naseby in Howitt, 1904; Parker, 1905; Brown, 1910; Richardson, 1910; Bucknell, 1912; Radcliffe-Brown, 1930; Tindale, 1940; Elkin, 1945; Bemdt, 1947; Worms, 1950; Capell, 1956; Wurm, 1963; Tindale and George, 1971.

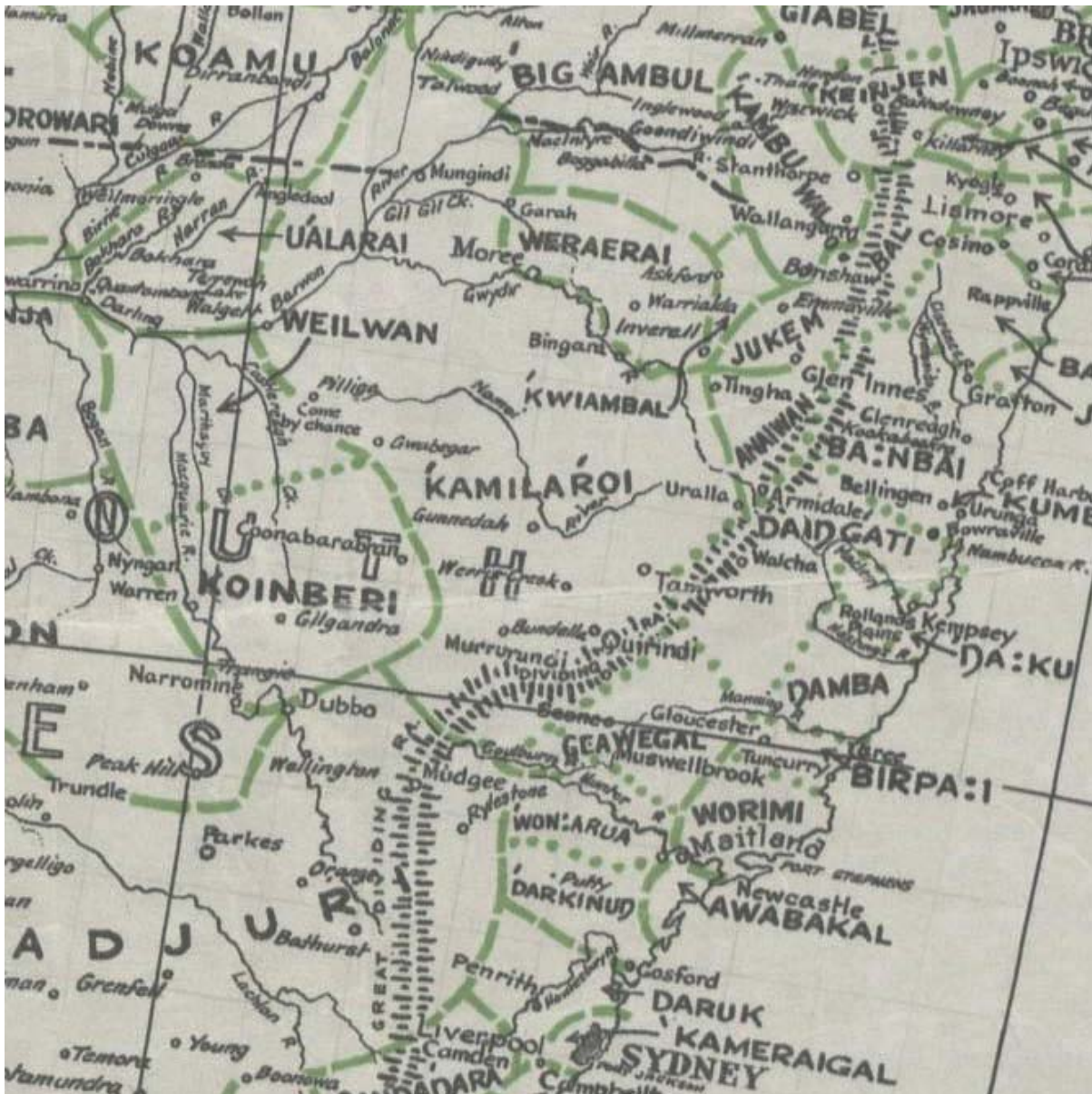


Figure 19: Tindale (1940) Language Group Boundary Mapping, NSW

Source: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-gmod91>

A recent attempt at mapping Kamilaroi country boundaries was conducted by Horton (1996), based on information collated for the Encyclopaedia of Aboriginal Australia (Horton 1994); illustrated in **Figure 20** below.

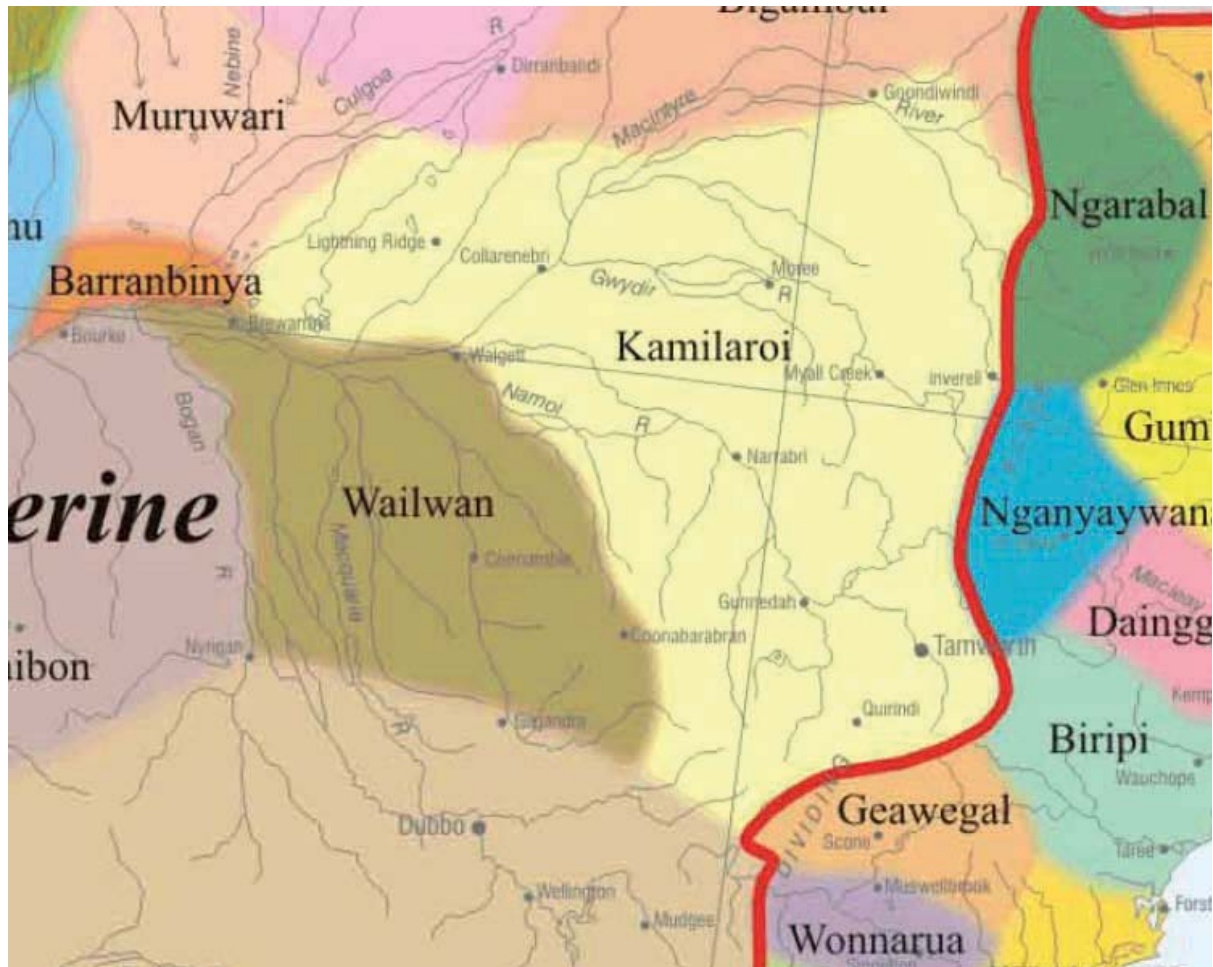


Figure 20: Horton (1996), Aboriginal Australia Wall Map Extract

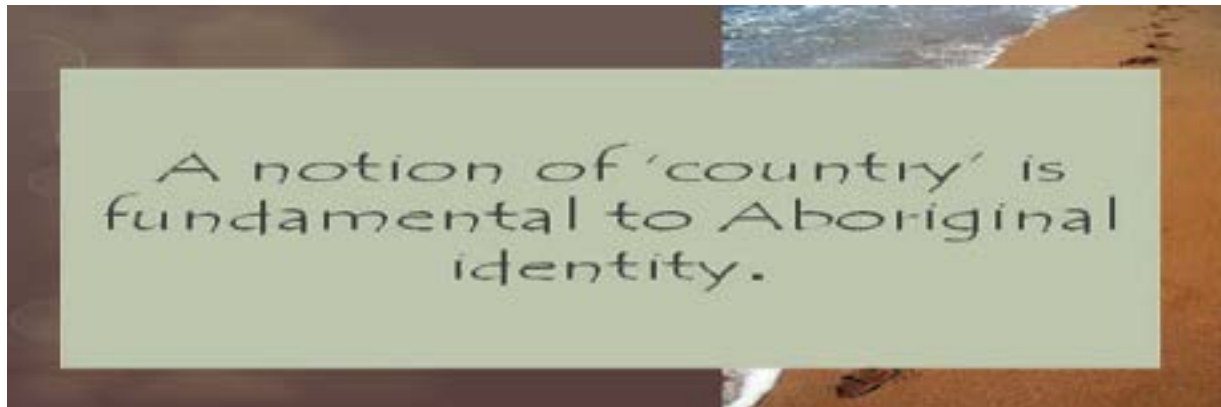
Source: Aboriginal Studies Press, AIATSIS

To discuss linguistic and tribal boundaries and demographics in an Aboriginal context, the impact of the Aboriginal connection to land and its relationship to cultural, spirituality and ancestry need to be understood (see below sections). The history since European contact also needs to be understood, as archival records of language and tribal boundaries were most often made by European explorers or settlers who had little understanding of complex Aboriginal social relationships; and as by the time detailed records were generally produced, significant change was already occurring within Aboriginal communities as the result of contact.

5.3.2 Connection to Land, Culture, Spirituality and Ancestry

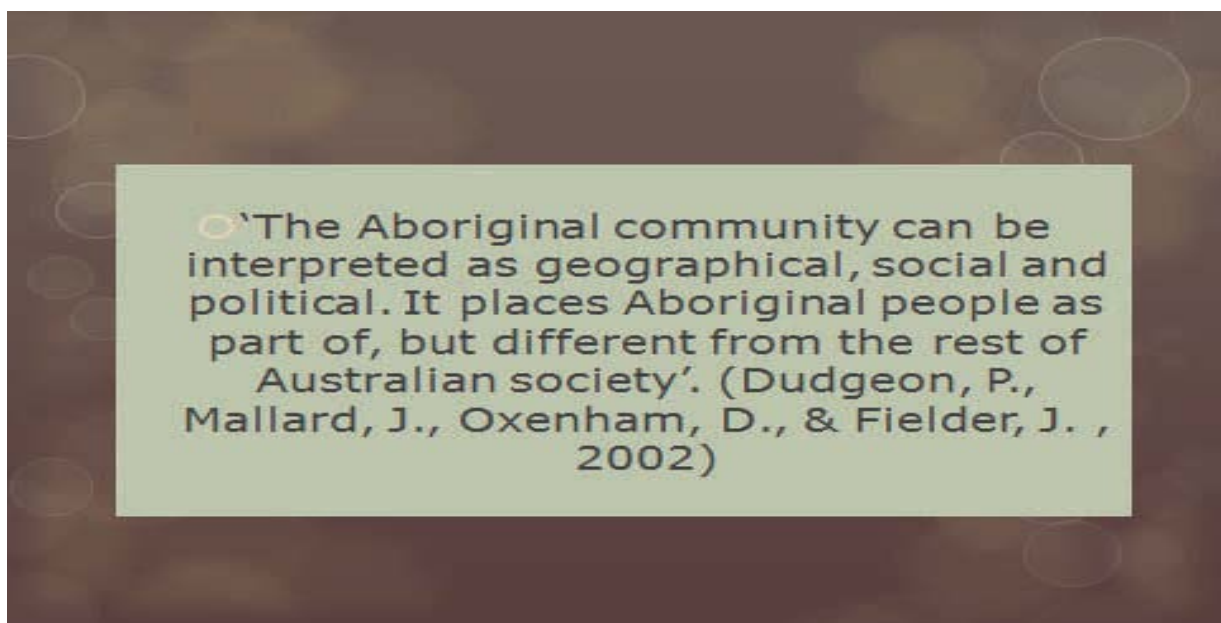
The importance of land and the 'Country' one belongs to is central to most aspects of Aboriginal culture, and maintaining a spiritual, physical and emotional connection to the land is intrinsic to many Indigenous people's beliefs about mental, social and emotional wellbeing. The relationship Aboriginal people have to their Country is a deep spiritual connection that is different from the relationship held by other Australians (Choo 2001). As stated by Dodson (1979):

"To understand our law, our culture and our relationship to the physical and spiritual world, you must begin with land. Everything about Aboriginal society is inextricably woven with, and connected to, land. Culture is the land, the land and spirituality of Aboriginal people, our cultural beliefs or reason for existence is the land. You take that away and you take away our reason for existence. We have grown that land up. We are dancing, singing, and painting for the land. We are celebrating the land.



Removed from our lands, we are literally removed from ourselves".

Land is also central to social relationships and the spiritual and emotional wellbeing of Aboriginal individuals, families and communities. To fully understand this, it is necessary to understand the cultural dimensions of wellbeing (Zubrick *et al* 2007).



European settlement has resulted in considerable changes to Aboriginal culture and land-holding patterns over the past 200 years, and it has resulted in a conflict between two systems of law and

culture. The concept of 'terra nullius' led to the dispossession of land for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and with this, a loss of economic base including natural and cultural resources.

Relative to colonisation, it is only recently that governments have acted on the duty to provide Aboriginal Australians with a legal framework to address the fundamental aspects of social exclusion affecting them. Over the past 50 years a series of laws and judgments have played a central role in both recognising the existence of Aboriginal people before colonisation, and asserting their rights of participation and ownership. Examples include:

- The 1967 Constitutional Referendum granting the Commonwealth concurrent power to make laws for Aboriginal people wherever they lived, as well as to allow Aboriginal people to be included in the national census;
- The Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 which recognised Aboriginal people in the Northern Territory have rights to land based on their traditional occupation;
- The 1992 Mabo judgment in which the High Court recognised that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's occupation of and 'native title' to their land survived the Crown's annexation of Australia in 1788; and
- The 1996 Wik Case which determined that the granting of a pastoral lease did not necessarily extinguish all native title rights and interests that might otherwise exist (Reynolds 1998; Zubrick et al. 2005).

It is important to recognise that this period of Australian history and its impact on the Aboriginal connection to Country continues to impact on Indigenous peoples today despite improved recognition of Aboriginal land ownership and connection.

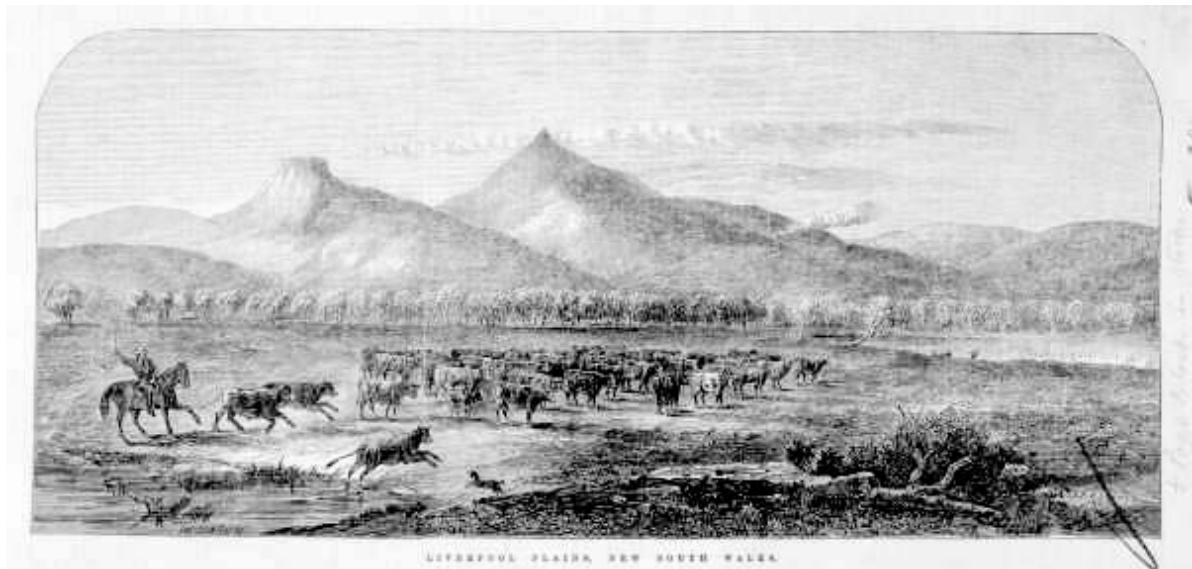


Figure 21: 'Liverpool Plains, New South Wales', John Rider Roberts 1866

Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/14872109?q=liverpool+plains&c=picture&versionId=17521665>

5.3.3 Kinship Referencing

At the foundation of Aboriginal social organisations were the rules and patterns of kinship. Many of these rules and patterns are still followed today.

As well as classifying people, these class systems are also used to classify sacred sites, natural environs, objects and songs (Berndt & Berndt 1964).

Michael O'Rourke (2009) has collated early historical and archaeological references to the Aboriginal people of the Murray-Darling Basin, drawing on primary accounts from the earliest explorer Howe in 1819, the early tourist Breton in the 1830s, and to Ridley's and A W Howitt's informants later in the 19th century. Of Kamilaroi Country, he states the following:

"The Aboriginal peoples of the Murray-Darling basin originally belonged to a number of 'culture blocs' or 'alliance networks'. The largest and best known are the Kamilaroi [Gamilaraay or Gamil'raay: pronounced "gumm-ill-rye"] in the central-north, and the Wiradjuri [correctly: Wiraadhuraay] in the central-south, each with originally 10,000 or more members. There were many local independent communities or tribelets ("local groups").

Each consisted of several hundred people. If originally 10,000 people spoke the Gamilaraay tongue, then there may have been as many as 20-30 such communities (before the smallpox pandemic of 1829-32). Alternatively, using the archaeologist Harry Lourandos' 'magic figure' of 40-60 persons per 'band', we may envisage a pre-contact population of 10,000 Gamil'raay-speakers as divided seasonally into some 200 bands".

O'Rourke (2009) records that as well as the inland Liverpool Plains, the Gamilaraay-speaking people held effectively the whole of the Upper Hunter Valley and probably both sides of its major tributary the Goulburn River, and the northern side at least.

O'Rourke's research (2009) found that the Liverpool Ranges were easily crossed on foot, did not constitute any linguistic or cultural boundary, asserting that *"The two key passes into the Liverpool Plains were Pandoras Pass near Coolah and Doughboy Hollow immediately north of Murrurundi"*.

In 1825, botanist Allan Cunningham travelled past Merriwa and Cassilis, through Pandoras Pass into the Liverpool Plains, and along the valley of Coxs Creek past Premer, Tambar Springs and Mullaley (O'Rourke 2009). Skirting the seemingly impenetrable Warrumbungle ranges, Cunningham followed a promising valley and came to a natural break in the mountain chain, where the Liverpool Ranges joined the Warrumbungle ranges. This was the only point where stock could easily cross the ranges; Cunningham optimistically named it Pandora's Pass. Within a year cattlemen were using this route to bring their stock into the Liverpool Plains and to the New England plateau beyond.

Table 11:
Howitt (1904), Kamilaroi Marriage Rules and Descent

Male	Marries	Children are
(1) Ipai of any totem, when Ipai-Kumbo is emu, bandicoot or black snake	Kubbittha kangaroo Kubbittha opossum Kubbittha iguana	Murri and Matha kangaroo Murri and Matha opossum Murri and Matha iguana
(2) Kumbo of any totem, when Ipai-Kumbo is emu, bandicoot or black snake	Matha kangaroo Matha opossum Matha iguana	Kubbi and Kubbittha kangaroo Kubbi and Kubbittha opossum Kubbi and Kubbittha iguana
(3) Murri of any totem, when Murri -Kubbi is kangaroo, opossum or iguana	Butha emu Butha bandicoot Butha black snake	Ipai and Ipatha emu Ipai and Ipatha bandicoot Ipai and Ipatha black snake
(4) Kubbi of any totem, when Murri -Kubbi is kangaroo, opossum or iguana	Ipatha emu Ipatha bandicoot Ipatha black snake	Kumbo and Butha emu Kumbo and Butha bandicoot Kumbo and Butha black snake

In discussing the social organisation of Gomeroi people, Howitt (1904:302-303) also identified that among the southern tribes of the Kamilaroi:

“....there might be two or three headmen in each division of the tribe. Their position was one of influence and authority, and depended on the valour of the individual. It was not hereditary, but a man who distinguished himself as a warrior and orator would become a leader by mere force of character, and his son, if valiant, would be very highly thought of. The oldest headman would be the chief or principal man in the council of Elders. He would carry a measure by his own voice, as the Kamilaroi have great respect for age. The headman had a great amount of authority, and all the disputes among the members of his division of the tribe would be settled by him, such a man being the headman in his division, not because he was the oldest man in it, but for the reasons stated. In the early days of settlement of New South Wales a white man could not be marked down for death excepting by the voices of the headmen; and the Bora ceremonies are held by their orders”.

Ethnohistoric records and information shared by RAPs identify that traditional Aboriginal life was organised around family groups linked in a variety of ways with other family groups. Key findings cited by O'Rourke (2009) support this, including:

- Each family group occupied a particular territory or run;
- Groups gathered together for particular purposes, ceremonial or to take advantage of periodic food surpluses;
- There seems to have been a fair bit of what would now be described as travel, longer journeys by individuals or small numbers for particular purposes including adventure or warfare;
- There were also traditional patterns of friendship or enmity. Relationships within and between groups were governed by a complex web of culture and tradition; and

- While boundaries existed, they were not defined in the way we think of them today, hard lines on a map. Rather, boundaries are better thought of as a series of overlapping patterns divided by shaded lines. Boundaries shifted with time.

Over time, the smallest unit, the extended family group, was vulnerable; warfare or changing local conditions could see their effective disappearance.

Senior Elders participating in this cultural values assessment shared stories about the Gunnedah Kamilaroi leader the Red Kangaroo, and resources were provided which highlighted the dynamics of Aboriginal life in New England in the pre-colonial era.

5.3.4 Landscape Referencing

Landscape referencing provides an in-depth understanding of landscape, to tell of its story, use or cultural protocols when entering, being on or exiting an area – which is an important part of understanding the cultural values of the Project area, and the interconnectedness between the Project area itself and the regional landscape. During consultation for this assessment, RAPs expressed frustrations about the absence of regional landscape referencing when determining the Aboriginal cultural heritage values and assessment of the Project area.

Yunkaporta (2011) describes this importance of landscape referencing in the following extract:

All aspects of Aboriginal reality are intimately connected to place. Directionality and location are integral to self-awareness and cognition, with every thought and action defined by the relative position, origin and trajectory of people and objects in a dynamic landscape. Just as your human and totemic relations are associated with particular places and pathways, knowledge is also organised according to place within the schema of visualised landscapes

This may be best describes as; “Your inner world is a mental map of the external world, with all knowledge coded within specific locations and the relationships with people and other entities you associate with those places. Preparing for induction into higher knowledge in Aboriginal society involves becoming conscious of these locational schematics, memorising and building upon them.”

In the Aboriginal world, this can traditionally take the form of a songline to be learned like a (mental, physical, spiritual, visual, musical, historical) narrative map of country

Or it could simply be a listing of sites on country ritually recited from north to south during ceremony. While these specific ritual practices may be currently disrupted in many contemporary communities, the cognitive orientation of organising and memorising data within an internalised mental landscape remains the same”.

In the recent decades there has been a strong renaissance of Indigenous culture and forms of creative expression, and a reconnection and reclaiming of cultural life, whose roots extend to deep in the past. Australia’s Indigenous cultural traditions have a history and continuity unrivalled in the world, and new forms of adaptation are bringing new vitality to older cultural themes and values that need to be addressed (Dudgeon *et al* 2010). Identity and description of place is but one of them.

5.3.5 Symbolic Referencing – Mapping Through Art

Aboriginal material culture is often framed in education contexts as decorative, rather than intellectual. Yyunkaporta (2011) finds that this does not promote cultural inclusion, but instead promotes cultural marginalisation; also noting:

“A truly inclusive program should embrace the true purpose of Aboriginal visual expression – to encode symbolic information as texts to assist in the transmission and memorisation of knowledge. This can be seen in most traditional and contemporary Aboriginal media, from well-known commercial artwork, to the little-understood message sticks that have been used for communication by our Peoples for millennia”.

Message sticks are texts that use symbols to assist messengers in the recall of long or complicated sets of data. Traditionally this included information relating to trade, ritual, Law, social events and so forth.

5.3.5 Linguistic Referencing

“Linguistic Referencing is part of ritual training for adulthood and ceremony, when young people learn mastery of language, working with homophones, double meanings, word play, rhyme, alliteration and other devices to assist with memory and give their ritual words power” (Yetton 2012).

Belshaw, (2010) identifies that the larger language groups were more stable in geographic terms than smaller units, although there is still suggestion that boundaries shifted with time.

Belshaw (2010) also found that the language groups were not political entities and that the groups appeared to speak common or at least related dialects. Belshaw also identified that it is important to note *‘when we talk about geography and the distribution of people we are in fact talking about a complex hierarchy that moves up from the family group to the much larger language group’*.

O’Rourke (2010) also identified the need to make a clear distinction between language and political or territorial boundaries which has been reflected in recent work on understanding Kamilaroi language boundaries and also the organisation of language dialects and clan groups within the broader region.

Much of this work is based on the past recordings of ethnographers in northern NSW, R.H. Matthews and William Ridley in the mid to late 19th century, whose work generated a large body of data on Kamilaroi language and social organisation. Recent study of these records has identified that within the large Kamilaroi language area (refer to **Figure 23**) good evidence for dialect variation, with three main dialects within the broader Kamilaroi language group – being Gamilaraay, Yuwaalaraay and Yuwaalayaay; the distribution of which is illustrated in **Figure 24** below. Belshaw (2010) also states that the broad language groups covered substantial areas in geographic terms, while noting that there was a variety of shifting territorial and political boundaries within each language group.

Bershaw's research acknowledges that while broad language groups covered substantial areas in geographic terms there are a variety of shifting territorial and political boundaries within each language group.

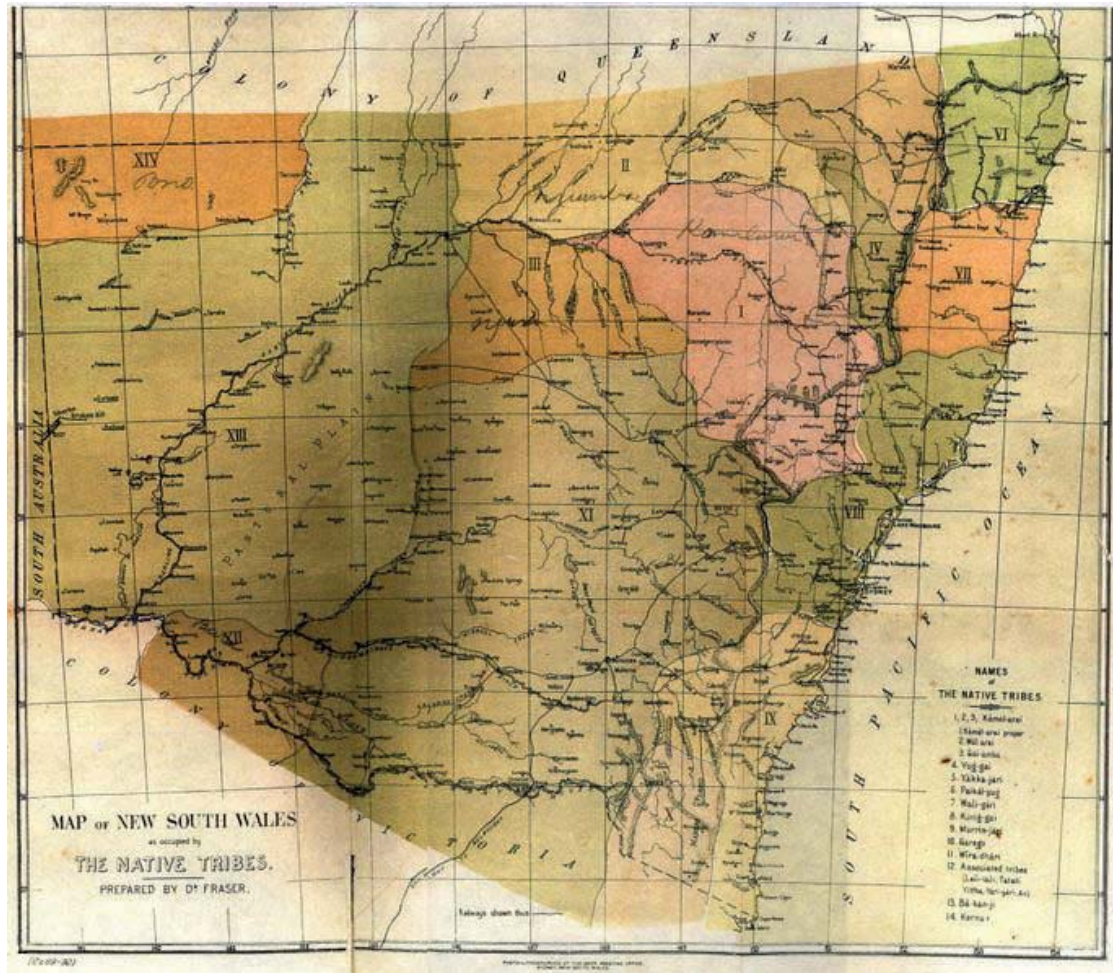


Figure 23: 'Map of the aboriginal tribes of New South Wales' by John Fraser, 1892

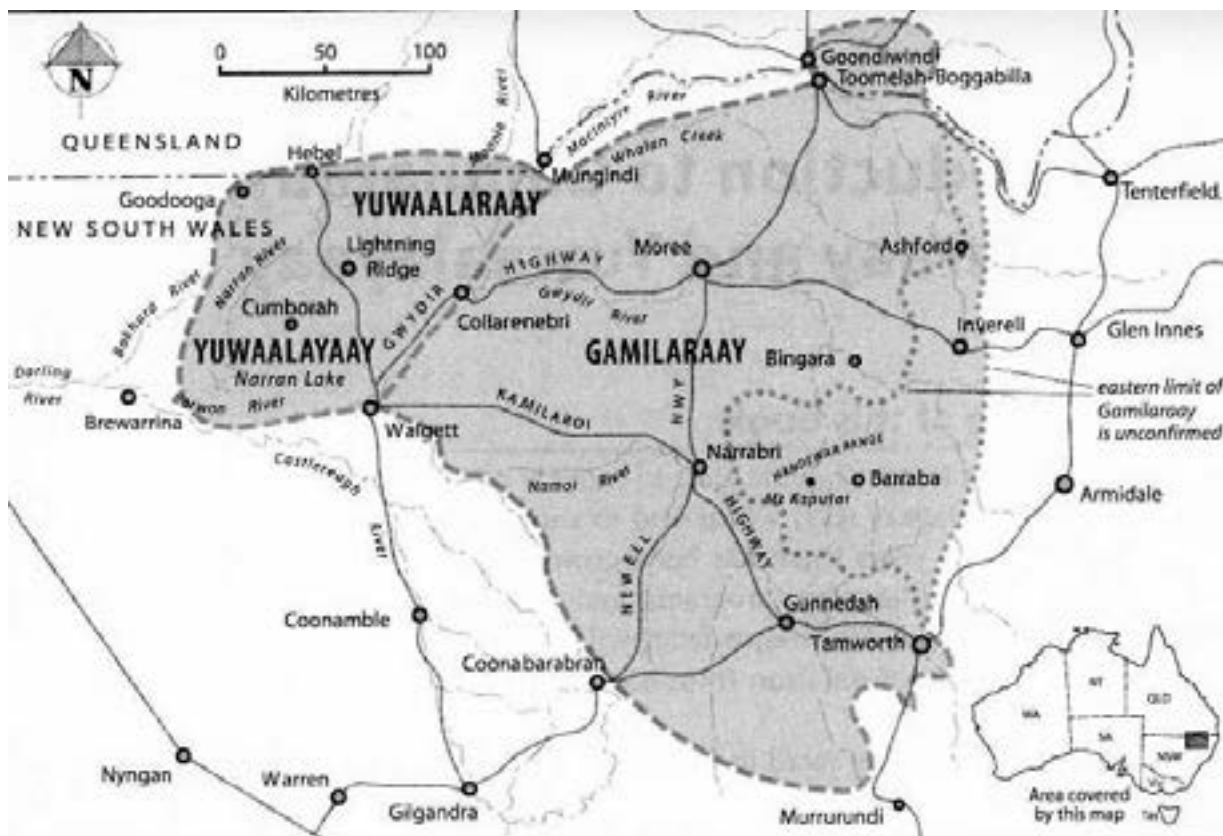


Figure 24: Kamilaroi Language Dialects

Source: Ash, Giacon and Lissarrague (2003)

Ash, Giacon and Lissarrague (2003:5) identify that the three languages are very similar in their grammar, and share approximately 80 per cent of words.

Other recent work by Austin, Williams and Wurm (1980) shows the larger Kamilaroi language area divided into seven dialects, refer to **Figure 25**.

Belshaw (2010) also states that while the broad language groups covered substantial areas in geographic terms, there was a variety of shifting territorial and political boundaries within each language group.

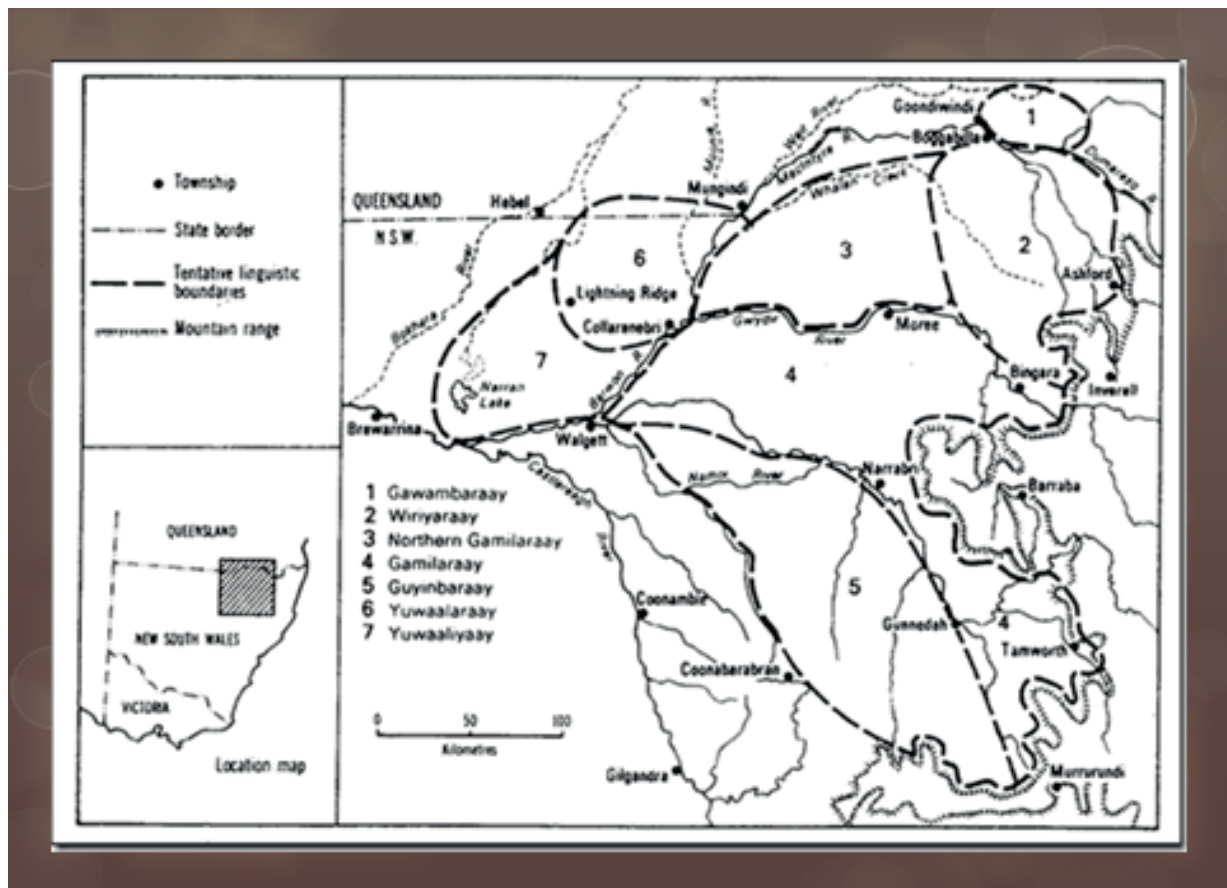


Figure 25: Language Map drawn from Austin, Williams and Wurm 1980

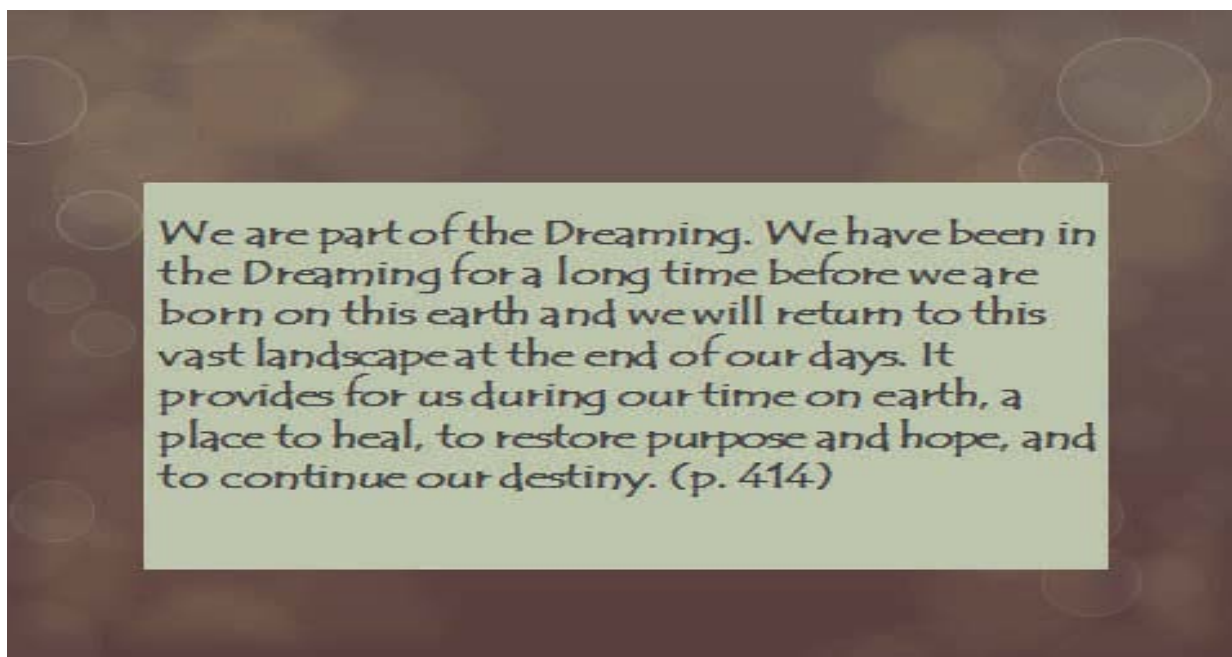
Source Introduction to New England's Aboriginal languages (Belshaw, 2010)-the map drawn from Austin, Williams and Wurm 1980.

5.3.6 Spiritual Connection and Cognition

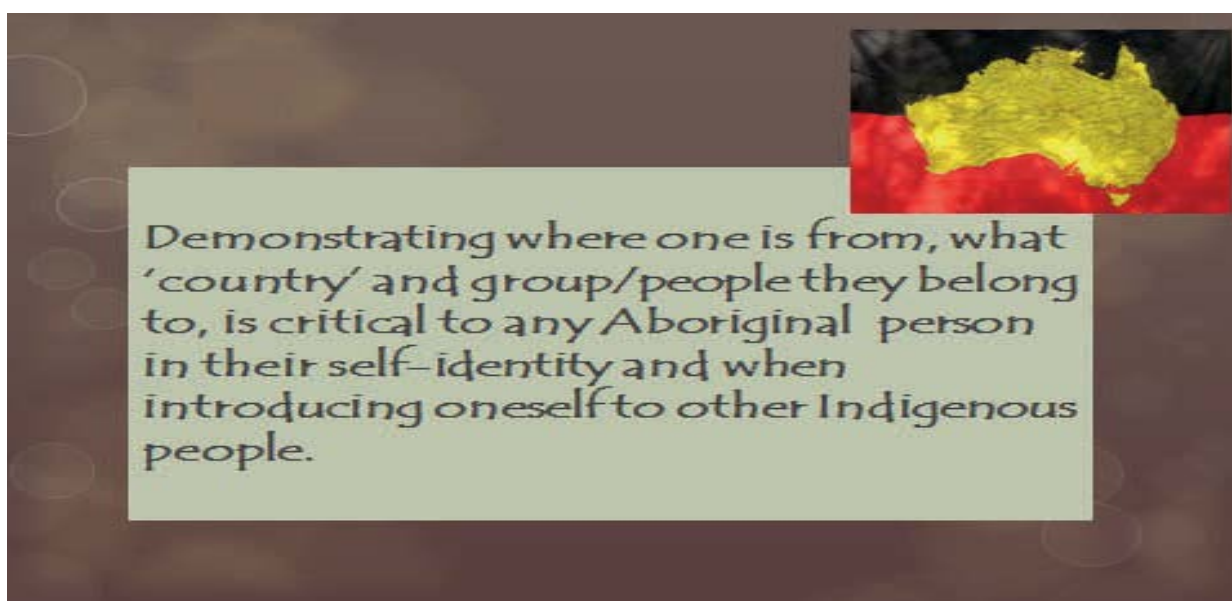
According to Aboriginal beliefs, the physical environment of each local area was created and shaped by the actions of spiritual ancestors who travelled across the landscape. Living and non-living things existed as a consequence of the actions of the Dreaming ancestors. Helen Milroy (HREOC 2008) speaks about the importance of land as part of the Dreaming below.

With the advent of Native Title and Land Rights, the notion of spiritual connection to Country has had a more urgent imperative, but it has always been of utmost importance from traditional times, throughout the processes of colonisation and in contemporary times (Dudgeon, et al 2010). Where one is from and the people one belongs to have always been and will always remain important.

This was poignantly obvious and strongly asserted by all RAPs.

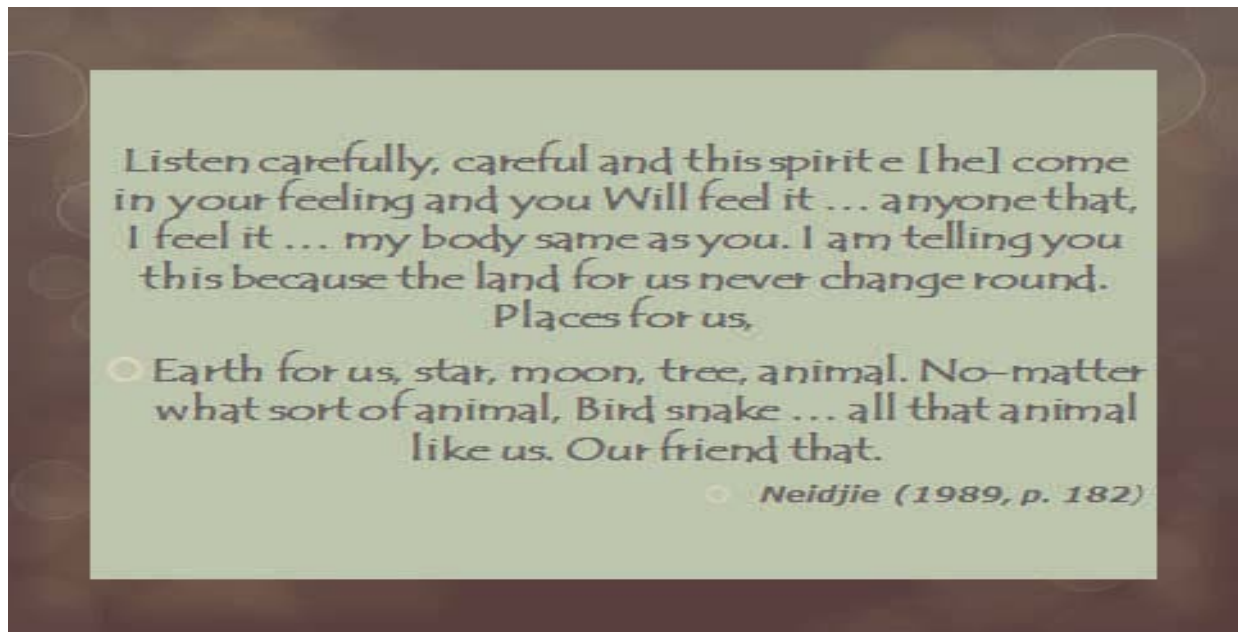


In Oxenham *et al.* (1999), the Indigenous authors position themselves in the introduction by locating themselves on a map of Australia, indicating where they came from and what tribal groupings they belong to.



Several texts articulate the spiritual feeling of Country for Aboriginal people: for example, Paddy Roe in *Reading the Country* (Benterrak *et al.* 1996), Sunfly Tjuperla in *Two men dreaming* (Cowan 1995), David Mowaljarlai in *Yorro Yorro: Everything standing up alive* (Mowaljarlai & Malnic 1993) and Bill Neidjie in *Story about feeling* (Neidjie 1989). These texts attempt to capture

the feeling of relationship with Country in different ways. This could be described as a spiritual, bodily connectedness.



The need to be able to describe relationships to land in different ways has been taken up by Moreton-Robinson (2003), who describes Indigenous relationships with land as forming an 'ontological belonging'.¹⁵

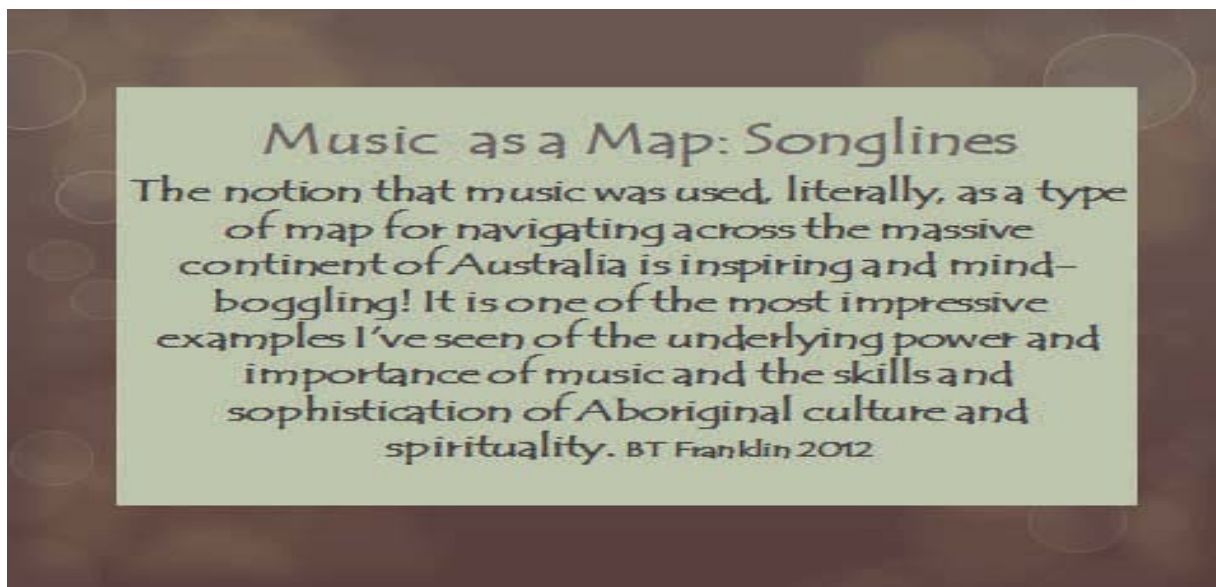
Indigenous people's spiritual beliefs are based on systems that tie one into the land, to other members of the group, and to all things of nature. This relationship with the country means that there is an incommensurable difference between sense of self, home and belonging to place.

'Our ontological relationship to land, the ways that country is constitutive of us, and therefore the inalienable nature of our relation to land, marks a radical, indeed incommensurable, difference between us and the non-Indigenous' Moreton-Robinson (2003:31).

Most Aboriginal people living away from their homelands, towns or cities express a desire to be buried in their country of origin. Serious legal disputes can erupt over where a deceased person is to be buried, should different 'Country' groups feel that they have connections and claims to the person.

¹⁵Ontology, in analytic philosophy, concerns the determination whether some categories of being fundamental and asks in what sense the items in those categories can be said to "be". It is the inquiry into being in so much as it is being, or into beings insofar as they exist—and not insofar as, for instance, particular facts can be obtained about them or particular properties belonging to them.

Songlines, also called Dreaming tracks by Indigenous Australians within the animist Indigenous belief system, are paths across the land (or, sometimes the sky) which mark the route followed by localised 'Creator-Beings' during the Dreaming. The paths of the songlines are recorded in traditional songs, stories, dance, and painting (Watson 1989).



5.3.6 Totemic Beings / Totemic Ancestors

"For many Aboriginal people, a Totemic Being represents the original form of an animal, plant or other object (totem), as it was in the Creation Period. The concept of a Totemic Being overlaps with that of a Creation Being and an Ancestral Being because the Totemic Being may create the abundance of species, and people see themselves as being derived from the different Totemic Beings. It is important to note that Australian Aboriginal culture varies throughout the continent and people from different regions have different Ancestral Beings, different tools, weapons, basketry and different art styles" (Morrill 2007).

A general introduction is included in this report to assist in explaining the cultural values identified by RAPs, presented in non-disclosed section of ACHVA report (Addendum 6). Due to cultural sacred knowledge restrictions this information does not infer direct interpretation of specific Gomerioi life; rather it provides a general overview of Totemic beings and their importance to Aboriginal people.

Aboriginal culture is best described as:

"Society is divided into two groups, called moieties, each with specific Totemic Beings belonging to it. Every person belongs to one or the other moiety. These moieties are further divided into sections or subsections, sometimes based on totemic beings. Every individual has come from at least one Totemic Being, and these help define a person's origins and connections with the world, their relationships with the past, present and future.

For example, a person connected with a yam (native potato) totem might believe that he was a yam in a previous life, that some yams are his relatives, and that a particularly prominent rock feature in his clan estate represents the embodiment of his yam ancestor. This, or another area nearby, might also be an “increase centre” where rituals are performed to ensure the maintenance of this food supply.

Each clan will have several totems, so this person will have a close human relative living on the same clan estate who is not of the yam totem. That person might belong to the kangaroo totem and similarly be related to kangaroos and have another feature of the landscape representing their kangaroo totem” (Memmot 2009).

As previously discussed, at the time of European contact Gomeroi people had a rich spiritual life and complex social organisation, which included a four part system of descent, with all Gomeroi people identified as one of four classes at birth *Ipai*, *Kumbo*, *Murri* and *Kubbi* (Howitt 1904:202). Early records by Ridley (1875:161) also identify that there is further division founded on the names of animals, with totemic divisions including *bundar* (kangaroo), *dinoun* (emu), *duli* (iguana), *nurai* (blacksnake), *mute* (opossum), *murriira* (padymelon), and *bilba* (bandicoot). R.H. Mathews (1898:156) identified that in Kamilaroi country, a totem could consist of any animate or inanimate object – including animals, plants and heavenly bodies – and that the role of a totem was to watch over a person’s welfare. Mathews (1898:156) further identified totems associated with each of the four social classes defined for all Gomeroi people at birth, as summarised in **Table 12** below.

Table 12:
Mathews (1898) Gomeroi Totems

Classes	Subclasses	Totem Names
Dilbi	Murri	Kangaroo, opossum, bandicoot, pademelon, iguana, turkey, black duck, eagle hawk, scrub turkey, yellow fish, horny fish, bream etc
	Kubbi	
Kupathin	Ippai	Emu, carpet snake, black snake, red kangaroo, wallaroo, frog, codfish, etc
	Kumbo	

5.3.7 Seasonal and Ecological Boundary Referencing

At the time of European contact, Aboriginal communities and individual bands or family groups moved around the landscape in a complex pattern dictated by territorial boundaries, taboos, spirituality, ceremony, seasonality and resource availability.

Topographic features play an important role in the demarcation of territories and boundaries. The mapping efforts by Tindale between the 1920s and 1940s and Clark (1990) defined and delineated language areas, where it was found that a “close correspondence exists between many tribal boundaries and physiographic, geographic and ecological boundaries” (Clark 1990).

Further, territories and boundaries may follow seasonal or vegetation patterns. There are no standards of accuracy that can be applied to describe these boundaries; the units of measurement are not mathematical but cultural, ecological and geographical (Clark 1990).

5.3.8 Territorial Rules

Although people were nomadic in the sense that they moved between a number of connecting ecological systems or areas to be able to utilise seasonal foods and resources, the territorial range of Aboriginal groups was in most areas restricted by various forms of territorial rules as well as by the need to maintain local religious obligations in one's own estate and those of one's grandparents and spouse(s) (Memmott 2010).

The Kamilaroi people have a unique set of familial and territory rules. Some of the statements made by RAPs in relation to boundaries and the rules of men's business and women's business reflect the rules for entering and exiting an area.

RAPs identified the practice of repeated camping (seasonality of camping) to ensure the carrying capacity of the region was maintained as well as stating the importance of honouring lore and customs on Country.

Historic records support these statements and the RAPs shared the importance of honouring the rules including the way in which people with connection to community rather than connection to Country should seek permission to speak on Country from traditional people with custodial responsibilities.

Memmott (2010) describes this as:

"For most of the seasonal year, small local groups or bands were scattered throughout their respective Countries engaged in hunting, gathering and (except in very arid areas) fishing. People were conscious of their place within their own territory, intimate with its geography, and spirituality attached to its sacred sites and sacred histories.

The range which groups travelled throughout their own territories or those of their neighbours was much greater in the arid interior parts of the continent than in the coastal areas. These Aboriginal bands formed camps which they would occupy from a single day to several seasons".

Memmott (2010) further describes these rules:

"Throughout Aboriginal Australia, large-scale gatherings composed of people from several 'tribes' or language groups occasionally occurred at the larger, more reliable water sources in seasons when there were sufficient food to sustain upwards to a hundred people or more over periods of weeks.

At these assemblies there occurred feasting, celebrations, ceremonies, initiations, arrangement of marriages, trading, settlement of disputes and forms of emotional reconciliation”.

The Project is located close to a number of significant ceremonial and cultural features where assemblies occurred.

The RAPs identified that these assemblies occurred near highly reliable water sources (Goran Lake and Mooki River were particularly named) and they are identified as historically having a rich plethora of food sources.

Based on the consultation with RAPs and supported by the archaeological evidence and historic records, these areas also include a potential area for burial. The Project area near the Mooki River is significant because of its cultural values and its relationship to areas of high cultural significance outside of the Project Boundary.

5.3.9 Aboriginal Architecture

Aboriginal architecture in Australia has been disrupted by Colonisation. The dominant category of architecture prior to the British settlement was domestic; comprising a considerable range of shelter types used in permanent and seasonally rotated residential camps. The occupation of campsites from a single day to several months with largely impermanent, and this architecture was often misread by early colonists as a confirmation of lack of connection or attachment to place.

Memmott (2007) identifies that

“Most tribal or language groups employed a repertoire of up to seven to eight shelter types, each one of which was selected for construction under particular circumstances of prevailing weather, availability of local raw materials planned purpose and length of stay and size and composition of the group to be accommodated.

The customary settlement patterns were familiar and repetitive and constituted part of the day to day cultural lifestyle. For example in typically larger sized settlements separate shelters were commonly used for daytime and night time activities. As stated by Memmott (2010):

During the day, men and women congregated apart, while nuclear families resided together at night.

Unmarried men and women slept separately in their respective domiciliary groups - Nevertheless the clusters were usually within visual and auditory communication.

At the same time there were kinship rules which forbade specific relatives from camping in proximity to each other; generating unique types of socio-spatial behaviour. Movement around camps was also restricted by prescribed avoidance behaviours and gender exclusive ceremonial grounds.

When people departed such camps and travelled to fresh campsites, shelters were usually left standing- at least their frames if not their cladding.

The lower Mooki River (probably as it occurs near Breeza) is also recorded as a significant camp site by Ewing,¹⁶ who is cited in O'Rourke (2009) as referring to at least 11 band groups camping along the banks of the Mooki.

Understanding the likely size of camps and socio spatial behaviour of camp life and their possible layout assists in informing an understanding of the possible patterning of physical archaeological evidence.

5.3.10 Climate Change Influence on Ethno Architecture

The influence of climate on Aboriginal architectural design across the continent has been examined by Professor Paul Memmot, whose findings regarding the types of Shelters built across the continent to respond to climate and climate change are classified as follows:

- Enclosed shelters for protection against rainfall (whole continent);
- Open inter windbreaks (whole continent);
- Summer wet-weather enclosed shelters (central and northern regions);
- Cold/wet weather enclosed shelters (southern areas); and
- Shade for diurnal (daytime) use (whole continent).

Of significance is the preference for the use of a wide spread windbreak with an open fire on dry, cold winter nights rather than a closed shelter.

The importance of understanding the design of Aboriginal homes relates to the use of cultural resources in an area and the physical evidence of bark removal from trees for the purposes of creating shelters.

Senior Elders shared their lived experiences of shelters and also spoke of the Depression and continued cultural use of bark sheeting for the creation of shelters and sleeping areas.

Gomeri people had important and distinctive architecturally designed shelters including village-like developments or settlements, often constructed from tree bark (O'Rourke 2009).

O'Rourke (2011) cites Cunningham's 1825 observation as:

"As it appears, the larger huts had a square bark-floor base ('irregular square form') with 'forked stakes' supporting a conical bark roof. Originally built four to six months before, in high summer, they had been abandoned for some time, perhaps several

¹⁶O'Rourke *Lands*1997: 139-41, citing the primary sources such as Mayne and Ridley etc.; and O'Rourke *Sung for Generations*2005: 272. Map at 2005: 14. For comparison, Keen2004: 113 posits an average of only about 2,000 sq. km [45 x 45 km] for the six or seven "countries" making up the lands of the Yuwaaliyaay (Narran River: NW of Walgett).

weeks, as new grass had already grown up through the bark floors from the soil beneath. Signs of wading could be seen in the deep mire surrounding the huts, perhaps implying that the Aborigines had left the area only when forced out by the rising floodwaters”.

In post-Colonial times the Liverpool Plains/Gunnedah region, many took up residence in fringe camps that grew at the edges of Country towns (Heritage 2011).

The RAPs identified areas along the Mooki River and Watermark Gully as significant campsites prior to Colonisation and continuing camps to support family life post colonisation even if they resulted in being referred to as fringe camps

5.3.11 Traditional Factors Determining Campsites

Traditional campsites are chosen by their comfort and suitability as well as safety. Key site selection elements include:

- Being close to water such as spring, soak, well or rock pool or creek;
- Keeping water free of domestic use so that game approaching to drink could be trapped or speared;
- Supply of firewood; the chosen campsite was on the cleared side of the wood providing area where visibility was greatest. A view sufficient to prevent close approach by strangers without visual warning for the last 80-190 metres of approach was important;
- Warm sandy ground was preferred for campsites, rough rocks and clay were avoided where possible; and
- Other criteria included the availability of food sources and absence of both ground principles and ground features which obstructed air flow (Memmott 2010).

5.3.12 Ethno Engineering

Besides shelters, there were a number of engineering built forms created by Aboriginal people such as fish traps and water management techniques.

RAPs identified areas along the Mooki River as having archaeological evidence of fish traps, shared stories of Aboriginal camping life and ingenuity and locations close to a Bora Ground (outside of the Project area).

This statement is further supported by Ewing’s papers, in which Mitchell describes the Liverpool Plains and local Aboriginal life in his diaries (cited in O’Rourke 2005):

“The warmer half of the year it seems that large ‘super-bands’ of several hundred people came together on one stretch of their major watercourse to exploit the fish, yabbies and mussels. Fish net-traps, often very large, were made from the fibre of kurrajong bark”.

Kurrajong trees are still growing in the region including one identified within the Project area.

Early settlers such as Mitchell, Greenway and Bucknell all remarked on the supply of fish in the Mooki River and described the activities of local Aboriginal people hunting and gathering:

“...a single net-haul sometimes yielded enough fish to feed a group of 40 people for one day” (Mitchell 1839: 100; Greenway 1910: 15; and Bucknell 1933):

“Short excursions away from the rivers and major creeks gave them access to ‘woodland foods’ such as possums and honey, while the women in particular would also gather plant foods. A very important food was grass-seed, ground on grindstones and cooked in the form of tiny loaves or cakes. It was collected and threshed as a communal effort”.

Senior Elders described the gathering of plants and their uses. They also spoke of the cultural activity which occurs in the region and within the Project area. The women particularly spoke of their childhood gathering bush foods and their continued practices. The women also spoke of the methods of cooking local bush foods.

Parker (1905) cited in Keen (2004) and O’Rourke (1997), describes the seasonality and movement of large groups into smaller groups:

“In the cooler half of the year it seems that the communities separated into ‘hearth-groups’ (one to two families: 10 people or fewer) and travelled into the back-Country to allow the men to hunt land mammals and the bigger birds, i.e. kangaroos, wallabies, possums, emus, bustards, and so on. Again the women would collect lesser animals, e.g. bandicoots, lizards and snakes, and plant foods, yams and roots including the famous yam daisy”.

RAPs discussed the movement of groups into the back Country and also of the different hunting roles of men and women. The Senior Elders (particularly the women) shared their methods and roles in collecting plant foods, porcupine (echidna) including describing and showing the signs of echidna in an area. They also shared their collection and yams and the ‘wonderful times’ they had doing this with their family.

5.4 The Shared Historical Experience in Kamilaroi Lands and Waters

The spread of European explorers and settlers beyond the Sydney basin in the first half of the 19th century was characterised by the devastation of Aboriginal populations across the length and breadth of NSW, and the experience of Gomeroi People in Kamilaroi Country was no exception to this. Following European contact, Aboriginal society was shattered and population numbers through interaction with 'white settlers' and subsequent conflict, dislocation, disease and introduction to the trappings of white society (such as sugar, alcohol and tobacco).

However, the current and growing population of Gomeroi people connected to Kamilaroi Country is tangible evidence of the resilience and survival skills of Aboriginal people who have retained and celebrate their unique cultural and social values, and cultural, spiritual and historic knowledge of Country and culture. Aboriginal people from other traditional areas also identify with the Project area of this assessment - some through a mission experience, others who sought safe haven or livelihoods in the region also identify and express attachment to the area.

OEH (2011) identifies that places of social or cultural value have associations with contemporary community identity, which can include places that can have associations with tragic or warmly remembered experiences, periods or events. OEH also identifies that:

"Places of post-contact Aboriginal history have generally been poorly recognised in investigations of Aboriginal heritage. Consequently the Aboriginal involvement and contribution to important regional historical themes is often missing from accepted historical narratives".

In order to understand the range of lived experiences and historic values of the Project area and surrounding region, the Aboriginal experience since European contact – in which Gomeroi people, other Aboriginal people with historic and contemporary attachment, and non-Aboriginal people have shared experiences and memories – must be understood. This includes the records of Gomeroi people at the time of contact, records of the rapid transformation of Gomeroi society following European settlement, and records of the long term and still occurring consequences of the contact experience. This also includes the adverse impacts of contact, including:

- The policies and legislative frameworks in which dispossession, mistreatment and violence occurred;
- The physical and social marginalisation of Aboriginal people, and the evolution of a post-contact Aboriginal society;
- The impacts to land use, and the cultural way of life for Aboriginal peoples impacting language, cultural and religious practices, socialisation; and family and community structures and lores;
- The psychological impacts of these actions which have had enduring legacy which Aboriginal peoples continue to struggle with today; and
- The impact of post contact culture and change, which have influenced RAPs cultural and historic and aesthetic values.

It is important to Aboriginal people that there is an acknowledgement of the history since contact and its impact on their lives. For instance, the loss of known ancestry and other dislocations to family lines has frequently led to a loss of family cohesion. Similarly, when Aboriginal people lost wages and property through discriminatory treatment, or suffered the removal of their children, their future generations lost valuable social and financial capital they may otherwise have inherited. As a consequence, it has become very difficult for some Indigenous communities to engage effectively with contemporary issues that impact on their communities.

The historical events discussed below form part of the cultural landscape of Aboriginal communities in NSW, and have a direct influence on the social and cultural values of places today, and how Aboriginal people respond to mining companies that seek to develop relationships with them.

The following sections draw on historical accounts as reference, and contemporary studies by key authors such as Michael O'Rourke, Roger Millis, John Connor and Henry Reynolds. As has been recorded in a range of texts and testimonies, Aboriginal culture and spirituality is inextricably connected to the land and the Gomeroi people/Kamilaroi people have never relinquished their sovereignty of their lands.

5.3.1 Records of Permanent Settlements

In Kamilaroi Country, it has been estimated that there was an estimated 12-15,000 Aborigines, mostly of the Kamilaroi language group, living in the district in 1826. O'Rourke (1997) estimates that there were at least 60 Kamilaroi clans, with perhaps 160 adult men, women, adolescents and children in each, suggesting a total regional population in central northern NSW of around 10,000 people.

While Gomeroi people, who were also recorded historically as Kamilaroi people, moved around their lands to take advantage of favourable seasonal conditions, there are records of more permanent settlements, described as villages with permanent structures. Such settlements were enabled by a ready access to food and water. For example, the botanist Allan Cunningham observed 14 huts with bark floors and conical roofs scattered through thick woodland to the west of Cocks Creek, between present day Boggabri and Mullaley, in autumn of 1825. These were reportedly built in the summer of 1824-1825 and were constructed to resist months of bad weather. Although the huts were scattered and would not be called a village by modern standards, some huts were reportedly large enough for a family of six to reside within, meaning that the huts could collectively support a population of up to 80 people over a number of months (O'Rourke 1997:148).

In reviewing past records of Gomeroi settlements, O'Rourke (1997:148) identified that it was possible that semi- permanent huts were a common feature of Aboriginal life on the Liverpool Plains in the summer months, with people gathering along the main rivers – such as the Mooki River – to fish and hunt in proximity to reliable water. This would also reflect the observations of early explorers such as General Major Mitchell, who stated that the Aboriginal people on NSW's inland plains:

....do not wander so much as those who hunt the kangaroo and possum in the higher country, nearer our colony. Hence the more permanent nature of the huts.... (Cited in O'Rourke 1997:148)

More permanent summer settlements would also be encouraged by the grass seed harvest, with the grasslands of the Liverpool Plains being ready for harvest in January and often being stored through to March (O'Rourke 1997:153). Seeds gathered at this time would be ground and used for seed cakes in the weeks and months that followed.

O'Rourke (1997:149) also hypothesises that in the winter months, the large communities would separate back into hearth groups and travel away from the main rivers into the back country to hunt mainly land mammals; and that in the shoulder seasons of spring and autumn, a combination of the two strategies would be used.

The Kamilaroi people spoke of the Liverpool Plains as once being a vast lake (O'Rourke 2009). Their stories told of hunting trips moving from one island to the next by canoe and how there was a big noise and the water disappeared. Modern day geologists support the contention that the valley was once a lake and this gives some idea of the length of occupation by the Kamilaroi people of this region (McGarry 2004).

It is also important to note that some of the scarred trees within the Project area include scarred trees which appear to have been created from the removal of bark for the purposes of making a canoe. This is consistent with RAPs comments and desk top research findings

Ewing (cited in O'Rourke 2009) reported that "the horizontal level of the whole appeared to warrant the supposition that at some (perhaps not distant) period these vast plains formed chains of inland lakes which the washings from the hills have now nearly filled up". Similarly, an Aboriginal creation story also states that the water which covered the plains was drained.

Based on the consultation with RAPs, and landholder Mr Bailey and supported by the archaeological evidence; the Watermark Gully is identified as an area where camping and community life was experienced over many years (Delaney-John 2012).

5.3.2 Resourceful Use of the Land

Survival in the bush is dependent on knowledge of the animals, plants and other resources to be found. This traditional ecological knowledge is of the utmost importance as animals and plants figure among the favourite topics of conversation; while the overall stories on a variety of themes include details about animals and plants encountered in travels and what people ate in their custodial lands (Countries).

"This traditional knowledge is part of what it is to know the Country. As well as enabling the procurement of food and water, it is a traditional mark of identity; it shows that you belong to the Country, that you are a product of the Country" (Blythe & Whitman 2010).

The recording and publication of Indigenous plant and animal knowledge in Australia, be that exploratory, popular or scientific has been undertaken since the mid 1800's, for example, Crawford (1868), Maiden (1889) and Roth (1901). In recent times there has been an increased awareness of the potential loss of knowledge and traditional languages and increasing community desires to record and promote plant and animal knowledge (Purantatameri *et al* 2001, Yungunneyet *al* 2001).

Traditional knowledge of local animals and plants and their invaluable cultural use is still retained with Traditional custodians of the Gomeri peoples and other Aboriginal people who have a post contact mission experience. RAPs have also identified historic and continuing hunting and gathering activity within and external to the Project area – including 'jumping the fence' - in order to continue sourcing values cultural resources.

A significant number of RAPs strongly associated the area as supplementing contemporary family meals. Repeated formal and informal discussions related to the plethora of food sources and their cultural application, including porcupine (echidna) lizards, snake, turtle, birdlife, goanna, kangaroo and possum. Some RAPs also spoke of the significance of the Koala and cited collecting Emu eggs in the area. Others also spoke of continued commercial enterprise arising from the collection of medicinal plants in the region and accessing other resources for the purposes of supporting cultural and spiritual practices through art and cultural ceremony. Senior Elders and Elders stated that they still rely on many medicinal plants to maintain health and wellbeing.

In addition, other RAPs also have ethnobotanical knowledge and have expressed a passion about both the care of animals and regeneration needs of medicinal and food resources. They have however, sought to restrict this knowledge; therefore this report is collated with this knowledge unrecorded.

The importance of supporting grasslands and forests were identified as critical to being able to continue cultural practices.

Turner (1905) in *Botany of New South Wales* gives a description of plants and their methods of preparation used by Aboriginal people in NSW, with reference to foods, medicinal plants and materials used for weaving, tools and weapons. Turner gives a long list of plants from which fibre was extracted for making nets and dillybags, and for other purposes, including native flax, a native jute, the flat-leaved lily and others. Spears, clubs, and boomerangs are described as being made from mulga, spear wood, curly yarren, bramble acacia, and supplejack.

An 1895 report presents a description of how honey was harvested by Aboriginal people on the Breeza Plains:

"The blackfellow watches the bees gathering honey in perhaps the flower of the blue boll. He watches quietly, and carefully gets hold of the blossom and closes it sufficiently to enclose the bee. Then he gets a little of the down of the eagle hawk, or some other bird, and sticks it on the two hind legs of the bee, with a the two hind legs of the bee, with a little honey or gum. The bee is then let fly, care being taken that he shall riot fall. His first endeavour is to reach a twig. This is gently touched by the blackfellow, when the bee starts for his home. Being loaded with the down he goes slowly, and is easily tracked and followed by the blackfellow" (Miller 1895).

Other reports of hunting in the region also indicate an abundance of game. One such account of hunting on the Breeza Plains made reference to large populations of ducks as well as plains turkey, wild pig, black swan, wild geese and wallaby (SW, A Shooting Trip at Breeza I, 1892). This two week hunting trip yielded 715 head of game (SW, A Shooting Trip at Breeza II, 1892). Such reports of game, plants and wood indicate sufficient food and resources to support the large population.

5.3.3 Territorial Protection

There are also reports of inter-tribal conflicts extending into the Hunter region, sometimes to steal wives, and in developing a hypothesis that the Kamilaroi were extending their territories at the time of colonisation, there are reports of Cassilis Gap acting as a throughway for Kamilaroi in raids on tribes of the Upper Hunter, the Wonnarua and Darkinung (Wheeler 1906).

The story of Burning Mountain at Wingen, which has been handed down through generations of Wonnarua, notes Broke in the Upper Hunter as a site of conflict between Wonnarua and Kamilaroi (Stirling 2012).

5.3.4 Spirit and Creation – Places of Ceremony

Ceremonies are an important part of spiritual and communal life. With the cycle of rituals performed at Dreaming places maintaining the land and its people. Ceremonies could be held for hunting, initiation and burial, with the more elaborate the ceremony held at times of seasonal abundance and in places that could sustain the attending people (Parbury 1986:18).

The cultural life of Gamilaraay people included many events and celebrations. Regular *buura* ceremonies (Bora in English) brought many people together to meet, sing and dance; and to conduct the special ceremonies for initiation (Ash, Giacon and Lissarrague 2003:3). There are several records of Bora ceremonies being held in Kamilaroi country in the mid to late 19th centuries, including primary accounts of observations by R.H. Mathews of Boras held at Gundabloui in 1894 (1896a) and Tallwood in 1895 (1896b).

Mathews (1896a) described the process of organising a Bora, with several Gomeroi headmen coming together – often at prior Boras or other ceremonial events – and deciding on the need for the future ceremony. Following this, messengers would be used to communicate with other headmen from other Gomeroi clans, and a place and time would be decided upon. For the Gundabloui Bora ceremony in 1894, this culminated in the coming together of 203 Aboriginal people, who consisted of 96 men, 58 women, and 49 children. Mathews (1896:413) also noted that a number of Aboriginal people of mixed descent attended the Gundabloui Bora ceremony and that ‘the same privileges being accorded to them as full bloods’.

In describing the Bora ground itself, Mathews (1896a:413) noted:

“Two circles were formed on the ground, very much resembling the ring seen at a circus, only larger; these circles were cleared of all timber and grass, and carefully swept; the surface of the ground within them was levelled, and slightly hollowed, so as to obtain sufficient loose earth to form the surrounding walls, which were about a foot high. The

largest of these circles which was the one nearest to the general encampment was about 70 feet in diameter, most regular in shape, and in the centre stood a pole about 10 feet high with a bunch of emu feathers tied on top; in the western wall of this enclosure an opening about 5 feet in extent was left as an entrance. Around this circle on all sides except the opening mentioned, was a bush fence composed of a number of forks set in the ground, with the rails from one to the other, and against these rails bushes were laid. From the opening referred to, an ordinary uncleared bush track ran about S. 60° W. for about 23 chains, connecting with another and smaller circle about 45 feet in diameter. The scrub around the latter circle was denser than at the other one, and it was, besides, farther from the camp and more secluded. This circle was not so perfect in shape as the other, and the walls were roughly made; there was, moreover, no opening left for the purpose of ingress or egress, as in the larger circle, but anyone wishing to enter it had to step over the wall of loose earth. Near the centre of this circle were two saplings which had been taken out of the ground by the roots; the branches were then cut level across, after which they were fixed in the ground with their roots upwards. These inverted saplings were for use as seats by the old men when instructing their novices. Although the surrounding country was quite level, one circle was not visible from the other, owing to the dense intervening scrub”.

Mathews (1896:417) described how the trees surrounding the Bora ground were carved with images, such as a figure of the sun and moon cut out of the bark and hung in a tree. Mathews (1896:413-416) also described how the earth of the Bora ground was used to create a range of figures from raised earth, with representations of Baiame, animals such as snakes, emus and bullocks; and male and female figures. The dynamic nature of this art was also reflected by the description of raised earth figures of European vehicles and Aboriginal men with European brass plates, as described by Mathews (1896a:414) as follows:

“On the northern side of the path was a representation of a horse and parts of a vehicle, outlined by carving in the soil like the preceding; and near a stump which was naturally in that place was the effigy of a black fellow composed of sticks and 'Old clothes, like a scarecrow, having round his neck a string from which was suspended a crescent shaped piece of tin resembling the brass plate sometimes given by Europeans to “aboriginal “kings.” The native artist who did this group said it was purely imaginary, and was meant as a humorous representation of an old king going to the Bora, and having a break-down on the road”.

Mathews (1896a:426-427) also described how three of the 20 young men being initiated were of mixed Aboriginal and European descent, and that many of the Aboriginal men attending could speak fairly good English and provided him with clear accounts of the ceremony taking place.

In describing the Bora ceremonies of Gundabloui and Tallwood in the 1890s, Mathews (1896b:148) noted that he had been told by Aboriginal Elders at Tallwood that the Bora grounds of their youth were much larger and more elaborately embellished than the ones observed by Mathews. This was also reflected in Mathews’ visit to an old Kamilaroi Bora ground at Moogan Run in Queensland, where the distance from circle to circle was more than a mile, and the larger ring was 35 yards in diameter.

With detribalisation and the emergence of post-traditional lifestyles, Bora ceremonies could not be maintained. The last Bora ceremonies recorded for the Kamilaroi area were in 1880 at Garah

in 1883 at Terry Hie Hie (the location of the largest Bora ground in the North West), 1894 at Gundabluey-South West of Mungindi, and 1905 at Wee Waa (Wiawa).

O'Rourke (1997) offers some exposition of Kamilaroi spiritual beliefs, stating that the Kamilaroi's spiritual stories make reference to a number of supernatural beings and creation ancestors including Baiame, Dharramulan (Turramoolan), Garriya (Kurree).

Baiame (pronounced BYE-umme) was the greatest of Powers. He was the 'Great Shaper' or 'Thunder God'. He was imagined as a half-human, half-crystal being or a giant in human form. He was able to appear in ordinary human size, sometimes god-like because of his skin of quartz-crystal. At other times, he appeared in human form, distinguishable from a man by his glowing crystal eyes.

Dharramulan (Turramoolan) was the one-legged son or brother and delegate of Baiame, is believed to be a sort of satan or devil, the adversary of Baiame. He was the Great Master of the Bora. Mooneeburrabeen or Moonaibaraban, his wife or one of his wives, instructed the women in all their duties and domestic art.

Kurree (Garriya), the Rainbow Serpent, was a fabulous creature inhabiting lagoons and other sheets of water, and the teacher of songs. In one form Kurree lived in the Milky Way; and in another form he lived in deep waterholes. The Kamilaroi picture of Kurree can be gleaned from tree carvings and ground sculptures, in which he appeared snake-like. The spirits of the creation ancestors remain in the mountains, rocks and land. Archaeological and heritage studies (such as Umwelt 2009) at Caroona have revealed a longer term Aboriginal presence in this vicinity, pre-dating settlement, some of which indicate high ceremonial significance.

Burial was another important form of ceremony. Burial ceremonies varied widely between areas and also varied according to the importance of the deceased, but it was essential that the dead were buried in their own country and their spirits properly sung to rest (Parbury 1986:30). Howitt (1904:466) provided the following description of a burial in Kamilaroi country from the 1830s:

"Speaking of about the year 1830, it is said that among the southern Kamilaroi loud cries were raised on the occasion of a death in their camp. The relatives, and especially the women, cut their heads with tomahawks, and the blood was allowed to remain on them, while for mourning they smeared the head with pipe clay. While the body was still warm, they brought nets and opossum rugs as wrappers for the corpse, spread them on the ground, and doubled the body into the form of a bale, with the knees and chin touching each other. They then wrapped the bale in the nets and rugs and tied it tightly. A shallow hole was dug with yam-sticks, in which the body was placed, and being filled in with soil, was covered with logs and deadwood to keep the dingoes out. In the northern districts of Kamilaroi country the burial was sometimes in soft ground. If there was not any soft ground at hand, the body was placed in a hollow tree".

Howitt (1904:467) further noted that headmen might be interred in Bora grounds under carved trees, reflecting their status in life.

The Kamilaroi tradition of burying their dead in a sitting position, often with the left hand over the mouth so that the corpse could not call the living into the grave, was also recorded by several early observers (Roworth 2000:32).

5.3.5 Resistance – A Period of Massacre, Rape, Conflict and Disease

When attempting to consult with Aboriginal people and discuss cultural values it is important to understand the history of oppression and genocide in Australia, and the survival journey for the RAPs being consulted. Aboriginal people across Australia have a demonstrated history of resilience, adaptability and survival despite adversity (Foley 1997), although the ongoing struggle for recognition, cultural continuation and regeneration and land rights is a core social and cultural characteristic of Aboriginal people.

Australia has a history of massacres against Aboriginal people. Indiscriminate killings of Aboriginal people continued well into the 1930's, until the widespread genocidal activity of early 'settlement' gave way to a policy of containment.

In NSW, European settlement intensified throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, and Aboriginal people were displaced from their traditional Country. During the 1790s and early 19th century the British established small settlements along the Australian coastline. These settlements initially occupied small amounts of land, and there was little conflict between the settlers and Aboriginal peoples of the surrounding regions. However, Connor's research (2002) has found that:

Fighting broke out when the settlements expanded however, disrupting traditional Aboriginal food-gathering activities, and community values and subsequently followed the pattern of European settlement in Australia for the next 150 years.

Dennis et al (1995) also identifies that:

The reactions of the Aboriginal inhabitants to the sudden arrival of British settlers were varied; they became inevitably hostile when their presence led to competition over resources, and to the occupation of their lands. European diseases decimated Indigenous populations, with fatal diseases spreading quickly and well beyond the limits of European settlement; and the occupation or destruction of lands and food resources sometimes led to starvation.

Further research has found that:

By and large Europeans nor Aboriginal peoples approached the conflict in an organised sense, with the conflict more one between groups of settlers and individual tribes rather than systematic warfare, even if at times it did involve British soldiers and later formed mounted police units (Delaney-John 2011).

Throughout consultation for this assessment, RAPs identified and stressed concerns about potential burials throughout the Liverpool Plains due to the history of prolonged violence in the area. RAPs stated that care needs to be taken as burials may be found 'anywhere, because of the history of massacres particularly targeted against Gomeroi people' (refer to Addendum 2). Specific burials were not identified within the Project area, because many incidence of violence were unrecorded and hidden.

RAPs cited as a concern the random acts of past violence and the inability to bury according to custom relatives who have died, and to carefully manage the issue of potential burials (refer to Appendix 2, Non-Disclosure).

Historic records have documented a number of violent events. According to Millis (1992, p.43), the Kamilaroi “*met invaders step by step across their territory with a determined guerrilla resistance for more than a quarter of a century that flared into periodic uprisings*” culminating in the violent and bloody events at Waterloo Creek and Myall Creek in 1838. (refer non disclosure section).

The Myall Creek Massacre in 1838 is recorded as one of the most documented and was perpetuated against Gomeroi people in northern NSW, although there is a history of killings and massacres throughout the region, some documented, others not. The locations of many massacres are unknown, as many were not documented by their perpetrators and rarely appear in the archival records. This has implications for projects throughout the region and a cautionary principle needs to be applied with cultural heritage management approaches put in place, in the scenario that human remains be found.

Ridley (1873) also reported that “*The first colonists were told that the Commeroy [Gamil’raay] would come down from the North and sweep them away*”. Such rising tensions were captured in reports such as the following newspaper article from 1842:

The blacks have of late been particularly troublesome on the Gwydir and McIntyre Rivers. On the latter they have killed four white men within about two months, as well as having hunted Mr Hargrave’s men away in sight of the huts, and speared his three horses. In fact, unless some such active person as Mr Fry be sent there, who would keep the binds in order without unnecessary severity, the squatter will have to turn out in self-defence No person wishes to treat the unfortunate wretches with harshness, but it is indispensable that they should be taught to respect property, and at present there is little or no prospect of that being accomplished (Liverpool Plains, October 11, 1842).

Contact with European settlers and the rapidly expanding colony resulted in significant impacts on Aboriginal people. According to Connor (2002), “*during the 1820s British squatters rapidly occupied vast tracts of Aboriginal land to run cattle and sheep*” arriving on the Liverpool Plains from the Hunter Valley and Mudgee. Attempts by authorities to survey and control the spread of settlement were ignored.

The Mooki River and its valley were known to be inhabited by Aboriginal people and Lieutenant Steele of the mounted police mentioned ‘*the Mocai on Liverpool Plains blacks*’ (i.e. the Aborigines of the Mooki River) in a dispatch in 1833.

There were 100 Aborigines living at Quirindi as late as 1844. In 1839-40, John Gould, the future author of *Birds of Australia*, travelled to the ‘Mokai’ River (his spelling of Mooki) to collect specimens. He proceeded to Gunnedah and along the Namoi for about 150 miles - some 240 kilometres, or almost as far as Walgett - before returning to the Hunter Valley. Near ‘Brezi’ station

(Breeza) he was assisted by Kamilaroi people. In this area, Gould found and drew the budgerigar, among many other species, noting the prevalence of red kangaroos.

The first cattlemen entered and occupied the edges of the Liverpool Plains, west of present-day Willow Tree, in 1826-27, sparking frontier warfare. According to O'Rourke (1997):

"the first settlers set up a temporary outpost in the upper Mooki Valley ... The result was a line of stock-runs across the tributaries of the upper Mooki west of present-day Willow Tree. The residents were mainly convict workers (employed as shepherds, cattle-hands and hut-keepers) There was conflict with the local Gamilaraay within the first year."

At 'Yarrimanbah' in October 1827 a party of 11 shepherds and stockmen, most of them assigned convicts, fought up to 200 Kamilaroi men and women. Of the 200, it was estimated that up to 50 spearmen confronted the stockmen.

One of the colonists was wounded and a "considerable number" of Aborigines killed. (O'Rourke 2009) After the battle, the white workers on horseback pursued the surviving Aborigines to an area called 'Waterloo Plains',¹⁷ probably a section of the Breeza Plains, where more Aborigines were killed. There were subsequent clashes in the following years.

The presence of stock was also a catalyst for conflict and Aborigines developed tactics for attacking sheep and cattle (Connor 2002: 103). It was reported that cattle from 'Mooki' station were never allowed to go past "the rocky crossing place" (at modern Carroona) "on account of the blacks" (Carter 1974:27).

Indicating previous clashes, an 1846 newspaper report about the Liverpool Plains notes:

"The blacks in that locality have been quiet now for a long time, as far as the molesting of men is concerned; but their ideas of meum and tuum still remain as loose and undefined as ever; their taste for beef 'improves by what it's fed on' (Hunter River District News From Our Correspondents 1846)."

Accounts of settlers pursuing and killing Kamilaroi are recorded by Reece (1974) and Milliss (1992). The Mounted Police joined the frontier war on the Liverpool Plains in 1837 (Connor 2002). However, with the law often several days' ride away, settlers had little to fear in their persecution of Aboriginal people.

Women and children were abducted and raped provoking reprisals from the Kamilaroi. Gangs of stockmen participated in 'the Big Bushwhack' or simply 'the Drive': a hunt for Aboriginal people which lasted several months in 1838 (Australian Museum 2009).

The frontier expanded slowly with widespread violence, including the rape of Aboriginal women'.

Displaced tribes people camped close to the newly-formed towns and pastoral stations, and traditional architecture gradually transforms to the use of materials such as canvas second hand

milled timber and later plastic fabrics. Overtime bush materials were also replaced by iron sheets and metal bars.

Brisbane established the New South Wales Mounted Police, who began as mounted infantry from the 3rd Regiment, and were first deployed against bushrangers around Bathurst in 1825. Later they were deployed to the upper Hunter Valley and in the Liverpool Plains in 1826 after fighting broke out there between Wonnarua and Kamilaroi people and settlers (O'Rourke 2005).

Reflecting on such incidents throughout Australia, one correspondent, G. Carrington, felt compelled to write in 1871,

"We shall never possess a detailed history of this singular and gradual work of extermination - such a tale would be too horrible to read - but we have an opportunity of seeing a similar process in full work in the colony of Queensland, and when we have seen that, we shall understand the mystery of Tasmania, New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia".

5.3.6 The 'Black Association'

During the trial of the murderers involved in the Myall Creek massacres, the 'Black Association' was formed and attracted membership from prominent people like Henry Dangar, Surveyor and owner of the Myall Creek Station.

According to Ryan (1964), this group of Hunter River and Liverpool Plains landholders and squatters was established to raise money for the legal defence of the eleven accused and to seek their acquittal.

The Australian published an attack on the Black Association whose object it claimed seemed to be 'to protect the stockkeepers and shepherds in the elimination of the blacks' (Ryan 1964:12).

As one of many violent conflicts and frays on the Liverpool Plains, this event evinces¹⁸ cooperation and complicity among pastoralists and their employees in mass slaughter and rape on the 'frontier'.

5.3.7 Small Pox Epidemic and Other Diseases

O'Rourke (2009) also identifies the impact of disease with a small pox epidemic in the early 1830s:

"...smallpox killed an unknown but certainly immense number of people event before British settlers had even reached as far as the Namoi River."

It was not only smallpox but measles, tuberculosis, malaria, typhus, typhoid, influenza and syphilis that decimated the Kamilaroi people and the broader Aboriginal community.

The burial of Aboriginal people is poorly recorded and records indicate that whole clans or families died.

5.3.8 Colonist Permanent Settlement and Continuing Conflict

The Breeza Plains was settled by the colonists on a permanent basis from early 1831. While Walhalla (Walhallow) was taken up earlier in 1828, Breeza station was first taken up in 1832 and by 1887 the station consisted of four blocks - Breeza, Werris Creek, West Wallhollow and Dura Range - comprising an area of about 180,000 acres (Our special Correspondent 1873). History records that it is watered by the Mooki River (also known as the Conadilly River), several lagoons, and 12 to 14 dams.

Telfer (1980) recounts stories of pitched battles and atrocities particularly in the areas with surface rivers. Access to water was likely to be a central survival issue as the squatters took over large pastoral runs for livestock. Settlers also deployed trickery and cruelty to extract knowledge of water sources from Aboriginal people. A Liverpool Plains stockman, Red Tom, reportedly uncovered a secret source of water known only to Aborigines.

“Having failed to find water by stalking Aborigines and wildlife, he detained an Aboriginal man who was given no water and fed with salted pork for several days: Then when he thought the devil was thirsty enough, he led him out by the chain. Tom riding and the nigger on foot, and took him the direction where he thought the water was. The unfortunate creature stood it as long as he could, and Tom was nearly giving it up, when Nature conquered, and the poor darkie suddenly started off on a bee-line for the water, thus revealing the locality of the hole to the crafty white man” (Campbell 1897).

5.3.9 Agriculture

Aboriginal people in NSW have successfully managed their land for at least 40,000 years. This land provides the primary resources for clothes, food, building materials and all the other items needed for a healthy sustainable life. Traditional Aboriginal land use practices in Australia use resources in such a way that they are renewed and not exhausted.

The degree to which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people on the Australian continent practiced agriculture has long been debated by archaeologists. Aboriginal land use practices rely on an excellent knowledge of the area including the complex diversity of plants and animals found there as well as the physical environment and ecology in which they live.

There is a deep understanding of season changes which affect all land use activities including food collection, mobility and ceremonial practices (Charles Sturt University 2009). Agriculture and farming, from an Aboriginal world view, includes hunting and all forms of food collecting. Also included is intensive farming such as eel trapping, fish traps and yam growing.

Earlier it was believed that Australian Aboriginal people were ignorant of the principles of agriculture, but this has since been disproven. For instance, Australian Aboriginal women in traditional societies often transplanted immature "bush tucker" plants found growing in unfavourable locations to more favourable spots. There were also a number of plants (particularly seeds and roots) that could have lent themselves to cultivation, and were used in making such foods as damper (Reynolds 2005:209).

Charles Sturt in his 1844 expedition to northwest New South Wales and Central Australia reports seeing large hay stacks built by Aboriginal people of seed crops providing further evidence of deliberate cultivation (or similar).. This was located east of Depot Glen Milparinka about 600 km from the Murray River.

Senior RAPs also discussed the collection and use of seed crops as an important ingredient to their base diet.

5.3.9.1 Firestick Farming

Reynolds (2000) cited that:

"Explorers were not 'pushing out through a wilderness, they were trekking through Country that had been in occupation for hundreds of generations. It was land that had been skilfully managed, and shaped by continuous and creative use of fire".

Explorers sought out those open areas, lightly wooded grassland where evidence of Aboriginal land management was most apparent.

Firestick farming has also always been a technique used by Aboriginal people to open the canopy of closed canopy forests, introducing sunlight to the ground, and prompting germination of a number of foodstuffs known to attract kangaroo and other marsupials. This would encourage a more intensive land use than otherwise. But the main reason for the lack of agriculture in Australia is the extreme variability of the climate (Reynolds 2005:209).

Research has identified that Aboriginal peoples have had a lasting impact on the environment through their use of fire. Fire has been used for cleaning up the vegetation, making it easier to walk through the land and safer as snakes could be avoided. Fire was commonly used to promote the growth of valued plants. This regrowth of grasses attracts grazing animals, such as kangaroos, back to the area for easier hunting. Fire has also been used to drive out animals which can then be then killed for food.

Traditionally smoke from fires was used to flush possums from their hiding places in hollow trees. In some instances a form of animal husbandry was used with Aboriginal men cutting holes in trees to provide homes for possums which could be raided at a later time.

This controlled use of fire has been used for tens of thousands of years. This burning pattern has changed the appearance of the Australian bush with large areas of forest being replaced by open grasslands. Plant species which did not regrow well after fire declined in numbers, whilst more fire resistant species, such as grass trees, eucalypts and acacias, dominated.

Records indicate that there was a high level of land management and sophisticated use of fire stick farming; territorial protection and communications processes practiced by Kamilaroi people in the Breeza and Liverpool Plains area; such as work by Idriess (1979), who describes the use of fire in the Liverpool Plains as a form of communicating and hunting of kangaroo.

5.3.9.2 Animal Farming

Aboriginal people had a good understanding of local ecologies, and harvested many varieties of plants and animals in season.

John Oxley grasped the link between the presence of Aborigines and the availability of both water and land suitable for settlement. Explorers were not looking 'at empty lands' they were seeking well populated, the presence of water, native fauna, grass, good Country. Oxley assumed any sign of Aboriginal presence as promising (Reynolds 2000).

"Pathways, even axe-marked trees, were 'certain signs of approaching water.'" (Oxley 1820)

Stokes believed that in Country where Aboriginal fires were constantly visible it was:

"...fair to infer that inhabitants were numerous and the soil fertile." (Thomas Hooper to T Anstey 1830)

Local knowledge was more valuable to the explorers than paths and wells discovered by chance along the way. On his first expedition north of the settled districts Mitchell discovered the value of local guides, and noted in his journal (SAPP 1858):

"We crossed it with ease, however, guided by the natives."

While travelling in Northern New South Wales under the guidance of a 'local black', Mitchell again confirmed 'The advantage of having guides.'

Being now uncertain as to the further course of the Bogan, which had taken a great bend northward, we could thus make straight for each proposed waterhole, without following the bends of the river.

The knowledge of the people was so exact as to location, as I could ascertain in setting out, the true bearing of those places by direction in which they pointed: and in travelling on such a breaking, any obstacle in the way, was sure to be avoided by following the suggestions of the natives".

5.3.10 Impacts on Aboriginal Food Security

Sheep and cattle were streaming across the grasslands of the Peel and Mooki Rivers, having disrupted traditional and seasonal hunting and movement patterns. The establishment of stock runs also meant extensive land clearing. Two vast stretches of Country in the Mooki and Peel Valleys were granted to the Australian Agricultural Company. This prompted a number of the squatters on the Mooki and Peel to lift stakes and investigate the newly explored Namoi River Country (O'Rourke 2009).

A letter to the *Sydney Morning Herald* by squatter William Nowland recounts the impacts of the slaughter of stock and of decisions by the Crown regarding the granting of stock runs. Nowland reported stock losses from drought and Aboriginal actions of well over a thousand head at three of his stations on the Liverpool Plains (Nowland 1861).

In his account of the early settlement of the Liverpool Plains, William Telfer (1980) wrote:

“The Kamilaroi tribe who were more of a peaceable disposition to the white race very few outrages were done by this tribe and then it was the white man's fault interfering with their women so those poor savages must have had a cause against their white persecutors. The Squatters of the early days done a lot of taking possession of the Country for the British Government they were assisted by the feuds between the different tribes of Aboriginals siding with one tribe against another ... if they were united it would have taken a great deal longer to subjugate them”.

William Gardner (1846) wrote that:

“The various tribes who formerly occupied these plains ... have ever since been quiet and peaceable, never attempting to molest the whites, they were early employed by the settlers to whom many of them have proved useful in grinding their wheat with steel mills, into flour, and in fetching wood and water, who have also upon certain occasions entrusted them with the shipherding [sic] of their flocks.”

Nowland (Nowland 1861) also writes of Aboriginal shepherds ‘trespassing’ at Wallalla on the Mooki River:

In September, 1839, I purchased a station named Wallalla, on the Mooki River, Liverpool Plains. Whenever my cattle were comfortable, the trespassers used to put sheep amongst them and when my cattle went to drink at the river, the trespassers would have aboriginals in charge of sheep and camped on the banks of the river, and hunted away my cattle with dogs from the water. The injury was done to my cattle through being disturbed, and the sheep eating their food”.

5.3.11 Adaptive Resilience to Contact

Throughout NSW, Aboriginal people survived the new world order by adaptation measures including:

- Moving away from traditional Country and ‘frontier areas’ to new locations or perceived sanctuaries (both within and external to traditional countries);
- Keeping culture secret- limited sharing of culture and aspects of cultural knowledge;
- Retaining cultural values relating to connections, kin ‘mapping’ social sharing of experiences; and
- Maintaining and adapting songlines and marriage lines and connection through Community and Country.

Characteristics of this change included:

- Establishment of camps on the margins of settled towns or on farms;
- Movement into ‘white’ society through association and/or marriage;
- Continuing residence in the region; and
- Continuing family and community ties.

These responses are also evidenced in Kamilaroi Country, where within a decade of first contact, many Kamilaroi were living adjacent to pastoral homesteads or working for the pastoralists. Some continued to camp by rivers and creeks. Despite transformational change of the landscape and living circumstances; Gomeroi people continued to live in the region, undertaking cultural practices and continuing to hunt and use the resources within the region; such as described in a 1962 edition of Dawn magazine as: *“Aborigines of the district camped along the Mooki River from Breeza to Pine Ridge”* prior to the establishment of a reserve at Walhallow.

5.3.12 Fringe Camping

Fringe camps and pocket camps appear to have been among the most frequently utilised Aboriginal accommodation options across NSW in the period 1850 to 1870.

These camps were essentially autonomous gatherings where Aboriginal people established living areas on vacant land within *‘the mosaic of white settlement’* (AHMS 2008:95, Byrne & Nugent 2004: 56).

During the Great Depression pocket camps continued however in some camps Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people alike shared the camp pocket areas.

During consultation for this assessment, RAPs provided statements regarding the Project area and its location as a fringe camp and a camp (refer to Addendum 2), which provided mixed emotions by some of the respondent Registered Aboriginal Parties.

Statements relating to the Project area being known as a camping area - during the building of the rail and the bridge and other infrastructure, and during the provision of fencing and agricultural labour by Aboriginal people are also supported. The ongoing use of the area indicated enduring patterns of camp life in the area.

5.3.13 Law and Land in New South Wales

Understanding the history of Australia and the way in which land tenure was established is important to understanding the emotions expressed by RAPs in relation to land rights struggle and associations with land and caring for Country.

From 1788 until 1823, the Colony of New South Wales was essentially a penal colony (Davison 2001), although free settlers started to arrive in 1793. In 1823, the British government established a New South Wales parliament by setting up a Legislative Council as well as a Supreme Court under the New South Wales Act 1823 (UK) (Democracy 2011). Davison (2001) identifies this Act as an important first step towards a 'responsible' Parliament in Australia as it was also intended to establish English law in the colony with the establishment of NSW criminal and civil courts.

It is important to note that there was a significant departure from English law when the first cases were heard in the courts, and that the question of land ownership by Indigenous people was not dealt with by the colonisers until the mid-1830s (Government 2010).

In 1835, John Batman signed two 'treaties' (University of Melbourne 2009) with Kulin people to 'purchase' 600,000 acres of land between what is now Melbourne and the Bellarine Peninsula.

In response to these treaties and other arrangements between free settlers and Indigenous inhabitants, such as around Camden, the NSW Governor,

The Museum of Australian Democracy cites that Sir Richard Bourke issued a proclamation that established the notion that the land belonged to no-one prior to the British crown taking possession.

To effectively over-ride the legitimacy of the 'Batman treaty' the British Colonial Office felt the need to issue another Proclamation, as stated by the Museum of Australian Democracy (2010):

"The Colonial Office proclamation stated that people found in possession of land without the authority of the government would be considered trespassers. This was despite and because many other people, including a report to the House of Commons in 1837, recognised that Aboriginal occupants had rights in land. Nevertheless, the law in New South Wales variously applied the principles expressed in Bourke's proclamation. This would not change until the Australian High Court's decision in the Mabo Case in 1992".

In 1861, the NSW government opened up the free selection of Crown land. The *Crown Lands Acts 1861* permitted any person to select up to 320 acres on the condition of paying a deposit and living on the land for three years (Museum of Australian Democracy 2010). The Acts also limited the use of Crown lands by Aboriginal people as until this time, pastoral lands were still able to be legitimately used by them (Government 2010).

Hammel (1991) identified that as a result of Crown Land being available for selection, great conflicts between squatters and the selectors ensued.

The Acts had a powerful impact on the ownership of land, affecting the use of bushland across vast regions of the colony. In the view of some observers, these disputes over access to land also encouraged bushranging (Hocking 2002; Australian Government 2010).

European settlement of NSW involved a 'mapping' of the Indigenous landscape into rectangles and squares (house blocks, farming properties, paddocks) spaces from which Indigenous people were largely excluded (DECC 1998) This process of land division has been described as:

"The lines on maps became fences and the fences were similar to the walls which often excluded Indigenous people from such settler institutions as schools, hospitals, swimming pools" (DEH 2005).

The impact of this was fundamental, with boundary fences preventing Aboriginal people from visiting sacred sites and initiation grounds, from using old pathways, and from accessing the graves of those of their relatives and ancestors buried in traditional burial grounds (DEH 2005).

In consultation for this assessment, RAPs identified that land divisions and fencing has disrupted and made it difficult for Aboriginal people to visit cultural areas within and surrounding the Project area, including ceremonial areas. RAPs shared painful experiences of being denied access to cultural areas; racism and discrimination experienced while growing up; and the struggle for land rights including access to areas important to them and their knowledge of the region.

Senior Elders and Elders and RAPs from Breeza and Walhallow expressed a range of feelings and shared memories of their connection to Country and their lived experiences of hunting and walking on Country.

5.3.14 Land Divisions

The Crown Lands Act of 1884 further divided New South Wales into three land divisions; Western, Central and Eastern; as well as Land Boards and Land Districts.

The Central Division of New South Wales is one of the three divisions of NSW, along with Eastern and Western Divisions, established under the Crown Lands Act of 1884 for the purposes of land management. In 1907, it included the Hay, Forbes, Dubbo and Moree land boards, as well as the western parts of the Wagga Wagga and Tamworth land boards. Part of its western boundary is the Lachlan River, and it includes a large part of the Riverina. The assessment area is within the Northern Region Local Government Boundary area (refer **Figure 26**).

Understanding these divisions and how they relate to contemporary and Aboriginal customary connections is important.



Figure 26: The Central Division of New South Wales

Source: Central Division (New South Wales)

5.3.15 Counties and Parishes

In 1825, Royal Instructions were issued to Governor Brisbane ordering a general survey of the colony of New South Wales and its division into counties and parishes, such as those illustrated below (**Figure 27** and **Figure 28**).

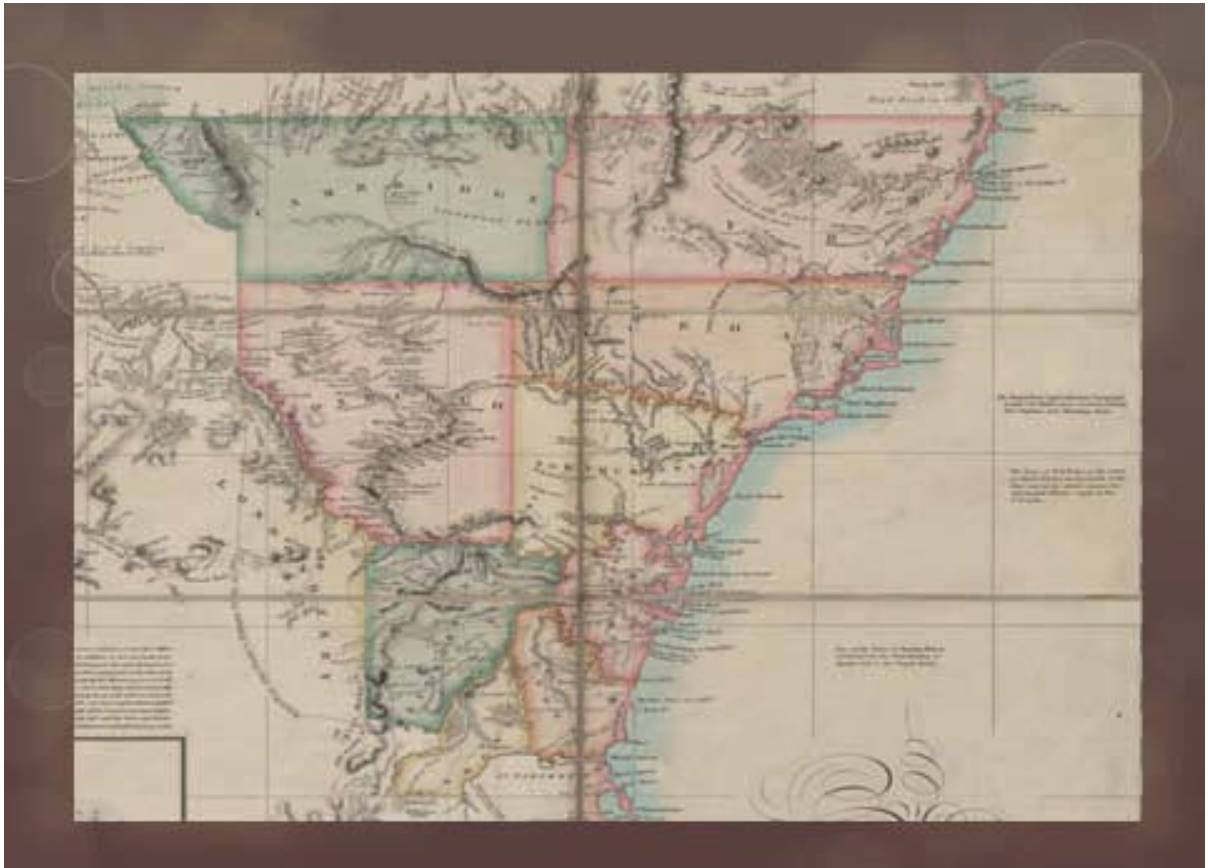


Figure 27: 1832 Map of 9 Counties NSW

Source; 1832 map showing the nine counties in use before Thomas Mitchell surveyed the Nineteen Counties in 1834

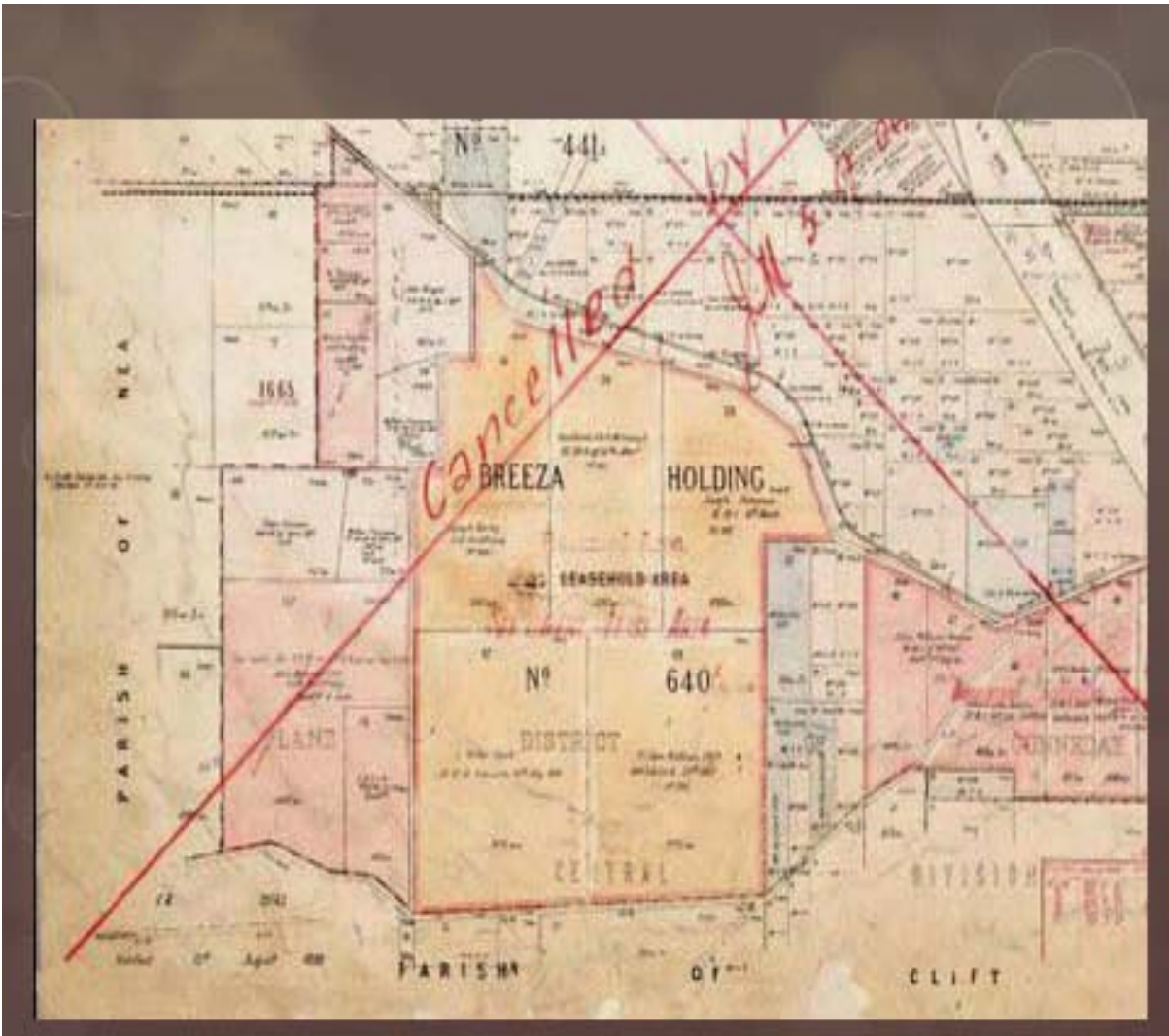


Figure 28: Parish Map of the Region

Source: Hansen Bailey adaption of Parish map

The County¹⁹ and parish maps²⁰ generated as a result have now been used for over 150 years to record Crown land dealings (NSW Government State Records 2012). As stated by Marshall (2006):

‘The parish map is one of the most useful and valuable records in the New South Wales Department of Lands. Two sets of county, parish, town and village maps were created and maintained by the Department of Lands and its predecessors’

Although the primary role of a parish map is that of a management tool for the administration of the Crown Lands Act, historic and current editions of mapping contains important information on the European management of and activity within an area. Other historic maps also provide such information, such as those generated by the former Roads Branch (Marshall 2006).

For the purposes of consultation with RAPs who participated in the consultation program, Parish Maps were used to assist participants to identify areas of importance and from their families and own lived experiences. This also assisted in the sharing of cultural and historic values of the area including values and concerns relating to the proposed Project.

5.3.16 Employment and Labour Contribution

Aboriginal people have contributed to the labour and skills of Australia. The importance of Aboriginal labour clearly challenges the still popular view that pioneering was the exclusive achievement of Europeans and that Aboriginal people contributed nothing to the successful colonization of the continent. As stated by Johnson (1970):

“Men and women – and boys and girls- were absorbed into the rural workforce on or near their own Country following the arrival of the Europeans and their flocks and herds to take up ‘their runs’”.

Aboriginal people worked for Europeans throughout all of New South Wales in 1845, with the exception of the troubled frontier districts of southern Queensland. GA Robinson (1822-59) provided a comprehensive list of occupations, reporting that Aboriginal people had been employed as:

“Shepard’s, bullock drovers, stock and hut keepers, messengers, domestics, sheep washers, whalers, collectors of skins and guides. (Cunningham) Large numbers were employed at times of high labour demand. The wheat, corn and potato harvests or sheep washing and shearing”.

¹⁹**County maps**-There are 141 counties in New South Wales, each with area of about 40 square miles. The maps show the division of counties into parishes, major physical features and large portions with their numbers. County maps have a scale of 4 miles to an inch.

²⁰**Parish maps**- The 141 NSW counties are further divided into 7,459 parishes. Parish areas range from fifteen to twenty five square miles. Parish maps are produced for the Eastern and Central divisions of New South Wales, but have not been compiled for the Western division, or for 'private' towns subdivided out of privately owned land. Parish maps are at a scale of 4 inches to a mile.

Francis Flanagan (1845) identified that ‘Most Aboriginals worked for food, tobacco, sugar etc.’, further stating:

“When asked to state the findings of the work- “numerous respondents stated that Aboriginal workers were- “apt enough at all occupations on the farm” and ‘the ability and aptitude for almost any type of employment.” Their skill as reapers was also recognised”.

At the census of 1882 S.L. Johnson estimated that over 80 per cent of Aboriginal families were self-supporting, either through wage labour or a combination of employment with a commercially orientated hunting and gathering” (Johnson 1970). Describing the employment of Aboriginal people at Breeza in the late 1880s, a police officer stated in response to a questionnaire that “many are employed shepherding, boundary riding and bullock driving” (O’Rourke 1995:91).

Aboriginal people worked for Europeans throughout all of New South Wales in 1845, with the exception of the troubled frontier districts of southern Queensland. A series of government reports in New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia enable us to examine the circumstances of Aboriginal people in rural areas in the late nineteenth century.²¹

Connor (2002, p. 105) also makes reference to settlers employing Aborigines as stockmen in the 1830s, noting that squatters were more likely to employ Aboriginal labour if they located themselves on the outer fringe of European settlement where white labour was scarce, unreliable and expensive. When the various gold rushes drew off what white labour there was, Aboriginal labour became even more important.

Many reports evidence this, including Connor (2002, p. 105) who makes reference to settlers employing Aborigines as stockmen in the 1830s, and the 1852 report from the commissioner of crown lands for the Albert district abutting the Darling River reported that the local blacks were shepherding 50,000 sheep in the district.

“The commissioner noted “they clip much more closely and cleanly than it is possible to induce hired European to do” (J.T Brigge 1822).

Reynolds (2000) also cites:

“For squatters, the appeal was also that labour was cheap, with work undertaken usually in return for food, tobacco and clothing and the quantities varied widely at the whim of the ‘white boss’. In addition housing was not provided. Some servants were allowed to sleep on the verandah of homes or under the house. Others were afforded shelter in the shearing sheds, but the station workforce was left to their own devices as long as the camp was not intrusive” (Reynolds 2000).

On the land, Aboriginal men were employed to strip bark for huts and worked as stockmen, shepherds, and ‘usefuls’ – especially during the boom times of the 1850s when ‘gold fever’ saw

²¹ There were reports every year by the Protection Boards in the three colonies. There was a Royal commission on the Aborigines in Victoria in 1877 refer VPP 1877-8,3 No 76.

many of the itinerant white station workers abandon station life for the goldfields of Victoria and NSW (AHMS 2008).

Aboriginal women regularly found work as nurses, nannies and domestics at rural homesteads (Harrison 2004).

The RAPs, especially the Senior Elders and Breeza and Caroona RAPs, spoke emotionally of their contribution to the region; of their labour for local landholders and the 'hard yakka' and conditions of their parents and their lives.

Some described the local landholders as very hard and racist; while others to have a reputation for being reasonable and good to Aboriginal people. The RAPs also spoke of fringe camping and residing in shearing sheds and barns.

RAPs also spoke of living rough and supplementing their 'tucker' with hunting, fishing and other bush foods.

By the 1920's, it is noted that the settlers had begun to appreciate Aboriginal tracking skills and diplomacy to pass through tribal boundaries and adaptability to build huts, make canoes, catch game or spear fish (Reynolds 2000).

5.3.17 Working while Maintaining Cultural Obligations and Practices

Despite the active participation of many Aboriginal people in rural employment, there were others who returned to the bush as often as they could, combining casual employment with hunting and gathering (Gaebich 1988).

It is also noted that numerous other traditions were preserved. Corroborees and initiations were still being recorded in the 1910s in Kamilaroi lands, and into the 1920s in the broader region, as noted by AHMS (2008):

"While some overt traditional activity was still taking place, it was limited and declining and Aboriginal people by and large were living a post-traditional, survival lifestyle. The last recorded initiation ceremonies within the broader assessment area occurring in the extreme north and dating to the 1920s".

Even the work on land has a partly traditional emphasis, both in what was sought and its intended use (Rule 1977). It is also noted that the seasonality of work influenced changes in the timing of corroborees and gatherings for celebrations.

Further Johnson (1970) estimated that during the 1880's about a quarter of New South Wales Aboriginals were what she called *"workers and wanderers, and that is they combined working with traditional hunting and gathering in the manner of their grandparents in the 1840's"*. (Johnson 1970). But the wandering was not aimless and often seemed to be confined to traditional tribal boundaries.

By the close of the 19th century, most of the Aborigines within the Liverpool Plains and surrounding area are likely to have been associated with reserves and children's homes (AHMS 2008)

Those that did not live on the reserve continued to live in camps on the larger stations and about the service towns were absorbed into the broader white community. The establishment of Reserves had a cumulative and compounding impact on Aboriginal people and their entire way of living.

5.3.18 Aboriginal Farm Ownership

In New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia an indeterminate number of families were farming land they had purchased or leased. Johnson estimated that as many as 100 Aboriginal men were self-employed farmers or selectors in New South Wales in the 1880's (Johnson 1970).

At the end of the nineteenth century, Aboriginal people worked in the European economy and sought land in order to own it in the European way. However Aboriginal people also sought to retain their unique cultural identities.

In 1900 most Aboriginal families were self-supporting, gaining a living from similar combinations of rural occupations.

5.3.19 Decline in Employment for Aboriginal People

Towards the middle of the 1870s, the demand for Aboriginal labour decreased with both the introduction of wire fencing and the influx of white²² labour. The use of galvanised wire fencing (and the enclosure of stock) in particular reduced the need for shepherds and stockmen - occupations which Aboriginal men had been particularly good at (AHMS 2008).

After the passing of the Crown Lands Act in 1884 and the subsequent break-up of the larger holdings, many pastoralists could not afford to maintain an Aboriginal station camp, nor did they have the amount of work to warrant them. Aboriginal families and groups were thereafter obliged to move from station to station looking for work and between jobs, squatted on the outskirts of service towns or joined (or established) fringe camps. Such living arrangements bred poverty and continued to add to the fragmentation of the flailing Aboriginal communities (AHMS 2008).

²² The term 'white' is used in this Chapter of the ACHVA report reflecting the terminology of the time in order for the reader to appreciate the level of discrimination experience by Aboriginal people at this time in Australia's history.

5.3.20 Aborigines Protection Board

In 1880, a paternalistic enterprise known as the Association for the Protection of Aborigines (APA) was formed as a private organisation, with George Thornton MLC installed as its Protector of Aborigines in 1881.

The APA and its derivatives resulted in the ‘missionisation’ of Aboriginal people through the spread of the reserve system during the latter part of the 19th century and early 20th century. In 1883 the Aborigines Protection Board was established and was associated with the creation of Aboriginal reserves throughout New South Wales, with managed reserves such as Walhallow.

The aim of the APA reflected widely held beliefs that Aborigines were ‘dying out’ and was:

“... for the purpose of ameliorating the present deplorable condition of the remnants of the Aboriginal Tribes of this Colony” (*NSW Aboriginal Protection Association - Report 1881/1882*).

In the same year as the APA installed the Protector of Aborigines, the State Children’s Relief Act 1881 came into force giving the NSW Government the power to remove children from charitable institutions and approve the adoption of wards of the state, thereby setting the scene for the broad-scale removal of Aboriginal children in the 20th century. (Archives Authority of New South Wales 1998: 62-63)

In 1883 the Aborigines Protection Board (APB), composed of officials and gentlemen ‘*with an interest in Blacks*’ was formed. (Executive Council: Minute Books Volume 23, Minute 21, 2 June 1883. P.58; SRNSW 4/1570)

5.3.21 Missions and Reserves

Against this social and political landscape, numerous mission stations and reserves were set up across NSW. (AHMS 2008, Archives Authority of New South Wales 1998:62-63).

The reserves had varying degrees of autonomy and were either ‘managed’ (overseen by a manager with significant Board input) or ‘unmanaged’ (provided with rations only). Some were major enterprises and others of a very small scale. Conveniently for the broader white community, these enterprises also functioned as ‘labour pools’ – especially in areas where a large seasonal workforce was required (Walden 1995).

RAPs spoke often of rations and the lack of dignity experienced by their families

The pain associated with access to Country and having to live on Aboriginal Reserves was shared by individual RAPs affected by the experience during this assessment process. A detailed list is provided both within the Liverpool Plains region and more broadly located as this shows the disbursal of people

Table13 lists some of the Aboriginal reserves established within the region from the c.1880s onwards, and also identifies reserves where some RAP families lived.

Table 13:
Aboriginal Reserves (cited in AHIMS 2008)

Reserve	Location	Details
Singleton	1.5 miles from Singleton.	Original 'Hunter River Aboriginal Reserve' consisted of 3 acres declared in 1896, expanded in 1889 to reserve of 320 acres.
St. Clair	(near Singleton reserve)	24 acres near Bourke's Gully declared 1893
Glennies Creek		58 acres declared 1890
Eurabba	Boomi-Garah Road (old Kunopia), Parish of Tyrell, County of Benarba	90 acres gazetted 24/9/1898 and marked as revoked on 20/8/1926.
Caroona (near Quirindi)	Reserve originally Caroona Station, Parish of Doona, County of Pottinger	Gazetted on 18/1/1899 & 7/4/1900 with an area of 220 acres, 2 roads, 39 perches (portion 214).
Quirindi	Parish of Quirindi, County of Buckland	Gazetted 21/2/1964 with an area of 2 roads 8 perches (lots 4 & 5, section 10).
Curlewis (Gunnedah area)	Parish of Curlewis, County of Pottinger	Gazetted 9/1/1959 (lots 1-5, section 13).
Gunnedah	Reserve on Carroll St. Parish of Gunnedah, County of Pottinger	Gazetted 1/10/1895 with an area of 1 road 27.5 perches (lots 1 & 2 section 60).
Kahibah (Newcastle area)	Parish of Kahibah, County of Northumberland	Gazetted 12/11/1971 with an area of 2 acres, 2 roads (portion 834).
Moree	Reserve in Moree, Parish of Moree, County of Courallie	Gazetted 7/7/1970 with an area of 3 roads, 3 perches (lots 4 & 12 Section 59 portions 60 & 531)

Reserve	Location	Details
Wirajari, Moree area	Reserve on the Gwyder River, Parish of Moree, County of Courallie	Gazetted 4/12/1947 with an area of 208 acres (portions 320, 347, 18, & 419) – revoked 3/6/1955.
Collarenebri (west of Moree)	Situated on Church, Earl and High Streets, Parish of Collarenebri, County of Finch	Consisted of two Aboriginal reserves. One situated on 159 acres (3 roods) and was operational from 13/5/1899 to 8/2/1924. One situated on Church, Earl and High Streets and was operational from 24/2/1967.
Terry-Hie-Hei (Moree area)	Wee Waa Creek; Parish of Moree, County of Courallie	Notified 5/5/1895 with an area of 102 acres (portion 11) – parked (but not revoked) 1961. Gazetted 9/5/1909 with an area of 1 acre – being an Aboriginal cemetery at the junction of Wee Waa & Terry Hie Hei Creeks.
Wee Waa	Wee Waa Lagoon, Parish of Wee Waa, County of White	Gazetted 1/9/1894 with an area of 24 perches.
	Baan Baa, Parish of Baan Baa, Parish of Baan Baa, County of Pottinger	Gazetted 5/5/1901 with an area of 20 acres, revoked on 12/4/1918.
Mungindi	Two reserves Parish of Yurouah, County of Benarba	Gazetted 9/10/1898 with an area of 100 acres – revoked 2/3/1929. Gazetted 8/8/1958 with an area of 5 acres (portion 132).
Narrabi	Three reserves Parish of Cooma, County of White	Gazetted 3/9/1898 with an area of 800 acres – revoked 1/6/1920. Gazetted 9/1961 with an area of 2 acres (lots 2, 4 & 6; section2, 4 & 6; section. Reserve on Bohena Creek with an area of 5200 acres.
Toomeleh (Boggabilla area)	Parish of Merriwa, County of Stapleton	Gazetted 22/7/1937 with an area of 64 acres.

5.3.21.1 The Walhallow Reserve / Caroonna Mission

In 1894, a meeting of the Aborigines Protection Board heard a recommendation to establish at pioneer grazing property Walhallow an Aboriginal reservation, on the outskirts of Quirindi where 47 Aborigines were camping and had already erected substantial dwellings. According to a Dawn Magazine report (June 1962), before the establishment of the Caroonna Mission, “the aborigines of the district camped along the Mooki River from Breeza to Pine Ridge”, but their dogs were attacking sheep stocks so local station owners met the Aboriginal Elders and the decision was made to provide the Aboriginal people were a ‘trouble free area of land’ on the Mooki River; which later became the Caroonna Mission.

An Aboriginal reservation was first gazetted on this property, which totalled a little over 220 acres in the Parish of Doona, County of Pottinger (State Records of NSW – Aboriginal Reserves Reel 2847), in 1895, with 150 acres put aside as reservation land. The reservation was then enlarged in 1899 to 230 acres (Aborigines Protection Board 1894). The Walhallow reserve has also been referred to as the ‘Caroonna’ mission in past records.

Walhallow remained a reserve until 1962 when its reserve status was revoked. The residents were then permitted to remain under permissive occupancy for 12 years until the land was transferred to the Aboriginal Lands Trust under the NSW Aboriginal Act 1973.

The mission was under the control of a manager, featured its own primary school, and housed around 200 people at any given time, as reported by Blyton et al (2004:65):

“The station comprises approximately 240 acres, and up till a few years ago the land was put to use in had previously been used for growing crops and grazing an excellent herd of dairy cattle and sheep for meat.

In Caroonna’s earlier days the old cottages were spread around the station.

These old homes disappeared when the Welfare Board’s policy of modernising stations resulted in 30 new cottages of two and three bedrooms being built in a compact group on the eastern slope of a hill.

The Board supplied water to the cottages, pumping from two wells about a mile from the homes”.

The station also boasts a large recreation hall and church, both furnished, and a football ground second to none in the district.

The Aboriginal school caters for an average of 45 pupils in the preparatory and kindergarten classes. High School pupils are transported by bus to Quirindi High, which is 20 miles away.

In Caroonna’s earlier days the old cottages were spread around the station. These old homes disappeared when the Welfare Board’s policy of modernising stations resulted in 30 new cottages of two and three bedrooms being built in a compact group on the eastern slope of a hill. A 1956 newspaper report describes the residences as shanties, as cited in Blyton et al (2004:65):

“For many years it was called ‘Walhallow,’ meaning ‘place of much water,’ ... but it was very rough. Seven years ago the Aborigines’ Welfare Board took over and

replaced the shanties with modern weatherboard homes. A church and hall were built and the school renovated. Now the station is the labour pool for the district”.

Many of the family names at Caroona recorded in Dawn Magazine have remained in the locality. For example, in a 1956 newspaper report, then 82-year-old Granny Sampson, mother of 12, revealed that she had lived beside the river for 50 years before moving to the station only four years prior (Anonymous, A Bush Christmas 1956).

The Walhallow village today consists of 42 houses of brick and tile construction. Since 1979, construction of these houses replaced timber and fibro houses built in the 1940s. Management of these houses is divided between two corporations; 23 houses by the WLALC and the remainder by the Walhallow Aboriginal Corporation. The village also has a community hall, church and a primary health post (clinic). Walhallow Public School is one of only five schools in New South Wales with an all-Aboriginal enrolment.

After acquiring grant funds from the now abolished Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission, the village was fully equipped with housing, maintained roads and upgraded water and sewerage supplies by 1998.

Associated with the reserve was a small ‘mission cemetery’ approximately one kilometre distant. Approximately fifty graves, evidenced by stone and wooden crosses and other grave markers, are located within the cemetery. Oral tradition has it that there are also burials in and around the area pre-dating contact.

The two acres of land on which the cemetery is located has been handed over to the WLALC by the land owner Mr John Baker.

Archaeological and heritage studies (such as by Umwelt 2009) at Caroona have revealed a longer term Aboriginal presence in this vicinity, pre-dating settlement. There are a number of sensitive sites at Caroona including grinding grooves, scarred trees and burial sites.

Significantly, the review of historical records also identifies that Aboriginal burials have been previously found along the Mooki River, such as reported in the following Singleton Argus article from 19 May 1941.

This assessment suggests that there have been high levels of Aboriginal occupation and that most archaeological findings are within two kilometres from the Mooki River, stressing the importance of the river as a water source and food source. Some findings indicate high ceremonial significance.

The Walhallow Mission is now called the Walhallow Village and is still home to many Aboriginal people.

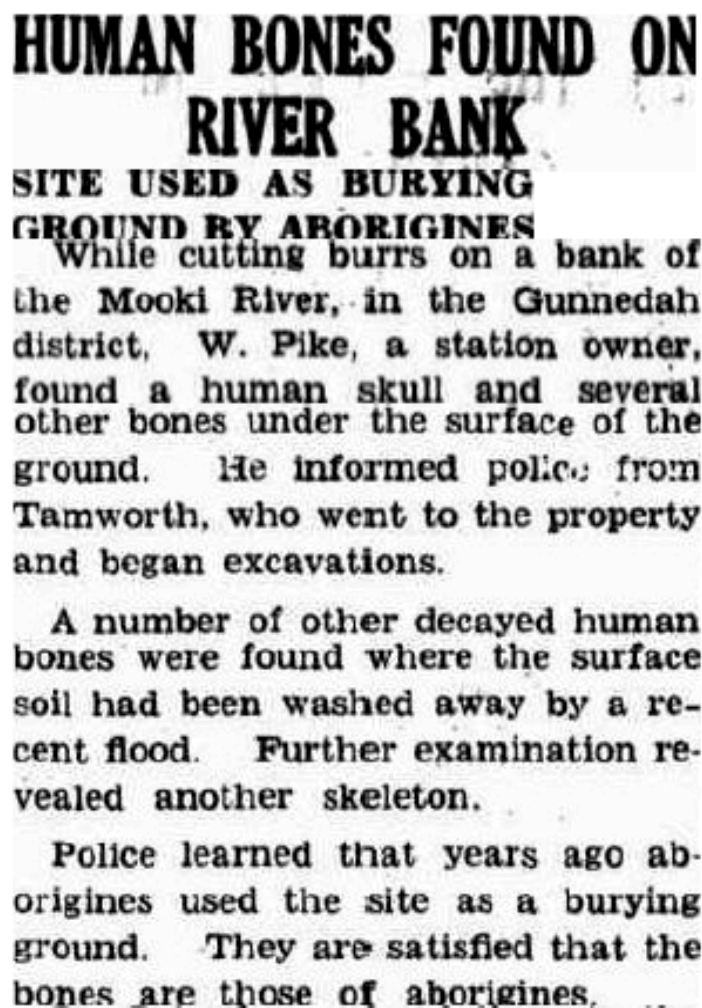


Figure 29: Singleton Argus article, 19 May 1941

Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/81988332>

5.3.22 Diminishing Overt Traditional Practices – Survival and Resilience

Aboriginal cultural values about land and country continue to prevail. As with all cultures – cultural adaptation to changing environments, emerging technologies and social influences, and impacted Aboriginal traditional practices has created an emerging ‘post-traditional’ lifestyle whereby unique cultural, spiritual, social values and specific lived experiences have prevailed.

It was during the closing decades of the 19th century that Aborigines within the broader region moved from a semi-traditional lifestyle to what Michael O’Rourke has termed a ‘semi-Anglicised’ or ‘post-traditional’ lifestyle.

While living among and adjacent to whites and developing an increasing dependence on the trappings of a European lifestyle were obvious manifestations of this, less obvious (but more significant) changes included a diminution of traditional culture and lore.

This was no more evident than in the loss of the Bora ceremony, which for most Aboriginal nations marked the end of 'high culture' (AHMS cited O'Rourke 1995: 79).

In very general terms, the cessation of the Bora ceremony (and its derivations) commenced in the 1840s/50s in the Sydney Region; in the 1850s/1860s in the surrounding settled districts (including Newcastle and the Hunter); and in the 1870s in the remainder of the state.

The last recorded Kamilaroi Bora ceremonies (north of the Liverpool Range) were among the last recorded in the state (AHMS 2008). **Table 14** highlights a number of these events.

Table 14:
Recorded Kamilaroi Bora Ceremonies

The Last Kamilaroi Bora Ceremonies	
Date	Location
1879	Bogamildi (northeast of Moree)
1879	Gil Gil Creek (west of Garah)
1880	Garah
c.1883	Terry Hie Hie
c.1890	Collymongle (near Collarenebri)
1891	Kunopia (Euraba - northeast of Boomi)
1893; 1905	Tallwood (Queensland)
1894	Gundabluey (northwest of Collarenebri)
1905	Wee Waa (corroboree)

Source: O'Rourke 1997: 210

Accompanying social fragmentation and the loss of high culture was the perceived demise of full-blooded Aborigines – reflected in the popular press as stories of the 'last blackfellow'. Prevailing cultural values is also demonstrated in recent times, as is apparent in the University of New England's Gamilaraay Resource Use Project's field trip with Elders from the Caroon-Walhallow community. It provided an opportunity to link *"past and present material culture with traditional Aboriginal natural resource use and exploitation. This was particularly in relation to the Elders description of their experiences of fishing along the Mooki River."* Such events recognise the value of traditional knowledge and the need to preserve Aboriginal memory and heritage in collaboration with Elders and Traditional Owners.

5.3.23 Consequence of Government Policy and Legislation

Since the European settlement until very recently, government policy relating to Aboriginal people has been designed and implemented by non- Aboriginal people. The common justification for most policies for Aborigines was that they were "for their own good".

There have been policies of protection, assimilation, self-determination and reconciliation. When the six Australian colonies became a Federation in 1901, white Australia believed that the Aborigines were a dying race and the Constitution made only two references to them. Section 127 excluded Aborigines from the census (although heads of cattle were counted) and Section 51 (Part 26) gave power over Aborigines to the States rather than to the Federal Government. This was the situation until the referendum of 1967 when an overwhelming majority of Australians voted to include Aborigines in the census of their own Country (Statutes 1900 Vol. 38).

In 1902, women in NSW were granted the right to vote, but this did not apply to Aboriginal women. And when compulsory voting was introduced in NSW in 1929, Aboriginal people were still excluded from voting under the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918. In 1962, the Federal Government gave Aborigines the optional right to vote. State laws, however, still classified "natives" as "wards of the state" and as such they were denied the right to vote in State elections.

In 1909, the APB was reconstituted and became a statutory body with increased powers under the *Aborigines Protection Act 1909* (No.25). Specifically, the Board controlled:

- Distribution of monies and rations;
- Custody, maintenance and education of children;
- Management and regulation of reserves; and
- General support and welfare (Archives Authority of New South Wales 1998 p 63).

The makeup of the Board also changed at this time – with the requirement that it include the Inspector of Police as ex officio chairman.

After the gazettal of the Act in 1910, the APB 'regularized' the policy of removing Aboriginal children from their families. It also saw the establishment of numerous quasi-religious schools of instruction for boys and girls, including the Cootamundra Girls Home, which was opened in 1911 for the instruction of girls in domestic service (Walden 1995).

The NSW Aborigines Welfare Board controlled Aboriginal lives until the 1960s, pursuing policies that are now acknowledged as having contributed to the destruction of Aboriginal families and society by separating children from their parents. These children became known as 'the stolen generations' and are still searching for their families. They now number between 15,000 and 20,000 in NSW alone.

RAPs spoke of the adverse impact of instituting children in these homes and the splitting up of families (even in their own community) which has had and continues to have a profound impact on families. The RAPs spoke of hiding their cultural practices and identities due to racism and punitive government policy.

The Aborigines Welfare Board of NSW consisted of 11 members, with two positions designated for Aborigines, one "full-blood" and one having "a mixture of Aboriginal blood". The amendment to the Aborigines Protection Act in 1911 established Kinchela Boys Home and Cootamundra Girls Home for Aboriginal children removed from their families. In these homes, Aboriginal children were taught farm labouring and domestic work, many of them ending up as servants in the houses of wealthy Sydney and regional town and rural farming residents.

In his research on missions, Harris (1990: 706) distinguished between missions with a 'dormitory system, where parents are still camped nearby or, if not, were able to seek permission to take their children away for a period, and the system in use elsewhere, particularly in institutions in the southern States, where Aboriginal children were removed, often forcibly, from distant homes and raised without seeing or even knowing their families'.

The following timeline provides details of the Singleton Mission which brought boys from various areas including Kamilaroi Country into the Training Home.

1906: Singleton: The Aborigines Inland Mission has established a Training Home in the locality, and a number of children have been admitted with the Board's concurrence (Aborigines Protection Board, Report, 1898, p 13, Report, 1900, p 4, Report, 1903, p 7, Report, 1904, p 10). Aboriginal boys from surrounding Riverbanks and creeks were brought to the home. The Home included a primary school and boys were sent to Kinchela once it was established (Aborigines Protection Board, 1921 Report).

1918: Singleton Home. The purchase of this property was completed at a cost of £400, and forty-six children were accommodated therein at the 31st December 1918, and is practically a home for waifs. This home is under the management of Mr G. C. Smith, as Superintendent, and his wife as Matron. These people have been there for many years past in the employ of the Aborigines Inland Mission, and they are deeply imbued with the missionary spirit so necessary in dealing with the welfare of the dark people (Aborigines Protection Board, 1918 Report).

1920–21: Singleton Home. The average number of boys accommodated at the Home was 30, being its full capacity. These boys are, like the girls rescued from the camps, trained in habits of cleanliness and industry, and placed out — generally on farms and stations. A School, with an average attendance of 22, is conducted in conjunction with the Home, while 3 of the boys attend the Intermediate High School. As much gardening and carpentry work as circumstances permit is undertaken, with satisfactory results (Aborigines Protection Board, 1920–21 Report).

1923–24: The Aboriginal station at Kinchela, on the Macleay River, has had dormitories provided, to which have been transferred the inmates of the Boys' Home at Singleton, which the Board closed and disposed of in 1923. A considerable saving in administrative expenses was thus affected (Aborigines Protection Board, 1923–1924 Report).

Further impacts: Between 1911 and 1927, almost half of the total reserve land in New South Wales was revoked. 75% of the land lost was from the North Coast and included independently settled Aboriginal farms, Wingham Reserve and almost half of Forster Reserve (Marr 1997).

Aboriginal servicemen who had returned from World War I were not eligible for soldier settler land grants (Marr 1997).

In 1918 the Board adopted a dispersal policy and expelled Aborigines who were not full-blood or half-caste from the reserves, on the grounds that they were not Aboriginal and should be part of the white community.

As a result, the number of Aborigines camping on the fringes of Country towns swelled significantly, but they were not accepted by the townspeople (Marr 1997). Marr (1997) also identified that:

"Local Councils tried to move them on by using evictions, demolitions and gaolings and police and vigilante gangs imposed local curfews. As they were not welcome at other reserves or towns, "part-Aborigines" were forced to wander from place to place, often hundreds of miles from their traditional territory".

The RAPs, particularly the Senior Elders shared that fringe camps swelled in number and location including local camps on the fringes of the townships (Watermark Gully, the Mooki and Namoi Rivers and Pensioners Hill (although the Depression was also identified as a contributing factor and was multicultural in its composition).

Breeza RAPs also discussed their hardship and fringe camping and township discrimination experiences.

This lasted until 1936 when the government recognised people with any mixture of Aboriginal blood as Aborigines.

"After the failure of its dispersal policy, the Board introduced assimilation for adults. Aborigines and part-Aborigines were again concentrated on reserves to be trained to live in ways acceptable to the white community. This lasted from 1934 to 1939" (Marr, 1997).

RAPs spoke of the reserves and the impact of moving to areas of the fringe of significant cultural areas,

While espousing the benefits of assimilation to Aboriginal people, the policy still denied their basic rights, even in the 1960s. It stopped them from raising their own children, stopped freedom of movement, having access to education, receiving award wages, marrying without permission, eating in restaurants, entering a pub, swimming in a public pool or having the right to vote.

5.3.24 Dog Tags

The NSW Aborigines Protection Act subsumed a number of previous Acts, including the 1867 law prohibiting alcohol being sold to Aborigines. It also provided for Aborigines of "mixed blood" to be issued with Certificates of Exemption, releasing them from the provisions of the Act and its regulations. These certificates, commonly known as "dog tags", came at a price as individuals

were forced to relinquish family connections. They were not allowed to visit their own families and were gaoled if caught doing so (AIATSIS 2009).

5.3.25 From Segregation Policies to Assimilation Policies

Many of those who travelled to Sydney and other regional towns needed an exemption certificate to allow them to work. When they wanted to return home for family business like funerals, they had to get written permission from the Manager of the station or mission to do so. The Welfare Board saw the increase in the number of certificates issued as proof of the success of its assimilation policy; rather than seeing the increase in the number of certificates issues as a result of Aboriginal actions to secure an economic base and access work and other opportunities.

“The Board’s policy was based on a belief that "protection" of Aborigines would lead to their "advancement" to the point where they would eventually fit into the white community” (AIATSIS 2009).

Protection and segregation policies were enforced until the 1940s, when they were replaced with policies of assimilation and integration. Features of the administration of the Board included the implementation of the assimilation policy, and, from 1950/51, the movement of Aboriginal people to stations where they could be prepared for absorption into the general community (AIATSIS 1961).

The policy of assimilation meant individual families were persuaded to share the life in the towns with ‘whites’.

Earlier government policies had relocated Aborigines from their homelands to reserves. The assimilation policy aimed at breaking up these reserves and "encouraging" people to give up seasonal and casual work, replacing this with regular work for wages (which remained unequal).

5.3.26 Walhallow – Exploitation of Aboriginal Workers

The use of Aboriginal workers as cheap labour meant that workers were exploited. Herbert (Bert) Groves (1907-1970) was a former handyman at Walhallow and had a history of working on a number of reserves where he was concerned about the way in which Aboriginal people were treated.

To try and address this he gathered information about discrimination and racism including the APB’s exploitation of Aboriginal labour in its enterprises such as a timber mill in Pilliga (Horner 1974).

Groves was dismissed from the board's service for chairing a meeting of the Pilliga branch of the Aborigines Progressive Association.

5.3.27 Half of all Reserve Lands in NSW Revoked

Between 1911 and 1927, almost half of the total reserve land in New South Wales was revoked. 75% of the land lost was from the North Coast and included independently settled Aboriginal farms, Wingham Reserve and almost half of Forster Reserve (Marr 1997).

The impact of revoked reserve land resulted in further displacement resulting in further cultural impact, as stated below:

"In 1918 the Board adopted a dispersal policy and expelled Aborigines who were not full-blood or half-caste from the reserves, on the grounds that they were not Aboriginal and should be part of the white community" (Archives Authority of New South Wales 1998: 63).

The APB Act was amended again during the depression when the Aborigines Protection Amendment Act 1936 (No. 32) was passed. The amendment furnished the Board with wider powers and consolidated the child removal sections of Act. In practice, this meant that the Board and its agents had effective control over the lives of every Aborigine living in NSW (Archives Authority of New South Wales 1998: 63). The Act and its enabling established an era of major Aboriginal institutionalisation.

Local Councils tried to move them on by using evictions, demolitions and gaolings and police and vigilante gangs imposed local curfews. As they were not welcome at other reserves or towns, "part-Aborigines" were forced to wander from place to place, often hundreds of miles from their traditional territory. This lasted until 1936 when the government recognised people with any mixture of Aboriginal blood as Aborigines.

After the failure of its dispersal policy, the Board introduced assimilation for adults. Aborigines and part-Aborigines were again concentrated on reserves to be trained to live in ways acceptable to the white community. This lasted from 1934 to 1939 (Marr 1997).

RAPs shared the impact of mission experience during consultation for this assessment; the fear of being taken away and the discrimination in the local community.

They also shared that some landholders were good to work for while others were very hard and racist.

Some RAPs shared their personal experience of 'being taken away' and the effect of these actions on families.

While espousing the benefits of assimilation to Aboriginal people, the policy still denied their basic rights, even in the 1960s. It stopped them from raising their own children, stopped freedom of movement, having access to education, receiving award wages, marrying without permission, eating in restaurants, entering a pub, swimming in a public pool or having the right to vote.

Despite half of the Indigenous population being affected by forcible removal either directly or through their family, no systematic examination has been conducted to determine the psychological effects of Stolen Generations policies across the lifespan, across families and communities or across generations.

5.3.28 Aboriginal Contribution to Defence

Approximately 300-500 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people served in World War I, despite the Defence Act 1909 which prohibits any person not of 'substantially European' origin from serving. Aboriginal soldiers are among Australian troops at Gallipoli.

From 1914 (at the beginning of WWI) to 1918, approximately 400 to 500 Aboriginal children continue to be removed from their families, including children whose fathers are overseas at war.

During WWI there was considerable employment available for Aborigines (particularly on inland stations) as many young white men left the Country to fight abroad. Not all Aboriginal station workers stayed on the stations however. Some joined the war effort despite the fact that they were technically ineligible.

Aboriginal servicemen who had returned from World War 1 were not eligible for soldier settler land grants. (Marr, 1997)

In 1939 World War II begins, whilst still not considered citizens, with approximately 5,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people serving in Australia's defence force. Although Aboriginal people are still not recognised as citizens, two Aboriginal military units are established and some Aboriginal people serve in other sections of the armed forces as formally enlisted soldiers, sailors or airmen. Aboriginal people served in Europe, the Middle East, the Pacific and New Guinea.

Aboriginal Soldiers

- Approximately 300 Aborigines from NSW, Queensland and Victoria served overseas during WWI – despite being 'non-citizens' and being ineligible to do so. The number may have been much higher as it has been suggested that many listed their racial origin as 'Maori' to disguise their racial identity. Around 40 were killed in action and about 60 wounded.
- Aborigines from Muswellbrook and number of Aboriginal men from the St Clair (Mt Olive) mission fought with the Australian Infantry in France on the Western Front. Private Alistair Lester from Mt Olive fell in combat on 18 April 1818.
- Source: Blyton et al 2004: 62-63

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander returned soldiers have identified that their period of serving in the war was the only time they were treated as equal - the reality of returning to Australia after this experience has a significant adverse impact.

However, despite joining the armed forces and fighting for the Country, Aboriginal children continued to be removed from their families during the period 1939 to 1945, including children whose fathers are at war overseas.

Discrimination prevailed upon return from the wars. Including the denial of Aboriginal returned soldiers to march during ANZAC parades etc.

The following to images of the non-Aboriginal and Aboriginal ANZAC memorials which are tangible examples of the prevailing differences (refer to **Figure 30**), although Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander returned soldiers are now invited to participate with all other returned soldiers.

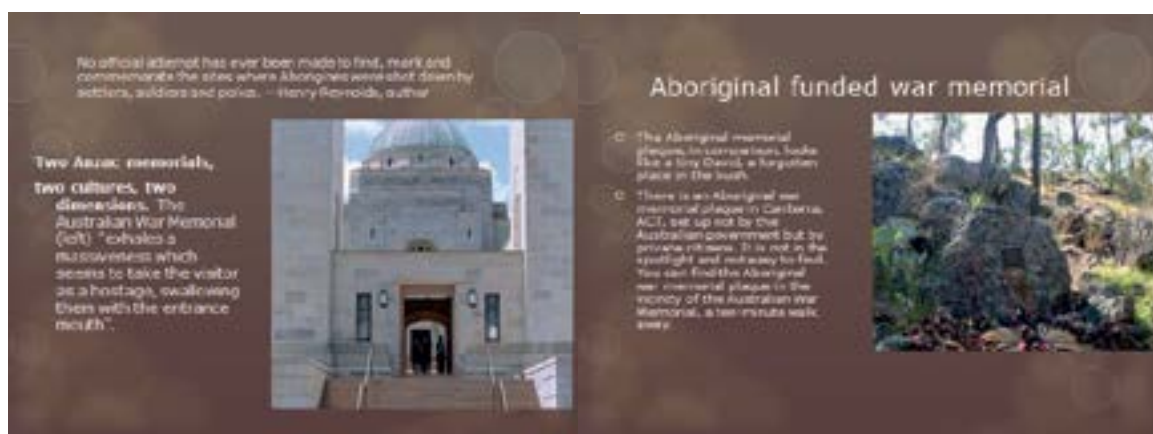


Figure 30: Two Anzac Memorials: Two Cultures, Two Dimensions

When Aboriginal people returned from war they faced many challenges, some even many years after they had returned:

- No recognition for what they had achieved;
- Excluded from RSLs;
- Back to the mission;
- Excluded from RSLs.
- Back to the mission.
- The children were taken away;
- Their pay was withheld from their families;
- Unable to march with their comrades on Anzac Day or join with them in after-march events;
- No access to veterans' benefits;
- Unmarked graves; and

- War trauma.

In consultation for this assessment, Senior Elders stated that Aboriginal people returning to the district after the wars were not entitled to land in the area while non-Aboriginal returned soldiers gained land and economic benefits.

The Senior Elders referred to the town of Spring Ridge citing that it grew in both population and prosperity after the Second World War as returned soldiers moved to Spring Ridge to take up Soldier Settlement blocks.

The RAPs expressed frustration that land was denied to their families to share these benefits even though their families had also fought in the wars. These blocks were around 1,000 acres in size and were used for farming and grazing.

The RAPS identified this as another example of denial to Country and the inability to access Country and economic parity.

The years following WWII, full employment was the aim of successive governments and population growth, the spread of settlement, and the demand for Australian resources meant that there was more work available than there had ever been.

Changes to Aboriginal communities at this time varied from location to location, but often involved:

- A partial movement away from underemployment in seasonal and casual work (though many remained on pastoral stations especially during the wool boom when wool was ‘a pound for pound’);
- Aboriginal involvement in major infrastructure projects (such as dams, roads and railways); and
- The end of many of the old missions and reserves (which had been in decline for some time) which contrasted with the creation of new Aboriginal settlement/housing areas (some of which grew out of the depression camps of the 1930s).

One of the major new employers of the Aboriginal people in post-war NSW was the Railways and Main Roads departments who required a large workforce of unskilled to semi-skilled labourers. In the Hunter Valley, work on the rail network in particular drew many Aboriginal people into locations such as Scone, Aberdeen and Muswellbrook where tent cities were established along the railway lines and Aborigines works as labourers and fettlers.

Senior Elders shared their experiences and hardships and the memory of their parents and grandparents who experienced grief, loss, hardships, discrimination, denial of lands, removal of children and dislocation.

Senior Elders spoke of working on the land, working on the railways and finding seasonal work.

Some RAPs spoke of the work in Newcastle building railway lines.

Aboriginal servicemen who had returned from World War I were also not eligible for soldier settler land grants (Marr 1997). After the War, employment on stations ceased for many Aborigines. Soldiers returned *en masse*, aided by the *Returned Soldiers and Sailors Employment Act* (1919) and they needed jobs.

Soon after, Australia descended into worldwide economic depression when the independence of Aborigines was further diminished as whites and Aborigines alike struggled to find employment. It was during this time that a new wave of fringe camps and shantytowns were established and became home to both European and Aboriginal itinerants during the 1930s and 1940s.

The Senior Elders of the community, who participated in the consultation program, shared their experiences and knowledge of the hardship in the Gunnedah area at the time. Living conditions were tough and Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people chased work wherever it was available.

Locations such as Top, Middle and Bottom camps at Moree were examples of such places where underemployed Aborigines gathered and created living places that were an alternative to (and maintained some distance from) the official Board reserves (Heritage Concepts Pty Ltd 2007a: 58)

Elders also identified Pensioners Hill Gunnedah and the riverbanks of the Mooki River as areas where living places were created.

5.3.29 1940-2012 – A Period of Political, Cultural and Social Change

Over the past 70 years there has been significant political, cultural and social change in Australia, including the following:

- 1940: amendments to the NSW Aborigines protection legislation results in the replacement of the Aborigines Protection Board with the NSW Aborigines Welfare Board. Responsibility for Aboriginal education is transferred to the Department for Education, which takes control of reserve buildings and starts to provide trained teachers. In the 1940s most federal social security benefits are extended to Aboriginal people;

- 1943: in NSW, an Exemption Certificate is introduced, exempting certain Aboriginal people from restrictive legislation and entitling them to vote, drink alcohol and move freely but prohibiting them from consorting with others who are not exempt;
- 1946: Aboriginal children need a medical certificate to attend public schools;
- 1948: the Commonwealth Citizenship and Nationality Act for the first time makes all Australians, including all Aboriginal people, Australian citizens. But at state level they still suffer legal discrimination;
- 1949: Aboriginal people are given the right to enrol and vote at federal elections provided they are entitled to enrol for state elections or have served in the armed forces;
- The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide is ratified by Australia. It comes into force in 1951;
- Veto is removed in 1960;
- 1951: the federal government convenes the Australian Conference for Native Welfare, with all states and territories represented except Victoria and Tasmania, which claim to have no Aboriginal 'problem'. The conference officially adopts a policy of 'assimilation' for Aboriginal people; and

'Assimilation means, in practical terms, that it is expected that all persons of Aboriginal birth or mixed blood in Australia will live like white Australians do.'

- 1961: at the Native Welfare Conference ministers agree to strategies to assist assimilation of Aboriginal people. These include the removal of discriminatory legislation and restrictive practices, the incorporation of Aboriginal people into the economy through welfare measures and education and training and the education of non-Aboriginal Australians about Aboriginal culture and history. After the conference, all states and territories amend their legislation.

5.3.30 Discrimination and Exclusion from Breeza Public School

Although there were major reforms in Australia, in regional areas the flow on effect of societal change and abolition of discrimination was much slower. An example of this includes the Breeza Public School and community racism.

Alienation was further evidenced in 1966, when Aboriginal children were excluded from Breeza Public School, with the teachers' support. Refer extract:

"Parents of the excluded Aboriginal children petitioned the Minister for Education wanting to know why their children were excluded. The Minister for Education refused them entry; so Aboriginal parents had little choice but to move to other areas to get access to education for their children" (Aboriginal Education Board of Studies NSW).

Throughout the 20th century Aboriginal people – whose wages and children had been stolen - increasingly demanded to be heard and secure rights.

At the end of the nineteenth century, Aboriginal people worked in the European economy and sought land in order to win it in the European way however by remaining distinctly Aboriginal.

In 1900 most Aboriginal families were self-supporting, gaining a living from similar combinations of rural occupations.

The Aborigines Act of 1969 abolished the NSW Aborigines Welfare Board and Aboriginal children then became wards of the State. The Welfare Board's functions were transferred to the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare (Sydney).

5.3.31 Birth of Activism and the ‘Political Movement’

Since first white settlement and the establishment of the colony there has been Aboriginal protest at the injustices perpetrated by non-Aboriginal people and the loss of Aboriginal land, rights and lifestyles. This protest was manifest in the physical conflicts of the 19th century, as well as mission walk offs and limited individual or community campaigns in the early 20th century.

The second half of the 20th century was a period of significant change in Australia. Economic, industrial and social change swept the Country and was felt by Aboriginal and white Australians alike and lead to significant alterations to the fabric of Aboriginal society.

Relative to colonisation, it is only recently that governments have acted on that duty to provide Aboriginal Australians with a legal framework to address the fundamental aspects of social exclusion affecting them. Over the past 50 years a series of laws and judgments have played a central role in both recognising the existence of Aboriginal people before colonisation, and asserting their rights of participation and ownership (Walker 2002). Examples include:

- The 1967 Constitutional Referendum granting the Commonwealth concurrent power to make laws for Aboriginal people wherever they lived, as well as to allow Aboriginal people to be included in the national census;
- The Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 which recognised Aboriginal people in the Northern Territory have rights to land based on their traditional occupation;
- The 1992 Mabo judgment in which the High Court recognised that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people’s occupation of and ‘native title’ to their land survived the Crown’s annexation of Australia in 1788; and
- The 1996 Wik Case which determined that the granting of a pastoral lease did not necessarily extinguish all native title rights and interests that might otherwise exist (Reynolds 1998; Zubrick et al. 2005).

5.3.32 Pastoral Decline

The rural industry had been a mainstay of Aboriginal employment for most of the 20th century - albeit seasonal, casual, and poorly paid if at all. There commenced a general decline in the industry that affected Aboriginal employment and was exacerbated by a number of other factors including but not limited to:

- Aboriginal wage rights claims in the 1960s (station owners were not prepared to, or couldn’t afford to, pay Aboriginal workers real wages);
- The increased mechanisation of rural industry (including the wider use of trucks, motor bikes, cars and even light aircraft and helicopters) negated the need for horse riding stockmen; and
- Increased urbanisation of the general population (including the Aboriginal population). People, particularly the young, were increasingly reluctant to live on the land and were moving towards the major cities.

As a consequence, many Aboriginal farm workers left the land for work in regional and city centres and the urbanisation of many formally rural or regional families commenced.

It is noted however, that many of the RAPs involved in this assessment remain and continue to live in traditional homelands and continue intra and inter travel.

5.3.33 Generational Legacy of Social Exclusion

It is difficult to discuss the history of the post contact reality in Australia without discussing the stress this has and continues to cause many Aboriginal people. Stress is defined as 'environmental circumstances or conditions that threaten, challenge, exceed or harm the psychological or biological capacities of the individual' (Grant 2003:448).

Social exclusion is a powerful disrupter of the development of social capacities in both children and adults because it restricts access to opportunities and choices to participate socially, economically and civically. Social exclusion operates across all levels from system-wide neglect through to interpersonal interactions.

Zubrick et al. (2005) show how social exclusion can take many forms ranging from racism and vilification to bullying and more subtle experiences that entail refusals of friendship and non-recognition, all of which constrain wellbeing. These actions also span multiple settings and occur at home, at school, in the workplace, and in day-to-day social exchanges and transactions. Such experiences have the potential to establish reciprocal patterns of socialisation that weaken individual capacities, disrupt social cohesion and alienate groups.

As previously stated, the impacts on Aboriginal men, women and children, their social, cultural, political, societal order and land and resource caused by the settlement and colonisation of Australia have been profound, sustained over a long period and in many aspects unresolved.

Empirical studies confirm that grief and loss was the largest single factor to impact on the wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Unresolved grief and loss and trauma include:

- Access to Country land rights and opportunity to continue or regenerate cultural practices;
- Child removals and unresolved trauma;
- Cultural dislocation and identity issues;
- Violence;
- Social exclusion;
- Racism; and
- Social inequality.

5.3.34 Cultural Intensification

Since the 1970s, there has been a continuous period of what has been described as ‘cultural intensification’ in NSW Aboriginal communities, resulting from the renewed interest in Aboriginality and Aboriginal heritage and has lead Aboriginal people across the State to re-establish cultural links with kin and places of cultural significance. This process has been enabled and propelled by the reformation of Aboriginal Affairs in the 1970s, the Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW) and the establishment of Aboriginal Land Councils and Native Title Claimant groups. The process has been further advanced through the works of individuals within Aboriginal communities who have sought to reinvigorate and promote Aboriginal culture. The changing government policies towards Aboriginal people over time are summarised in **Figure 31**.

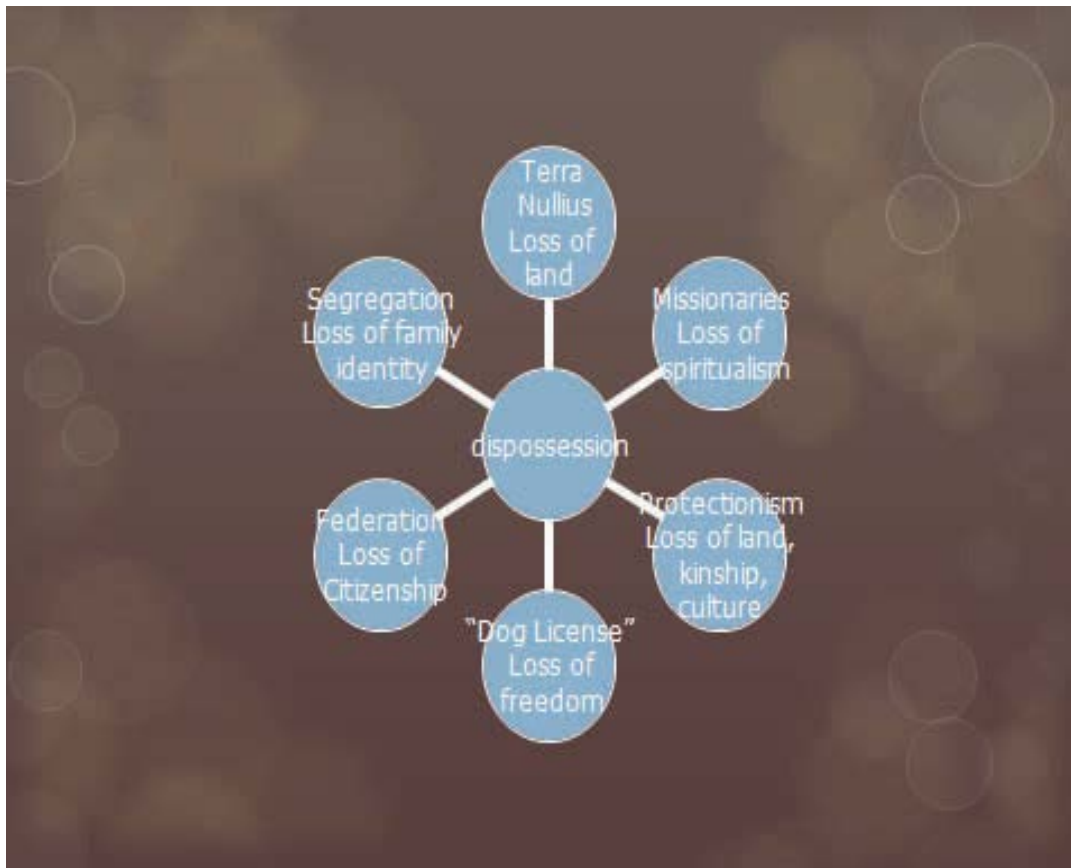


Figure 31: Changing Government Policies Towards Aboriginal People Over Time

Source: Changing Government policies towards Aboriginal people over time (Graham 2012)

5.3.35 NSW Land Rights Act 1983

The NSW Land Rights Act 1983 was another important milestone. The dispossession of Aboriginal people from their land is acknowledged in the Act’s preamble, which states:

Land in the State of New South Wales was traditionally owned and occupied by Aborigines:

Land is of spiritual, social, cultural and economic importance to Aborigines;

It is fitting to acknowledge the importance which land has for Aborigines and the need for Aborigines of land:

It is accepted that as a result of past government decisions the amount of land set aside for Aborigines has been progressively reduced without compensation.

In relation to the past administration of Aboriginal affairs, Aboriginal people have continuously resisted the imposition of much of this government legislation.

The official records reflect this opposition and contain letters written by Aboriginal people seeking to recover their land, to receive the right to vote, to have their children returned, to receive citizenship rights and so on (Sydney 2010).

5.3.36 Local Aboriginal Land Councils

In modern times, the Aboriginal cultural landscape of NSW was also divided in 119 Local Aboriginal Land Council areas, under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*; with the aim of providing the elected representatives for Aboriginal people in NSW. The Project area of this assessment is located within the Walhallow LALC boundary (refer to **Figure 32**). The Red Chief and Nungaroo LALCs also have asserted interest in the Project, and registered an interest based on community connection and attachment to the region.

The Walhallow, Red Chief and Nungaroo LALCs are part of the larger strategic alliance of 14 LALCs in northern NSW, also including: Amaroo; Anaiwan; Armidale; Ashford; Coonabarabran; Dorrigo Plateau; Glen Innes; Guyra; Moombahlene; Tamworth; and Wanaruah LALCs. This strategic alliance was formed with the overarching goal of securing and promoting, through political, social, cultural and economic unity, the wellbeing of current and future generations of Aboriginal People within the region. The alliance is anchored in cooperative, culturally appropriate governance (Northern Region Local Aboriginal Land Councils 2011).

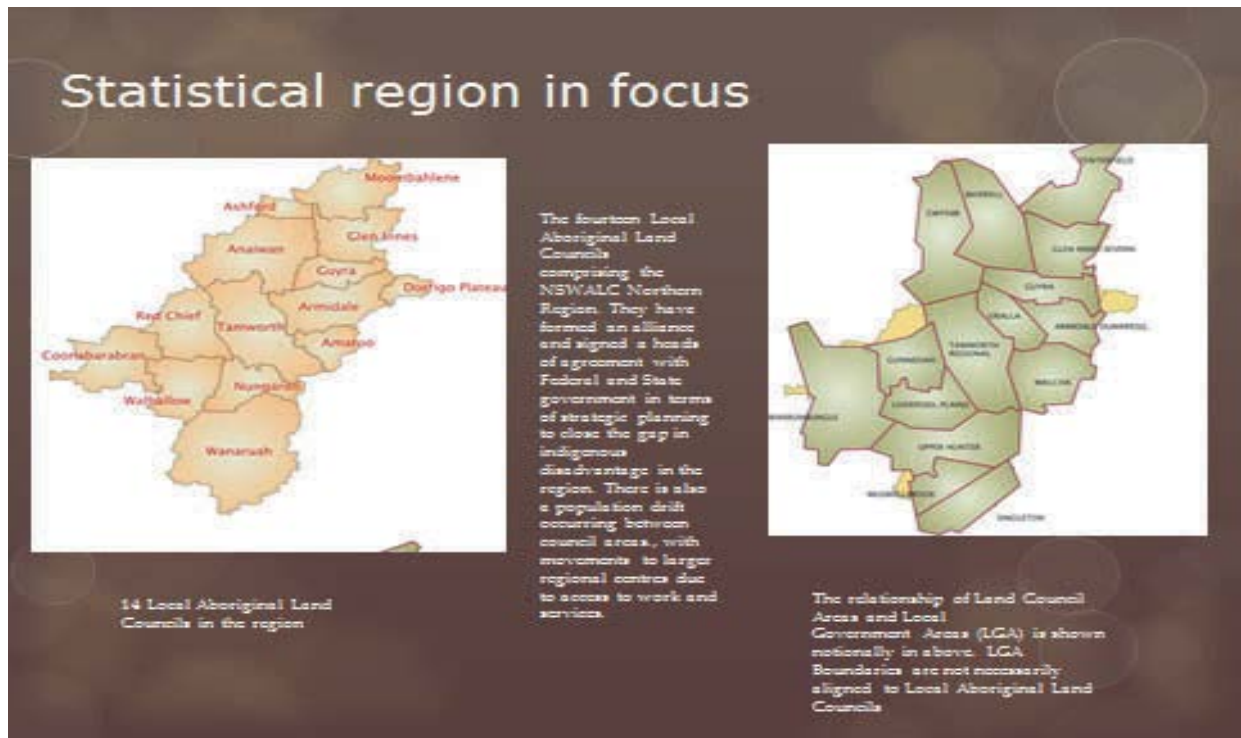


Figure 32: Map of Northern Region LALCs

Source: New South Wales Northern Region Local Aboriginal Land Council
Shaking Hands Together – Regional Economic Development Strategy and Implementation Plan 2011

5.3.37 The Past 10 Years: A Momentum of Change

The past ten years has seen significant political, cultural and human rights changes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. There are also significant policy shifts and a progressive movement towards reparation, reconciliation and closing of the gap actions. Land rights, connection to Country and a share in economic, political, cultural, environmental and social advantages are yet to be fully realised. Unresolved Colonial grief, loss and trauma and continuing disadvantages present a number of confronting challenges for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island people, governments at all levels, non-government organisations and corporations and more broadly the non-Indigenous community as a whole.

5.3.38 Close the Gap Initiatives

In recent years there has been an unprecedented investment by Federal and State Governments to try and close the gap in disadvantage between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. Strategies seek to address mental health, unresolved social and psychological impacts of generational disadvantage and discrimination.

The role of the business sector in partnership with the Australian Government is identified as a significant foundation strategy to the 'close the gap' initiatives success. A commitment and call for partnerships between governments and corporations and local communities is identified as important and the future way of doing business in Australia.

5.5 The Archaeological Footprint

All archaeological sites within the Project area are of cultural significance to Aboriginal people, as identified by RAPs involved in this assessment. All archaeological sites within the Project area are also of scientific significance, being a finite and irreplaceable resource, and often being the only source of information on Australia's prehistoric past. Past archaeological assessments of the broader region have been limited, but a 1968 survey of the Quirindi area by the Quirindi and District Historical Society found that (cited in Carter 1974:18-19):

"Campsites marked by a surface scatter of stone tools and flakes were found in the vicinity of Mooki River, and many stone axes have been recovered over the years. The stone in the axes has been recognised as coming from a wide area, including that of the large stone quarry site at Moree Creek, north of Tamworth. Much of the sandstone formation in the ridges near the Mooki River is suitable for grinding axes, and the Aborigines have been highly selected in choosing the harder type of fine sandstone for the purpose.

Sharpening grooves have been found where suitable sandstone occurs along the Mooki River and on adjacent ridges. It is usual to find as many as ten grooves on one stone, and one stone showed no less than 53 grooves. In one case, where the river had changed its course, grooved sandstone was found many feet below the surface.

Numerous stone tools have also been recovered, and indicate the knowledge and ability of Aborigines in handling stone to make tools. The delicate "Bondi" points show fine workmanship.

From information handed down, it appears that a grave has been located, in which an Aborigine was buried in an upright, sitting position. There was nearby, a carved tree similar to those often carved by the Aborigines to mark burial sites, which was unfortunately burned down in a bushfire.

The ridges provided excellent camping sites, being well drained and timbered. Nardoo, a native plant growing extensively on the plains, produced a seed which was ground into flour and was used to make a type of bread. Some stones used for grinding have been found on campsites."

AECOM (2012) has conducted a technical archaeological assessment for the Shenhua Watermark Project, to build an understanding of the known archaeological sites and features within the Project area, and the likely extent of unrecorded archaeological sites and features; and their importance in revealing information about the Aboriginal history of the Project area in a local and regional context. As part of this assessment, 31 days of archaeological survey was undertaken, this inspected a total of 1,232 hectares of the Project area, or 12.9% of the total 9,500 hectare Project area. When factoring in ground surface visibility conditions at the time of survey that would have allowed surface archaeological features to be observed, AECOM provided a revised effective survey coverage level of 101.4 hectares of land or 1.1% of the total Project area.

5.4.1 Known Archaeological Sites

Prior to the archaeological survey of the Project area, AECOM undertook two searches of the OEH Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) archaeological sites database to identify archaeological sites previously recorded in the vicinity of the Project area. This found that 99 Aboriginal sites had previously been recorded within a 1600km² area centred on the Project area, which include 50 scarred trees, 19 grinding groove sites, 17 artefact scatters (two of which have been assessed by AECOM as natural stone occurrences), seven isolated finds, and one each of the following site types: artefact scatter/scarred tree, grinding groove/stone arrangement, rock engraving, burial, burial/ceremonial site and burial/stone arrangement. Although this is a relatively low number of known sites, AECOM (2012) considered it to reflect the generally low level of archaeological survey and assessment undertaken in the Watermark-Breeza area, with previous consultancy-based work concentrated in areas to the north of Gunnedah.

Of these previously recorded sites, four are located within the Project area, being four previously recorded artefact scatters. An additional 51 new Aboriginal archaeological sites were identified during the Project's archaeological survey, bringing total known sites within the Project area to 54, consisting of 21 artefact scatters, 23 isolated finds, seven potential Aboriginal scarred trees and three grinding groove sites. An additional scarred tree is located 70 metres beyond the Project area boundary. All known sites within the Project area are listed in **Table 15** below.

Table 15
Known Aboriginal Archaeological Sites

AHIMS ID	Site Name	MGA E	MGA N	Site Type
29-1-0154	Bacon Hill 1	246971	6537159	Artefact Scatter
29-1-0156	Bacon Hill 3	245993	6538195	Artefact Scatter
29-1-0159	The Wilgas 1	251517	6541051	Artefact Scatter
29-1-0158	Tudgleys Hill 1	250638	6540077	Artefact Scatter
	WM-AS1-11	256859	6536525	Artefact Scatter
	WM-AS2-11	249752	6538102	Artefact Scatter
	WM-AS3-11	250817	6541132	Artefact Scatter
	WM-AS4-11	251011	6540853	Artefact Scatter
	WM-AS5-11	248403	6539344	Artefact Scatter
	WM-AS6-11	250349	6538686	Artefact Scatter
	WM-AS7-11	251823	6539447	Artefact Scatter
	WM-AS8-11	252559	6538098	Artefact Scatter
	WM-AS9-11	246353	6540893	Artefact Scatter
	WM-AS10-11	245987	6535638	Artefact Scatter
	WM-AS11-11	248554	6543437	Artefact Scatter
	WM-AS12-11	240919	6542229	Artefact Scatter
	WM-AS13-11	243766	6544874	Artefact Scatter
	WM-AS14-11	243800	6543896	Artefact Scatter
	WM-AS15-11	246891	6543204	Artefact Scatter
	WM-AS16-11	245053	6536937	Artefact Scatter
	WM-AS17-12	251307	6542612	Artefact Scatter

AHIMS ID	Site Name	MGA E	MGA N	Site Type
	WM-GG1-11	243723	6540630	Grinding Groove
	WM-GG2-11	249376	6541372	Grinding Groove
	WM-GG3-12	251721	6540020	Grinding Groove
	WM-IF1-11	253690	6539199	Isolated Find
	WM-IF2-11	249976	6541792	Isolated Find
	WM-IF3-11	250177	6537945	Isolated Find
	WM-IF4-11	248916	6539590	Isolated Find
	WM-IF5-11	251746	6539560	Isolated Find
	WM-IF6-11	252304	6542845	Isolated Find
	WM-IF7-11	251191	6542108	Isolated Find
	WM-IF8-11	252654	6538154	Isolated Find
	WM-IF9-11	252425	6538061	Isolated Find
	WM-IF10-11	251509	6537848	Isolated Find
	WM-IF11-11	250928	6537956	Isolated Find
	WM-IF12-11	248229	6538576	Isolated find
	WM-IF13-11	245488	6539856	Isolated Find
	WM-IF14-11	246623	6541043	Isolated Find
	WM-IF15-11	246591	6540937	Isolated Find
	WM-IF16-11	243843	6540580	Isolated Find
	WM-IF17-11	243822	6540693	Isolated Find
	WM-IF18-11	248953	6541212	Isolated Find
	WM-IF19-11	240905	6542669	Isolated Find
	WM-IF20-11	247891	6542332	Isolated Find
	WM-IF21-11	250018	6543563	Isolated Find
	WM-IF22-12	246662	6540929	Isolated Find
	WM-IF23-12	251307	6542767	Isolated Find
	WM-ST1-11	255931	6537381	Scarred Tree
	WM-ST2-11	256882	6536604	Scarred Tree
	WM-ST3-11	247829	6538553	Scarred Tree
	WM-ST4-11	252771	6538179	Scarred Tree
	WM-ST5-11	247685	6542715	Scarred Tree
	WM-ST6-11	246990	6543787	Scarred Tree
	WM-ST7-11	246732	6541087	Scarred Tree
	WM-ST8-11	246683	6541177	Scarred Tree

Detailed information on all known archaeological sites is contained within AECOM (2012: Appendix 3), and the following include a summary of key observations sourced from AECOM (2012):

- artefact scatters range in numbers from 2 to 358, but most sites contain less than 10 artefacts;
- The largest scatters were found in association with Watermark Gully, the Mooki River and Native Dog Gully, suggesting that the reliability of water was a major influence on camping locations;

- In total, 675 artefacts were recorded, with artefacts including flakes (486), angular shatter (45), cores (36), retouched flakes (17), redirecting flakes (16), scrapers (11), backed artefacts (7), hatchet heads (6), hatchet reworking flakes (2) and tula 'slug' (1).;
- Chert/tuff is the dominant stone used, with 397 of the 675 artefacts manufactured using chert; followed by quartz (148), 'other' (83), quartzite (34), chalcedony (4), petrified wood (2), greywacke (2), basalt (1), hornfels (1), cherty argillite (1) and andesite (1).;
- Six hatchet-heads were found, four of which had ground-edges. Some of these hatchets may have come from considerable distances;
- Surface deposits of loose pebble/cobble conglomerate are widely and abundantly distributed across the Project area and represent a near-inexhaustible supply of stone suitable for stone tool manufacture;
- A total of 14 scar-bearing trees were noted during survey as requiring further assessment to determine whether scars were cultural or natural. Following assessment by an arborist, AECOM identified that eight trees are potential Aboriginal scarred trees and the remaining six are natural or the result of historic European activity. All potential scarred trees are mature native trees (White Box, Bimble Box, Blakleys Red Gum) and four of the trees contain axe marks, three of which can confidently be identified as metal axe marks.
- Three previously unknown grinding groove sites were recorded during survey. These include one site associated with a drainage line, and two sites located in higher landform areas (one on the northwestern edge of Mount Watermark, and another on an upper slope 130 metres from a drainage line). All three are described below:
 - WM-GG1-11, which is a large site containing two clusters of grooves on exposed sandstone bedrock and blocks, both associated with ephemeral drainage lines. Approximately 60 grooves have been recorded at this site to date, and it is noted that other grooves may exist at the site;
 - WM-GG2-11, which is a single isolated groove recorded on a block of exposed sandstone bedrock on the northwestern edge of Mount Watermark, approximately 15 to 20 m east of the mountain's western cliff face. This location provides panoramic views of land to the west and northwest of the site; and
 - WM-GG3-11, which contains approximately 20 grooves clustered on an exposed bench of sandstone bedrock, located approximately 130 metres from a drainage line. This site is located in an upper hillslope context.

The AECOM assessment has also included a geomorphological assessment of key sites and areas to determine the landscape context of selected sites, and in particular to determine the extent to which archaeological materials, if present, might be preserved beneath the land surface. These works were undertaken as preservation, visibility and exposure of archaeology is largely related to a landscape's geomorphic setting. Refer to AECOM (2012) for additional detail.

Further assessment to understand key archaeological sites also included a geotechnical investigation by Strata Control Technology (SCT) that aimed to further understand the physical structure of two grinding groove complexes, WM-GG1-11 and WM-GG3-12 to inform

management options for the Project. Refer to SCT (2012) for additional detail, which forms a technical appendix of the AECOM report.

The following photos have been sourced from AECOM (2012) to illustrate the range of archaeological sites and features recorded within the Project area.



Photo: Conglomerate bands visible in sandstone cliff face, which could have provided a source of pebbles and cobbles for tool manufacture



Photo: Possible andesitic greywacke from “Daruka” Axe Quarry, north of Tamworth.



Photo: View across artefact scatter (WM-AS1-11), with scarred tree (WM-ST2-11) located left of vehicle



Photo: Edge-ground hatchet-heads recorded at WM-AS1-11



Photo: View over artefact scatter WM-AS1-11, the largest site recorded within the Project area



Photo: Possible 'possum hole', WM-ST2-11



Photo: Bark slab removal scar, WM-ST4-11



Photo: Grinding groove site WM-GG1-11, view across site



Photo: Grinding groove site WM-GG1-11: close-up of grooves in southern group



Photo: Grinding groove site WM-GG2-11, view west-southwest.



Photo: Grinding groove site WM-GG2-11, isolated grinding groove.



Photo: Grinding groove site WM-GG3-11, facing northeast.



Photo: Grinding groove site WM-GG3-11, close-up of main cluster of grooves

Following archaeological survey, AECOM has been conducting ongoing technical assessment works to further understand the archaeological sites recorded within the Project area. Refer to AECOM (2012) for a detailed understanding of Aboriginal archaeological sites, features and potential deposits within the Project area in addition to the geomorphological and geotechnical reports prepared by Macquarie University and SCT Operations, respectively.

AECOM (2012) also report that an arborist assessment of potential Aboriginal scarred trees was conducted by Australian Tree Consultants (ATC), who inspected 12 potential scarred trees and found that six of these are likely to be Aboriginal scarred trees while scarring on the remaining six is not likely to be Aboriginal cultural in origin. On this basis, the AECOM (2012) report only provides an assessment of the six scarred trees determined by ATC to be of likely Aboriginal origin.

However, during review of the draft reports, Aboriginal registrants identified significant concerns about both the process and outcomes of the ATC assessment, in which trees were assessed and excluded from further assessment without Aboriginal registrant involvement. In respect of Aboriginal registrant input on the need for continuing assessment (refer to correspondence in Addendums 2 and 3), management protocols are presented in **Section 7** for the ongoing assessment of the remaining six scar bearing trees, which are listed in **Table 16** and illustrated on **Figure 34**.

Table 16:
Potential Aboriginal Scarred Trees

Scarred Number	Tree	Field	Location	
			MGA (E)	MGA (N)
	Scar tree bearing 1		247586	6542834
	Scar tree bearing 2		249634	6541148
	Scar tree bearing 3		249123	6538780
	Scar tree bearing 4		252676	6538049
	Scar tree bearing 5		255676	6538049
	Scar tree bearing 6		255933	6537369

The need for continued assessment of two known artefact scatters has also been identified by AECOM (2012), who report that no cultural materials were identified during the 2011 inspections of Bacon Hill 2 (AHIMS #29-1-0155) and Clovenden 1 (AHIMS #29-1-0157), with both sites being reassessed by AECOM archaeologists as natural stone deposits instead of cultural archaeological sites. During review of the Project's cultural heritage reports, Aboriginal registrants identified concern over the reassessment of both sites; stating:

That Aboriginal people will determine is a site is cultural and culturally significant and until such times as we (RAPs) have reassessed the sites their details should not be modified. The RAPs also stated that this recommendation needs to be captured in both the ACHVA report and Archaeological reports

AECOM's (2012) findings that a number of artefact scatters and isolated finds indicate further archaeological materials in subsurface deposits support RAP statements that there is a possibility that intact Aboriginal cultural sites, artefacts or materials remain in the Project area – particularly in surveyed areas of poor visibility, and in areas not yet surveyed (Refer Addendum 2).

Through ongoing discussion with RAPs, AECOM (2012) has revised the management strategy to include ongoing assessment of the site as part of the surface artefact collection program, as both sites are within the Project's disturbance footprint and are to be salvaged (refer to Section 7).

5.4.2 Understanding of Potential Archaeological Sites and Features

AECOM (2012) also consider the potential archaeological resource of the Project area, considering as yet unrecorded archaeological sites and features in areas not inspected during the 2011 survey, and also considering the as yet unrecorded archaeological sites and features obscured by ground surface visibility in area surveyed in 2011.

AECOM (2012) found that the known sites of the Project area are widely distributed across all landforms, attesting to extensive Aboriginal activity in the past. However, AECOM also found that the archaeological record also reflects an emphasis of occupation on higher order watercourses and associated flats and lower slopes, suggesting an occupational focus in those areas that provide a semi-permanent or permanent supply of water.

Importantly, AECOM also found that recorded artefacts are likely to represent only a fraction of the total stone artefact resource present within the Project area, with most artefacts currently obscured by vegetation and/or soil. This combined with the low level of visibility observed during the 2011 archaeological survey – and the coverage of the 2011 survey, estimated by AECOM to be 12.9% of the Project area – suggests that the Project area will contain a substantial body of as yet unrecorded archaeological objects and features.

AECOM (2012) also found that a number of artefact scatters and isolated finds indicated further archaeological materials in subsurface deposits, which is supported by RAP statements that there is a possibility that intact Aboriginal cultural sites, artefacts or materials remain in the Project area – particularly in surveyed areas of poor visibility, and in areas not yet surveyed (Refer Addendum 2).

In assessing the archaeological potential of the Project area, AECOM delineated the entire area into three categories:

- Areas with nil archaeological sensitivity, being land with no potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) due to past ground disturbance(s), on the basis of being grossly disturbed by modern and/or historic European land use practices;
- Areas with low archaeological sensitivity, being land where archaeological deposits may be present, but relative to areas of high potential, these areas would have lower artefact counts, densities and general richness of assemblages. AECOM has assessed that the majority of the Project area is of low archaeological sensitivity, which have been defined as more than 200 metres from a watercourse, and moderately to steeply inclined terrain; and
- Areas with high archaeological sensitivity, being land where archaeological deposits may be present, but, higher artefact counts, densities and assemblage richness values are expected. Integrity of deposit(s) will be dependent on the nature of localised land disturbances. AECOM has assessed that areas of high archaeological sensitivity are areas that are level to gently inclined (<10% in gradient, that are within 200 m of a mapped watercourse and that have not been grossly disturbed.

Full details of the archaeological survey and assessment of the Project area are contained within AECOM (2012).

6 Assessment of Cultural Significance

“In the Burra Charter cultural significance means “aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.” Cultural significance is a concept which helps in estimating the value of places. The places that are likely to be of significance are those which help an understanding of the past or enrich the present, and which will be of value to future generations” (Australia ICOMOS 1999).

“While archaeologists, in a sense, are the experts on pre-contact Aboriginal heritage places, the primary expertise on post-contact heritage places resides with Aboriginal people themselves. These places are meaningless without the memories and feelings Aboriginal people have of and for them, and without the still mostly unwritten histories of the post-1788 period that Aboriginal families and communities have kept alive” (Byrne et al 2003).

The following sections provides an overview of the collective social, historic, scientific and aesthetic values of the Project area, drawn from analysis of the values identified by participating RAPs and from analysis of the historical and archaeological research conducted for this report.

As discussed in the ACHVA Summary, the assessment of cultural values presented in this report is limited by a number of factors, specifically:

- The understanding of social/cultural, historical and aesthetic values of the Project area is informed by the input provided by RAPs during field surveys, workshops, individual consultations and meetings, and the input of the Senior Elders and Elders group sessions. It therefore does not capture the views of all RAPs on the cultural values of the Project area consultation;
- The understanding of historical values of the Project area is informed by historical research, although available literature is limited on some aspects of the history of the region, such as: evolution of pastoral life and Liverpool Plains and Gunnedah region; the last 194 years of Aboriginal dispossession of lands; societal and resources impacts following European contact; settlement patterns; history of the impacts of European intensification; and a holistic understanding of the Aboriginal history of the region provided by a cultural mapping assessment; and
- The scientific significance assessment within this section has been provided by AECOM (2012), who provided an extract for inclusion in this document. The ranking of site significance is therefore presented without associated detail to inform and justify the assessment, which is contained within AECOM (2012) only.

6.1 Social/Cultural Values

“Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group”(Australia ICOMOS 1999).

“Social or cultural value refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them. Social or cultural value can only be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people” (OEH 2011).

Through consultation with RAPs involved in the Project’s Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment process, the following range of social and cultural values and attachments to the area were identified Project area including:

- The area is part of traditional homelands (Country) of some RAPs, and as such retains immeasurable cultural values;
- Senior Elders and Elders strongly identify connection to Country, cultural practices and memories relating to the area and as such retains immeasurable cultural values;
- A Senior Elder women identified an area of high cultural sensitivity requiring cultural protocol and Elder decision making regarding entry to, movement from and within the area (Refer to non-disclosed Addendum 6);
- Some RAPs identify continuing use of the cultural landscape, including the pastoral lands within the Project area; for continued hunting and gathering of medicinal plants and vegetation for bush tucker purposes and gathering of materials for cultural arts;
- Some RAPs identify the interaction between connections to Country and cultural identity as highly important. The traces of the past and their memories contribute to maintaining distinctive Gomeroi and other Aboriginal people’s culture and spirituality and cultural interaction with the landscape;
- Some RAPs identify the area – particularly the banks of the Mooki River and Watermark Gully and Goran Lake as a traditional camping areas used by Gomeroi people and as such retains immeasurable cultural values;
- Important contributions of Aboriginal people as active agents to the environmental transformation of the cultural landscape are evident in the landscape and were shared by RAPs, i.e., pre-colonial pastoralists, frontier pastoralism and contemporary intercultural society and itinerant/seasonal labour;
- Some RAPs identify their community’s/family’s and own significant contribution of the frontier pastoral economy and contemporary pastoral landscape. This is evident in the landscape and heritage of the area through heritage features such as Aboriginal quarters, shearing and cattle shed areas; pre Depression, Depression and post-Depression temporary and permanent dwellings and fringe camps;

- Some RAPs stated that pastoralism provided opportunity for communities to retain cultural practices and ceremony and as such the landscape holds social, cultural and historic values;
- The broader region has a history of continued camping and social importance; and connection; while also having a number of relationships to dispossession and violence (including against women children and families) and as such retains immeasurable historic, social and cultural values requiring reconciliation healing and heritage recording;
- The general region has a history of Kamilaroi resistance and organised frontier warfare and as such holds significant cultural significance and shared Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural and historic significance;
- The general region has a history of violence (particularly against women) and genocide against Aboriginal people and as such retains immeasurable historic, social and cultural values requiring acknowledgement, reconciliation and healing;
- Some RAPs who reside or identify attachment to Breeza identify strong attachment to Country and shared continued cultural practice;
- The RAPs believe that there is a possibility that intact Aboriginal cultural sites, artefacts or materials of cultural value remain in the Project area (particularly in the areas where there was poor visibility of the proposed disturbance footprint);
- Despite colonial pastoralism and Aboriginal dispossession of lands, RAPs identified areas of significance where there are tangible and intangible cultural values which have survived significance impacts to the landscape and as such are of important historic, cultural, economic spiritual and societal importance as they relate specifically to the unique and distinctive culture of Gomeroi (also identified as Kamilaroi) peoples;
- Archival and archaeological and heritage assessment also provides tangible evidence of the continued and enduring cultural connection to the Watermark area by Aboriginal people (including Aboriginal people with Traditional, historic and contemporary attachments to the area i.e. Connection to Country and Connection to Community);
- The RAPs reported that water sources, flora and fauna in the Project area are culturally, socially and economically important to the Aboriginal peoples' in traditional and contemporary times, as fishing, hunting and gathering grounds (Mooki River, Namoi River and Lake Goran particularly). The Watermark environment contained a plethora of birds, koala, goanna, kangaroo, echidna (described as porcupine by RAPs) wombats, fish, yabbies, eels, and terrestrial mammals and plant foods and medicinal and cultural resources; its location to the post contact Breeza State Forest is also identified as important by RAPs;
- Trees not only provided useful materials, they were also arboreal larders. Tree climbing allowed Aboriginal people to access a variety of tree-borne foodstuffs including wild honey, possums, flying foxes koalas and bird eggs.
- Some RAPs reported that they have continued to visit the area (through pastoralist agreement, labour arrangements or via 'jumping the fence') for cultural resource gathering

or for hunting' and reflect on Shenhua Watermark in contemporary times and that they maintain an active interest in the region and the Project area;

- Any major impact on the grinding grooves is likely to be strongly resisted by the RAPs; and. RAPs recommended ongoing consultation is recommended in relation to these areas identified as important to the registered Aboriginal parties.
- The hills and mountains within the Project boundary were identified as having extremely high cultural and spiritual value. RAPs were also concerned that there may be unrecorded burials and landscape features on these landforms.
- There are a number of sensitivities regarding the region including areas identified to be protected (refer to non disclosure section)

A number of RAPs also made non-disclosed statements on the cultural significance of the Project area and specific places within it, which are provided in the non-disclosed Addendum 2.

The above input demonstrates that despite colonial pastoralism and Aboriginal dispossession of lands, RAPs have retained a significant connection to the Project area and surrounds, with places identified as being of historic, cultural, economic spiritual and societal importance as they relate specifically to the unique and distinctive culture of Gomeroi/Kamilaroi peoples.

Given the above input from RAPs involved in this assessment process, the Project area is assessed to be of high social and cultural significance to Gomeroi people with a traditional connection to Country. This is due to the rich pre-contact cultural landscape of the area, with Gomeroi people sustained and enriched by their connection to the land and the range of resources it provided. Camping places and hunting grounds identified within the Project area through consultation and the archaeological record evidence of previous widespread use of the whole Project area and continuing use within the region by Gomeroi people, as well as places of more frequent or repeated use, such as Mooki River and Watermark Gully. The rich traditional spiritual and ceremonial life of Gomeroi people was also directly linked to the land by their customs and lore, with cultural knowledge of specific places in the Liverpool Plains associated with the Project area retained.

The shared post-contact experiences of Gomeroi people and other Aboriginal people with historic and contemporary connections to the local area are also fundamental to the high social and cultural significance of place. Places within the Project area and surrounds are the sites of historical events and contemporary experiences of the local Aboriginal community, the memories of which are embedded in the landscape and have meaning to people today. These experiences included custodial roles and sharing and pass don of cultural knowledge, continued use of the land and continued connection and places within the landscape which were linked to significant cultural features external to the Project area.

The archaeology of the Project area was also especially identified to be of high to very high social and cultural significance to RAPs. This included all archaeological sites and features, although the importance of grinding groove sites and scarred trees was noted.

6.2 Historical Values

“Historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society.... A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment” (Australia ICOMOS 1999).

An understanding of the historical importance of the Project area in a local and regional context has been established by this assessment through research and consultation with Aboriginal registrants. This process has provided tangible evidence of the continued and enduring Aboriginal cultural connection to the Project area, spanning traditional, historic and contemporary attachments to the area, i.e., connection to Country and connection to Community.

As a result, the Project area is understood to be of high historic significance because of its distinctive traditional and post contact Aboriginal society at an area between Gunnedah and the Liverpool Plains.

The physical evidence of Aboriginal occupation includes a number of scarred trees which provide insights into canoeing activity, shield and shelter making as well as traditional hunting and use of water storage facilities, the grinding groove complexes provide insight into spear and weapon making, some artefacts were found to have been introduced to the area (having come from quarries over 600 kilometres from where they were found) this indicates economic activity of trade, concentrations of artefacts also provide detail of the use of the area and the repeated occupation of the area. The lookout areas also indicate the level of organisation of the community and their mechanisms to manage the area and safeguard small band of people.

The project area and surrounds is associated with historic land wars spanning more than 100 years between Kamilaroi people and European settlers, with Gomeroi people recorded and recognised as resistance fighters and for their involvement in one of the most significant Black wars in NSW, spanning more than 100 years. It is also in the vicinity of several violent events in that conflict, including known massacres and acts of genocide. It is also associated with the violence against women and the dichotomous relationship between Aboriginal people and Europeans.

The area is also part of contact experience - an area where Aboriginal people were pushed from their custodial lands; then adapted to pastoral and societal change and continuing to use the area as a fringe camp in the 1800's – 1900's, pre and post-Depression, enduring use of the Watermark Gully area for camping while working on pastoral lands over traditional lands (known to use Aboriginal labour) and providing labour to agriculture and other industries in the region and as such retains immeasurable historic values.

The area has a history of continued Aboriginal camping and connection; while also having a number of relationships to dispossession and violence (including against clans, women and

families) and as such retains immeasurable historic, social and cultural values; which also require reconciliation and healing.

RAPs identified areas of significance where there are tangible and intangible cultural values which have survived significance impacts to the landscape and as such are of important historic, cultural, economic spiritual and societal importance as they relate specifically to the unique and distinctive culture of Gomeroi/Kamilaroi peoples.

It is also associated with the history of pastoralism, pre Colonisation, frontier and contemporary pastoralism industry and rail construction in the area and with long-term relationships between Aboriginal people and pastoralists. Shared history and shared cultural heritage landscape and memory (floods, pastoral adaptability, memory and contribution to rural and cultural life).

Some RAPs have also stated that pastoralism provided opportunity for communities to retain cultural practices and ceremony and as such the landscape holds dual social and cultural values.

Registrant Aboriginal Parties' memories of their own and their ancestors' lives illustrate the constant and considerable role that Aboriginal communities have had as a source of labour and knowledge in the economic life of the region. Senior Elders and Elders; Caroona and Breeza RAPs particularly shared their memories and roles in the transformation of the region.

Aboriginal people have had a central, though largely unacknowledged, role in the economic development of the region. The changing labour patterns of recent years and effects of climatic changes have led to a marked decline in Aboriginal involvement in the paid labour force. This is a source of considerable concern to communities for a number of reasons, including loss of economic independence, loss of pride, loss of work on Country and reduced access to Country.

It was noted that there were burials at Caroona on the river banks, and that creek lines in general have the potential to have been burial sites (refer to Addendum 6).

The Project area is within the WLALC which includes the Caroona Village (previously known as the Caroona Mission) as such holds historical contemporary and continuing cultural values.

6.3 Scientific Values

The scientific or research value of a place will depend on the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information (Australia ICOMOS 1999).

AECOM has provided an assessment of significant significance for 54 known archaeological sites within the Project area, and an additional site located 70 metres beyond the Project area boundary. These sites consist 23 isolated finds, 21 artefact scatters, eight scarred trees and

three grinding groove sites. In addition to these known sites, there is recognised potential for additional archaeological sites to occur within the Project area, both for additional surface sites in areas where vegetation has obscured visibility of the ground surface, and for buried archaeological deposits in areas of high archaeological potential.

It is noted that the scientific significance of sites currently under reassessment has not yet been conducted, as further assessment is required to determine whether six scar bearing trees and two scatters of stone are natural or cultural. Should sites be determined to be cultural following this process, their scientific significance will then be assessed by qualified archaeologist/s.

The long Aboriginal occupation and use of the Liverpool Plains including the Project area asserted by Aboriginal oral tradition is amply supported by archaeological evidence. While definitive dates for human antiquity within the broader assessment area remain elusive, what is certain is that Aboriginal people have lived in, travelled around, and made use of the Liverpool Plains region for many thousands of years. Archaeological evidence also provides tangible evidence of the continued and enduring cultural connection to the Watermark area by Aboriginal people, including those traditional and historic attachments to the area.

All archaeological sites within the Project area are of scientific significance, being a finite and irreplaceable resource, and often being the only source of information on Australia's prehistoric past. However, the extent to which individual sites are scientifically significant vary when assessed against criteria such as research potential, rarity, representativeness and education potential. When grading significance against these criteria, sites are commonly assessed as being of low, moderate or high scientific significance.

For the Project EIS, AECOM (2012) has conducted a technical archaeological assessment of the Project area, including an assessment of the scientific significance of all known archaeological sites within the Project area. Significance ratings were determined against established criteria, being research potential, rarity and representativeness, with each site ranked as having low, moderate or high scientific significance within an arbitrary 40 km² 'region' centred on the Project area.

However, it is important to note that AECOM (2012) has provided a provisional assessment of significance only, as there are significant limitations in the understanding of the archaeological record of the North West Slopes and Plains region of NSW, given the general paucity of existing archaeological data (AECOM 2012:81). Accordingly, AECOM (2012:81) recommend the periodic revision of the following scientific significance assessment of known sites within the Project area as the knowledge of the Aboriginal archaeological record of the region increases.

The AECOM (2012) assessment of scientific significance for all known archaeological sites within the Project area is presented in **Table 17** below, and in summary:

- Eight sites have been assessed to be of high scientific significance, including three artefact scatters (WM-AS1-11, WM-AS5-11, WM-AS9-11), four scarred trees (WM-ST2-11, WM-ST4-11, WM-ST7-11 and WM-ST8-11) and one grinding groove site (WM-GG1-11);
- Nine sites have been assessed to be of moderate scientific significance, including three artefact scatters (WM-AS2-11, WM-AS11-11, WM-AS13-11), two grinding groove sites (WM-GG2-11, WM-GG3-11), two isolated finds (WM-IF9-11, WM-IF21-11), and two scarred trees (WM-ST3-11, WM-ST6-11);

- 38 sites have been assessed to be of low scientific significance, including 14 artefact scatters (Bacon Hill 1, Bacon Hill 3, Tudgeleys Hill 1, The Wilgas 1, WM-AS3-11, WM-AS4-11, WM-AS6-11, WM-AS7-11, WM-AS8-11, WM-AS10-11, WM-AS12-11, WM-AS14-11, WM-AS15-11, WM-AS16-11), 21 isolated finds (WM-IF1-11, WM-IF2-11, WM-IF3-11, WM-IF4-11, WM-IF5-11, WM-IF6-11, WM-IF7-11, WM-IF8-11, WM-IF10-11, WM-IF11-11, WM-IF12-11, WM-IF13-11, WM-IF14-11, WM-IF15-11, WM-IF16-11, WM-IF17-11, WM-IF18-11, WM-IF19-11, WM-IF20-11, WM-IF22-11, WM-IF23-11) and two scarred trees (WM-ST1-11, WM-ST5-11); and
- No assessment of archaeological significance was made for two sites – Bacon Hill 2 and Clovenden 1 – AECOM (2012) assessed that both sites were natural stone occurrences rather than cultural sites. However, in respect of RAP requests for continued assessment of both sites prior to their status being changed on the OEH AHIMS sites database, both sites are included in the impact assessment and management strategy of this report.

Table 17
AECOM (2012) Scientific Significance Assessment, Known Sites

Site name	Site type	AECOM Scientific Significance Rating and Rationale	
Bacon Hill 1 (29-1-0155)	Artefact Scatter	Low	Bacon Hill 1 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. The reported contents of this site suggest that it is a poor example of its type, with better examples known locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
Bacon Hill 3 (29-1-0156)	Artefact Scatter	Low	Bacon Hill 3 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. The observed and reported contents of this suggest that it is a poor example of its type, with better examples known locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
Tudgeleys Hill 1 (29-1-0158)	Artefact Scatter	Low	Tudgeleys Hill 1 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. The reported contents of this site suggest that it is a poor example of its type, with better examples known locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
The Wilgas 1 (29-1-0159)	Artefact Scatter	Low	The Wilgas 1 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. The reported contents of this site suggest that it is a poor example of its type, with better examples known locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-	Artefact	High	WM-AS1-11 has significant potential to contribute knowledge not

Site name	Site type	AECOM Scientific Significance Rating and Rationale	
AS1-11	Scatter		available from another resource or site. Excavation of the terrace component of this site, in particular, would likely yield a large and complex assemblage of stone artefacts. Dateable hearths and other features (e.g., knapping floors) may also be present. Excavated evidence could be used to address a range of research questions concerning past Aboriginal settlement and subsistence patterns on a local and regional scale. WM-AS1-11 is an excellent example of its type. Scatters of this size and complexity are locally and regionally rare. The site contains a range of artefact, tool and raw material types. The presence of two edge-ground hatchet-heads is of particular note. Both appear to have been manufactured on non-cobble (i.e. quarried stone) blanks. Petrographic analysis of these hatchet-heads may assist in addressing established research questions about the movement/exchange of edge-ground hatchets both within and outside of the study 'region'. The spatial association of WM-AS1-11 and potential Aboriginal scarred tree WM-ST2-11 is also worthy of consideration, and raises the possibility of a connection between these sites. Expansive eastward views across the Mooki River towards the Melville Range imbue WM-AS1-11 with considerable aesthetic value.
WM-AS2-11	Artefact Scatter	Moderate	WM-AS2-11 has reasonable potential to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. The site is located c.300 m north of a large ephemeral wetland on the property 'The Dip'. It is highly likely that this area was focal resource zone for Aboriginal people camping within and adjacent to the Project area. As detailed in Fanning's (2012) geomorphological assessment for the Project, parts of WM-AS2-11 retain moderate subsurface archaeological preservation potential. Excavated evidence from this site could be used to address a range of research questions concerning past Aboriginal settlement and subsistence patterns on a local and regional scale. WM-AS2-11 is a reasonable example of its type. Scatters of this size are locally and regionally rare. However, compared with known scatters of a similar (or larger) size (i.e., WM-AS1-11, WM-AS5-11 and WM-AS9-11) the site contains a comparatively limited array of artefact/tool types.
WM-AS3-11	Artefact Scatter	Low	WM-AS3-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-	Artefact	Low	WM-AS4-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not

Site name	Site type	AECOM Scientific Significance Rating and Rationale	
AS4-11	Scatter		available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-AS5-11	Artefact Scatter	High	WM-AS5-11 has significant potential to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. Subsurface archaeological preservation potential within the mapped boundaries of this site is low. However, in-field observations suggest that the more-or-less undisturbed land that exists to the immediate west of this site would likely yield a large and complex assemblage of stone artefacts. Dateable hearths may also be present. Excavated evidence could be used to address a range of research questions concerning past Aboriginal settlement and subsistence patterns on a local and regional scale. WM-AS5-11 is a good example of its type. Scatters of this size and complexity are locally and regionally rare. The site contains a range of artefact, tool and raw material types, including backed artefacts, scrapers and a bifacially flaked hatchet blank.
WM-AS6-11	Artefact Scatter	Low	WM-AS6-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-AS7-11	Artefact Scatter	Low	WM-AS7-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-AS8-11	Artefact Scatter	Low	WM-AS8-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-AS9-11	Artefact Scatter	High	WM-AS9-11 has significant potential to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. Recorded surface evidence and in-field observations suggest that excavations within the mapped boundaries of this site would likely yield a large and complex assemblage of stone artefacts. Dateable hearths and other features (e.g., knapping floors) may also be present.

Site name	Site type	AECOM Scientific Significance Rating and Rationale	
			Excavated evidence could be used to address a range of research questions concerning past Aboriginal settlement and subsistence patterns on a local and regional scale. Fanning (2012) has assessed parts of WM-AS9-11 as having high subsurface archaeological preservation potential. WM-AS9-11 is an excellent example of its type. Scatters of this size and complexity are locally and regionally rare. The site contains a range of artefact, tool and raw material types, including a probable tula 'slug', a tool type typically found in arid and semi-arid contexts. The site is in fair condition.
WM-AS10-11	Artefact Scatter	Low	WM-AS10-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be moderate.
WM-AS11-11	Artefact Scatter	Moderate	WM-AS11-11 has some potential to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. This potential relates specifically to the hatchet reworking flake identified within this site. Information derived from the petrographic analysis of this flake could assist in addressing established research questions about the movement/exchange of edge-ground hatchets both within and outside of the study 'region' (as defined here). Better examples of this type of site exist locally and regionally. Site condition is fair. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be moderate.
WM-AS12-11	Artefact Scatter	Low	WM-AS12-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is fair. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be moderate.
WM-AS13-11	Artefact Scatter	Moderate	WM-AS13-11 has some potential to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. This potential relates specifically to the bifacially flaked hatchet blank identified within this site, manufactured on green-grey rock macroscopically consistent with the andesitic greywacke outcropping at the "Daruka" hatchet quarry, north of Tamworth. Information derived from the petrographic analysis of this flake could assist in addressing established research questions about the movement/exchange of edge-ground hatchets from this source, both within and outside of the study 'region' (as defined here). Better examples of this type of site exist locally and regionally. Site

Site name	Site type	AECOM Scientific Significance Rating and Rationale	
			condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-AS14-11	Artefact Scatter	Low	WM-AS14-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-AS15-11	Artefact Scatter	Low	WM-AS15-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-AS16-11	Artefact Scatter	Low	WM-AS16-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be moderate.
WM-GG1-11	Grinding Groove	High	WM-GG1-11 is an excellent example of a locally rare but regionally common site type. WM-GG1-11 is one of only five grinding groove sites within the study region (as defined here) with more than 50 grooves. Attention is also drawn to the rarity, in terms of size, of WM-GG1-11 within the greater Northwest Slopes and Plains region. The site is in good condition. Fanning (2012) has assessed parts of this site as having high subsurface archaeological preservation potential.
WM-GG2-11	Grinding Groove	Moderate	WM-GG2-11 is a good example of a locally rare but regionally common site type. Whilst comparable to isolated examples in other contexts (i.e., in respect to groove morphology and presence on outcropping sandstone), the location of the WM-GG2-11 atop a mountain (Mt Watermark) stands it apart from other examples in the region. WM-GG2-11 has panoramic views of land to west and northwest of Mt Watermark and, as such, has considerable aesthetic value.
WM-GG3-11	Grinding Groove	Moderate	WM-GG3-12 is a good example of a locally rare but regionally common site type. Available AHIMS data indicate that the number of grooves present within WM-GG3-12 (n = 20) is below-average for the study region (n = 28). Fanning (pers. comm., March 2012) has assessed land in the immediate vicinity of this site as having low subsurface archaeological preservation potential.

Site name	Site type	AECOM Scientific Significance Rating and Rationale	
WM-IF1-11	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF1-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-IF2-11	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF2-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-IF3-11	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF3-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is fair. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be moderate.
WM-IF4-11	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF4-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-IF5-11	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF5-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-IF6-11	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF6-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-IF7-11	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF7-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.

Site name	Site type	AECOM Scientific Significance Rating and Rationale	
WM-IF8-11	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF8-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-IF9-11	Isolated Find	Moderate	WM-IF9-11 has the potential to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. Information derived from the petrographic analysis of this hatchet-head could assist in addressing established research questions about the movement/exchange of hatchet-heads both within and outside of the study 'region' (as defined here) (i.e., Binns and McBryde 1972; Wilson 1994). WM-IF9-11 is a reasonable example of its type, with better examples known locally (i.e., in WM-A9-11) but not regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low. Though limited due to parent blank form, WM-IF9-11 retains some potential for establishing connectedness archaeologically.
WM-IF10-11	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF10-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-IF11-11	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF11-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-IF12-11	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF12-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-IF13-11	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF13-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor.

Site name	Site type	AECOM Scientific Significance Rating and Rationale	
			The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-IF14-11	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF14-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is fair. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be moderate.
WM-IF15-11	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF15-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is fair. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be moderate.
WM-IF16-11	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF16-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-IF17-11	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF17-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-IF18-11	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF18-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-IF19-11	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF19-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-IF20-11	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF20-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor.

Site name	Site type	AECOM Scientific Significance Rating and Rationale	
			The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-IF21-11	Isolated Find	Moderate	WM-IF21-11 has the potential to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. Information derived from the petrographic analysis of this hatchet reworking flake could assist in addressing established research questions about the movement/exchange of edge-ground hatchets both within and outside of the study 'region' (as defined here) (i.e., Binns and McBryde 1972; Wilson 1994). Site condition is poor. Reasonable potential for establishing connectedness archaeologically.
WM-IF22-12	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF22-12 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be moderate.
WM-IF23-12	Isolated Find	Low	WM-IF23-12 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common site type (i.e., open artefact site). Better examples exist locally and regionally. Site condition is poor. The potential for subsurface archaeological deposit(s) within the mapped boundaries of this site is considered to be low.
WM-ST1-11	Scarred Tree	Low	WM-ST1-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common type of scarred tree. Better examples exist locally and regionally.
WM-ST2-11	Scarred Tree	High	WM-ST2-11 has reasonable potential to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. The site is a good example of a locally and regionally rare form of scarred tree (i.e., resource extraction). A mid-to-late 20 th century date for scar on this tree is inferred on the basis of steel hatchet and chainsaw marks. If Aboriginal in origin, WM-ST2-11 demonstrates clearly the continuation of a traditional hunting technique into the 20 th century and provides important evidence for the continued presence of Aboriginal people in the area post-contact. The site is located within the mapped boundaries of WM-AS1-11 and, in this sense, the two sites can reasonably be considered to be 'connected'.
WM-ST3-11	Scarred Tree	Moderate	WM-ST3-11 has some potential to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. The size of the scar on this tree (2 m+) and presence of two potential hatchet marks stand WM-ST4-11 apart from other recorded examples. The tree and

Site name	Site type	AECOM Scientific Significance Rating and Rationale	
			scar are in very poor and poor condition respectively.
WM-ST4-11	Scarred Tree	High	WM-ST4-11 is an excellent example of a locally and regionally rare type of scarred tree (i.e. bark slab removal). The tree and scar are in fair and excellent condition respectively.
WM-ST5-11	Scarred Tree	Low	WM-ST5-11 is highly unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is a poor example of a locally and regionally common type of scarred tree. The tree and scar are in fair and good conditions respectively.
WM-ST6-11	Scarred Tree	Moderate	WM-ST6-11 is unlikely to contribute knowledge not available from another resource or site. It is, however, a good example of a locally and regionally common type of scarred tree. The tree and scar are in fair and excellent conditions respectively.
WM-ST7-11	Scarred Tree	High	WM-ST7-11 is an excellent example of a locally and regionally rare form of scarred tree. Following Long (2005: 32), patterned steel axe marks on WM-ST7-11 are consistent with a European origin, as is the morphology of the scar identified. However, given the fact that Aboriginal people living in the Northwestern Slopes and Plains of NSW are known to have been in possession of metal axes as early as 1832 (see Mitchell 1839: 63), it is possible that the scar on this tree was, in fact, created by an Aboriginal person or persons. The proximity of the tree to a major Aboriginal camp site (WM-AS9-11) is also of note in this respect as is the fact that Aboriginal people are known to worked as station hands on local properties throughout the 20 th century (J.Delaney-John, pers. comm. May 2012). Accordingly, a precautionary approach is adopted here.
WM-ST8-11	Scarred Tree	High	WM-ST8-11 is an excellent example of a locally and regionally rare form of scarred tree. Following Long (2005: 32), patterned steel axe marks on WM-ST8-11 are consistent with a European origin, as is the morphology of the two scars identified. However, given the fact that Aboriginal people living in the Northwestern Slopes and Plains of NSW are known to have been in possession of metal axes as early as 1832 (see Mitchell 1839: 63), it is possible that the scars on this tree were, in fact, created by an Aboriginal person or persons. The proximity of the tree to a major Aboriginal camp site (WM-AS9-11) is also of note in this respect as is the fact that Aboriginal people are known to worked as station hands on local properties throughout the 20 th century (J.Delaney-John, pers. comm. May 2012). Accordingly, a precautionary approach is adopted here.

In the assessment of scientific significance, the following aspects were fundamental in assessing the individual value of each site:

- The ability of individual archaeological sites to contribute knowledge about the human past of an area, to address current research questions. Archaeological deposits of features identified to contribute knowledge that could not be sourced from any other site or resource – based on consideration such as subsurface potential, integrity, complexity and connectedness – were assessed to be of higher scientific significance. An example of this within the Project area is the assessment of sites WM-AS1-11 and WM-AS5-11, with both artefact scatters assessed to have potential for large and complex subsurface deposits, the excavation of which would contribute to research questions on the human history of the area in a local and regional context;
- The rarity of a site or site type in local and regional contexts, being the relative uniqueness of certain site types in the region. Site types that are relatively rare being considered to be of higher scientific significance. An example of this within the Project area is the assessment of scarred trees WM-ST4-11 and WM-ST7-11, both of which have been assessed to be rare in local and regional contexts, in both the physical fabric of the cultural scar, and the tree's representation of continuing Aboriginal cultural practice in the 19th century, with scars created with metal axes; and
- The representativeness of a site or site type in local and regional contexts, which refers to whether a site is a 'good example' of its type, or whether it clearly illustrates the attributes of its significance. Representativeness is an important criterion for cultural heritage management, as one of the primary goals of cultural heritage management is to preserve for future generations a representative sample of all archaeological site types in their full range of environmental contexts. An example of this within the Project area is the assessment of grinding groove site WM-GG1-11, which has been assessed to be an excellent example of a regionally common site, being in good condition and retaining archaeological preservation value.

The scientific significance assessment undertaken by AECOM (2012) identified that some sites within the Project area are of higher scientific value, for their research potential, rarity and representativeness; however, as previously noted, all archaeological sites are of some scientific significance in addition to their broader cultural value to Aboriginal people – and in accordance with government agency guidelines (DEC 2002, OEH 2011, Australia ICOMOS 1999), the Aboriginal community ultimately determine the overall significance of Aboriginal archaeological sites. The location and scientific significance of Aboriginal archaeological sites identified by AECOM within the Project Boundary are shown in **Figure 33**.

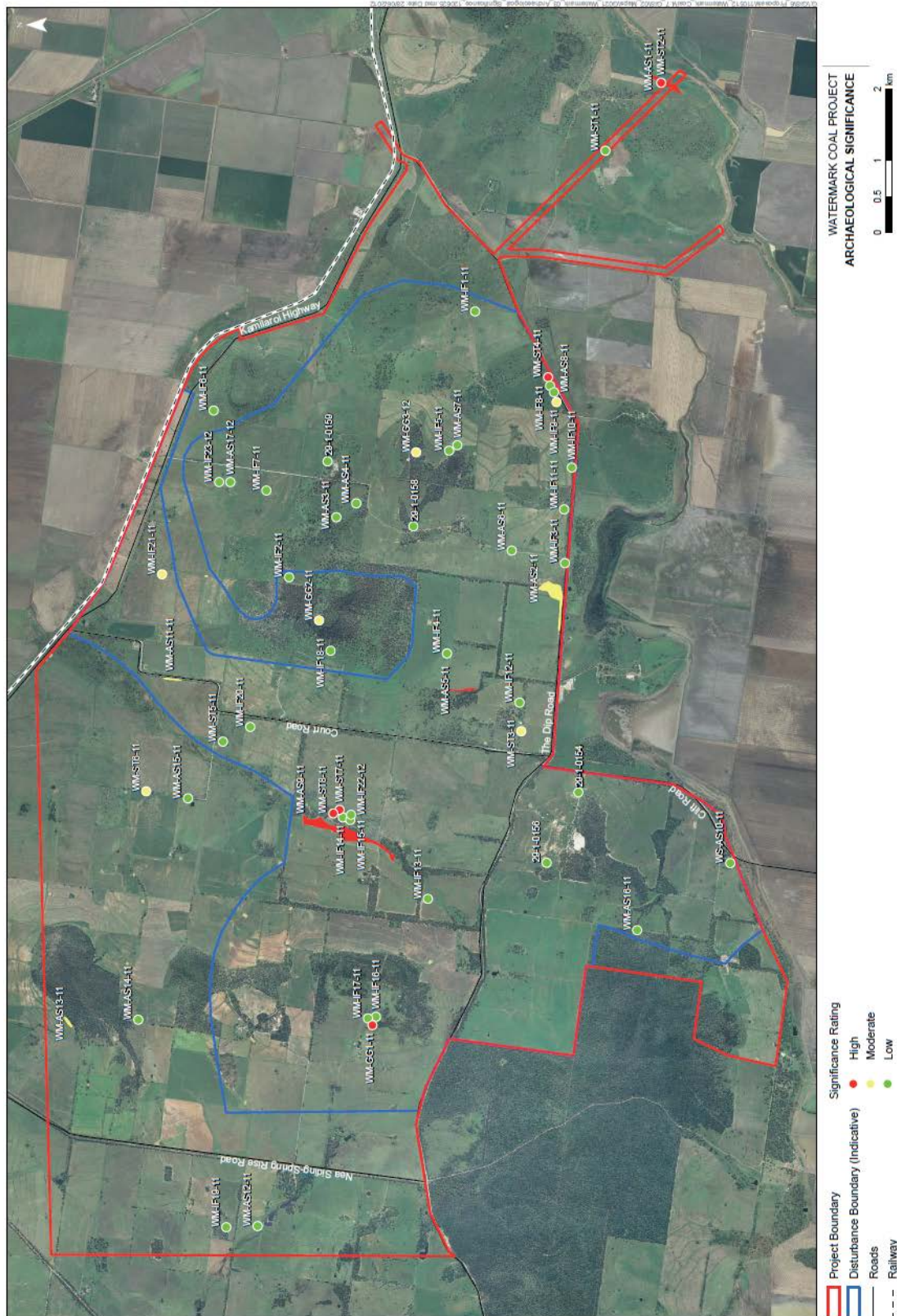


Figure 33: AECOM Archaeological Significance (AECOM, 2012)

6.4 Aesthetic Values

“Aesthetic values refer to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. It is often closely linked with the social values. It may consider form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use” (Australia ICOMOS 1999).

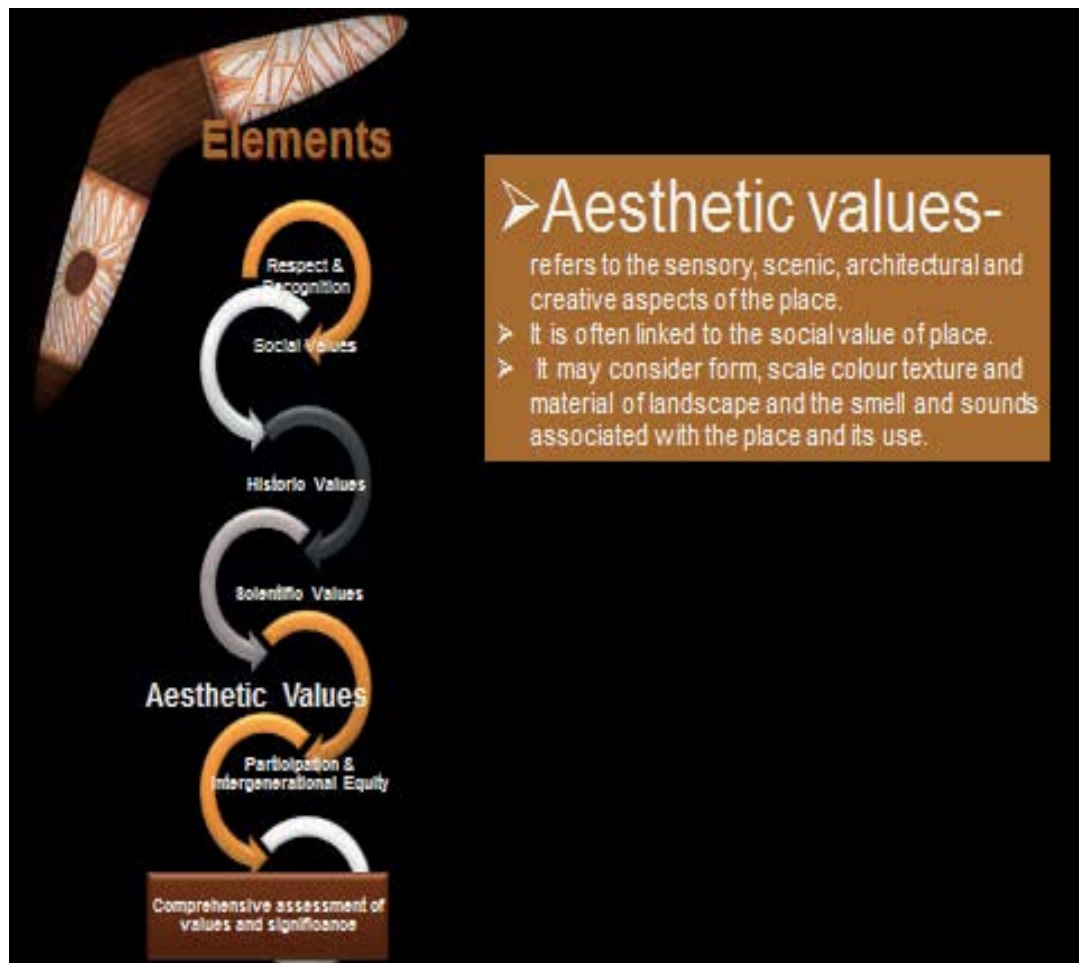
Aboriginal heritage is dynamic. It includes tangible and intangible expressions of culture that link generations of Aboriginal people over time. For Aboriginal people, relationships with Country, people, beliefs, knowledge, law, language, symbols, ways of living, sea, land and objects all arise from their spiritual and cultural practices and historic and contemporary associations.

Interest in environmental aesthetics is relatively recent (OEH 2012). Visual resources are an important component of the quality of life of any community. As users experience a place, their primary sensory interaction with that place is visual in nature. A wide variety of shapes, colours, and textures form the view of and from a place, including structures, roadways, waterways, and vegetation.

“Aesthetic value” refers to the perception of the natural beauty of an area, as well as the elements that create or enhance its visual quality. While aesthetic value is subjective, it is typically included as a criterion for evaluating those elements that contribute to the quality that distinguishes an area. Most communities identify scenic resources as an important asset, although what is considered *“scenic”* may vary according to its environmental setting.

“Scenic resources” can include natural open spaces, topographic formations, historic and cultural sites, and landscapes. These are resources that can be maintained and enhanced to promote a positive image in the future.

In order to develop an understanding of the aesthetic value of the Project area, consultation with Aboriginal registrants involved in this assessment was undertaken. The following slide was shared with RAPs to assist participants to think about and identify aesthetic values important to them in relation to the Project area.



In providing input on aesthetic values of the Project area, RAPs identified some areas as significant, as discussed below and in non-disclosed comments in Addendum 6.

Areas identified as significant included the banks of the Mooki River and Watermark Gully, which were described by the Senior Elder women as important as they are somewhat secluded from the rest of the agricultural and infrastructure impacts in the area, and they provide a unique aesthetic quality and sense of relaxation (though the latter also provided a sense of pain).

Similarly viewing platforms from Mount Watermark were identified as important. The patterning of agriculture was also identified as providing a sense of nostalgia and memory due to the history of farmhand, seasonal picking and landscapes familiar throughout childhood.

Senior Elder's comments included:

'It was so lovely to get out on Country....just to walk where my ancestors have walked is such a lovely feeling'.

'I enjoyed myself so much going out with other Elders and walking over the land. This was a wonderful opportunity to have access to areas we have been denied access to due to farming'.

'I feel so at peace when I am on Country'.

'This is a special area- we need to protect this area.'

'There has been so much farming – they have destroyed so many sites.'

Two areas were identified as creating 'cultural sickness and upset'. Both areas were avoided and registered Aboriginal Elders smoked themselves after the visit (refer to non-disclosure statements, Addendum 6).

Reflecting the intrinsic relationships between social, historic and aesthetic values, RAPs also reported that water sources, and flora and fauna in the Project area are culturally, socially and economically important to the Aboriginal peoples' in traditional and contemporary times, as fishing grounds (Mooki River particularly), and for hunting and gathering - both animal and plant resources.

The Shenhua Watermark environment was also described by RAPs as containing a plethora of birds, koala, goanna, kangaroo, echidna, wombats, fish, yabbies, eels, and terrestrial mammals and plant foods and medicinal and cultural resources; its location to the post contact State Forest is also identified as important by Registered Aboriginal Parties...

Some RAPs reported that they have continued to visit the area (through pastoralist agreement labour arrangements or via 'jumping the fence' for cultural resource gathering or for hunting' and reflect on Shenhua Watermark in contemporary times and that they maintain an active interest in the region and the Project area.

Several areas were identified by Senior Elders and Elders who identified both connection to Country and Connection to community as having highly spiritual and taboo areas (refer to non-disclosed section of report). An area less disturbed by agriculture was also identified as having survived the impact of Colonisation and extensive agriculture and as such is of extremely high cultural value and as having significant spiritual values.

The nature and integrity of the landscape is representative of cultural loss and dispossession. However, the Watermark Gully Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Area (WGACHOA) was identified by RAPs as having high to extremely high aesthetic and cultural value, with specific reference five archaeological sites, being WM-IF14-11, WM-IF15-11, WM-IF22-12, the largest and most complex artefact scatter found in the Project area (WM-AS9-11), and two scarred trees (WM-ST8-11 and WM-ST9-11). All sites are shown on **Figure 33**, sourced from AECOM (2012).

In this context, the Project area is identified as having areas of high aesthetic significance to Aboriginal registrants involved in this assessment, particularly relating to major natural features such as the Mooki River and more generally relating to areas that have been less disturbed by agricultural activity, and are therefore viewed as being close to the land once walked by the ancestors. In contrast, parts of the landscape that have been more affected by historic activity such as agriculture were viewed as having low aesthetic significance to Aboriginal registrants involved in this assessment.

7 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Framework

7.1 Limitations

As discussed in **Section 3**, assessing the specific impacts of the Project on individual Aboriginal archaeological sites and developing archaeological site management strategies was beyond the scope of this ACHVA; with these components found within the Project's Aboriginal archaeological assessment (AECOM 2012). The recommendations presented within this ACHVA report therefore reflect the range of cultural heritage matters identified through RAP consultation, historical research and the assessment of social, historical and aesthetic cultural significance values; in addition to recommendations on how to undertake future archaeological conservation and salvage activities in line with best practice cultural heritage processes and government agency requirements.

As this ACHVA report may be read separately from the AECOM (2012) Aboriginal archaeological assessment report, this section provides a summary of the AECOM (2012) assessment of Project impact (**Section 7.2**) and the AECOM (2012) management strategies for archaeological sites within the Project area (**Section 7.4**), which have informed the development of ACHVA recommendations (**Section 7.5**). Given the inherent links between Aboriginal cultural heritage and Aboriginal community wellbeing, a summary of the Aboriginal social and cultural wellbeing recommendations (ACHVA #23 to ACHVA #31) is also provided within **Section 7.6**.

7.2 Understanding of Project Impact

"Impact Assessment is used to identify the nature and extent of the proposed activity and any potential harm to Aboriginal objects and/or declared Aboriginal places. This step is to assess any changes that may be caused by the proposed activity to ensure that it will not harm, diminish or remove the reasons for this importance. When assessing harm associated with a proposed activity, examine its potential effects on Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places and their associated heritage values. This includes the extent to which the development or activity will change the surrounding landscape setting. It is important to quantify both direct and indirect harm" (OEH 2011).

The Project area has been identified to contain a range of Aboriginal cultural heritage values, including both archaeological sites of social and scientific significance and places of social, historic and aesthetic value to Aboriginal people today. To understand the potential impact the Project would have on Aboriginal objects, places of significance to Aboriginal people – and the associated cultural heritage values of both – this section presents a summary of the Project's impact assessment conducted by AECOM (2012).

As outlined in **Section 7.4**, the Project area contains 54 known Aboriginal archaeological sites with one additional known site located 70 metres beyond the Project area boundary all of which have been assessed of potential direct and indirect impacts. A summary of this is presented in **Table 18** below, and in summary, AECOM (2012) has found that:

- The Project, if approved, has the potential to directly impact 45 known Aboriginal archaeological sites, with 38 open sites (artefact scatters and isolated finds), five scarred trees and two grinding groove sites located within the Project's disturbance footprint. However, as Shenhua is able to commit to the protection of a number of sites within the Project's disturbance footprint, AECOM (2012) identify that only 31 sites will be directly impacted and salvaged if the Project is approved, being 29 open sites and two grinding grooves; and
- The current Project design would not impact on the remaining 25 known Aboriginal archaeological sites within the Project area, consisting of 16 open sites (artefact scatters and 10 isolated finds), eight Aboriginal scarred trees and one grinding groove site. Shenhua is committed to the *in situ* protection of these sites throughout the life of the Project.

Section 7.4 below lists the specific impacts identified by AECOM (2012) on individual archaeological sites, and the recommended management of these impacts.

The cumulative impact of Aboriginal heritage and land features of cultural value throughout the region is likely. Aboriginal Heritage and land features of cultural value will largely be impacted by an accelerated mining development program throughout the region (Kamilaroi Country of the Gomeroi people) and these impacts require the collective commitment of the mining sector in the region to provide a long term care and control strategy.

To further understand this issue, AECOM (2012) has also conducted an assessment of the cumulative impact of the Project on the Aboriginal archaeological record of the region, considering development impacts within a local and regional context, and considering both the known and potential archaeological resource. AECOM (2012:99) report that a total of 97 Aboriginal archaeological sites are known within a 1600km² area centred on the Project area, which include 50 scarred trees, 19 grinding groove sites, 15 artefact scatters, 7 isolated finds, and one of each of the following site types: artefact scatter/scarred tree; rock engraving, burial, burial/ceremonial site, burial/stone arrangement, and grinding groove/stone arrangement. In this context, AECOM (2012) identify that the proposed Project would impact 29% of known sites in the region, and which is identified as a significant adverse impact to the known Aboriginal archaeological resource of the region.

However, AECOM (2012:99) further state that the region has had little past archaeological survey and assessment, meaning that the true impact of the Project on the archaeology of the region would be significantly less given the estimated archaeological resource as yet unrecorded. In considering the potential archaeological resource of the surrounding region, AECOM (2012:100) provided an assessment of land use in the surrounding region – and the relative archaeological integrity of various land use areas – and estimated that the Project would result in

a 3.5% local decline in lands with archaeological potential due to the Shenhua Watermark Project.

Refer to AECOM (2012) for detailed discussion of Project impacts, if approved, to archaeological sites and areas.

7.3 Aboriginal Registrant Views on Project Impact and Required Management

Throughout the preparation of this ACHVA report including during the extended draft public comment period, RAPs have made a number of comments on the impact the Project may have on the cultural landscape of the Project area and its surrounds, and on the management of this impact. Specific consultation has been undertaken to seek Aboriginal registrant views on potential Project impacts to specific archaeological sites and landscape areas of cultural value within the Project area, RAP input provided to date is discussed below (refer to Addendums 1-2 for full details of meeting minutes and RAP statements).

RAP comments and concerns relating to the Project, and its potential impact to the Aboriginal cultural landscape of the Project area if approved, include the following:

- Proposed works for the Project will impact on recorded cultural sites or landscape features of significant cultural value;
- Two sets of grinding grooves – identified as having very high cultural value – were within proposed mining areas;
- Proposed works may impact unrecorded subsurface cultural sites or items, especially in surveyed areas of poor visibility and areas which were not surveyed as part of the Project's archaeological assessment;
- Environmental deterioration occurring in the region as the result of development activity, and the increased threat to these values through proposed mining activity. There was also specific concern over the loss of animal habitats within the Project area, including that of koalas, and the perceived decline of waterways;
- Loss of bush foods, medicinal plants, cultural resources (for art and ceremony) animals and plants, as the result of the loss of Indigenous vegetation, with reference to the larger region;
- Regional inability to access bush foods and medicinal plants due to changed land tenure; and identified that mining activity posed a further threat to these resources. An associated concern was the restrictions on access to land on which to hunt or gather bush foods; reflecting a core concern over the loss of opportunities for knowledge to be passed down from the older to the younger generations and the inability to retain fundamentally important cultural practices on Country;

- Reassessment of 6 potential scarred trees and development of management recommendations relating to these areas
- Development of protocols for specific areas of heightened cultural sensitivity—particularly the Mooki River Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Area.. and
- Cumulative impacts of development activity in the region, including both large scale farming and mining; and that the landscape as a whole was becoming unrecognisable. Such loss of known landscapes is perceived to be a serious threat to Aboriginal cultural heritage, both traditional and historical, as stories and knowledge and community wellbeing are linked to Country.

RAP comments on the development of the Aboriginal cultural heritage management framework, to manage identified Project impacts, include the following:

- RAPs sought participation in developing practical measures for protecting, salvaging or enhancing cultural heritage and environmental values;
- RAPs sought to have their input on managing specific sites and areas to be incorporated into the Aboriginal Archaeological Report;
- RAPs sought information on the potential long-term impacts of the Project on the natural environment, and how this would be managed;
- RAPs sought information on future access to Shenhua Watermark areas (where possible) to continue collection of bush tucker and arts resources, teaching and cultural/medicinal use and as an integral part of intergenerational equity considerations;
- RAPs sought to have sites of very high cultural significance, such as the two grinding groove sites within the Project area, protected and not impacted by the Project; and
- RAPs, particularly the Senior Elders and Local Aboriginal Land Council, expressed shared desires to undertake a future anthropological research project as an integral part of the staged clearance and research program -controlled by the RAPs including the access and use of that information once it was recorded.

The above comments reflect the importance of Aboriginal communities having a greater involvement in managing cultural heritage, which has been strongly voiced in recent years by the communities of the central north west of NSW (Geering and Roberts 1993:107and NPWS 2002). This vision was expressed again during the consultation process of this Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment.

Specific RAP comments on how Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and landscape areas of value within the Project area should be managed include the following:

- RAPs asserted that all Aboriginal landscape features of cultural value needed to be protected, impacts avoided and long term conservation and management mutually developed to safeguard Aboriginal cultural heritage and values. Areas identified by RAPs as being of high cultural and archaeological significance specifically include the Watermark Gully area, Grinding Grooves complexes, scarred trees, and camping areas along the Mooki River and Watermark Gully;

- Access to the Project area was identified as being important and recommendations were made in relation to care and control and access to the area during Project construction, operation and decommissioning;
- Detailed commitments rather than recommendations were actively sought by RAPs during the draft comment period as RAPs perceived that through an agreed commitment framework that certainty for both the RAPs and Shenhua in relation to protecting and managing Aboriginal cultural heritage could be assured; the RAPs seek DP&I development of consent conditions aligned to the recommendations detailed in this ACHVA: and
- Suggested amelioration actions include establishment of conservation protection and avoidance management, cultural test pitting and salvage program be implemented.

The importance of a healthy landscape for maintaining the wellbeing of Aboriginal people was tied to the opportunity for Aboriginal people to identify and actively participate in the survey approaches, value statements and management outcomes for areas of cultural value. Senior Elders described their time on Country as enjoyable even though for some it was also described as painful,

7.4 Management Strategies (AECOM 2012)

AECOM (2012) has developed a series of recommended management strategies for the known Aboriginal archaeological sites of the Project area, which includes the following components:

- The establishment and ongoing management of two ACHOAs for the life of the Project, which include the protection of eight archaeological sites;
- The development of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) including reporting;
- Surface collection of 27 open artefact sites;
- Surface collection and archaeological excavation of two open artefact sites (WM-AS2-11 and WM-AS5-11);
- Relocation of grinding groove sites WM-GG1-11 and WM-GG3-12 following a comprehensive pre-removal program of works including topographic mapping, 3D photo documentation, a program of archaeological test pitting and, if appropriate, open area hand excavation, and a geomorphological assessment employing hand augering;
- A program of archaeological test pitting and open area excavation in areas of archaeological sensitivity;
- Staged clearance process involving archaeological survey of areas earmarked for disturbance within the Project's disturbance footprint on a priority basis;;
- Conservation of 18 non-impacted sites outside of the ACHOAs for the life of the Project;

- Monitoring of conserved sites;
- The submission of AHIMS site cards for all newly recorded archaeological sites found during 2011 survey sites;
- Retention of two existing AHIMS site cards, as both sites – 29-1-0155 (Bacon Hill 2) and 29-1-0157 (Clovenden 1) which were identified by AECOM as natural stone scatters during 2011 survey, but which will be reassessed with RAPs during salvage (collection of surface artefacts) from both sites;
- Ongoing assessment of six scar bearing trees within the Project area to determine whether scarring is Aboriginal in origin, or likely to be non-Aboriginal in origin. This process will involve a scarred tree specialised mutually selected by Shenhua and RAPs;
- The development of management strategies for the future identification of any additional archaeological sites within the Project area throughout the life of the Project;
- The development of management strategies for the management of human remains, should this occur during the life of the Project;
- Creation of an Aboriginal archaeological sites database for the Project, to be regularly updated throughout the life of the Project to include any new sites recorded and to identify the salvage of impacted sites;
- Access to protected sites for the purposes of archaeological research, subject to the approval of Shenhua Watermark and in consultation with RAPs and OEH; and
- The preparation of future Aboriginal heritage reports to document all Aboriginal cultural heritage works conducted during the life of the Project.
- The specific recommendations for individual Aboriginal archaeological sites is summarised in **Table 18** below.

Table 18
AECOM (2012) Assessment of Impact to Known Archaeological Sites

AHIMS No.	Site Name	Site Type	Scientific Significance	Impact area	AECOM Impact Assessment	AECOM Management Strategy
29-1-0154	Bacon Hill 1	Artefact Scatter	Low	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
29-1-0155	Bacon Hill 2	Artefact Scatter	TBC	#nil	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
29-1-0156	Bacon Hill 3	Artefact Scatter	Low	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
29-1-0159	The Wilgas 1	Artefact Scatter	Low	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
29-1-0158	Tudgleys Hill 1	Artefact Scatter	Low	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
29-1-0157	Cloenden 1	Artefact Scatter	TBC	#nil	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-AS1-11	Artefact Scatter	High	Mine infrastructure	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project – Mooki River ACHOA
	WM-AS2-11	Artefact Scatter	Moderate	Open cut mining & Mining infrastructure	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection and Archaeological Excavation
	WM-AS3-11	Artefact Scatter	Low	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-AS4-11	Artefact Scatter	Low	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-AS5-11	Artefact Scatter	High	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection and Archaeological Excavation
	WM-AS6-11	Artefact Scatter	Low	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-AS7-11	Artefact Scatter	Low	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-AS8-11	Artefact Scatter	Low	Beyond Disturbance boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project
	WM-AS9-11	Artefact Scatter	High	Generic Disturbance Boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project – Watermark Gully ACHOA
	WM-AS10-11	Artefact Scatter	Low	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection

AHIMS No.	Site Name	Site Type	Scientific Significance	Impact area	AECOM Impact Assessment	AECOM Management Strategy
	WM-AS11-11	Artefact Scatter	Moderate	Mine infrastructure	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-AS12-11	Artefact scatter	Low	Beyond Disturbance boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project
	WM-AS13-11	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Beyond Disturbance boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project
	WM-AS14-11	Artefact scatter	Low	Beyond Disturbance boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project
	WM-AS15-11	Artefact scatter	Moderate	Beyond Disturbance boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project
	WM-AS16-11	Artefact Scatter	Low	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-AS17-12	Artefact Scatter	Low	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-GG1-11	Grinding Groove	High	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Removal and Relocation
	WM-GG2-11	Grinding groove	Moderate	Beyond Disturbance boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project
	WM-GG3-12	Grinding Groove	Moderate	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Removal and Relocation
	WM-IF1-11	Isolated Find	Low	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-IF2-11	Isolated find	Low	Beyond Disturbance boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project
	WM-IF3-11	Isolated Find	Low	Open cut mining & Mining infrastructure	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-IF4-11	Isolated Find	Low	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-IF5-11	Isolated Find	Low	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-IF6-11	Isolated find	Low	Beyond Disturbance boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project
	WM-IF7-11	Isolated Find	Low	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-IF8-11	Isolated Find	Low	Beyond Disturbance boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project

AHIMS No.	Site Name	Site Type	Scientific Significance	Impact area	AECOM Impact Assessment	AECOM Management Strategy
	WM-IF9-11	Isolated Find	Moderate	Beyond Disturbance boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project
	WM-IF10-11	Isolated Find	Low	Open cut mining & Mining infrastructure	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-IF11-11	Isolated Find	Low	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-IF12-11	Isolated find	Low	Generic Disturbance Boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project
	WM-IF13-11	Isolated Find	Low	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-IF14-11	Isolated Find	Low	Generic Disturbance Boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project – Watermark Gully ACHOA
	WM-IF15-11	Isolated Find	Low	Generic Disturbance Boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project – Watermark Gully ACHOA
	WM-IF16-11	Isolated Find	Low	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-IF17-11	Isolated Find	Low	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-IF18-11	Isolated find	Low	Beyond Disturbance boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project
	WM-IF19-11	Isolated find	Low	Low	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project
	WM-IF20-11	Isolated Find	Low	Mine infrastructure	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-IF21-11	Isolated Find	Moderate	Mine infrastructure	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-IF22-12	Isolated Find	Low	Generic Disturbance Boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project – Watermark Gully ACHOA
	WM-IF23-12	Isolated Find	Low	Open cut mining	Impacted	Salvage – Surface Collection
	WM-ST1-11	Scarred tree	Low	Beyond Disturbance boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project
	WM-ST2-11	Scarred Tree	High	Beyond Disturbance boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project – Mooki River ACHOA
	WM-ST3-11	Scarred tree	Moderate	Beyond Disturbance	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project

AHIMS No.	Site Name	Site Type	Scientific Significance	Impact area	AECOM Impact Assessment	AECOM Management Strategy
				boundary		
	WM-ST4-11	Scarred Tree	High	Generic Disturbance Boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project
	WM-ST5-11	Scarred tree	Low	Beyond Disturbance boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project
	WM-ST6-11	Scarred tree	Moderate	Beyond Disturbance boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project
	WM-ST7-11	Scarred Tree	High	Beyond Disturbance boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project – Watermark Gully ACHOA
	WM-ST8-11	Scarred Tree	High	Beyond Disturbance boundary	Not impacted	<i>In situ</i> protection for the life of the Project – Watermark Gully ACHOA

#AECOM assessed as natural stone occurrences

The following suggested management recommendations are presented within the Aboriginal Archaeological Report (AECOM 2012), and summarised in **Table 19** below.

Table 19:
AECOM (2012) Recommendations

Recommendations	Detail
Recommendation One <i>Establishment of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Areas</i>	Two Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Areas (ACHOAs) be established to offset the loss of Aboriginal cultural heritage resulting from the Project, being: the '<i>Watermark Gully Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Area</i>' and '<i>Mooki River Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Area</i>'. Both have been identified as suitable offsets on archaeological and cultural grounds and cover areas of 165.7 and 40.7 hectares respectively. Shenhua Watermark is committed to the conservation of the Watermark and Mooki River ACHOAs throughout the operational life of the Project. The ACHMP for the Project must include provisions specific to the ongoing assessment and management of the Watermark and Mooki River ACHOAs. At a minimum, these would: • Define precisely the boundaries of the ACHOAs • Identify relevant parties and their responsibilities with respect to the ACHOAs • Describe the cultural and scientific heritage values of the ACHOAs • Identify potential threats to these values • Discuss specific management activities to maintain and enhance cultural values, which could include soil, water, flora, fauna and fire management • Outline protocols for access; and • Discuss monitoring and reporting procedures, which would occur yearly The Watermark and Mooki River ACHOAs must be fenced and domestic stock will be excluded from both areas to allow regeneration of native vegetation and, where appropriate, the implementation of erosion and weed control measures.
Recommendation Two <i>Archaeological salvage program</i>	An archaeological salvage program be undertaken prior to the commencement of any Project-related ground clearance. All Aboriginal objects salvaged as part of the archaeological salvage program would be curated in an appropriate manner, as determined through consultation with RAPs, OEH and DP&I

	during preparation of the ACHMP. Temporary off-site storage of salvaged objects would be allowed for the purposes of analysis and recording.
Surface collection only	The collection of surface artefacts be undertaken for 27 open artefact sites (artefact scatters and isolated finds). Noted is that one of these sites consists of a complete isolated edge-ground hatchet-head, although subsurface archaeological investigation is not recommended due to the site's low archaeological potential.
Archaeological excavation	The collection of surface artefacts and archaeological excavation is recommended for two identified open artefact sites - WM-AS2-11 and WM-AS5-11 – due to their respective moderate and high scientific significance. Archaeological excavations at both sites would involve both test and open area excavations. Archaeological test pitting and open area excavation would also be conducted in selected areas of low and high archaeological sensitivity within the Project's indicative Disturbance Boundary, as determined through consultation with RAPs. The ACHMP for the Project will include a detailed research design for the surface collection and excavation components of the salvage program; including all post-excavation analysis works. The ACHMP for the Project including the detailed research design for the surface collection and excavation components of the salvage program, including all post excavation analysis works, will ensure that the cultural significance of the area is provided with equal weighting to determine methodology.
Recommendation Three Staged clearance process	A staged Aboriginal heritage clearance process for proposed open cut and infrastructure disturbance areas within the Project's Disturbance Boundary be undertaken based on a detailed research design. Areas earmarked for disturbance by Shenhua Watermark would be subject to archaeological survey on a priority basis, with areas slashed prior to survey as far as feasible, with other best practice processes being explored and developed in the Project ACHMP. Where no Aboriginal cultural heritage constraints are identified, areas would be deemed 'cleared for disturbance' and designated as such in writing by the attending archaeologist(s) and RAPs.
Recommendation Four Protection of non-impacted	AECOM (2012) identify that 18 known Aboriginal archaeological sites will not be impacted by the proposed Project (not including

<i>archaeological sites</i>	sites located within the ACHOAs), being five scarred trees, one grinding groove site (GG2), five artefact scatters and seven isolated finds. It is recommended that all non-impacted Aboriginal archaeological sites be protected with permanent stock-proof fencing and appropriate associated signage for the life of the mine, which will be installed by RAPs and a mutually agreed archaeologist, as recommended in Table 1, Recommendation 8. Also to be linked to meetings and review to address concerns – Recommendation 14 All relevant staff and contractors are to be made aware of the nature and locations of these sites as well as Shenhua Watermark's legal obligations with respect to them. Protected sites would need to be identified on all relevant mine site plans. As part of ongoing management of non-impacted sites, the monitoring of all protected Aboriginal archaeological sites will be undertaken on a yearly basis by a qualified archaeologist (mutually agreed between RAPs and Shenhua) and RAPs. Inspection results would be documented in the form of short monitoring reports.
Recommendation Five <i>Yearly Monitoring of conserved sites</i>	Monitoring methodology be detailed in the ACHMP for the Project and will include yearly monitoring by a qualified archaeologist (mutually agreed between RAPs and Shenhua) and RAP representatives, photographic and written records of each site. Yearly monitoring inspections of conserved Aboriginal archaeological sites be documented in the form of monitoring reports.
Recommendation Six <i>Third Party Review of Scar-Bearing Trees</i>	RAPs involved in the Project have raised concerns regarding the process undertaken to assess potential Aboriginal scarred trees, which included an inspection of all trees by a professional arborist, and subsequent decision making about which trees were Aboriginal scarred trees, without RAP involvement. To address RAP concerns, AECOM (2012) has recommended an independent third party review of Australian Tree Consultant's arboricultural assessment report be undertaken by a person or persons mutually selected by the RAPs and Shenhua. As part of this third party review, a plain English report detailing the results of this review should be prepared for RAPs. It is anticipated that the third party review will require an additional field investigation of the six scar bearing trees determined by ATC to not be Aboriginal scarred trees.
Recommendation Seven	AHIMS site cards be submitted to OEH in a timely fashion for all

Submission of AHIMS site cards	newly recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites within and directly adjacent the Project area; which currently comprise 23 isolated finds, 17 artefact scatters, eight Aboriginal scarred trees and three grinding groove sites. In the event that a previously unidentified Aboriginal site is discovered within the Project area at any point during the operational life of the Project, it is recommended that an AHIMS site card for that site be submitted to OEH as promptly as possible, to be described within the Project ACHMP site methodologies.
Recommendation Eight Retention of existing AHIMS site cards for sites 29-1-0155 and 29-1-0157	AHIMS registered open artefact sites 29-1-0155 (Bacon Hill 2) and 29-1-0157 (Clovenden 1) have been reassessed by AECOM archaeologists as natural stone occurrences; as neither 'site' is considered to contain 'Aboriginal objects' as defined under the NPW Act. In respect of the RAPs request not to adjust the status of these sites on the AHIMS register until further assessment is conducted, AECOM will not seek to modify both site cards. Both sites are located within the Project's disturbance footprint, and their surface collection is recommended on the basis of the existing site card; with the surface collection inspection to provide further opportunity to assess the cultural or natural status of both sites in conjunction with RAPs. Subsequent to impacts, ASIR forms for both 'sites' should need to be submitted to OEH. This will be discussed and planned for within the ACHMP
Recommendation Nine Management of previously unrecorded archaeological evidence	Provisions regarding the appropriate management action(s) for previously unrecorded Aboriginal archaeological evidence identified within the Project area throughout the operational life of the Project be incorporated into the ACHMP. Management action(s) would vary according to the type of evidence identified, its level of significance assessed by Aboriginal parties and mutually agreed qualified archaeologists, and the nature of potential impacts.
Recommendation Ten Management of human skeletal remains	In the event that possible human skeletal remains are identified within the Project area throughout the operational life of the Project, the procedures of the OEH, NSW Heritage Branch and NSW police be implemented. This would include an immediate cease work, and the initial inspection by a physical or forensic anthropologist to assess the potential remains <i>in situ</i>. If this determines that the remains are pre-contact or historic Aboriginal remains, the site would be secured and OEH and all RAPs should be notified in writing. Where impacts to exposed

	Aboriginal skeletal remains cannot be avoided, remains would be retrieved via controlled archaeological excavation and reburied outside of the Project's disturbance boundary in a manner and location determined by RAPs.
Recommendation Eleven <i>Creation of an Aboriginal archaeological site database</i>	A comprehensive Aboriginal Site Database for the Project area and its immediate environs is to be established upon commencement of the Project. Shenhua Watermark would be responsible for the creation and maintenance of this database which would, at a minimum, contain the name, type, size (where applicable), MGA coordinates and status of all Aboriginal sites within and directly adjacent to the Project area (i.e., within 100 m of the Project Boundary). The database is to be regularly updated throughout the operational life of Project. Printed site lists and mapping are to be made available to RAPs upon request.
Recommendation Twelve <i>Reporting under the ACHMP</i>	All Aboriginal heritage management and mitigation works carried out under the ACHMP for the Project be documented to a standard comparable to that required by the <i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects 2010</i> (DECCW 2010a) and the <i>Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW</i> (OEH 2011). Plain English summaries of technical archaeological salvage reports will also be prepared. Printed and/or digital copies of all archaeological salvage reports (plain English and technical) are to be made available to RAPs upon request.
Recommendation Thirteen <i>Access to non-salvaged sites for archaeological research</i>	Provisions regarding continuing access to non-salvaged sites within and outside of the indicative Disturbance Boundary for the Project for archaeological and cultural heritage research purposes be included in the ACHMP for the Project. Requests would be assessed by Shenhua Watermark, in consultation with RAPs and OEH, on the basis of merit. Where granted access to, the area will be subject to relevant operational and safety considerations. Access to some areas would be restricted during periods of construction or mining.
Recommendation Fourteen: <i>Periodic Review of ACHMP</i>	The Project ACHMP should be subject to periodic review to ensure that all management policies are being adhered to and are working effectively. Periodic reviews will also provide an opportunity to make modifications to existing policies and to add, where appropriate, new policies. In keeping with RAP requests, it is recommended by RAPs that these reviews occur, at least initially, every six months. Subject to ongoing consultation with

	RAPs, this may be extended to annual review intervals.
Recommendation Fifteen: Relocation of grinding groove sites WM-GG1-11 and WM- GG3-12	AECOM (2012) has recommended the relocation of grinding groove sites WM-GG1-12 and WM-GG3-12 following a comprehensive pre-removal program of works, including further technical assessment and recording, and consultation with RAPs. The methodology for the grinding groove sites WM-GG1-11 and WM-GG3-12 will be agreed with RAPs and detailed in the ACHMP.

In the above table, recommendation eight refers to the management of the AHIMS sites #29-1-0155 (Bacon Hill 2) and #29-1-0157 (Clovenden 1), which were reassessed by AECOM archaeologists and rostered RAP representatives as natural stone occurrences, with no cultural materials observed at the site location. In accordance with the AECOM (2012) recommendation for both sites to be included in the surface artefact collection program, as both are located within the Project's disturbance footprint, the following process is recommended for inclusion in the ACHMP to ensure a transparent reassessment process that includes Aboriginal registrant participation:

1. Both sites will be re-inspected by RAPs and mutually agreed qualified archaeologists as part of the surface collection program, with opportunity for all Aboriginal registrants to visit both site areas and participate in the assessment of whether both sites contain natural stone or Aboriginal 'objects' as defined by the NPW Act;
2. Should surface cultural materials be identified at either site, these materials will be collected in accordance with Project ACHMP methodologies to be developed, and upon completion, this action will be reported to OEH AHIMS through an 'Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form' (ASIR form);
3. Should no surface cultural materials be identified at either site, a critical review of existing site records will be undertaken to identify whether the site may have been recorded in another location. In this scenario:
 - a. If the site could occur at an alternate location, all efforts to relocate the site on the basis of existing information will be made, with a record of alternate locations inspected made;
 - b. If the site is understood to be at the registered MGA location, and there is an absence of surface cultural materials at the site, an assessment of whether cultural materials could occur but be obscured by vegetation or have since been buried will occur;
 - c. Only if the cultural materials described in the existing AHIMS site card can be confidently determined to be natural and not cultural will the site be determined to be natural and not cultural;

4. Following the inspection, a short report on the inspection and assessment of both sites will be prepared. Should it still be proposed to change the status of either registered AHIMS site, the reasons for this should be set out in detail, along with mapping and photographs of the site in question. As noted above, this would only occur if it can be confidently determined that the earlier survey team observed no actual cultural materials at the registered site location;
5. A draft of the short report should be provided to all Aboriginal registrants for review and comment, with a minimum of 28 days provided in accordance with current OEH guidelines;
6. Should the finalised short report be submitted to OEH AHIMS to change the status of any registered site, the finalised report should include all Aboriginal registrant comment provided on the draft; and
7. Should there be a dispute over the proposed change in status of an AHIMS registered site, the ACHMP will include a dispute resolution process in order to resolve any dispute.

The above process is recommended as the involvement of Aboriginal registrants in the archaeological survey – and therefore the inspection of sites #29-1-0155 (Bacon Hill 2) and #29-1-0157 (Clovenden 1) – was on a roster basis, with six or seven Aboriginal representatives invited to attend each survey day as described in phase 1 of the consultation process.

Given the cultural concerns of the RAPs this ACHBA has included and documented all potential scar trees to be further assessed. This ACHVA also identifies the additional management recommendations:

1. The continued assessment of the six scar bearing trees (assessed by ATC as unlikely to be of Aboriginal origin should) be completed as a priority, so that the outcomes of the assessment are incorporated into the Project's Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

The continued scarred tree assessment process and include a site visit attended by Aboriginal registrants and the independent scarred tree specialist selected in consultation with Aboriginal registrants.

In the scenario that this continued assessment process identifies additional Aboriginal scarred trees within the Project area, the Project ACHMP will need to include an assessment of their cultural significance, an assessment of Project impact and appropriate management recommendations developed in consultation with Aboriginal registrants.

2. Until such time as the continued assessment of potential scarred trees within the Project area is completed, all 12 trees will be considered potential Aboriginal cultural sites and subject to interim protection measures as required and have been detailed in the ACHVA report. This may include the temporary fencing of all 14 trees should any Project activities occur prior to completion of the scarred tree assessment.

7.5 Additional Connect for Effect Recommendations

In addition to the suggested recommendations outlined by AECOM (2012) and agreed by RAPs Connect for Effect has also presented a series of additional suggested recommendations to RAPs which have been ratified and improved by them through the draft report review process.. These suggested recommendations are based on the findings of this ACHVA and on the input of Aboriginal registrants.

Recommendation options were presented for RAP review and discussion, with the intent of 'discussing the recommendations and any additional recommendations identified as appropriate during continuing consultation. As a result this report now presents the final set of suggested recommendations that the RAPs are seeking should the Shenhua project be approved by DP&I.

Connect for Effect suggested recommendations are presented in **Table 20**, and include:

- Application of avoidance and protection approaches to Aboriginal cultural heritage management where possible;
- Active RAP participation in protection and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and places and management planning;
- Consideration of an Aboriginal Advisory Group to guide the implementation of ACHMP management recommendations;
- Incorporation of cultural protocols and ceremonial requirements into Project's ACHMP as identified by RAPs as appropriate;
- Cultural Heritage Awareness Training for Shenhua Watermark personnel and contractors involved in Aboriginal cultural heritage management, and in ground disturbance activities that could impact Aboriginal archaeological sites and features;
- Maintenance and monitoring of ground vibration levels within the Breeza and Caroonia Cemeteries;
- Further consultation to define and assess the ACHOAs, and to discuss their ongoing management;
- Involvement of RAPs in the annual review of non-impacted sites and their ongoing management requirements;
- Incorporation of cultural mapping into the staged approach to Aboriginal heritage clearance inspections;
- Development of protocols for the management of previously unrecorded Aboriginal archaeological sites, and the reassessment of known archaeological site significance and management should new information become available;
- Development of an Interpretation Plan (Aboriginal place naming plan) for the Project, to provide the appropriate means of interpreting the outcomes of ongoing Aboriginal cultural works for the Project;

- Care and control and Aboriginal objects salvaged from the Project area;
- Management of grinding groove sites WM-GG1-11 and WM-GG3-12, including protection strategies until later stages of the Project;
- Further consultation with RAPs (especially senior Elders and Elders) to develop protocols for the management of skeletal remains that may be exposed during future Project works;
- Further consultation with RAPs (especially traditional owner RAPs) to develop protocols for the management of any totemic animal remains that may be exposed during future Project works;
- Ongoing consultation throughout the life of the Project to keep all RAPs informed of the status of the Project and its associated cultural heritage obligations;
- Further consultation with RAPs on a Shared Wisdom Centre / Keeping Place, to develop a model for the long term care and control of Aboriginal objects salvaged from the Project area, and provide a sustainable community based outcome;
- Implementation of a 'Walk on Country' program, to maintain Aboriginal community access to the Project area for a range of cultural and community activities;
- Employment and training opportunities to improve Aboriginal community wellbeing, which is intrinsically linked to Aboriginal cultural heritage; and
- Further consultation with RAPs including consideration of an Aboriginal Reference Group to develop management strategies that address intergenerational equity, with a series of draft strategies proposed.

Table 20:
Key ACHVA Suggested Mitigation and Management Recommendations

Recommendations	Details
Recommendation One <i>Avoidance and protection approaches</i>	Best practice Burra Charter and Industry approaches to the management and protection of Aboriginal cultural features and relics must be applied. Where impact is unavoidable mitigation strategies must be undertaken as described in the Project's Aboriginal Archaeological Report (AECOM 2012), and to be detailed in the Project ACHMP.
Recommendation Two <i>Active RAP participation in Aboriginal cultural heritage management</i>	Active participation of Registered Aboriginal Parties in the protection of Aboriginal heritage and Aboriginal features of cultural value be maintained and detailed in the ACHMP
Recommendation Three <i>RAP participation in ACHMP preparation, with further discussion on whether an</i>	Shenhua will provide for active RAP participation in ACHMP preparation in the preparation of the Project ACHMP, which will include the following principles: • Project protocols and procedures for the ongoing

Aboriginal Reference Group is appropriate	management of Aboriginal cultural heritage • Roles and responsibilities of the participants in the implementation of the Project ACHMP • Timeframes for the implementation of cultural heritage obligations described in the ACHMP, including management requirements for individual Aboriginal heritage sites and landscape features of Aboriginal cultural value The ongoing participation of RAPs in the Project ACHMP, and their ongoing relationship with Shenhua Watermark be based on the following principles: • Respect for the cultural attachments, responsibilities and obligations the registrant Aboriginal parties have for the Aboriginal heritage sites, landscape features and the landscape in general within the Project area and the region more broadly; • Commitment to building an active and respectful partnership based on regular and open communication and consultation, and open dealings between Shenhua Watermark and the participating RAPs; • Commitment by Shenhua Watermark to provide the agreed required resources and to facilitate the overall Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Strategy and Aboriginal Cultural Management Strategy detailed in an approved ACHMP, within realistic timeframes • Commitment by the RAPs to participate in the overall Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Strategy and Aboriginal Cultural Management Strategy should be required; recognising the requirements of Shenhua Watermark to meet project related timeframes and to operate in accordance with statutory requirements. Ongoing discussion with RAPs during ACHMP preparation will also be undertaken to consider whether the formation of an Aboriginal Reference Group for the Shenhua Watermark Project is appropriate.
Recommendation Four Cultural Protocols and Ceremonial Requirements	Cultural protocols and ceremonial requirements identified as important by RAPs be identified and incorporated into the ACHMP where required; consistent with the principles of the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 1999) Ask First (AHC 2002) and OEH policies (such as DEC 2005, DECCW 2010, OEH 2011). Ceremonial requirements may require smoking ceremonies,

	traditional practices relating to men's and women's areas, or other protocols as identified by Aboriginal registrants.
Recommendation Five <i>Cultural Heritage Awareness Training</i>	Shenhua Watermark personnel and subcontractors undertaking Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment, or undertaking tasks that have the potential to impact Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and areas of value, must undertake cultural heritage awareness training. This will form part of the induction process. The Training Package must be completed within six months of Project Approval and delivered by Aboriginal representatives prior to the undertaking of tasks that have the potential to impact Aboriginal cultural heritage sites or landscape features of Aboriginal cultural value. The Training Package must be prepared in partnership with Shenhua Watermark, RAPs and a suitably qualified and mutually agreed archaeologist; with all RAPs given opportunity to review and contribute to the package. Full induction training will be facilitated by the appropriately qualified Shenhua Aboriginal Liaison Officer. Training content must be guided by what is deemed culturally appropriate by the RAPs, and this will include (but not necessarily be limited to) information on: • The Aboriginal cultural significance of the Project area and the rights and obligations of Aboriginal people to actively participate in cultural heritage management • The types of Aboriginal sites, artefacts and landscape features that are known within the Project area • Mapping of Aboriginal sites/landscape features of cultural value and areas where ground disturbance for remediation is not allowed without further consultation with the RAPs (which must also form part of the Ground Disturbance Permit process) • Procedures for contacting nominated Shenhua Watermark personnel should remediation work be required within proximity of a known site • Procedures for contacting nominated Shenhua Watermark personnel in the event a previously unknown site is located during ground disturbance activities • The relevant legislation for the protection of Aboriginal sites (termed objects) and that prosecution may arise if sites are disturbed, destroyed or defaced

	Only information endorsed for sharing by the RAPs will be provided in the Training Package.
Recommendation Six <i>Vibration assessment, monitoring and management for cultural heritage sites and places</i>	RAPs have identified a heightened level of concern regarding the risk from blasting vibrations (perceived or actual) to a number of cultural heritage sites and places of significance. This includes risk of impact to the Breeza and Curlewis Cemeteries where many family members are buried, and risk of impact to a number of other cultural heritage locations identified through non-disclosed discussions (refer to Addendum 2 for details). It is recommended that Shenhua undertake a detailed assessment, monitoring and management program for the identified cultural heritage locations; to specifically assess the potential risk to each locality from blasting vibrations, to identify where this risk should be further managed, for example through the setting of blasting limits in proximity to cultural places; to establish monitoring programs to document actual vibrations experienced; and to develop management protocols in the scenario that vibration impacts occur. Based on past discussions, it is understood that ground vibration levels as a result of blasting must not exceed heritage conservation criteria (2 mm/s) at the Breeza and Curlewis Cemeteries, with monitoring to be undertaken to confirm these levels. Details of the vibration assessment, monitoring and management for the cemeteries and other identified cultural heritage sites and places of significance will be detailed in the Project ACHMP.
Recommendation Seven <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset areas</i>	Shenhua Watermark has committed to the establishment and management of two Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Areas (ACHOAs) for the life of the Project, being the '<i>Watermark Gully Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Area</i>' and the '<i>Mooki River (on Shenhua-owned land) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Area</i>'. The RAPs also identified these areas as having high cultural values during consultation undertaken for this ACHVA. The RAPs also assert that this management measure is subject to further assessment and requires ongoing consultation with RAPs before final decision making. The RAP's access to these areas for Care of Country and for the purposes of undertaking cultural activities also requires further discussion, with the aim of including access agreements into the ACHMP.

	RAPs have expressed an interest in attaining use of the house and shed located within the Mooki offset area for cultural use. The suitability of these cultural offset areas will be reviewed by the RAPs via continued consultation.
Recommendation Eight <i>Management of non-impacted sites</i>	AECOM (2012) has recommended that protective fencing be installed around all non-impacted archaeological sites, and the annual review of non-impacted archaeological sites throughout the life of the Project, to be undertaken by qualified archaeologist/s (mutually agreed by Shenhua and RAPs) and site monitoring to include participation of RAP representatives. It is also recommended that RAPs representatives and a mutually agreed archaeologist be actively involved in the installation of protective fencing, to provide guidance on the exact placement of boundaries around areas of archaeological and cultural sensitivity. RAPs will also be actively involved in the annual monitoring programs through review of documentation, with copies also made available to OEH and DP&I following the RAP review period.
Recommendation Nine <i>Staged Approach to Aboriginal heritage clearance</i>	AECOM (2012) has recommended staged archaeological survey of areas earmarked for disturbance on a priority basis, given the poor visibility of the ground surface during archaeological survey; with detailed provisions for this process to be included in the Project ACHMP. As a part of this process, disturbance areas will be subject to cultural mapping including ethnobotanical mapping, concurrent with the archaeological survey planning.
Recommendation Ten <i>Management of previously unrecorded archaeological sites, and new information on known archaeological sites</i>	AECOM (2012) recommend that the ACHMP include management actions for any previously unrecorded Aboriginal archaeological sites identified within the Project area throughout the life of the Project; with the level of appropriate management determined on the basis of assessed significance by Aboriginal registrants and mutually agreed qualified archaeologists. It is recommended that these management protocols encompass the full range of new finds that could occur within the Project's impact area, such as (but not limited to) surface artefact scatters and isolated finds, subsurface artefactual deposits, scarred trees, grinding grooves and burials. It is also recommended that these management protocols encompass new information on known sites, which may trigger a re-evaluation of the significance of the site and therefore its

	appropriate level of management. This should also include the review of known sites as further information on the archaeology of the broader region is gathered, reflecting the AECOM (2012) statement that the scientific significance assessment presented in their report should be subject to period review as knowledge of the area increases; given the recognised limitations of local and regional data to inform AECOM (2012) significance assessment. It is recommended that these management protocols be developed in consultation with Aboriginal registrants as part of ACHMP preparation, and they also include cultural protocols identified by RAPs, and provide clarity to all parties, and include a clearly defined assessment and decision making process prior to any management action being undertaken. The ACHMP protocol will also include a schedule for review of known site information and significance in accordance with the AECOM (2012) assessment findings.
Recommendation Eleven <i>Development of an Interpretation Plan</i>	An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Interpretation Plan be developed prior to commencement of construction. This shall provide appropriate means of interpreting the pre and post-European contact Aboriginal associations with the Project area and inform planning on the site. It shall include recommended wording and potential locations for interpretive signage, and the possible use of appropriate Aboriginal names for infrastructure and offset locality names. It shall also be developed in conjunction with non-Aboriginal interpretation, especially given the shared historical associations of the current landholders and RAPs who identify close cultural and traditional attachment and connections to Country and Community.
Recommendation Twelve <i>Care and control</i>	The artefacts recovered during cultural heritage works within the Project area must be curated in an appropriate manner, as determined through consultation with RAPs, OEH and DP&I during preparation of the ACHMP; although it is noted that temporary off-site storage of salvaged objects would be allowed for the purposes of analysis and recording. Consultation between the RAPs and Shenhua Watermark in relation to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offsets is therefore ongoing.
Recommendation Thirteen <i>Burial Protection Protocols</i>	AECOM (2012) outlines a standard protocol for the management of any human remains that may be exposed during the course of the Project. The final management strategy presented within the ACHMP will be developed in consultation

	with RAPs, to incorporate any additional cultural protocols or requirements. This will include cultural protocols and stop work processes when bones are exposed, allowing for the human or animal status to be confirmed <i>in situ</i> by an appropriate specialist; with the process to be fully detailed in the Project ACHMP
Recommendation Fourteen <i>Totemic animal remains</i>	The ACHMP include protocols for the management of Indigenous fauna remains to ensure that totemic cultural sensitivity is appropriately managed. This will require further consultation with RAPs to inform management measures included in the ACHMP.
Recommendation Fifteen <i>Project Meetings</i>	Shenhua Watermark commit to ongoing consultation, communication and engagement with all RAPs involved in the Project. The ongoing engagement and monitoring program would include (but not necessarily be limited to) quarterly meetings and/or correspondence throughout the life of the Project to ensure that all RAPs are kept informed of mine progress and ongoing cultural heritage management tasks and outcomes. Meetings would include the provision of information on, and provide time for discussion on, the following: • The progress of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset Area establishment and management • The progress of Project construction and mining works • The results of any site/landscape feature monitoring undertaken • The results of any salvage works conducted • The results of any remediation works undertaken in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage • Any additional cultural heritage matters raised; such as the management of any new finds • The potential Project impacts and any required management procedures that should need to be planned (e.g. any baseline recording, monitoring, inspections or salvage necessary) • The progress of any reporting required • Any review of the ACHMP planned prior to the next quarterly meeting Extraordinary meetings may also be called if considered necessary by Shenhua Watermark and/or RAPs should specific

	cultural heritage management issues need to be addressed prior to the next meeting.
Recommendation Sixteen <i>Shared Wisdom Centre / Keeping Place</i>	One key recommendation by RAPs participating in this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values Assessment was the design, construction and operation of a sustainable community based outcome – a shared wisdoms keeping/teaching place/cultural centre/complex. Shenhua Watermark must work with the RAPs to consider the feasibility of contributing towards a Keeping Place model with the capacity to house the collection of artefacts, art and information as RAPs have asserted that a Keeping Place provides testament to the wealth of culture, heritage and tradition that abounds across the traditional lands of the Gomeroi people of Kamilaroi Country.
Recommendation Seventeen <i>Walk on Country program</i>	A 'Walk on Country program' be developed and integrated into the ACHMP in consultation with the RAPs and Shenhua Watermark, in order to manage and maximise access to known Aboriginal heritage sites and landscape features of Aboriginal cultural value The Walk on Country program would be planned annually and managed as an integral component of the Project's ACHMP. A Walk on Country opportunity be provided to RAPs and their families prior to commencement of mining activity in order that families are able to visit areas of importance prior to disturbance. This is to be agreed by Shenhua Watermark, taking into consideration the mine plan, mining legislation, rules and regulations. This initiative will provide opportunity for RAPs to share cultural stories and show children and young people areas important to the RAPs prior to changes to the cultural landscape as a result of mining activity.
Recommendation Eighteen <i>Aboriginal community engagement policy and practice</i> Note: <i>Shenhua Watermark recognises and respects the continuing attachment of Aboriginal people to the region and Project area, including both the custodial rights and</i>	Shenhua Watermark must develop an Aboriginal community engagement policy, and integrate this policy into the ACHMP and operations. The following principles will form the basis of ongoing engagement by Shenhua Watermark with RAPs - reflecting the principles of Ask First (Australian Heritage Commission2002), the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS1999) and OEH policy documents (such as DEC 2005, DECCW2010). The principles include: • Aboriginal people, as the first peoples of Australia, have unique cultural relationships to the lands and waters of

<i>responsibilities of Aboriginal people.</i> <i>Shenhua Watermark is committed to working in partnership with the RAPs in a spirit of cooperation, mutual understanding and respect and compliance with an ACHMP.</i>	Australia • Aboriginal people have custodial rights and responsibilities to Country under traditional lores and customs • Protection and conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage is important in maintaining the cultural identity and wellbeing of Aboriginal people. Aboriginal people are the primary source of information on the cultural value of their heritage and how this is best managed • Aboriginal people have the right to well-informed participation in the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment and management process • Aboriginal people have the right to a primary role in decision-making in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage and its management, so they can continue to fulfil their obligations towards their heritage • Aboriginal cultural heritage outcomes should consider a continuing role for Aboriginal people in 'Caring for Country' • Aboriginal people must have an active role in any Aboriginal heritage planning process • Aboriginal people must have input into primary decision-making in relation to Aboriginal heritage so they can continue to fulfil their obligations towards this heritage • Aboriginal people must control intellectual property and other information relating specifically to their heritage, as this may be an integral aspect of its heritage value.
Recommendation Nineteen <i>Aboriginal Wellbeing – Employment and Training</i>	Cultural heritage and the wellbeing of Aboriginal communities are intrinsically linked and interconnected (DEC 2006). Through consultation for this assessment economic participation was identified as a critical need area in the local Aboriginal community and one that can be directly addressed through employment and training practices. Six suggested programs across this key need and funding area are outlined below: 6. Review of Project cultural heritage assessment and employment practice • Review of best practice approach to cultural heritage work and employment, including the following aims: ○ Identify impacts of current Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Salvage mining employment practices and opportunities for moving forward in a cultural

	relevant, equitable and sustainable manner ○ Incorporate Australian Natural Heritage Charter - Ask First: A guide to respecting Aboriginal heritage places and values where possible ○ Identify opportunities to include cultural heritage throughout all stages of project planning ○ Develop an evidence based framework for cultural heritage assessment and employment ○ Use the review outcomes to help inform the regional governance network – with the aim of providing advice on cultural heritage practice at a regional level 7. Examine skilled and supported training and employment program opportunities and government partnerships to work towards parity in training and employment. These opportunities may include: • Skilled employment and training via the development of an Aboriginal employment and training program for skilled occupations • Emphasis needs to focus on long term employee retention, hence there has been considerable emphasis on employee support programs, including pre-vocational training, culturally appropriate recruitment practices, mentoring, family and community programs and skills based employment strategy • Supported employment and training: to be part of a holistic approach to an Aboriginal employment program which recognises the importance of culture, home life, family obligations and values, housing and financial circumstances and barriers to employment to ensure retention of employees. Choice in effective personal financial management, the health and wellbeing of family members; as well as employees throughout the entirety of the program is required. There are a range of organisations that can help in facilitating this type of

	Indigenous program • Setting²³ specific targets to increase Indigenous employment that reflects local demographics; including greater participation of Indigenous women in mining employment 8. Discretionary procurement and local supply chain initiative • Investigate a discretionary procurement policy for companies owned or operated by Historically Disadvantaged Local Aboriginal People (HDLAP) in all discretionary spending. * all procurement will be tendered if the HDLAP are the successful preferred tenderer then they will be successful. – with selection to be performance based. • Develop a Shenhua Watermark Indigenous Employment and Business Development Policy and encourage major contractors to align themselves with the Indigenous employment and training objectives 9. Support for local business and mentoring • Mentoring program: utilise existing internal skill set to provide guidance to local business particularly around business planning, strategic planning and financial management – to be facilitated through the regional governance network • Local business support: work with the Northern Region Inland Development Board in facilitating support programs with local businesses 10. Scholarships and traineeship program • Develop an Indigenous scholarship and traineeship program • Endorse the Indigenous Employment Evaluation (IEE) Tool²⁴ that has been developed as a framework to assist

²³ While RAPs have requested that Shenhua set an employment target of 25% of their workforce to be provided to local Aboriginal people- the development of targets will be developed within Shenhua's overall employment and recruitment strategy based on skills audit and workforce imperatives.

²⁴ The Indigenous Employment evaluation (IEE) Tool is a reporting framework that has been developed as part of a larger study by CSR Minto Indigenous employment. The outcomes of the study are reported in Indigenous Employment *in the Australian Minerals Industry*, a research report by Tony Tiplady and MaryAnne Barclay. The IEE Tool is intended for use in conjunction with this report. Electronic version accessed 26 April 2012
http://www.csr.com.au/docs/Evaluation%20Tool_WEB.pdf

	mining companies to establish good practices in their Aboriginal employment and training initiatives
Recommendation Twenty <i>Intergenerational equity</i>	Shenhua Watermark assist in the development of an intergenerational equity strategy in consultation with the RAPs to support the access to Country and strengthening of cultural practices. A number of intergenerational equity cultural programs have been suggested and supported by RAPs during the draft comment period suggested below for RAP consideration. A final intergenerational equity plan will be developed in consultation with RAPs as an integral component of the development of a mutually agreed ACHMP. • Artefact Recording and Analysis Training. Introductory five day artefact recording and analysis training should be held at a location in the Gunnedah/Caroona/Breeza area. The course work and documentation for the training program should be prepared and presented by a suitably qualified archaeologist in consultation with the RAPs. Selected artefacts recovered during salvage for the Project could be used in the training. The training would be encouraged by Shenhua Watermark and the training shall commence within 12 months of the commencement of mining. • Cultural mapping and recording. Support further research, including recording of cultural mapping, oral histories (An Elders book program) and language program, post contact historic attachment, land use and the lives of Aboriginal people to contribute to the understanding of cultural values and heritage in the region. • Men of Rock program. To provide a valuable hand down from one generation to another the traditional skills of tool making and artefact creation. A program for men to visit local and regional quarries where cultural materials have been historically and traditionally mined and then knapped would be developed thereby renewing traditional skills and sharing with the younger generation. This initiative will be subject to OEH discussion to ensure compliance and protocols for undertaking cultural practices do not breach or technically

	constitute 'harm' under the Act. • NAIDOC Week participation. Shenhua Watermark in partnership and consultation with the RAPs and other Aboriginal community members to identify meaningful ways in which Shenhua Watermark personnel can be active participants in the NAIDOC (National Aboriginal Islander Day Observance Committee) week events and identify programmatic opportunities to support the local Aboriginal and traditional custodian community.
Recommendation Twenty One -Commitment to an Aboriginal Liaison Officer	An Aboriginal Liaison Officer position be created in order to assist Shenhua in the implementation of the ACHMP
Recommendation Twenty Two - Commitment to Novation Agreement	A novation agreement for any changed mine management/ownership arrangement will be investigated and if deemed necessary will be developed to include all approved mitigation measures to ensure consistency and continuing commitment to the protection and management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

7.6 Aboriginal Wellbeing Framework

A key aspect to improving Indigenous wellbeing is exploring the relationship between land and wellbeing. Evidence exists which suggests there are positive physical health outcomes from living or working on Country. (Garnett and Sithole 2007)

As discussed in earlier sections, the importance of land and the 'Country' one belongs to is central to most aspects of Aboriginal culture, and maintaining a spiritual, physical and emotional connection to the land is intrinsic to many Indigenous people's beliefs about mental, social and emotional wellbeing:

"To understand our law, our culture and our relationship to the physical and spiritual world, you must begin with land. Everything about Aboriginal society is inextricably woven with, and connected to, land. Culture is the land, the land and spirituality of Aboriginal people, our cultural beliefs or reason for existence is the land. You take that away and you take away our reason for existence. We have grown that land up. We are dancing, singing, and painting for the land. We are celebrating the land. Removed from our lands, we are literally removed from ourselves" (Dodson 1977).

Therefore, this ACHVA assessment has required an integration or combination of both the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment recommendations and the Aboriginal social and community wellbeing needs of the community recommendations.

In this context, during consultation RAPs identified a number of areas of improvement of Aboriginal community wellbeing, and identified the intergenerational equity strategies in **Table 21** in order to maintaining cultural knowledge, and cultural areas in order to ‘walk, recreate and work on Country’.

Table 21
Nine Suggested Social and Cultural Wellbeing Recommendations

Recommendations	Details
Recommendation One Measure and monitoring	Integrate social and cultural wellbeing recommendations into Shenhua Watermark Social Impact Assessment Planning and report outcomes annually.
Recommendation Two Balanced approach to decision making & commercial timeframes	Establish a balanced approach to Intercultural communication timeframes and protocols and commercial decision making measurement mitigation.
Recommendation Three Adopt cultural protocols and Ask First principles	Negotiate time frames for impact management planning and negotiation processes that balance a realistic assessment of commercial requirements with the need for culturally appropriate decision-making processes, Aboriginal informed consent and cultural protocols.
Recommendation Four Governance and human capital	Encourage the formation of a Regional Aboriginal Social and Community Wellbeing Monitoring and Management Committee. Provide advice into the development of a policy basis to ensure that the Regional Committee be maintained and appropriately resourced throughout the life of the Project.
Recommendation Five Employment parity and training investment	Review Cultural Heritage Assessment & Employment models and establish best practice local employment and training model. Skilled and supported training and work program: • Education and training requirements built into skilled employment program across three areas: certificate and trades qualifications, bachelor degree and postgraduate qualifications where appropriate • Assessment leave and support for assessment time • Internal incentives for completion of studies including job promotions, wage increases and job diversity Gender Equity strategy developed and implemented. Inclusion of Aboriginal women employment and training requirements – particularly targeting unskilled mothers returning to work.

Recommendation Six Housing	Consult with RAPs to consider feasibility of relocating surplus homes (if any) from Shenhua Watermark open cut mining disturbance areas to local Aboriginal Housing organisation to contribute to available social housing stock e.g. Local Aboriginal Land Council or Aboriginal Corporation with social housing charter or distributed to the community via a ballot (i.e. one home for ballot for the Aboriginal community and one home via ballot for the non Aboriginal community). Encourage and participate in any regional housing affordability strategy plan which incorporates – social housing, diversity of dwellings, and temporary housing.
Recommendation Seven Reconciliation and healing- intergenerational equity	• Develop Breeza Cemetery – care for ancestor initiative. • Integrate reconciliation and intercultural awareness in a skilled and supported employment program to build internal understanding and acceptance of cultural differences across all levels of the organisation. • Internal cultural awareness programs would be undertaken as part of induction, at the initiation of Project teams and as part of specific work role training to build understanding and knowledge of Aboriginal culture and heritage. Intercultural understanding would be an important demonstrated performance requirement.
Recommendation Eight Ethnobotanical mapping cultural mapping balanced shared history- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offsets	Develop in consultation with the RAPs - Ethno botanical and cultural oral histories mapping programs. Continue consultation with RAPs to explore feasibility of contributing towards a regional Shared Wisdom Centre / Keeping Place - Design construction and operation of a sustainable keeping / teaching place / cultural centre complex by undertaking a regional prefeasibility and business development model to realise the vision of the Aboriginal community. Liaise with the RAPs and others to develop a regional Keeping Place model with the capacity to house a vast collection of artefacts, art and information from a variety of sites
Recommendation Nine CSI liveability and Close the Gap priority funding	Review current community funding priority areas and incorporate (where possible) the key liveability principles and Close the Gap priorities into Corporate Social Investment funding program criteria. Key areas include: • Health • Mental health • Adult imprisonment

	• Juvenile detention • Child abuse / neglect • Housing affordability, availability and conditions • Reading, writing and numeracy • Drug / alcohol use • Maternal / child health • Disability • Community harmony and capacity building initiatives • Cultural celebration

In discussing Aboriginal community wellbeing and its intrinsic linkages with Aboriginal cultural heritage, Connect for Effect applied The Office of Environment and Heritage Wellbeing Framework (DEC 2006) using the their recommended eight characteristics of Aboriginal wellbeing. The approach is illustrated in **Figure 34** below.



Figure 34
Principles of Aboriginal Community Wellbeing

Source OEH Wellbeing Toolkit- Wellbeing framework 12 June 2012

Table 22 summarises the recommendations of the draft management recommendations presented within this report and the draft management recommendations presented against all eight core characteristics of Aboriginal wellbeing.

Table 22
Consolidated Suggested Recommendations

The eight characteristics of Aboriginal community wellbeing	ACHVA
Access to Country	<i>Recommendation Nine</i> Staged Approach Aboriginal heritage Clearance <i>Recommendation Seven</i> Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset areas <i>Recommendation Seventeen</i> Walk on Country program
Community Health and Safety	<i>Recommendation Seventeen</i> Walk on Country program <i>Recommendation Twenty Eight</i> Housing <i>Recommendation Thirty One</i> CSI liveability and Close the Gap priority funding
Cultural Identity	<i>Recommendation Two</i> Active RAP participation in Aboriginal cultural heritage management <i>Recommendation Three</i> Determine through RAP consultation whether an Aboriginal Reference Group is appropriate <i>Recommendation Five</i> Cultural Heritage Awareness Training <i>Recommendation Seven</i> Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offset areas

	<i>Recommendation Seventeen</i> Walk on Country program <i>Recommendation Twenty Nine</i> Reconciliation and healing- intergenerational equity <i>Recommendation Twenty Four</i> Balanced approach to decision making and commercial timeframes <i>Recommendation Thirty</i> Ethnobotanical mapping cultural mapping balanced shared history- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Offsets
Economic Strength and Development	<i>Recommendation Nineteen</i> Employment and training <i>Recommendation Twenty One</i> Commitment to an Aboriginal Liason Officer <i>Recommendation Twenty Seven</i> Employment parity and training investment
Education and Learning	<i>Recommendation Five</i> Cultural Heritage Awareness Training <i>Recommendation Twenty Seven</i> Employment parity and training investment
Infrastructure and Services	<i>Recommendation Sixteen</i> Shared Wisdom Centre / Keeping Place <i>Recommendation Thirty One</i> CSI liveability and Close the Gap priority funding
Leadership, Empowerment and Influence	<i>Recommendation Two</i> Active RAP participation in Aboriginal cultural heritage management <i>Recommendation Three</i> RAP participation in ACHMP preparation, with further discussion on whether an Aboriginal Reference Group is

	appropriate <i>Recommendation Twelve</i> Care and control <i>Recommendation Fifteen</i> Project Meetings and/or correspondence <i>Recommendation Nineteen</i> Aboriginal community engagement policy and practice <i>Recommendation Twenty Five</i> Adopt cultural protocols and Ask First principles <i>Recommendation Twenty Six</i> Governance and human capital
Sense of Community	<i>Recommendation Six</i> Vibration assessment, monitoring and management for cultural heritage sites and places <i>Recommendation Eighteen</i> Aboriginal community engagement policy and practice <i>Recommendation Twenty</i> Intergenerational equity
Ongoing planning –use of wellbeing tool	<i>Recommendation Two</i> Active RAP participation in Aboriginal cultural heritage management <i>Recommendation Three</i> RAP participation in ACHMP preparation, with further discussion on whether an Aboriginal Reference Group is appropriate <i>Recommendation Twenty Three</i> Measure and Monitoring

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ADDENDUM 1:

Correspondence Register

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1	Letter	31/01/2011	Hansen Bailey (HB)	Michelle Cavanagh	Paul Houston	DECCW	Request for list of Aboriginal parties to consult with.	1	
2	Letter	31/01/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Adam Black	NSW Department of Aboriginal Affairs	Request for list of Aboriginal parties to consult with.	1	
3	Letter	31/01/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor	Namoi CMA	Request for list of Aboriginal parties to consult with.	1	
4	Letter	31/01/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mike Silver & Carolyn Hunt	Gunnedah Shire Council	Request for list of Aboriginal parties to consult with.	1	
5	Letter	31/01/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Stephanie Fryer-Smith	National Native Title Tribunal	Request for list of Aboriginal parties to consult with.	1	
6	Letter	31/01/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jannali Briggs / George Tonna	NTSCorp	Request for list of Aboriginal parties to consult with.	1	
7	Letter	31/01/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Request for list of Aboriginal parties to consult with.	1	
8	Letter	31/01/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Request for list of Aboriginal parties to consult with.	1	
9	Newspaper advertisement	1/02/2011		HB on behalf of Shenhua Watermark Coal (SWC)			Public Notice displayed in the Namoi Valley Independent advertising expression of interest for proposed Watermark Coal Aboriginal Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment. Expressions of interest were invited by all interested parties by 15 February 2011.	1	
10	Email	2/02/2011	Gunida Gunyah	Jane Bender	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Expression of Interest (EOI).	1	
11	Newspaper advertisement	3/02/2011		HB on behalf of SWC			Public Notice displayed in the Namoi Valley Independent advertising expression of interest for proposed Watermark Coal Aboriginal Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment.	1	
12	Fax	3/02/2011	Bawurra Consultants	Kevin Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Expression of Interest.	1	
13	Fax	3/02/2011	Cacatua Culture Consultants	George & Donna Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Expression of Interest.	1	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
14	Email	3/02/2011	National Native Title Tribunal	Kimberley Wilson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	List of potentially interested Aboriginal parties.	1	
15	Fax	4/02/2011	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Gwen Griffen	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Expression of Interest.	1	
16	Email	6/02/2011	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Wayne Griffiths	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Expression of Interest.	1	
17	Fax / Letter	7/02/2011	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Lloyd Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Expression of Interest.	1	
18	Phone	7/02/2011	Walhallow LALC	Jason Allan	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Verbal expression of interest in Project. I asked Jason to please send his EOI through to HB in writing.	1	
19	Letter	7/02/2011	Namoi CMA	Simon Taylor	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Response from Namoi CMA. List of potentially interested Aboriginal parties. Letter received 14/02/11.	1	
20	Fax	8/02/2011	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	John & Margaret Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Expression of Interest.	1	
21	Fax	8/02/2011	Mingga Consultants	Clifford Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Expression of Interest.	1	
22	Fax	8/02/2011	Upper Hunter Heritage & Culture Consultants	Darrel Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Expression of Interest.	1	
23	Fax	8/02/2011	Giwirr Consultants	Rodney Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Expression of Interest.	1	
24	Fax	8/02/2011	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Christine Archbold	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Expression of Interest.	1	
25	Fax	8/02/2011	Carrawonga Consultants	Justin Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Expression of Interest.	1	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
26	Fax	8/02/2011	Mooki River Consultants	Wayne Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Expression of Interest.	1	
27	Fax / Letter	9/02/2011	Red Chief LALC	CEO	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Expression of Interest.	1	
28	Letter	9/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson		EOI letter sent as per Namoi CMA list.	1	
29	Letter	9/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ellen Draper		EOI letter sent as per Namoi CMA list.	1	
30	Letter	9/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		EOI letter sent as per Namoi CMA list.	1	
31	Letter	9/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	EOI letter sent as per Namoi CMA list.	1	
32	Phone	9/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Culture Consultant	Expression of Interest.	1	
33	Fax	10/02/2011	Walhallow LALC	Jason Allan	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Expression of Interest.	1	
34	Phone	11/02/2011	RAP 10 Cultural Consultant	RAP 10	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Verbal expression of interest in the Project. Certificates of qualification supplied.	1	
35	Letter	14/02/2011	Office of the Registrar - Aboriginal Land Rights Act	Tabatha Dantoine	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	No Registered Aboriginal Owners pursuant to Div. 3 of the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)</i> .	1	
36	Phone	14/02/2011		Simon Taylor	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Call from Simon Taylor confirming his EOI in the Project not on behalf of the Namoi CMA.	1	
37	Letter via Email	14/02/2011	DECCW EPRG	Paul Houston	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Response list from DECCW of potentially interested parties.	1	
38	Letter	14/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tania Matthews		EOI letter sent as per DECCW list.	1	
39	Letter	14/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patricia Hands	Elli Lewis	EOI letter sent as per DECCW list.	1	
40	Letter	14/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	EOI letter sent as per DECCW list.	1	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
41	Letter	14/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brent Matthews		EOI letter sent as per DECCW list.	1	
42	Letter	14/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Peter Watton		EOI letter sent as per DECCW list.	1	
43	Phone	14/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Carolyn Hunt	Gunnedah Shire Council	Call to Gunnedah Shire Council in regards to letter sent 31/01/11. Advised to forward letter to Carolyn Hunt. Letter dated 11/02/2011, received 14/02/2011.	1	
44	Email	14/02/2011	Gunnedah Shire Council	Carolyn Hunt	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Response to request for information.	1	
45	Phone	14/02/2011		Simon Taylor	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Received individual letter and expressed interest in the Project separate to the CMA.	1	
46	Email	15/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ken Lum	NTSCorp	Sent with Request for Information letter attached.	1	
47	Phone	15/02/2011	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Cyril Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Expression of Interest.	1	
48	Phone	15/02/2011	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Cyril Sampson on behalf of Neville Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Expression of Interest.	1	
49	Email	15/02/2011	NTSCorp	Peter Schultz	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Response from NTSCorp EOI letter. No names given due to privacy protocols.	1	
50	Phone	15/02/2011	Tamworth LALC	On behalf of Neville Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Neville Sampson registering interest in the Project.	1	
51	Phone	15/02/2011	Namoi CMA	Simon Taylor and Neville Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Verbal expression of interest from Simon Taylor and Neville Sampson.	1	
52	Phone	15/02/2011	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Cyril & Neville Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Calls from Cyril and Neville Sampson expressing their interest in the Project. Expression noted verbally.	1	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
53	Letter	15/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brian Clancy	Border Rivers-Gwydir CMA	EOI letter sent as per DECCW list.	1	
54	Phone	16/02/2011	Border Rivers-Gwydir CMA	Brian Clancy	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Unlikely to register interest due to distance from the Project.	1	
55	Phone	17/02/2011	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Brian Horton	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Verbal expression of interest in the Project.	1	
56	Phone	18/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Call to Shane Allan to check whether he wanted to register his interest in the Project. Shane noted his interest, however was wary of crossing LALC boundaries.	1	
57	Phone	18/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patricia Hands	Elli Lewis	Call to Patricia Hands to check if she would like to express her interest in the Project. Patricia noted her company, Elli Lewis is no longer operational.	1	
58	Letter	19/02/2011	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Brian Horton	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Written Expression of Interest in Project.	1	
59	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Culture Consultants	Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	
60	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	
61	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	
62	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	
63	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
64	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	George & Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	
65	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	
66	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	
67	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rodney Matthews	Giwirr Consultants	Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	
68	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	
69	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	
70	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	
71	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	
72	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson		Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	
73	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
74	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	
75	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	
76	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	
77	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Darrel Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage & Culture Consultants	Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	
78	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	
79	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultant	Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	
80	Letter	21/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Paul Houston	DECCW EPRG	Planning meeting letters sent with survey methodology, return fax sheets and project layout figures.	2 & 3	
81	Phone	22/02/2011	HB	Melissa Walker	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	The consultation process.	ALL	
82	Phone	23/02/2011	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Brian Horton	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Attending Planning Meeting. Any comments on the survey methodology will be provided at the meeting.	2	
83	Fax	23/02/2011	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Brian Horton	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Return fax sheet confirming attendance for the field work and agrees with survey methodology	3	
84	Fax	23/02/2011	Gunida Gunyah	Tammy Bush	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Return fax sheet with comments on the methodology and confirmed attendance at the planning meeting.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
85	Email	24/02/2011		Neville Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Return fax sheet confirming field work attendance and agrees with survey methodology.	3	
86	Phone.	24/02/2011	Red Chief LALC	CEO	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Request for Planning Meeting date to change.	3	
87	Phone.	24/02/2011	Gunida Gunyah	Tammy Bush	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Received Planning meeting letter. Date does not suit for Gunida Gunyah or Red Chief LALC.	3	
88	Email	24/02/2011	Gunida Gunyah	Jane Bender	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Email confirming Gunida Gunyah and Red Chief LALC cannot attend planning meeting scheduled for 8 March. Suggested 10 March may suit better.	3	
89	Fax	24/02/2011	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Christine Archbold	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Return fax sheet confirming attendance for the field work and agrees with survey methodology.	2 & 3	
90	Fax	24/02/2011	Aboriginal Native Title Cultural Consultants	John & Margaret Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Return fax sheet confirming attendance for the field work and agrees with survey methodology.	2 & 3	
91	Fax	24/02/2011	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Lloyd Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Return fax sheet confirming attendance for the field work and agrees with survey methodology.	2 & 3	
92	Fax	24/02/2011	Carrawonga Consultants	Justin Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Return fax sheet confirming attendance for the field work and agrees with survey methodology.	2 & 3	
93	Fax	24/02/2011	Upper Hunter Heritage Culture Consultants	Darrell Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Return fax sheet confirming attendance for the field work and agrees with survey methodology.	2 & 3	
94	Fax	24/02/2011	Mingga Consultants	Clifford Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Return fax sheet confirming attendance for the field work and agrees with survey methodology.	2 & 3	
95	Fax	24/02/2011	Gwiirr Consultants	Rodney Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Return fax sheet confirming attendance for the field work and agrees with survey methodology.	2 & 3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
96	Phone.	24/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	George & Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Changed date of Planning Meeting.	2	
97	Phone.	24/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Changed date of Planning Meeting.	2	
98	Phone.	24/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Changed date of Planning Meeting.	2	
99	Phone.	24/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	Changed date of Planning Meeting.	2	
100	Phone.	24/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Culture Consultants	Changed date of Planning Meeting. Unable to attend, will send representative.	2	
101	Phone.	24/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Changed date of Planning Meeting.	2	
102	Phone.	24/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Changed date of Planning Meeting.	2	
103	Phone.	24/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rodney Matthews	Giwirr Consultants	Changed date of Planning Meeting.	2	
104	Phone.	24/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Changed date of Planning Meeting.	2	
105	Phone.	24/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Changed date of Planning Meeting. Left message.	2	
106	Phone.	24/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Changed date of Planning Meeting. Left message.	2	
107	Phone.	24/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Changed date of Planning Meeting. Left message.	2	
108	Phone.	24/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultant	Changed date of Planning Meeting. Left message.	2	
109	Phone.	24/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Changed date of Planning Meeting. Left message.	2	
110	Phone.	24/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage & Culture Consultants	Changed date of Planning Meeting. Left message.	2	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
111	Letter	25/02/2011	Border Rivers-Gwydir CMA	Paul Hutchings	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Response letter from Border-Rivers Gwydir CMA.	1	
112	Phone	25/02/2011		Neville Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Confirming attendance at Planning Meeting 8 March.	2	
113	Phone	25/02/2011		Neville Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	MC returned call and advised Neville the planning meeting date had changed.	2	
114	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Culture Consultants	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
115	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
116	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
117	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
118	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
119	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	George & Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
120	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
121	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
122	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rodney Matthews	Giwirr Consultants	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
123	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
124	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
125	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
126	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
127	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson		Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
128	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
129	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
130	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
131	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
132	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage & Culture Consultants	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
133	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
134	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultant	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
135	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
136	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Paul Houston	DECCW EPRG	Letter advising planning meeting date change.	2	
137	Letter	28/02/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultant	Letter re-issued to RAP 10 due to incorrect address.	2 & 3	
138	Fax	28/02/2011		Simon Taylor	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Return fax sheet noting concerns with methodology.	2 & 3	
139	Fax	1/03/2011		Neville Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Returned fax sheet confirming invite to attend field work attendance at the planning meeting and agrees with survey methodology.	2 & 3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
140	Fax	1/03/2011	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Lloyd Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Returned fax sheet confirming attendance at the planning meeting and agrees with survey methodology with any additional comments to be sent later.	2 & 3	
141	Fax	2/03/2011		Simon Taylor	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Returned fax sheet confirming attendance at the planning meeting.	2 & 3	
142	Fax	2/03/2011	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Cyril Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Returned fax sheet confirming invite to attend field work, attendance at the planning meeting and agrees with survey methodology.	2 & 3	
143	Fax	3/03/2011	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Gwen Griffen	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Returned fax sheet confirming invite to attend field work, attendance at the planning meeting and agrees with survey methodology with any additional comments to be sent later.	2 & 3	
144	Phone	4/03/2011	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Wayne Griffiths	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Message left regarding Planning Meeting Attendance & PPE.	2	
145	Phone	4/03/2011	Red Chief LALC	Patsy Blundell	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Message left regarding Planning Meeting Attendance & PPE.	2	
146	Phone	4/03/2011	Gunida Gunyah	Jane Bender	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Message left regarding Planning Meeting Attendance & PPE.	2	
147	Phone	4/03/2011	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Gwen Griffen	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Ron Griffen will attend Planning Meeting.	2	
148	Email	4/03/2011	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Donna Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Confirming Donna will attend Planning Meeting.	2	
149	Fax	4/03/2011	Giwiirr Consultants	Rodney Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Returned fax sheets confirming attendance at planning meeting 10 March and invite to attend field work. Agrees with survey methodology content.	2 & 3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
150	Email	4/03/2011	Bawurra Consultants	Tegan	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Email from Kevin Sampson confirming attendance at planning meeting.	2	
151	Email	7/03/2011	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Wayne Griffiths	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Email from Wayne Griffiths confirming attendance at the planning meeting on 10/03/2011 and note that he would like to arrange a private meeting with HB.	2	
152	Phone	8/03/2011	RAP 10 Cultural Consultant	RAP 10	Tracey Foley	SWC	Call received by Tracey at Shenhua from RAP 10. RAP 10 confirmed attendance at the planning meeting on 10/03/2011.	2	
153	Phone	9/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tegan	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Remind of the planning meeting, check attendance and advise PPE would be required for the planning meeting. Left message for George & Donna Sampson.	2	
154	Phone	9/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Debbie Sargent	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Remind of the planning meeting, check attendance and advise PPE would be required for the planning meeting. Left message for Gwen Griffen.	2	
155	Phone	9/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh		Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Remind of the planning meeting, check attendance and advise PPE would be required. Left message for Jane.	2	
156	Phone	9/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Remind of the planning meeting, check attendance and advise PPE would be required.	2	
157	Phone	9/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Remind of the planning meeting, check attendance and advise PPE would be required.	2	
158	Phone	9/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Culture Consultants	Remind of the planning meeting, check attendance and advise PPE would be required.	2	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
159	Phone	9/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Remind of the planning meeting, check attendance and advise PPE would be required.	2	
160	Phone	9/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Remind of the planning meeting, check attendance and advise PPE would be required.	2	
161	Phone	9/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rodney Matthews	Giwirr Consultants	Remind of the planning meeting, check attendance and advise PPE would be required.	2	
162	Phone	9/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Remind of the planning meeting, check attendance and advise PPE would be required.	2	
163	Phone	9/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Remind of the planning meeting, check attendance and advise PPE would be required.	2	
164	Phone	9/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage & Culture Consultants	Remind of the planning meeting, check attendance and advise PPE would be required.	2	
165	Phone	9/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Remind of the planning meeting, check attendance and advise PPE would be required.	2	
166	Phone	9/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Remind of the planning meeting, check attendance and advise PPE would be required for the planning meeting.	2	
167	Phone	9/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultant	Remind of the planning meeting, check attendance and advise PPE would be required for the planning meeting.	2	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
168	Phone	9/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Remind of the planning meeting, check attendance and advise PPE would be required for the planning meeting.	2	
169	Phone	9/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Remind of the planning meeting, check attendance and advise PPE would be required for the planning meeting. Simon to inform Cyril & Neville Sampson.	2	
170	Phone	9/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Remind of the planning meeting, check attendance and advise PPE would be required.	2	
171	Meeting	10/03/2011	HB, AECOM, SWC	Melissa Walker, Michelle Cavanagh, Andrew McLaren, Geordie Oakes, Grayson Wolfgang, Greg Gunn, Joe Clayton	Registered Aboriginal Parties		Planning meeting held at Mackellar Motel, Gunnedah. 19 Aboriginal parties attended. Included site visit, morning tea and lunch.	2 & 3	
172	Email	10/03/2011	Red Chief LALC	CEO	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Hourly rate of pay and Terms & Conditions letter.	2	
173	Phone	14/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungarook LALC	Follow up call to Shane Allan at Nungarook to see if they were registering an EOI.	1	
174	Phone	14/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Close of date for survey methodology responses.	3	
175	Phone	15/03/2011	Red Chief LALC	CEO	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Survey methodology response and planning meeting details. RH advised of legislative requirement to have LALC representative present for each day of field work.	3	
176	Email	16/03/2011	Red Chief LALC	CEO	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Certificate of Currency.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
177	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Advised Wayne works full time and would not be able to complete any field work. Advised to continue sending Wayne correspondence.	3	
178	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	George Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011.	3	
179	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Left message.	3	
180	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011.	3	
181	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Left message.	3	
182	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011.	3	
183	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Culture Consultants	Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011.	3	
184	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
185	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011.	3	
186	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rodney Matthews	Giwirr Consultants	Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011.	3	
187	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Left message.	3	
188	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011.	3	
189	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage & Culture Consultants	Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Left message.	3	
190	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011.	3	
191	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011.	3	
192	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultant	Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Left message.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
193	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Left message.	3	
194	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011.	3	
195	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011.	3	
196	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011.	3	
197	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson		Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011.	3	
198	Phone	16/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Advise of meeting 24/03/2011, request for insurances, reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011.	3	
199	Letter	17/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Paul Houston	DECCW EPRG	Letters sent advising 21 EOI in the Project.	2	
200	Letter	17/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Letters sent advising 21 EOI in the Project.	2	
201	Letter	17/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief	Letters sent advising 21 EOI in the Project.	2	
202	Letter	17/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Survey methodology comments received from Simon Taylor.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
203	Email	17/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		MC email to Simon Taylor to note receipt of survey methodology comments.	3	
204	Email	17/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief	MC email with Terms and Conditions form attached and reminder to send HB survey methodology comments.	3	
205	Phone	17/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Follow up call to check if Nungaroo would like to express their interest in the Project as no correspondence had been received to date.	1	
206	Fax	17/03/2011	Nungaroo LALC	Shane Allan	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Written EOI from Shane Allan.	1	
207	Email	17/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Email to Shane Allan with all documentation previously sent to Nungaroo attached.	2 & 3	
208	Fax	17/03/2011	Giwirri Consultants	Rodney Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Certificate of Currency.	3	
209	Fax	17/03/2011	Nungaroo LALC	Shane Allan	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Returned fax sheet confirming invite to attend field work. No comment on survey methodology provided.	2 & 3	
210	Email	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Email to Nungaroo with amended date in letter.	2 & 3	
211	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Culture Consultants	Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3	

Watermark Coal Project										
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER										
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage		
212	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3		
213	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3		
214	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3		
215	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3		

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
216	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	George & Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3	
217	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3	
218	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3	
219	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rodney Matthews	Giwirr Consultants	Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3	

Watermark Coal Project										
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER										
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage		
220	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3		
221	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3		
222	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3		
223	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3		

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
224	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson		Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3	
225	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3	
226	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3	
227	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
228	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3	
229	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage & Culture Consultants	Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3	
230	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3	
231	Letter	18/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultant	Advise of scheduled meeting for 24/03/2011, request for insurances, field work, and reminder comments on survey methodology close on 25/03/2011. Letters sent with field work roster, competency statement and a copy of the presentation given at the planning meeting.	3	

Watermark Coal Project										
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER										
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage		
232	Fax	18/03/2011	Giwiirr Consultants	Rodney Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Competency Statement.	3		
233	Email	20/03/2011	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Donna Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Certificate of Currency & Competency Statement.	3		
234	Letter	21/03/2011	Cacatua Culture Consultants	George Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Survey methodology comments received.	3		
235	Email	21/03/2011	Bawurra Consultants	Kevin Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Survey methodology comments received from Bawurra Consultants.	3		
236	Email	21/03/2011	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Wayne Griffiths	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Survey methodology.	3		
237	Phone	21/03/2011	Red Chief LALC	CEO	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Survey methodology, explain Red Chief CEO position and provide some cultural heritage knowledge of the area.	3		
238	Fax	21/03/2011	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Tammy Bush	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Certificate of Currency & Competency Statement.	3		
239	Email	21/03/2011	Red Chief LALC	CEO	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Comments on the survey methodology received.	3		
240	Phone	22/03/2011	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Debbie Sargent	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Attendance at the revised survey methodology meeting.	3		
241	Phone	22/03/2011	Red Chief LALC	RAP 4	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Call from RAP 4 regarding the revised survey methodology meeting location.	3		
242	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Culture Consultants	Location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011. Lloyd will be attending.	3		
243	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011. Brian will attend.	3		

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
244	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011.	3	
245	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011. RAP 4 or Gary Griffiths will attend.	3	
246	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011.	3	
247	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011. George will attend.	3	
248	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011.	3	
249	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011.	3	
250	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	Rodney Matthews	Giwirr Consultants	Location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011. Rodney will attend.	3	
251	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011. Left message with Jess.	3	
252	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011. Karen will attend.	3	
253	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011. Ron Griffen will attend.	3	

Watermark Coal Project										
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER										
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage		
254	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011.	3		
255	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	Neville Sampson		Location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011. Neville will attend.	3		
256	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011.	3		
257	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011.	3		
258	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	Simon Taylor		Location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011.	3		
259	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Advise of location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011. Wayne advised he will not be participating in the field work.	3		
260	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage & Culture Consultants	Advise of location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011. Left message.	3		
261	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Advise of location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011. Left message.	3		
262	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultant	Advise of location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011. Left message.	3		
263	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavangh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Advise of location change for the revised survey methodology meeting 24/03/2011.	3		

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
264	Fax	22/03/2011	Walhallow LALC	Jason Allan	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Certificate of Currency & Competency Statement.	3	
265	Fax	22/03/2011	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Tammy Bush	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Certificate of Currency and Competency Statement.	3	
266	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Change of location of the revised survey methodology meeting. Some political conflicts amongst the groups noted in the past.	3	
267	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh		Mooki River Consultants	MC call to Mooki River Consultants to check if Wayne had any comments on the survey methodology.	3	
268	Phone	22/03/2011	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Debbie Sargent	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Ron Griffen and Alan Talbott would be attending the revised survey methodology meeting on 24/03/11 and both would be completing the field work.	3	
269	Phone	22/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	MC call to Wayne Griffiths. Concerns on survey methodology noted.	3	
270	Phone	23/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Call to determine who RAP 4 will be representing.	3	
271	Phone	23/03/2011	Red Chief LALC	CEO	Melissa Walker	HB	Field work and LALC boundaries.	3	
272	Phone	22/03/2011	RAP 4		Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Location of revised survey methodology meeting.	3	
273	Email	23/03/2011	HB	Melissa Walker	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Email from MW explaining the Watermark Project falls within the Walhallow LALC boundary.	3	
274	Fax	23/03/2011	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Brian Horton	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Competency Statement.	3	
275	Phone	23/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Confirm revised survey methodology meeting.	3	

Watermark Coal Project										
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER										
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage		
276	Letter	23/03/2011	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Wayne Griffiths	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Competency Statement.	3		
277	Fax	23/03/2011	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Lloyd Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Certificate of Currency.	3		
278	Fax	23/03/2011	Hunter Valley Culture Consultants	Christine Archbold	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Certificate of Currency.	3		
279	Fax	23/03/2011	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	John & Margaret Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Certificate of Currency.	3		
280	Fax	23/03/2011	Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Darrel Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Certificate of Currency.	3		
281	Meeting	24/03/2011		Gunnedah Elders Justice Committee		SWC, Whitehaven Coal, HB	Gunnedah Elders Justice Committee meeting held at Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation. The committee believed they had not been duly informed of the study and field work. We invited all interested to attend the revised survey methodology meeting.	ALL		
282	Meeting	24/03/2011		SWC, HB, AECOM	All Registered Aboriginal Parties		Revised survey methodology planning meeting held at Gunnedah Rugby Club.	2 & 3		
283	Induction	24/03/2011		GHD	All Registered Aboriginal Parties		Watermark OH & S site inductions for field work.	3		
284	Letter	24/03/2011		Neville Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Competency Statement.	3		
285	Letter	24/03/2011	Mingga Consultants	Clifford Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Competency Statement.	3		

Watermark Coal Project										
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER										
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage		
286	Fax	25/03/2011	Carrawonga Consultants	Justin Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Return fax sheet. Agrees with survey methodology & will attend field work. Certificate of Currency attached.	2 & 3		
287	Phone	25/03/2011	Walhallow LALC	Jason Allan	Melissa Walker	HB	Confirm field work attendees and question the consultation guidelines. Jason asked if the guidelines could be explained to the Elders which MW agreed to.	3		
288	Email	25/03/2011	HB	Melissa Walker	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Email to Jason Allan from MW explaining DECCW's consultation guidelines.	ALL		
289	Phone	25/03/2011	HB	Melissa Walker	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Request to have a Red Chief representative in attendance for each day of the field work. MW explained the Project Boundary lies within the Walhallow LALC and thus could not meet his request.	3		
290	Email	25/03/2011	HB	Melissa Walker	Simon Taylor		Email with a copy of the revised survey methodology meeting presentation attached.	3		
291	Phone	25/03/2011	Nungaroo LALC	Louise Moore	Melissa Walker	HB	Field work logistics.	3		
292	Email	25/03/2011	HB	Melissa Walker	Louise Moore	Nungaroo LALC	Field work logistics.	3		
293	Fax	25/03/2011	Mingga Consultants	Clifford Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Competency Statement & Certificate of Currency.	3		
294	Fax	25/03/2011	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Cyril Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Certificate of Currency.	3		
295	Phone	28/03/2011	HB	Sharni Marjoribanks	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	Reschedule the day's meeting to 31 March 2011.	3		

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
296	Letter	28/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Troy Silver	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Consultation materials to date sent attached with a copy of the planning meeting presentation, revised survey methodology presentation, field work schedule, DECCW guidelines, competency statement, project layout figure and draft survey methodology.	ALL	
297	Phone	28/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Troy Silver	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Call to Troy Silver to advise letter and documentation regarding the Watermark Project had been sent out to him.	ALL	
298	Email	28/03/2011	HB	Melissa Walker	Barry Cain	OEH	MW email to Barry Caine to request his attendance at a meeting with Walhallow LALC to go through the DECCW consultation guidelines.	ALL	
299	Phone	28/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultant	MC return call to RAP 10 to confirm is field work will commence 11/04/2011.	3	
300	Phone	30/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Call from Brian Horton.	3	
301	Email	30/03/2011	Nungaroo LALC	Shane Allan	Melissa Walker	HB	Resend field work information in different format.	3	
302	Fax	30/03/2011	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Gwen Griffen	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Certificate of Currency.	3	
303	Phone	30/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Culture Consultants	Field work representatives.	3	
304	Phone	30/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Field work representatives.	3	
305	Phone	30/03/2011	Nungaroo LALC	Louise Moore	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Field work dates & logistics.	3	
306	Email	30/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Field work logistics.	3	
307	Phone	30/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Field work representatives.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
308	Phone	31/03/2011	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Tammy Bush	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing queries.	3	
309	Meeting	31/03/2011	HB	Melissa Walker, Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffith, RAP 4	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Meeting with Wayne Griffiths, Gunnedah.	ALL	
310	Phone	31/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tammy Bush	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Return call regarding inductions.	3	
311	Phone	1/04/2011	HB	Michell Cavanagh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Field work representatives.	3	
312	Phone	1/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Troy Silver	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Field work & Certificate of Currency.	3	
313	Phone	1/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Field work logistics. Advised of areas of interest nearby which may be of heritage value.	3	
314	Phone	1/04/2011	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Brian Horton	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Field work logistics.	3	
315	Phone	1/04/2011	Walhallow LALC	Jason Allan	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Number of Walhallow representatives present for field work. Explained one representative per group per day.	3	
316	Email	1/04/2011	HB	Melissa Walker	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Organise opportunity to meet with Walhallow Elders and DECCW to explain EIS process.	ALL	
317	Phone	3/04/2011		Cindy & Gloria Foley	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Request to be listed as a separate RAP to Troy Silver and request to complete field work separately.	1	
318	Phone	4/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Troy Silver	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Call from Troy Silver, noted name had changed to 'Traditional Local Site Trackers' from Elders Justice Committee.	1	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
319	Fax	4/04/2011	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Troy Silver	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	EOI from Troy Silver received.	1	
320	Fax	4/04/2011	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Troy Silver	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Competency Statement.	3	
321	Phone	4/04/2011		Roy Foley, Gloria Foley, Cindy Foley	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Consultation guidelines explained. Dispute between the Foleys and Troy Silver.	ALL	
322	Phone	4/04/2011	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Troy Silver	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Field work logistics.	3	
323	Phone	4/04/2011		Cindy & Gloria Foley	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Call from Cindy and Gloria Foley in regards to dispute between Troy and Cindy.	1	
324	Email	5/04/2011	Walhallow LALC	Jason Allan	Melissa Walker	HB	Date and time for Walhallow Community meeting.	ALL	
325	Phone	5/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Culture Consultants	Certificate of Currency	3	
326	Email	5/04/2011	Walhallow LALC	Jason Allan	Melissa Walker	HB	Email from Jason Allan to confirm meeting date and time.	ALL	
327	Fax	6/04/2011	Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Darrel Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Certificate of Currency.	3	
328	Phone	6/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Debbie Sargent	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Certificate of Currency, field work representatives and attendance at field work catch-up afternoon.	3	
329	Phone	6/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultant	Certificate of Currency	3	
330	Phone	6/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Check attendance for catch-up meeting on 08/04/2011. Will send representative.	3	
331	Phone	6/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Check attendance for catch-up meeting on 08/04/2011. Won't be present.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
332	Phone	6/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Check attendance for catch-up meeting on 08/04/2011 & ensure all information had been received.	3	
333	Phone	6/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Check attendance for catch-up meeting on 08/04/2012. George or a representative will attend.	3	
334	Phone	6/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Check attendance for catch-up meeting on 08/04/2011. Field work representatives will attend.	3	
335	Phone	6/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Troy Silver	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Check attendance for catch-up meeting on 08/04/2011. Troy & Gloria will attend.	3	
336	Phone	6/04/2011	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Left message advising attendance on 08/04/11.	3	
337	Phone	6/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Update on the Project and Aboriginal Consultation.	3	
338	Phone	6/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Troy Silver	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Certificate of Currency.	3	
339	Phone	6/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Insurances for Neville & Cyril Sampson.	3	
340	Phone	7/04/2011	HB	Sharni Marjoribanks	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Check attendance for catch-up meeting on 8/4/11.	3	
341	Phone	7/04/2011	HB	Sharni Marjoribanks	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Check attendance for catch-up meeting on 8/4/11. Ron Griffen or Alan Talbott will attend.	3	
342	Phone	7/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultant	MC call to RAP 10.	3	
343	Phone	7/04/2011	Walhallow LALC	Jason Allan	Melissa Walker	HB	Consultation Process	ALL	
344	Phone	7/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	MC phone call to Brian Horton RE: Certificate of Currency.	3	
345	Fax	8/04/2011	RAP 10 Cultural Consultant	RAP 10	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Certificate of Currency.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
346	Fax	8/04/2011	T'N' L Site Trackers	Troy Silver	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Application for ABN details provided.	3	
347	Phone	8/04/2011	Bawurra Consultants	Kevin Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Left message regarding invoicing.	3	
348	Phone	8/04/2011	Walhallow LALC	Michelle Saunders	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Left message regarding invoicing.	3	
349	Phone	12/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Field work logistics.	3	
350	Phone	12/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Insurances & ABN details for Neville & Cyril Sampson.	3	
351	Phone	12/04/2011		Cindy Foley	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Field work logistics organised for Cindy 13 - 15 April. Insurances to office by 13 April.	ALL	
352	Letter	12/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Paul Houston	OEH	New registrant; T' N' L Site Trackers.	2	
353	Letter	12/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	New registrant; T' N' L Site Trackers.	2	
354	Letter	12/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	New registrant; T' N' L Site Trackers.	2	
355	Meeting	13/04/2011	HB, SWC	Melissa Walker, Michelle Cavanagh, Greg Gunn.	Walhallow Elders, OEH	Walhallow LALC, Barry Cain	Meeting with Walhallow LALC Elders and OEH.	ALL	
356	Fax	13/04/2011	Cindy Foley		Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Certificate of Currency.	3	
357	Fax	13/04/2011	T' N' L Site Trackers	Troy Silver	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Certificate of Currency.	3	
358	Phone	13/04/2011	T' N' L Site Trackers	Troy Silver	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	field work logistics & consultation with Foleys.	ALL	
359	Phone	13/04/2011		Cindy Foley	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Lift to site and insurances.	3	
360	Phone	14/04/2011		Simon Taylor	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Insurance questions on behalf of Cyril & Neville Sampson.	3	
361	Email	14/04/2011	OEH	Barry Cain	Melissa Walker	HB	Attendance list from Walhallow Community meeting on 13/4/11.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
362	Fax	14/04/2011	Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Certificate of Currency.	3	
363	Phone	14/04/2011	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Wayne Griffiths	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Call from Wayne Griffiths re minutes from meeting 31.3.11. MC advised will send after MW finalisation.	3	
364	Phone	15/04/2011		Sheryl Matthews	Sharni Marjoribanks	HB	Invoicing queries.	3	
365	Phone	15/04/2011	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Wayne Griffiths	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Call from Wayne Griffiths chasing payment for planning meeting.	3	
366	Phone	15/04/2011	RAP 10 Cultural Consultant	RAP 10	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Ok for 7am start Monday, confirmed attendance 21.4.11. Advised we can arrange a C&H meeting.	3	
367	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	George & Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
368	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
369	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
370	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Culture Consultants	Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
371	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
372	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
373	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rodney Matthews	Giwirr Consultants	Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
374	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
375	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
376	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
377	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
378	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultant	Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
379	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
380	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
381	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
382	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
383	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson		Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
384	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
385	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Darrel Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage & Culture Consultants	Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
386	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
387	Phone	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna Sampson	Cacatus Culture Consultants	Field work, close out meeting and offer to facilitate Culture & Heritage meeting.	3	
388	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Stanley Swan		Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
389	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ron Allen		Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
390	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 14		Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
391	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Elvin Tighe		Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
392	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mervyn & Joyce Allen		Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
393	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Marie Saunders		Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
394	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Thelma Slater		Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
395	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 9		Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
396	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kris Johnson		Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
397	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Annie Taylor		Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
398	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Beverley Sampson		Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
399	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Michelle Saunders		Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
400	Letter	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Hayley Saunders		Invitation to Field Work Close Out Meeting.	3	
401	Phone	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	Invoicing.	3	
402	Phone	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen & Ron Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Call to Gwen and Ron Griffen RE last week of field work and meeting 21/04/11.	3	
403	Phone	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Culture Consultants	Last week of field work and close out meeting 21/04/11. Offer to facilitate Culture and Heritage meeting.	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
404	Phone	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rodney Matthews	Giwirr Consultants	Last week of field work and close out meeting 21/04/11.	3	
405	Phone	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Last week of field work and close out meeting 21/04/11.	3	
406	Phone	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cindy Foley		Invoicing queries and explained consultation process. Confirmed attendance at 21/04/11 meeting.	3	
407	Phone	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Last week of field work and close out meeting 21/04/11 Asked Clifford to pass on 7am start to Tania.	3	
408	Phone	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage & Culture Consultants	Call to Darrell Matthews. Left message.	3	
409	Phone	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	field work logistics.	3	
410	Phone	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Call to Jane Bender RE field work and meetings. Offer to facilitate Culture & Heritage meeting.	3	
411	Phone	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Spoke with Cheryl Matthews regarding field work. Cheryl advised Karen only will be attending the 21/04/11 meeting.	3	
412	Phone	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	No answer, left message with George Sampson at 4.40pm.	3	
413	Phone	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Last week of field work and close out meeting 21/04/011. Offer to facilitate Culture & Heritage meeting.	3	
414	Phone	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Field work logistics and offer to facilitate Culture & Heritage meeting.	3	
415	Phone	15/04/2011		Cindy Foley	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing, and meeting 21/04/11.	3	
416	Phone	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Field work logistics.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
417	Email	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Field work representatives.	3	
418	Phone	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Troy Silver	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Last week of field work and 21/04/11 meeting.	3	
419	Phone	15/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	RE extra day of field work and 21/04/11 meeting attendance. Shane noted he would attend with his 5 field work representatives.	3	
420	Email	16/04/2011	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Donna Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	New Certificate of Currency.	3	
421	Phone	18/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson		Confirm 7am start for himself and Cyril on Tuesday 19 April. Noted both will attend Thursday's meeting.	3	
422	Phone	18/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Field work logistics.	3	
423	Phone	18/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cindy Foley		Invoicing and upcoming meetings.	3	
424	Email	18/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Minutes from meeting 31/03/2011.	3	
425	Email	18/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Insurances and tax queries.	3	
426	Phone	18/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Field work logistics.	3	
427	Email	18/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rodney Matthews	Giwiirr Consultants	Email to Rodney Matthews regarding field work.	3	
428	Email	18/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Email to Wayne Griffiths with meeting minutes attached.	3	
429	Phone	18/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Thelma Slater		Call to Thelma Slater. Not attending 21/04/11	3	
430	Phone	18/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kris Johnson		Call to Kris Johnson RE 21/04/11 meeting attendance	3	
431	Phone	18/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mervyn Allen		Call to Mervyn Allen. Not attending 21/04/11 meeting.	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER										
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage		
432	Phone	18/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ron Allen		Call to Ron Allen. Not attending 21/04/11 meeting.	3		
433	Phone	18/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 14		Call to RAP 14. Unlikely to attend 21.4.11 meeting	3		
434	Phone	18/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Regarding insurances for Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation.	3		
435	Phone	18/04/2011	Darrel Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage & Culture Consultants	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Return call from Darrel Matthews regarding field work representatives and inductions.	3		
436	Phone	18/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Invoicing	3		
437	Phone	18/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cheryl	Walhallow Health	Call to Walhallow Health to gain contact numbers.	3		
438	Phone	18/04/2011	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Troy Silver	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	ABN details provided			
439	Phone	19/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Steven Smith		Meeting and field work logistics	3		
440	Phone	19/04/2011		Kris Johnson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Call from Kris Johnson to note those not attending 21/4/2011 meeting from Walhallow LALC community	3		
441	Phone	19/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 9		Call to RAP 9. Likely to attend 21/4/11 meeting.	3		
442	Letter	20/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh, Melissa Walker	Gloria Foley		Letter to Gloria Foley explaining the consultation guidelines. Provided at the 21/4/11 meeting	3		
443	Phone	20/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Michelle Saunders		21/4/11 meeting attendance & consultation process.	3		
444	Phone	20/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Culture Consultant	Organising Culture & Heritage meeting.	3		

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER										
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage		
445	Meeting	21/04/2011	HB, SWC, AECOM	Michelle Cavanagh, Greg Gunn, Grayson Wolfgang, Andrew McLaren, Rochelle Coxon	Registered Aboriginal Parties		Field work close out meeting.	3		
446	Meeting	21/04/2011	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Troy Silver	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Culture & Heritage meeting.	3		
447	Phone	24/04/2011	RAP 10 Cultural Consultant	RAP 10	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Try to organise Culture & Heritage meeting.	3		
448	Phone	27/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tammy Bush	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Additional week of field work and invoicing queries.	3		
449	Phone	27/04/2011	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Wayne Griffiths	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoice payment and field work results.	3		
450	Phone	27/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Carol French		Call to Carol French re 'Employment'.	ALL		
451	Phone	27/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd & Karen Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Regarding additional week of field work for Bullen Bullen, Upper Hunter Heritage and Culture Consultants, Muswellbrook Culture Consultant, Aboriginal Native Title Cultural Consultants, Hunter Valley Culture Consultants, Carrawonga, and Mingga Consultants.	3		
452	Phone	27/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cindy Foley		Field work.	3		
453	Phone	27/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	George Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Additional week of field work.	3		
454	Phone	27/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Troy Silver	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Additional week of field work .	3		
455	Phone	27/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Additional week of field work.	3		

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
456	Phone	27/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	Field work and 21/4/11 meeting review.	3	
457	Phone	27/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Michelle	Giwiirr Consultants	Invoicing.	3	
458	Phone	27/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patsy Blundell	Red Chief LALC	Additional week of field work and invoicing queries.	3	
459	Email	27/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Field work reminder.	3	
460	Phone	28/04/2011	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Cyril Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Call from Cyril Sampson re payment. Cyril gave ok for Friday 6 May, 7am start.	3	
461	Fax	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Faxed field work letter to Jason Allan.	3	
462	Phone	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	John Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Culture Consultants	Invoicing.	3	
463	Phone	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Call to Gwen Griffen re invoicing.	3	
464	Email	28/04/2011	Nungaroo LALC	Shane Allan	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Field work representative.	3	
465	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna & George Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	
466	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	
467	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	
468	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Culture Consultant	Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	
469	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	
470	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
471	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson		Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	
472	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	
473	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	
474	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	
475	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	
476	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Culture Consultants	Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	
477	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rodney Matthews	Giwiirr Consultants	Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	
478	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	
479	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	
480	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage & Culture Consultants	Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	
481	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	
482	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	
483	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Troy Silver	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	
484	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gloria & Cindy Foley		Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
485	Letter	28/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Additional week of field work (2 - 6 May 2011).	3	
486	Phone	29/04/2011	Cacatua Culture Consultants on behalf of Wonnarua Culture Heritage	Donna Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Call from Donna Sampson RE registering Gordon Griffiths' interest in the Watermark Project.	1	
487	Fax	29/04/2011	Wonnarua Culture Heritage	Gordon Griffiths	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Wonnarua Culture Heritage EOI received.	1	
488	Email	29/04/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Walhallow LALC	Jason Allan	Field work logistics.	3	
489	Phone	2/05/2011		Cindy Foley	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Call from Cindy Foley re change date of field work date due to Sorry Business.	3	
490	Letter	2/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	DECCW EPRG	Paul Houston	Advice Wonnarua Culture Heritage have expressed interest in the Project.	2	
491	Letter	2/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Walhallow LALC	Jason Allan	Advice Wonnarua Culture Heritage have expressed interest in the Project.	2	
492	Letter	2/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Red Chief LALC	CEO	Advice Wonnarua Culture Heritage have expressed interest in the Project.	2	
493	Phone	3/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gordon Griffiths	Wonnarua Culture Heritage	Invoicing.	3	
494	Phone	6/05/2011	Red Chief LALC	CEO	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Call RE letter sent 02/05/11. I explained we need to consult with all interested parties.	3	
495	Phone	6/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Culture Consultant	Invoicing	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
496	Phone	19/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Organise Culture & Heritage meeting.	3	
497	Phone	19/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson		Call to Neville Sampson to arrange Culture & Heritage meeting.	3	
498	Phone	19/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Organise Culture & Heritage meeting with George Sampson and Gordon Griffiths.	3	
499	Phone	19/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Organise Culture & Heritage meeting & discuss grinding grooves.	3	
500	Phone	19/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Organise Culture & Heritage meeting.	3	
501	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
502	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gordon Griffiths	Wonnarua Culture Heritage	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
503	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungarook LALC	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
504	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson		Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
505	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
506	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
507	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
508	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
509	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Culture Consultant	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
510	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
511	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
512	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Darrel Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage & Culture Consultants	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
513	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
514	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Culture Consultants	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
515	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rodney Matthews	Giwiirr Consultants	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
516	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
517	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Culture Consultants	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
518	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
519	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
520	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
521	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
522	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cindy & Gloria Foley		Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
523	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Troy Silver	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
524	Letter	20/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
525	Meeting	23/05/2011	HB	Melissa Walker, Michelle Cavanagh	George Sampson & Gordon Griffiths	Cacatua Culture Consultants & Wonnarua Culture Heritage	Culture & Heritage Meeting.	3	
526	Phone	23/05/2011	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Wayne Griffiths	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Confirmed Culture and Heritage meeting for 8 June and discussed the potential for viewing the grinding grooves.	3	
527	Meeting	24/05/2011	HB	Melissa Walker, Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson, Neville Sampson, Simon Taylor, Corey Taylor, Tom Taylor		Culture & Heritage meeting held at Tamworth CMA.	3	
528	Letter	25/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Stanley Swan		Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
529	Letter	25/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ron Allen		Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
530	Letter	25/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 14		Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
531	Letter	25/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Elvin Tighe		Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
532	Letter	25/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mervyn & Joyce Allen		Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
533	Letter	25/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Marie Saunders		Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
534	Letter	25/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Thelma Slater		Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
535	Letter	25/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 9		Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
536	Letter	25/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kris Johnson		Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
537	Letter	25/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Annie Taylor		Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
538	Letter	25/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Beverley Sampson		Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
539	Letter	25/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Michelle Saunders		Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
540	Letter	25/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Hayley Saunders		Offer of Culture and Heritage Meetings.	3	
541	Phone	25/05/2011		Roy Foley	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Consultation meetings and queries about Native Title.	3	
542	Phone	27/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Reschedule Culture & Heritage meeting date & time.	3	
543	Phone	27/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Call to reschedule meeting time on Tuesday 31/05/2011.	3	
544	Email	27/05/2011	HB	Michell Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Invoicing queries addressed.	3	
545	Phone	30/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Call to check who would be attending the Culture & Heritage meeting on Tuesday. CEO advised he had not been in contact with anyone as yet and we agreed to cancel and postpone.	3	
546	Meeting	30/05/2011	HB	Melissa Walker, Michelle Cavanagh	The Matthews Clan		C&H meeting with John and Lloyd Matthews at Wonnarua LALC.	3	
547	Email	30/05/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Cancelled scheduled meeting and intend to reschedule.	3	
548	Email	30/05/2011	Red Chief LALC	CEO	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Some LALC members are interested in meeting with HB. Try to reschedule for near future.	3	
549	Phone	3/06/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Confirm meeting on 08/06/2011.	3	
550	Letter	7/06/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Paul Houston	OEH	Letter to OEH to notify separate consultation for Foleys and Troy Silver.	2	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
551	Letter	7/06/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Letter to WLALC to notify separate consultation for Foleys and Troy Silver.	2	
552	Letter	7/06/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Letter to RCLALC to notify separate consultation for Foleys and Troy Silver.	2	
553	Meeting	8/06/2011	HB	Melissa Walker, Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths, RAP 4	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Culture & Heritage meeting.	3	
554	Email	9/06/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	To organise C&H meeting.	3	
555	Phone	16/06/2011	Red Chief LALC	CEO	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Call re letter sent 7/6/11 notifying the Lands Council of additional Aboriginal parties.	2	
556	Phone	17/06/2011	Deslee Matthews Consulting	Deslee Matthews	Melissa Walker	HB	MW contacted by Deslee Matthews requesting information on how to be involved in major developments.	ALL	
557	Phone	20/06/2011	Bawurra Consultants	Kevin Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Query on any upcoming meetings or grinding grooves work. I advised any updates would be provided to all RAPs via letter.	3	
558	Letter	20/06/2011	Red Chief LALC	CEO	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Letter expressing wish for non-disclosure of information to non-registered parties.	3	
559	Email	23/06/2011	HB	Melissa Walker	Deslee Matthews		Email regarding the consultation process.	ALL	
560	Phone	12/07/2011	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Wayne Griffiths	Melissa Walker	HB	Following up where we are in the process & request to see the grinding grooves.	3	
561	Phone	13/07/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Invoicing.	3	
562	Email	21/07/2011	HB	Melissa Walker	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Confirming grinding groove site visit for 28/07/2011.	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
563	Phone	21/07/2011	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Lloyd Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Queries regarding the grinding grooves and any upcoming meetings.	3	
Connect for Effect Consultation Stage									
564	Phone	22/09/2011	Deslee Matthews Consulting	Deslee Matthews	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Expression of Interest.	1	
565	Phone	29/09/2011		Paul Moodie	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Spoke with Paul regarding his attachment and interest in the Project. Paul shared that his father was the last of the 'black trackers' in the area he indicated that he had knowledge and an understanding of the area and sought to be consulted.	1	
566	Phone	30/09/2011		Paul Moodie	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Discussion of connection to country. Paul indicated that he will bring some background information to the first meeting and discuss. Refer non-disclosure statement.	1, 3	
567	Phone	4/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Cacatua Culture Consultants	George & Donna Sampson	Arrangements to visit Gunnedah and ask Elders' permission to speak on Country.	3	
568	Phone	4/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Aboriginal Native Title Cultural Consultants	John & Margaret Matthews	Arrangements to visit Gunnedah and ask Elders' permission to speak on Country.	3	
569	Phone	4/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Walhallow LALC	Jason Allan	Arrangements to visit Walhallow and ask Elders' permission to speak on Country and meet CEO.	3	
570	Phone	4/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Arrangements to visit Gunnedah and ask Elders' permission to speak on Country.	3	
571	Phone	6/10/2012	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Spoke with Wayne about connection and process of consultation for the ACHVA process. Wayne raised concerns regarding survey methodology and adequacy and also spoke of the need to protect the grinding grooves.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
572	Meeting	7/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	John Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Culture Consultants	Permission to Speak on Country. John spoke of his connection to the area including Breeza. John stated that he would like to arrange a meeting with family and other Breeza community members to share their cultural values and cultural knowledge. John spoke of living rough and hunting and gathering and being shown landscape features of cultural values. He said his family knew the area like the back of his hand. He recommended meeting with Lloyd. David and Jane were very welcome to speak on Country. John and Margaret stated that they held concerns over the protection of the grinding grooves and scarred trees/ John stated that there are a lot of cultural values and artefacts on site which need protection.	3	
573	Meeting	7/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Cacatua Culture Consultants	George & Donna Sampson	Meeting to finalise arrangements to meet Elders on Country. Arrangements were made and meetings scheduled.	3	
574	Phone	7/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Meeting to discuss cultural values and seek permission to Speak on Country.	3	
575	Email	10/10/2011	NTSCorp	Hema Hariharan	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Seeking to discuss Project with CFE.	3	
576	Meeting	10/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	George, Cyril & Neville Sampson		Meeting to seek permission to speak on Country. Permission provided. Field survey, areas of cultural value discussed. Wish to see the grinding grooves protected and to also protect the scarred trees noted.	3	
577	Meeting	10/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Dick Talbott, Ron Griffen		Permission to speak on country sought and granted. CFE role explained. Need to protect cultural heritage, concern survey was rushed, perceived inadequate and some areas require further survey.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
578	Phone	10/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Gwen Griffen	Permission to speak on country sought and granted. Gwen indicated that Ron Griffen would be a recommended contact person as he is both an Elder and had attended field survey and knew of both the assessment process to date and the values of the area.	3	
579	Phone	10/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Jane Bender	Phoned to make arrangements for visit and briefing.	3	
580	Phone	13/10/2011	NTSCorp	Hema Hariharan	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	ACHVA scope and consultation approach.	3	
581	Phone	14/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	John Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Culture Consultants	Arrangements and identification of numbers of Breeza residents to attend meeting to be held on the 28/10/2011. John stated that he and Margaret will phone all family members and will talk to others living in Breeza to attend.	3	
582	Phone	14/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Gloria & Cindy Foley		Confirm meeting with family and others, 26/10/2011.	3	
583	Phone	14/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	RAP 4	Red Chief LALC	Confirm meeting time to visits Red Chief LALC. Contact recommended with Wayne Griffiths.	3	
584	Phone	14/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Confirm meeting time to visit Walhallow LALC.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
585	Email & Phone Call	14/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	Introduction CFE and role. Wayne spoke of Gomerioi people and Native Title claim over an ambit region. JDJ clarified that the current process is an ACHVA Part 4 process and that Native Title is not triggered over the area. Wayne spoke of concerns to impact of cultural heritage values and the need to be able to negotiate long term maintenance of the features and objects of importance. Wayne spoke of close connection for his family and for all Gomerioi people.	3	
586	Phone	14/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Deslee Matthews	Deslee Matthews Consulting	Cultural Heritage information sharing. Refer to non-disclosed statement.	3	
587	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	George & Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	
588	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	
589	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	
590	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	
591	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Culture Consultants	Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
592	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	
593	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	
594	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Rodney Matthews	Giwirr Consultants	Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	
595	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	
596	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	
597	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	
598	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	
599	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultant	Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
600	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	
601	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Simon Taylor		Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	
602	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	
603	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	
604	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Neville Sampson		Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	
605	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	
606	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Darrel Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage & Culture Consultants	Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	
607	Phone	24/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Gordon Griffiths		Invite to attend workshop on 31 October at the Breeza Community Centre between 24/10/2011 & 25/10/2011.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
608	Phone	25/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Nungaroo LALC	Administrator NSW LALC	Confirm meeting time to visits LALC. Advised the centre was under administration, suggested to pop in on the 26/10 on the chance that there will be someone from the board available. Meeting time arranged 2 pm.	3	
609	Meeting	26/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	RAP 4	Red Chief LALC	Meeting to discuss Project.	3	
610	Meeting	26/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Meeting to discuss Project.	3	
611	Meeting	26/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Meeting to discuss Project.	3	
612	Phone	26/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Nungaroo LALC		No one from board available - left information for the parties regarding workshop opportunity.	3	
613	Meeting	26/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Cultural values and the importance of the grinding grooves and axe heads and other artefacts. He also stressed that consultation should be inclusive of traditional people and Gomeri people should be active participants in the assessment process. He spoke of the need for improved communication.	3	
614	Meeting	26/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Simon Taylor		Meeting to discuss the Project. Simon advised of Gomeri peoples connection and identified as a traditional custodian. He also expressed concerns about the skills of all RAPs in artefact identification and the need for people to understand the assessment process. He requested to remain informed of the process and assessment outcomes.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage		
615	Meeting	26/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Troy Silver	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Arranged an opportunity to meet and discuss Aboriginal cultural values. Troy also recommended speaking with his family especially his father as he is an Elder.	3		
616	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	George & Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3		
617	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3		
618	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3		
619	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3		
620	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Culture Consultants	Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3		
621	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3		
622	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief LALC	Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3		
623	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rodney Matthews	Giwirr Consultants	Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3		
624	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3		

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
625	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3	
626	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3	
627	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3	
628	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultant	Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3	
629	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3	
630	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3	
631	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3	
632	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3	
633	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson		Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3	
634	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
635	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Darrel Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage & Culture Consultants	Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3	
636	Letter	26/10/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gordon Griffiths		Letter sent regarding workshops scheduled 31 October and 16, 17 November 2011.	3	
637	Meeting	27/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Foley Family and Kin		Non-disclosure discussion.	3	
638	Meeting	27/20/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Caroona Village Residents		Attendance and follow-up regarding invitation to meeting.	3	
639	Phone	27/10/2011	Deslee Matthews Consulting	Deslee Matthews	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Deslee spoke of her connection to country and referred her Uncle to become a RAP. Spoke with Deslee relating to the families connections.	ALL	
640	Phone	27/10/2011	Tony Griffiths	TNG Cultural Consultants	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Expression of Interest.	1	
641	Meeting	28/10/2011	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Breeza RAPs		Discussion of the Project.	3	
642	Meeting	31/10/2011	Connect for Effect, AECOM	Jane Delaney-John, David Mailman, Andrew McLaren	All Registered Aboriginal Parties		Workshop One.	3	
643	Email	31/10/2011	NTSCorp	Hema Hariharan	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Concerns regarding perceived, not confirmed, AHIP application.	3	
644	Phone	31/10/2011		Lorraine Towney	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Expression of Interest.	1	
645	Phone	31/10/2011		Lorraine Towney	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Expression of Interest.	1	
646	Phone	31/10/2011		Dolly Talbott	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Expression of Interest	1	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
647	Phone	2/11/2011	NTSCorp	Hema Hariharan	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Provided outline of CFE role and ACHVA process and consultation plan. Hema indicated that stakeholders had phoned to say that they had concerns and wanted to know how to become involved. Clarification was provided regarding the legislative process for the assessment i.e. not an AHIP a Part 4 process. Discussion included clarity regarding Native Title-It is important for the Aboriginal community to understand the EIS ACHVA process and their ability to participate within the process. A clear separation from Native title matters and ACHVA is required.	ALL	
648	Email	2/11/2011	NTSCorp	Hema Hariharan	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Offer to facilitate workshops.	3	
649	Phone	11/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	RAP 4	Red Chief LALC	Follow-up phone call and condolences. RAP 4 thanked me for doing all I could on the day of the session with his Aunty. We spoke of most appropriate day and venue for future workshops. He referred me to Wayne Griffiths.	3	
650	Phone	11/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Mitchem Neave		Possible workshop timing. Survey concerns including Due Diligence process and grinding grooves raised.	3	
651	Phone	11/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Rescheduled workshop preferred for 21 November, Gunnedah.	3	
652	Phone	14/11/2011		Cindy Foley	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Questions regarding the workshops.	3	
653	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna & George Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
654	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
655	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
656	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Culture Consultant	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
657	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhalow Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
658	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
659	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Cyril Sampson	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
660	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson		Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
661	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
662	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
663	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
664	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
665	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
666	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rodney Matthews	Giwirri Consultants	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
667	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Culture Consultants	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
668	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
669	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage and Culture Consultants	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
670	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
671	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
672	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
673	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Troy Silver	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
674	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gloria and Cindy Foley		Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
675	Letter	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
676	Phone	14/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gordon Griffiths	Wonnarua Culture Heritage	Details of Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
677	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Change of workshop dates and locations.	3	
678	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	No answer, left message. Wayne returned my call at 4pm and I advised change of Workshop dates and locations.	3	
679	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tammy	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Change of Workshop dates and locations.	3	
680	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Change of Workshop dates and locations.	3	
681	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultant	Change of Workshop dates and locations. No answer, left message.	3	
682	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Change of Workshop dates and locations.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
683	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Change of Workshop dates and locations. No answer, left message.	3	
684	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Change of Workshop dates and locations. Left message.	3	
685	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson		Tried to call, no answer.	3	
686	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Change of Workshop dates and locations.	3	
687	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Troy Silver	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Advised change of Workshop dates and locations.	3	
688	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gordon Griffiths	Wonnarua Culture Heritage	Advised change of Workshop dates and locations.	3	
689	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	No answer, left message. Brian called back at 3pm. Advised change of workshop dates and locations.	3	
690	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	No answer, Gwen called back at 3pm. I advised change of Workshop dates and locations.	3	
691	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	John Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Change of Workshop dates and locations.	3	
692	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rodney Matthews	Giwiirr Consultants	Change of Workshop dates and locations.	3	
693	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Culture Consultants	Change of Workshop dates and locations.	3	
694	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mick Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Tried to call, number disconnected.	3	
695	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage and Culture Consultants	Change of Workshop dates and locations.	3	
696	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patsy Blundell	Red Chief LALC	Change of Workshop dates and locations.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
697	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Tried to call, no answer, left message regarding change of Workshop dates and locations.	3	
698	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Change of Workshop dates and locations. Noted Shane will send a representative.	3	
699	Phone	15/11/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gloria and Cindy Foley		Change of Workshop dates and locations. Left message on Gloria's phone.	3	
700	Letter	16/11/2011		RAP 7	SWC		Expression of Interest.	1	
701	Email	16/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Mitchem Neave		Rescheduled workshop invitation. Asked to pass on invitation to other RAP's.	3	
702	Email	16/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Deless Matthews		Rescheduled workshop invitation. Asked to pass on invitation to other RAP's.	3	
703	Fax	17/11/2011	Mooki Plains Management	Stephen Matthews & Les Field		HB	Expression of Interest.	1	
704	Phone	17/11/2011		Cindy Foley	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing queries and questions regarding the workshops. Cindy advised Roy Foley would be attending on behalf of the Gunmedah Elders Justice Committee.	3	
705	Phone	17/11/2011	Aboriginal Native Title Cultural Consultants	John Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Questions regarding payment of the Briefing Sessions and upcoming Workshop dates and locations.	3	
706	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Donna & George Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
707	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
708	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	CEO	Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
709	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	RAP 10	RAP 10 Culture Consultant	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
710	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Jason Allan	Walhalow Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
711	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Simon Taylor		Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
712	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Cyril Sampson		Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
713	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Neville Sampson		Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
714	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
715	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
716	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
717	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
718	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
719	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Rodney Matthews	Giwiirr Consultants	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
720	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Culture Consultants	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
721	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
722	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage and Culture Consultants	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
723	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
724	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
725	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
726	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Troy Silver	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
727	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Gloria and Cindy Foley		Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
728	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
729	Phone	18/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Gordon Griffiths	Wonnarua Culture Heritage	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
730	Phone	18/11/2011		Judith Walters	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Expression of Interest.	1	
731	Phone	19/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Judith Walters		Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment clarification.	3	
732	Email	20/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Dolly Talbott		Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
733	Email	20/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Steve Talbott	Gomerol Namoi Traditional Owners	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
734	Email	20/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Deslee Matthews	Deslee Matthews Consulting	Invitation to Briefing Session to be held 21 November 2011.	3	
735	Meeting	21/11/2011	Connect for Effect, HB	Jane Delaney-John, David Mailman, Melissa Walker, Michelle Cavanagh	Registered Aboriginal Parties		Briefing Session held at PCYC Gunnedah.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
736	Meeting	24/11/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Natalie and Hema Hanrihan	NTSCorp	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment clarification.	3	
737	Email	25/11/2011	NTSCorp	Natalie and Hema Hanrihan	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Thank you email for meeting on 24/11/2011.	3	
738		28/11/2011		James Foley	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Expression of Interest.	1	
739	Phone	29/11/2011		RAP 7	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Workshop queries. RAP 7 noted he will inform his family of details.	3	
740	Email		Gomilaroi Cultural Consultancy	Aaron Talbott	Melanie Layton	SWC	Expression of Interest.	1	
741	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna & George Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
742	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
743	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	CEO	Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
744	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Culture Consultant	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
745	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
746	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
747	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
748	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
749	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
750	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
751	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
752	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
753	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
754	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rodney Matthews	Giwiirr Consultants	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
755	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Culture Consultants	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
756	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
757	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage and Culture Consultants	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
758	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
759	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
760	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
761	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Troy Silver	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
762	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gloria and Cindy Foley		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
763	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
764	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gordon Griffiths	Wonnarua Culture Heritage	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
765	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Josh Matthews		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
766	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ron Griffen		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
767	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mitchem Neave		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
768	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gordon Matthews		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
769	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Sue Field		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
770	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Stephen Matthews		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
771	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Leanne Kirkman		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
772	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Scott Talbott		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
773	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tania Matthews		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
774	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 7		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
775	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ronald Long		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
776	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Anthony Colon		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
777	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Helen Lickorish		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
778	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patricia Langer		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
779	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Joan Suey		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
780	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Allan Talbott		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
781	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Allan Talbott		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
782	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Les Draper		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
783	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Julie Talbott		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
784	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Michelle Munro		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
785	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Steve Talbott	Gomerol Namoi Traditional Owners	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
786	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 4	Red Chief LALC	Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
787	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Veronica Talbott		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
788	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	James Foley		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
789	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Bradley Adams		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
790	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Dick Talbott		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
791	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patricia Mackenzie		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
792	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Aaron Talbott		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
793	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Leonard Talbott		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
794	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 1		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
795	Letter	7/12/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 2		Letter detailing workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
796	Phone	7/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Leslie Mills	Gunnedah Shire Council	Introduction of Connect for Effect and explanation of role. Request for meeting early 2012.	3	
797	Phone	7/12/2012		Gloria Foley	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	General workshop and information session enquiry. Request for invite to all future workshops and information sessions.	3	
798	Letter	8/12/2011	NTSCorp	Hema Hariharan	SWC		Expression of Interest.	1	
799	Phone	8/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Neville Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Details of workshops to be held on 19, 20, 21 December 2011. Discussion on cultural values non-disclosure.	3	
800	Phone	9/12/2011		Cindy Foley	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Asked if the workshop on the 12th was still on. MC advised dates had changed to 19, 20, 21 December. Invoicing queries.	3	
801	Phone	9/12/2011	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Troy Silver	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	MC advised dates for the upcoming workshops.	3	
802	Phone	9/12/2011	Ngarramang	Abie Wright	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Verbal Expression of Interest. Reference to Abie's mother's knowledge.	1	
803	Email	9/12/2011	Ngarramang	Abie Wright	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Expression of Interest.	1	
804	Email	9/12/2011	NTSCorp	Ross Mackay	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Expression of Interest.	1	
805	Phone	12/12/2011		Shirley Long	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Questions regarding the Workshops.	3	
806	Phone	12/12/2011	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Wayne Griffiths	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Workshop queries.	3	
807	Phone	12/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Judith Walters		Details of workshops to be held on 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
808	Phone	12/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Dick Talbott		Details of workshops to be held on 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
809	Phone	12/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Mitchum Neave		Details of workshops to be held on 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
810	Letter	14/12/2011	SWC	Melanie Layton	Hema Hariharan	NTSCorp	Response to Expression of Interest in Project.	ALL	
811	Email	14/12/2011	Red Chief LALC	CEO	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Non-disclosure correspondence.	3	
812	Phone	14/12/2011	Ngarramang	Abie Wright		HB	Expression of Interest.	1	
813	Email	14/12/2011	Gomerioi Namoi Traditional Owners	Steve Talbott	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Expression of Interest.	1	
814	Phone	14/12/2011	Gomerioi Namoi Traditional Owners	Steve Talbott	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Concerns raised over Due Diligence, management of sites, qualifications of archaeologist, non-disclosure, methodology of assessment to date, and lack of communication to date (particularly that Steve has not received minutes of meetings).	3	
815	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Donna and George Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
816	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
817	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	CEO	Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
818	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	RAP 10	RAP 10 Culture Consultant	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
819	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Jason Allan	Walhallow Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
820	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Simon Taylor		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
821	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
822	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Neville Sampson		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
823	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
824	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
825	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
826	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
827	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
828	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Rodney Matthews	Giwiirr Consultants	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
829	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Culture Consultants	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
830	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
831	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage and Culture Consultants	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
832	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
833	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
834	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Shane Allan	Nungaroo LALC	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
835	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Troy Silver	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
836	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Gloria and Cindy Foley		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
837	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Culture Consultants	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
838	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Gordon Griffiths	Wonnarua Culture Heritage	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
839	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Josh Matthews		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
840	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Ron Griffen		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
841	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Mitchem Neave		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
842	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Gordon Matthews		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
843	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Sue Field		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
844	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Stephen Matthews		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
845	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Leanne Kirkman		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
846	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Scott Talbott		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
847	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Tania Matthews		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
848	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	RAP 7		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
849	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Ronald Long		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
850	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Anthony Colon		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
851	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Helen Lickorish		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
852	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Patricia Langer		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
853	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Joan Suey		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
854	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Allan Talbott		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
855	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Allan Talbott		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
856	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Les Draper		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
857	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Julie Talbott		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
858	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Michelle Munro		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
859	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Steve Talbott	Gomerol Namoi Traditional Owners	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
860	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	RAP 4	Red Chief LALC	Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
861	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Veronica Talbott		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
862	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	James Foley		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
863	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Bradley Adams		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
864	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Dick Talbott		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
865	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Patricia Mackenzie		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
866	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Aaron Talbott		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
867	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Leonard Talbott		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
868	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	RAP 1		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
869	Phone	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	RAP 2		Reminder of workshops to be held 19, 20, 21 December 2011.	3	
870	Email	16/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Hema Hariharan	NTSCorp	Agenda of workshops to be held on 19, 20, 21 December 2011 and attached powerpoint presentation slides.	3	
871	Meeting	19/12/2011	SWC, HB, AECOM, Connect for Effect, GHD		All Registered Aboriginal Parties		Workshop Day 1.	3	
872	Meeting	19/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Gloria Foley and Cindy Foley		Non-disclosure correspondence.	3	
873	Meeting	20/12/2011	HB, AECOM, Connect for Effect, GHD				Workshop & Walk on Country, Day 2.	3	
874	Meeting	21/12/2011	SWC, HB, Connect for Effect, GHD				Workshop Day 3; Aboriginal Social Impact Workshop.	3	
875	Meeting	21/12/2011	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Gwen Griffin	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Social impact and cultural heritage discussion.	3	
876	Letter	21/12/2011	RAPs		Stephen O'Donoghue	Department of Planning & Infrastructure	Consultation Concerns.	ALL	
877	Phone	3/01/2012		RAP 7	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing queries.	3	
878	Phone	5/01/2012	Deslee Matthews Consulting	Deslee Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing queries.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
879	Phone	5/01/2012	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Cyril Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing queries.	3	
880	Phone	9/01/2012	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Lloyd Matthews	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Concerns over due diligence and impacts to cultural heritage. Lloyd indicated that he wanted to visit the site.	3	
881	Phone	12/01/2012		James Foley	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing logistics.	3	
882	Phone	13/01/2012	Giwiirr Consultants	Michelle	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing queries.	3	
883	Phone	13/01/2012		Judith Walters	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Provided Judith with an update of consultation and activities to date. Judith requested that her mother (Dulcie) receive all consultation information in the future.	ALL	
884	Phone	15/01/2012		James Foley	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Confirmed James' Expression of interest. James indicated that cultural vegetation used for art and expression should be protected.	3	
885	Phone	15/01/2012	Deslee Matthews Consulting	Deslee Matthews	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Enquired whether Glen Johnson had registered an Expression of interest.	1	
886	Phone	15/01/2012	Red Chief LALC	RAP 4	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Organisation of meeting to discuss Elders' contact details.	3	
887	Phone	15/01/2012		Dick Talbott	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Organisation of meeting to discuss Elders' contact details.	3	
888	Phone	15/01/2012	Walhallow Local Aboriginal Lands Council	Jason Allen	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Organisation of meeting to discuss Elders' contact details.	3	
889	Phone	15/01/2012	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Lloyd Matthews	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Organisation of meeting to discuss Elders' contact details.	3	
890	Phone	15/01/2012		RAP 8	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Organisation of meeting to discuss Elders' contact details.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
891	Phone	15/01/2012		RAP 9	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Organisation of meeting to discuss Elders' contact details.	3	
892	Email	15/01/2012	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Deslee Mathews	Deslee Matthews Consulting	Provision of background information package for Glen Johnson.	2	
893	Phone	16/01/2012		Deslee Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing queries.	3	
894	Phone	16/01/2012		Glen Johnson	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Expression of Interest.	1	
895	Email	16/01/2012	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Judith Walters		Provision of background information package.	2	
896	Phone	17/01/2012	Red Chief LALC	RAP 4	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing queries.	3	
897	Phone	17/01/2012		Cheryl Kitchener	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	General enquiry regarding the Project and the registration process.	ALL	
898	Phone	17/01/2012		Judith Walters	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Advised that Judith's mother (Dulcie) lives in Queensland and will be unable to attend meetings	3	
899	Phone	18/01/2012		Ronald Long	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing queries.	3	
900	Email	19/01/2012		Bobby Smith	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Expression of Interest	1	
901	Meeting	19/01/2012	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	RAP 4 and Dick Talbott	Red Chief LALC	Development of a list of senior Elders for consultation	3	
902	Phone	19/01/2012		Gloria Foley	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Complaint that Gloria should be included in the Elders consultation list	3	
903	Meeting	20/01/2012	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Gloria Foley		Elders consultation list discussion. Non-disclosure correspondence.	3	
904	Phone	20/01/2012		Gloria Foley	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing queries.	3	
905	Phone	20/01/2012	Hunter Valley Culture Consultants	Christine Archbold	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Requested attendance names for HVCC and UHCC.	3	
906	Phone	20/01/2012		Gloria Foley	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing queries.	3	
907	Phone	21/01/2012 - 23/01/2012	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Senior Elders and Elders Group		Invitation to workshop to be held 25/01/2012.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
908	Phone	23/01/2012	Deslee Matthews Consulting	Deslee Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing questions.	3	
909	Phone	23/01/2012	Wonnarua Culture Heritage	Gordon Griffiths	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing questions.	3	
910	Phone	23/01/2012		Judith Walters	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Call regarding Judith's mother - Dulcie who is a senior Elder originally from Gunnedah. Provided clarification on the process noting it is separate from Native Title. Explained reasoning behind payment for the workshops and noted Dulcie will receive all consultation information in the future as she is a registered stakeholder.	ALL	
911	Phone	23/01/2012		Del Jones	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Concern over environmental and cultural impacts of the Project, particularly damage to potential burial sites (no specific sites known).	3	
912	Meeting	23/01/2012	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Walhallow Community		Discussion of social and cultural concerns and Elders correspondence list.	3	
913	Meeting	25/01/2012	Connect for Effect, HB, SWC	Melanie Layton, Jane Delaney-John, David Mailman, Michelle Cavanagh	Senior Elders and Elders Group		Purpose of meeting was to regroup following the December workshops in which the formation of a Senior Elders and Elders Group was recommended by all RAPs. An introduction the Consultation process, the Project, the cultural Heritage Assessment, mitigation suggestions, social impacts, further field survey and Due Diligence were covered in the meeting.	3	
914	Phone	30/01/2012		RAP 18	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Expression of Interest.	1	
915	Phone	30/01/2012		Pam Silver	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Expression of Interest.	1	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
916	Phone	31/01/2012	Wunga-L Traditional	Veronica Talbott	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Dolly called to ask when workshop minutes would be distributed. I advised they would likely go out for comment to the groups the following week as they were yet to be completed.	3	
917	Phone	31/01/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Roger Matthews		Invoicing queries.	3	
918	Meeting	7/02/2012		Mitchem Neave	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Non-disclosure correspondence.	3	
919	Meeting	7/02/2012		Louise Conlan	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Non-disclosure correspondence.	3	
920	Meeting	7/02/2012	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Lloyd Matthews and John Matthews	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Non-disclosure correspondence.	3	
921	Meeting	8/02/2012		Dick Talbott	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Non-disclosure correspondence.	3	
922	Phone	8/02/2012	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Senior Elders and Elders Group		Reschedule of site visit and meeting to 21 February 2012.	3	
923	Fax	10/02/2012		RAP 18		HB	Expression of Interest.	1	
924	Phone	13/02/2012	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Jason Allen	Walhallow LALC	Reminder of meeting to be held on 14/02/2012.	3	
925	Meeting	14/02/2012	Connect for Effect, HB, SWC	Melanie Layton, Jane Delaney-John, Michelle Cavanagh	Walhallow Community		SIA and explanation of process workshop.	3	
926	Phone	14/02/2012		RAP 11	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing queries.	3	
927	Phone	16/02/2012	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Senior Elders and Elders Group		Invitation and arrangements for site visit and meeting to be held on 21/02/2012.	3	
928	Phone	17/02/2012		Dolly Talbott	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Concerns over Elders representation and chasing minutes of Workshops.	3	
929	Phone	20/02/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Dolly Talbott		Chasing minutes of Workshops. Advised we will try to get them out in the coming weeks.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
930	Site Visit & Meeting	21/02/2012	HB, Connect for Effect, HB, GHD	Andrew McLaren, Jane Delaney-John, David Mailman, Michelle Cavanagh	Senior Elders and Elders Group		Site visit including scarred tree assessment and cultural values discussions. Meeting at Curlewis involved cultural discussion, values mapping and an archaeological survey discussion.	3	
931	Email	22/02/2012	NTSCorp	Ross Mackay	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Expression of Interest.	1	
932	Phone	23/02/2012		Mervyn Leslie. On behalf of RAP 18	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Call regarding EOI in the Project. Mervyn wanted to check if there was any 'work' available. I explained we completed our 5 week survey last year and thus there wouldn't be any work until after the Project gained approval. Family relations noted. I explained we would pass on any information.	ALL	
933	Letter	27/02/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Betty Condran		Invitation to Attend Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey Investigation. Written 24/02/2012, distributed 27/02/2012.	3	
934	Letter	27/02/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Louise Conlan		Invitation to Attend Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey Investigation. Written 24/02/2012, distributed 27/02/2012.	3	
935	Letter	27/02/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shirley Long		Invitation to Attend Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey Investigation. Written 24/02/2012, distributed 27/02/2012.	3	
936	Letter	27/02/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson		Invitation to Attend Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey Investigation. Written 24/02/2012, distributed 27/02/2012.	3	
937	Letter	27/02/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	June Field		Invitation to Attend Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey Investigation. Written 24/02/2012, distributed 27/02/2012.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
938	Letter	27/02/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 16		Invitation to Attend Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey Investigation. Written 24/02/2012, distributed 27/02/2012.	3	
939	Letter	27/02/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Hazel Collins		Invitation to Attend Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey Investigation. Written 24/02/2012, distributed 27/02/2012.	3	
940	Letter	27/02/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Marie Saunders		Invitation to Attend Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey Investigation. Written 24/02/2012, distributed 27/02/2012.	3	
941	Letter	27/02/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 15		Invitation to Attend Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey Investigation. Written 24/02/2012, distributed 27/02/2012.	3	
942	Letter	27/02/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 9		Invitation to Attend Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey Investigation. Written 24/02/2012, distributed 27/02/2012.	3	
943	Letter	27/02/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Sandra Aldridge		Invitation to Attend Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey Investigation. Written 24/02/2012, distributed 27/02/2012.	3	
944	Letter	27/02/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Vicki Wortley		Invitation to Attend Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey Investigation. Written 24/02/2012, distributed 27/02/2012.	3	
945	Letter	27/02/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Joan Suey		Invitation to Attend Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey Investigation. Written 24/02/2012, distributed 27/02/2012.	3	
946	Letter	27/02/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rita Long		Invitation to Attend Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey Investigation. Written 24/02/2012, distributed 27/02/2012.	3	
947	Letter	27/02/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews		Invitation to Attend Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey Investigation. Written 24/02/2012, distributed 27/02/2012.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
948	Letter	27/02/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 8		Invitation to Attend Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey Investigation. Written 24/02/2012, distributed 27/02/2012.	3	
949	Letter	27/02/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Dick Talbott		Invitation to Attend Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey Investigation. Written 24/02/2012, distributed 27/02/2012.	3	
950	Letter	27/02/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gloria Foley		Invitation to Attend Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey Investigation. Written 24/02/2012, distributed 27/02/2012.	3	
951	Letter	27/02/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson		Invitation to Attend Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey Investigation. Written 24/02/2012, distributed 27/02/2012.	3	
952	Field work	27/02/2012	AECOM, HB, Connect for Effect	Andrew McLaren, Rochelle Coxon, Jane Delaney-John, David Mailman, Michelle Cavanagh, Kyle Prowse	Senior Elders and Elders Group		Further field survey investigation.	3	
953	Phone	28/02/2012		Shirley Long	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Non-disclosure correspondence and invoicing queries.	3	
954	Meeting	28/02/2012	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Shirley Long		Follow up on Elder collapse.	3	
955	Field work close out lunch	2/03/2012	AECOM, HB, Connect for Effect	Andrew McLaren, Rochelle Coxon, Jane Delaney-John, David Mailman, Michelle Cavanagh, Kyle Prowse	Senior Elders and Elders Group		Close out of field survey investigation.	3	
956	Email	2/03/2012	Cacatua Culture Consultants	George Sampson	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Non-disclosure correspondence.	3	
957	Phone	5/03/2012	Wonnarua Culture Heritage	Gordon Griffiths	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Concerns over grinding grooves and correspondence.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
958	Phone	6/03/2012	Gomerioi Namoi Traditional Owners	Steve Talbott	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Issues with consultation process.	ALL	
959	Meeting	6/03/2012	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John		Growers Group Gunnedah	Background information and discussion.	2 & 3	
960	Phone	6/03/2012		Scott Talbott	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Expression of Interest.	1	
961	Phone	7/03/2012	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Cyril Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing queries.	3	
962	Phone	9/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 9 / Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Invoicing queries.	3	
963	Email	9/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Email regarding payment for Elders field survey.	3	
964	Email	9/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Invoicing queries.	3	
965	Email	9/03/2012	NTSCorp	Aaron Talbott	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Concern over lack of feedback regarding Elders correspondence group activities that have occurred.	3	
966	Phone	12/03/2012		RAP 9	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing queries.	3	
967	Phone	12/03/2012	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Donna Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing queries.	3	
968	Phone	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 9 / Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Regarding email sent Friday.	3	
969	Phone	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Insurance and Invoicing queries.	3	
970	Phone	12/03/2011	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Les Field		Invoicing queries.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
971	Phone	12/03/2011	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Cyril Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing queries.	3	
972	Phone	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson		Invoicing queries.	3	
973	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	George & Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
974	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen & Ron Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
975	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
976	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
977	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
978	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
979	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
980	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Josh Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
981	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Red Chief CEO	Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
982	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rodney Matthews	Giwirr Consultants	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
983	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
984	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Clifford Matthews	Minga Consultants	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
985	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
986	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
987	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
988	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultants	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
989	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
990	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
991	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 7	Gomery Cultural Consultants	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
992	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tania Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
993	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Leanne Kirkman	Muswellbrook Cultural Consultants	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
994	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Stephen Matthews	Mooki Plains Management	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
995	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
996	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Nungaroo CEO	Nungaroo Local Aboriginal Land Council	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
997	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Troy Silver	TN'L Site Trackers	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
998	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gordon Griffiths	Wonnarua Cultural Heritage	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
999	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Deslee Matthews	Deslee Matthews Consulting	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1000	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Aaron Talbott	AT Gameleroi Cultural Consultants	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1001	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Leonard Talbott	Ngurimb ah Gunidjaa Traditional Owners	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1002	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 1		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1003	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Roy Foley	GOH Elders Justice Group	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1004	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cindy Foley		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1005	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gloria Foley		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1006	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultant	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1007	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jimmy Matthews	W.C.H	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1008	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 3		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1009	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Leslie John Field	LJ Culture Management	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1010	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Samuel Cameron	ATGCC	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	

Watermark Coal Project										
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER										
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage		
1011	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tony Griffiths	T & G Culture Consultants	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1012	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Paul Moodie	Black Tracker T.O	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1013	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mervyn Leslie	Bigardi Blame TP	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1014	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Veronica Talbot	Wunga-L Traditional	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1015	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brain Horton	Muswellbrook Cultural Consultants	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1016	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Natasha Rodgers	Wyrodgers	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1017	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Steven Smith	Walhallow LALC	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1018	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Alison Sampson	WALC	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1019	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Michelle Saunders	Walhallow LALC	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1020	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Terry Matthews	Breeza Plains Culture and Heritage	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1021	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Scott Talbott		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1022	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Hema Hariharan	NTSCorp	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1023	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Leonard Talbott	Ngurrimah Gunidja Traditional Owners	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1024	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Abie Wright	NGARRAMANG-KURI Aboriginal Cultural and Heritage Group	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1025	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Helen Lickorish		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1026	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patricia Langer		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1027	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lorraine Towney		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1028	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Anthony Colon		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1029	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Joan Suey		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1030	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Allan Talbott		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	

Watermark Coal Project										
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER										
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage		
1031	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Allan Talbott (JNR)		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1032	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Les Drader		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1033	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Julie Talbott		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1034	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Michelle Munro		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1035	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donald Dollingstied		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1036	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 4	Red Chief LALC	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1037	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	James Foley		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1038	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Bradley Adams		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1039	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Dick Talbott		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1040	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1041	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Terry Matthews		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1042	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Marjorie Talbot		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1043	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 11		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1044	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shirley Long		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1045	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 8		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1046	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rita Anna Long		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1047	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ronald Long		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1048	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	June Field		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1049	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Reg Talbott		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1050	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 6		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1051	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 5		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1052	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Allan Talbot		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1053	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mitchem Neave		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1054	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patricia Mackenzie		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1055	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Steve Talbot	Gomerol Namoi Traditional Owners	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1056	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Marie Wilson		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1057	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wade Natty		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1058	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Judith A. Hartley		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1059	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Judith Walters		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1060	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Dulcie Rosa Talbot-Mitchell-Robinson		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1061	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Sue Field		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1062	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gordon Matthews		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1063	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 2		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1064	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 13		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1065	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 12		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1066	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Yvonne Rodgers		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1067	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ronald Long		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1068	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Glen Johnson		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1069	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Robin Matthews		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1070	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Pam Silver		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	

Watermark Coal Project										
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER										
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage		
1071	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Debbie Steadman		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1072	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Margaret Windsor		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1073	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 15		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1074	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 9		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1075	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Marie Saunders		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1076	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 14		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1077	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ron Allen		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1078	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Betty Condrian		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1079	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Louise Conlan		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1080	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 16		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		

Watermark Coal Project										
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER										
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage		
1081	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Hazel Collins		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1082	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Vicki Wortley		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1083	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jean Hands		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1084	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Sandra Aldridge		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1085	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shirley Talbott		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1086	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Michael Leslie		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1087	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rhonda Talbott		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1088	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Glen Mirow		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1089	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Glen W Mirow		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1090	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 17		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		

Watermark Coal Project										
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER										
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage		
1091	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jim Matthews		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1092	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Pat MacKenzie		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1093	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Betty Barton		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1094	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ginger Matthews		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1095	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Marg Winsor		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1096	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jimmy Thomas		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1097	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Carol and Mick Wendt		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1098	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Del Jones		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1099	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 18		Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		
1100	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Stephen O'Donoghue	Department of Planning & Infrastructure	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3		

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1101	Letter	12/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Paul Houston	Office of Environment & Heritage	Letter sent with November Briefing Session Minutes, 19, 20, 21 December Workshop Minutes.	3	
1102	Phone	15/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Invoicing.	3	
1103	Phone	15/03/2012		Mervyn Leslie. On behalf of RAP 18	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Courtesy Call. Informed Mervyn there had been little change since we last spoke and the draft report would be sent out in the coming months.	3	
1104	Phone	15/03/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gloria Foley		Returned call from 12.39pm. Left message. No response received.	3	
1105	Email	21/03/2012	NTSCorp	Ross Mackay	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	NTSCorp oral correspondence history documentation.	3	
1106	Phone	22/03/2012	Red Chief LALC	RAP 4	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Formation of Senior Elders Council, rather than Elders Council. Questions regarding payment for Elders field work.	3	
1107	Phone	22/03/2012	RAP 9	Walhallow Elder	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing questions.	3	
1108	Phone	26/03/2012	RAP 9	Walhallow Elder	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing query.	3	
1109	Phone	3/04/2012	SWC	Melanie Layton	Ross Mackay	NTSCorp	Response to NTSCorp oral correspondence history documentation.	3	
1110	Phone	3/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Invoicing.	3	
1111	Phone	3/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 9		Invoicing queries.	3	
1112	Phone	4/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Invoicing queries.	3	
1113	Phone	4/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 8		Invoicing queries.	3	
1114	Phone	4/04/2012		Joan Suey	Michelle Cavanagh	Hb	Invoicing queries.	3	
1115	Phone	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Insurances for Elders Site Tour (additional sites).	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1116	Email	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Insurances for Elders Site Tour (additional sites).	3	
1117	Email	11/04/2012	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Donna Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Insurances email.	3	
1118	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	George & Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1119	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1120	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1121	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1122	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1123	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1124	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1125	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Josh Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1126	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Chairperson	Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1127	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rodney Matthews	Giwir Consultants	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1128	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1129	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Clifford Matthews	Minga Consultants	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1130	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1131	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1132	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1133	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultants	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1134	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhalow Local Aboriginal land Council	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1135	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tania Matthews		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1136	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Leanne Kirkman		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1137	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shane Allan	Nungaroo Local Aboriginal land Council	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1138	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Troy Silver	TN'LSite Trackers	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1139	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Sue Field		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1140	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gordon Griffiths	Wonnarua Cultural Heritage	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1141	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Deslee Matthews	Deslee Matthews Consulting	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1142	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Aaron Talbott	AT Gameleroi Cultural Consultants	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1143	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Leonard Talbot	Ngurrimb ah Gunidjaa Traditional Owners	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1144	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 1 & RAP 2		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1145	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Roy Foley		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1146	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 2		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1147	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cindy Foley		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1148	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gloria Foley		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1149	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Janet Wanles		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1150	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jimmy Matthews		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1151	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 3		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1152	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Leslie John Field	LJ Culture Management	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1153	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Samuel Cameron		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1154	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 13		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1155	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tony Griffiths	T & G Culture Consultants	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1156	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Paul Moodie	Black Tracker T.O	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1157	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mervyn Leslie		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1158	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 12	RAP 12 Traditional Owner	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1159	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Yvonne Rodgers		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1160	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Natasha Rodgers		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1161	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Steven Smith		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1162	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Alison Sampson		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1163	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Michelle Saunders		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1164	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Helen Lickorish		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1165	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patricia Langer		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1166	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Anthony Colon		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1167	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ronald Long		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1168	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Allan Talbott		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1169	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Allan Talbott (JNR)		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1170	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Les Draper		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1171	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Julie Talbott		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1172	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Michelle Munro		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1173	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donald Dollingstied		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1174	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 4	Red Chief LALC	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1175	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	James Foley		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1176	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Bradley Adams		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1177	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1178	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Terry Matthews	Breeza Plains Culture and Heritage	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1179	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Marjorie Talbott		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1180	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ronald Long		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1181	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	June Field		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1182	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 6		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1183	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 5		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1184	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Allan Talbot		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1185	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mitchem Neave		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1186	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Glenn W Mirow		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1187	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Steve Talbott	Gomerol Namoi Traditional Owners	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1188	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Marie Wilson		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1189	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wade Natty		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1190	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Judith A. Hartley		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1191	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Glenn Johnson		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1192	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Robin Matthews		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1193	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Pam Silver		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1194	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Scott Talbott		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1195	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ross Mackay	NTSCorp	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1196	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Hema Hariharan	NTSCorp	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1197	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Leonard Talbott	Ngurimb ah Gunidjaa Traditional Owners	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1198	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Abie Wright	NGARRAMANG-KURI Aboriginal cultural and heritage group	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1199	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Judith Walters		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1200	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Dulcie Rosa Talbott-Mitchell-Robinson		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1201	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Debbie Steadman	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1202	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 18		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1203	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1204	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 11	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1205	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Margaret Windsor	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1206	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 8	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1207	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 15	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1208	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 9	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1209	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Marie Saunders	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1210	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 14	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1211	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ron Allen	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1212	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Betty Condrian	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1213	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shirley Long	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1214	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Louise Conlan	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1215	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Joan Suey	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1216	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 16	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1217	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Hazel Collins	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1218	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Vicki Wortley	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1219	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jean Hands	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1220	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Sandra Aldridge	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1221	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	June Field	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1222	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Dick Talbott	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1223	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gordon Matthews	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1224	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lesbra Sheumack	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1225	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shirley Talbott	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1226	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gloria Foley	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1227	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rita Long	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1228	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Michael Leslie	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1229	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1230	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rhonda Talbott	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1231	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Glenn Johnson	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1232	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 17	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1233	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 4	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1234	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1235	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1236	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lorraine Towney	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1237	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ginger Matthews	Senior Elders & Elders Group	Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1238	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brodie Matthews	c/- Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1239	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tracy Wortley	c/- Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1240	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mick Wortley	c/- Gwiirr Consultants	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1241	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Frances Stevens		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1242	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Veronica Talbott		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1243	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brain Horton	Muswellbrook Cultural Consultants	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1244	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kenneth Kennedy		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1245	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patricia Mackenzie		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1246	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Glen Mirow		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1247	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Peter Murray		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1248	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gay Horton		Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1249	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Debbie Steadman	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1250	Letter	11/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lal Sheumacker		Three new sites identified and proposed Elders Site Visit.	3	
1251	Phone	12/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Invoicing for Hazel Collins.	3	
1252	Phone	12/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Hazel Collins		Invoicing queries.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1253	Phone	12/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Invoicing queries.	3	
1254	Meeting	12/04/2012	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	RAP 15, RAP 14, RAP 9, RAP 8, Thelma Slater, Marie Saunders, Michelle Saunders	Caroona Community	Social and cultural heritage concerns and recommendations.	3	
1255	Phone	12/04/2012	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Senior Elders and Elders Group		Reminder of meeting and site visit to be held on 23 April 2012.	3	
1256	Phone	13/04/2012		Lorraine Towney	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Will attend Monday.	3	
1257	Phone	13/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patsy Blundell	Red Chief LALC	Field workers for next week's work.	3	
1258	Phone	13/04/2012	RAP 8	via Tracey from SWC	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Payment of invoice.	3	
1259	Phone	13/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Invoicing queries.	3	
1260	Phone	13/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Invoicing queries.	3	
1261	Phone	13/04/2012	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Donna Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing queries.	3	
1262	Phone	13/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Dick Talbott		Will attend Monday.	3	
1263	Phone	13/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	MC advised there will be no site tour Monday out of respect for Horton family. May change to Tuesday or push out to Wednesday dependent on the date of the funeral.	3	
1264	Email	13/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patsy Blundell	Red Chief LALC	Field work next week.	3	
1265	Phone	13/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patsy Blundell	Red Chief LALC	Three new sites to inspect. Asked if Red Chief would like to provide a representative.	3	
1266	Phone	13/04/2012		RAP 8	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing for Elders Work.	3	
1267	Phone	13/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patsy Blundell	Red Chief LALC	Inductions for next week. Dates are still TBC due to Horton funeral.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage		
1268	Email	13/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Field work logistics.	3		
1269	Email	13/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mark Austin	Nungaroo LALC	Field work logistics.	3		
1270	Phone	13/04/2012		Lorraine Towney	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Elders Meeting / Site Tour Attendance.	3		
1271	Phone	13/04/2012		Dick Talbott	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Advised attendance for Monday 16 April.	3		
1272	Phone	13/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	No answer, left message that Monday 16 Elders' tour had been cancelled, pushed back to Tuesday out of respect for Horton funeral. Will email details through.	3		
1273	Phone	16/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Advised changed dates for field work the following week.	3		
1274	Phone	16/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patsy Blundell	Red Chief LALC	Field work cancelled this week until next. Patsy advised new Red Chief LALC CEO.	3		
1275	Phone	16/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mark Austin	Nungaroo LALC	Field work has changed to 23 April. Advised I would email details.	3		
1276	Phone	16/04/2012	Walhallow LALC	Jason Allan	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	McCardele 'Watermark rail loop' cultural heritage survey queries.			
1277	Email	16/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Field work logistics.	3		
1278	Email	16/04/2012	Walhallow LALC	Jason Allan	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Confirming a representation will be present.	3		
1279	Phone	16/04/2012		RAP 2	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Receipt of letter and issue with not receiving field work.	3		
1280	Phone	16/04/2012	Deslee Matthews	Deslee Matthews Consulting	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Update contact details, did not receive letter.	3		
1281	Letter	16/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Deslee Matthews	Deslee Matthews Consulting	Letter to new address as sent 12/04/12.	3		

Watermark Coal Project									
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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1282	Phone	16/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	McCardele survey relates to ARTC rail duplication Project, not the Watermark Coal Project.	3	
1283	Phone	16/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Changed date of Elders Site assessment.	3	
1284	Phone	16/04/2012	RAP 10	RAP 10 Culture Consultants	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Queries regarding field work.	3	
1285	Phone	16/04/2012	Red Chief LALC	Toni Combre	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Field work Monday 23 & Tuesday 24 April.	3	
1286	Meeting	16/04/2012	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Steve Talbott & Dolly Talbott	Gomerol Namoi Traditional Owners	Concerns over consultation, elders representation and adequacy of archaeological assessment	3	
1287		16/04/2012		Gloria Foley	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Concerns over some RAPs not respecting Elders and protection of grinding grooves	3	
1288	Email	17/04/2012	Nungaroo LALC	Mark Austin	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Field work representation.	3	
1289	Phone	17/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Invoicing.	3	
1290	Phone	18/04/2012	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Senior Elders and Elders Group		Reschedule and of meeting and site visit to 23 April 2012 due to passing of RAP family member and additional arrangements.	3	
1291	Phone	19/04/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Steven Smith	Walhallow LALC	Returned Steven's call to confirm all OK for field work commencing Monday 23 April.	3	
1292	Phone	20/04/2012		Janet Wanles	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Watermark Elders work.	3	
1293	Phone	20/04/2012	Nungaroo LALC	Mark Austin	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Insurances. No answer, left message, called mobile and sent email.	3	
1294	Phone	20/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patsy Blundell	Red Chief LALC	Field work logistics.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1295	Phone	20/04/2012		Lorraine Towney	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Elders survey, directed the call to Jane.	3	
1296	Phone	20/04/2012		Janet Wanles	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	The Watermark Project and Monday's survey work.	3	
1297	Phone	20/04/2012		Janet Wanles	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Cultural Heritage discussion.	3	
1298	Email	20/04/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Patsy Blundell	Red Chief LALC	Field work logistics.	3	
1299	Meeting	21/04/2012	Connect for Effect	Jane Delaney-John	Troy Silver	T 'N' L Site Trackers	Complaint regarding disrespectful behaviour of some RAPs towards Elders.	3	
1300	Meeting & Site Visit of WM-GG1-11 & WM-GG3-12	23/04/2012	HB, AECOM, Connect for Effect	Michelle Cavanagh, Andrew McLaren, Rochelle Coxon, Jane Delaney-John	Senior Elders and Elders Group		Minutes of 25 January 2012 meeting distributed. Ok to send to all RAPs. Report of findings will be provided to all RAPs, additional artefacts will be integrated into main EIS report. Consultation will be ongoing.	3	
1301	Phone	23/04/2012	Walhallow LALC	Jason Allan	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing.	3	
1302	Phone	23/04/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Mark Austin	Nungaroo	Called and left message to advise no representative turned up for the morning's survey work.	3	
1303	Email	23/04/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Mark Austin	Nungaroo	Email to advise no representative was present for the morning's survey work.	3	
1304	Email	24/04/2012	Mark Austin	Nungaroo LALC	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Apology for lack of representation on 23 April.	3	
1305	Phone	24/04/2012	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Lloyd Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing queries. Left message and called again at 3.15pm.	3	
1306	Email	27/04/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Invoicing.	3	
1307	Phone	27/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen	Invoicing.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1308	Phone	30/04/2012		RAP 7	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Did not receive letter all other RAPs received. I checked the address and noted I would resend.		
1309	Phone	30/04/2012	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Donna Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing logistics.	3	
1310	Phone	30/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Deslee Matthews	Deslee Matthews Consulting	Return call to Deslee, noted she will call back on Tuesday.	3	
1311	Letter	30/04/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 7	Gomeroy Culture Consultants	Three new sites identified and additional field assessment.	3	
1312	Phone	2/05/2012	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Cyril Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing queries.	3	
1313	Phone	3/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Invoicing.	3	
1314	Phone	8/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Invoicing.	3	
1315	Phone	8/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Deslee Matthews	Deslee Matthews Consulting	Contact details update.	3	
1316	Phone	15/05/2012		Hazel Collins	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing queries.	3	
1317	Phone	16/05/2012		Lesbra Scheumack	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing.	3	
1318	Phone	21/05/2012		Michelle Saunders	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing.	3	
1319	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	George & Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1320	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1321	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jane Bender	Gurinda Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1322	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1323	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1324	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1325	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1326	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Josh Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1327	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Toni Comber	Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1328	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rodney Matthews	Giwirr Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1329	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1330	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Clifford Matthews	Minga Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1331	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1332	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1333	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1334	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1335	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1336	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1337	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 7	Gomery Cultural Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1338	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tania Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1339	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Leanne Kirkman	Muswellbrook Cultural Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1340	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Stephen Matthews	Mooki Plains Management	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1341	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mark Austin	Nungarook Local Aboriginal Land Council	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1342	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Troy Silver	TN/L Site Trackers	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1343	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gordon Griffiths	Wonnarua Cultural Heritage	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1344	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Deslee Matthews	Deslee Matthews Consulting	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1345	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Aaron Talbott	AT Gamalerioi Cultural Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1346	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Leonard Talbott	Ngurrumb ah Gunidjaa Traditional Owners	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1347	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 1		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1348	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Roy Foley	GOH Elders Justice Group	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1349	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cindy Foley		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1350	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gloria Foley		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1351	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jimmy Matthews	W.C.H	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1352	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 3		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1353	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Leslie John Field	LJ Culture Management	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1354	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Samuel Cameron	ATGCC	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1355	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tony Griffiths	T & G Culture Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1356	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Paul Moodie	Black Tracker T.O	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1357	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Veronica Talbot	Wunga-L Traditional	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1358	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Cultural Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1359	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Terry Matthews	Breeza Plains Culture and Heritage	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1360	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Scott Talbott		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1361	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Hema Hariharan	NTSCorp	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1362	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ross MacKay	NTSCorp	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1363	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Abie Wright	NGARRAMANG-KURI Aboriginal Cultural and Heritage Group	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1364	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brodie Matthews	c/-Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1365	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tracy Wortley	c/-Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1366	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mick Wortley	c/- Giwirr Consultants	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1367	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Helen Lickorish		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1368	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patricia Langer		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1369	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lorraine Towney		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1370	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Anthony Colon		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1371	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Joan Suey		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1372	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Allan Talbott		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1373	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Allan Talbott (JNR)		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1374	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Les Draper		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1375	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Julie Talbott		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1376	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Michelle Munro		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1377	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donald Dollingsted		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1378	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 4	Red Chief LALC	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1379	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	James Foley		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1380	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Bradley Adams		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1381	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1382	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Terry Matthews		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1383	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Marjorie Talbot		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1384	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 8		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1385	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rita Long		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1386	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	June Field		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1387	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Reg Talbott		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1388	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 6		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1389	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 5		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1390	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Allan Talbot		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1391	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mitchum Neave		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1392	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patricia Mackenzie		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1393	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Steve Talbott	Gomerol Namoi Traditional Owners	Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1394	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Marie Wilson		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1395	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wade Natty		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1396	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Judith A. Hartley		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1397	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Judith Walters		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1398	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Dulcie Rosa Talbot-Mitchell-Robinson		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1399	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Sue Field		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1400	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gordon Matthews		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1401	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 2		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1402	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 13		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1403	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 12		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1404	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Natasha Rodgers		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1405	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Yvonne Rodgers		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1406	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ronald Long		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1407	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Glen Johnson		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1408	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Robin Matthews		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1409	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Pam Silver		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1410	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Debbie Steadman		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1411	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Margaret Windsor		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1412	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 15		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1413	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 9		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1414	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Marie Saunders		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1415	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 14		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1416	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ron Allen		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1417	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Betty Condran		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1418	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Louise Conlan		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1419	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 16		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1420	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Hazel Collins		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1421	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Vicki Wortley		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1422	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jean Hands		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1423	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Sandra Aldridge		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1424	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shirley Talbott		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1425	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Michael Leslie		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1426	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rhonda Talbott		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1427	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Glen Mirow		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1428	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Glen W Mirow		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1429	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 17		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1430	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Betty Barton		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1431	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ginger Matthews		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1432	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jimmy Thomas		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1433	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Carol & Mick Wendt		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1434	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Del Jones		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1435	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 18		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1436	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1437	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lesbra Sheumack		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1438	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shirley Long		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1439	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Steven Smith		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1440	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Alison Sampson		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1441	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Michelle Saunders		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1442	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Connii McDonald-Griffin		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1443	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Colleen Stair		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1444	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Barry Stair		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1445	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gay Horton		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1446	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Frances Stevens		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1447	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kenneth Kennedy		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1448	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Peter Murray		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1449	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 11		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1450	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ronald Long		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1451	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mervyn Leslie		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1452	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Sue Field		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1453	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kenny Griffen		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1454	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Judith Griffen		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1455	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tim Griffen		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1456	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Dennis Griffen		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1457	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Stephen Griffen		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1458	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Stan Griffen		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1459	Letter & Report	21/05/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jeff Matthews		Additional sites & Senior Elders inspection report and letter.	3	
1460	Phone	8/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 9		Elders Supervision of grinding groove assessment.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1461	Phone	8/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Betty Condran		Elders Supervision of grinding groove assessment.	3	
1462	Phone	8/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Louise Conlan		Elders Supervision of grinding groove assessment.	3	
1463	Phone	8/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson		Elders Supervision of grinding groove assessment.	3	
1464	Phone	8/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson		Elders Supervision of grinding groove assessment.	3	
1465	Phone	8/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews		Elders Supervision of grinding groove assessment.	3	
1466	Phone	8/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 11		Elders Supervision of grinding groove assessment.	3	
1467	Phone	8/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 8		Elders Supervision of grinding groove assessment.	3	
1468	Phone	8/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shirely Long		Elders Supervision of grinding groove assessment.	3	
1469	Phone	8/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 16		Elders Supervision of grinding groove assessment.	3	
1470	Phone	8/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Hazel Collins		Elders Supervision of grinding groove assessment.	3	
1471	Phone	8/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Sandra Aldridge		Elders Supervision of grinding groove assessment.	3	
1472	Phone	8/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Dick Talbott		Elders Supervision of grinding groove assessment.	3	
1473	Phone	8/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	June Field		Elders Supervision of grinding groove assessment.	3	
1474	Phone	8/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rita Long		Elders Supervision of grinding groove assessment.	3	
1475	Phone	8/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 15		Elders Supervision of grinding groove assessment.	3	
1476	Phone	8/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen		Elders Supervision of grinding groove assessment.	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1477	Phone	8/06/2012		Neville Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Ok to attend any day next week. I will call with details tomorrow.	3	
1478	Phone	8/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Elders Supervision of grinding groove assessment Invoicing details.	3	
1479	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	George & Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1480	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1481	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1482	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1483	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1484	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1485	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1486	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Josh Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1487	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Toni Comber	Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1488	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rodney Matthews	Giwirr Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1489	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1490	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Clifford Matthews	Minga Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1491	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1492	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1493	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1494	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1495	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1496	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1497	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 7	Gomery Cultural Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1498	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tania Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1499	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Leanne Kirkman	Muswellbrook Cultural Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1500	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Stephen Matthews	Mooki Plains Management	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1501	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mark Austin	Nungarook Local Aboriginal Land Council	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1502	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Troy Silver	TN'L Site Trackers	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1503	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gordon Griffiths	Wonnarua Cultural Heritage	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1504	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Deslee Matthews	Deslee Matthews Consulting	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1505	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Aaron Talbott	AT Gameroi Cultural Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1506	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Leonard Talbott	Ngurimb ah Gundjiaa Traditional Owners	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1507	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 1		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1508	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Roy Foley	GOH Elders Justice Group	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1509	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cindy Foley		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1510	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gloria Foley		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1511	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jimmy Matthews	W.C.H	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1512	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 3		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1513	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Leslie John Field	LJ Culture Management	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1514	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Samuel Cameron	ATGCC	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1515	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tony Griffiths	T & G Culture Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1516	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Paul Moodie	Black Tracker T.O	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1517	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Veronica Talbot	Wunga-L Traditional	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1518	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Cultural Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1519	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Terry Matthews	Breeza Plains Culture and Heritage	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1520	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Scott Talbott		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1521	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Hema Hariharan	NTSCorp	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1522	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ross MacKay	NTSCorp	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1523	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Abie Wright	NGARRAMANG-KURI Aboriginal Cultural and Heritage Group	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1524	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brodie Matthews	c/- Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1525	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tracy Wortley	c/- Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1526	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mick Wortley	c/- Gwirr Consultants	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1527	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Helen Lickorish		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1528	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patricia Langer		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1529	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lorraine Towney		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1530	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Anthony Colon		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1531	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Joan Suey		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1532	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Allan Talbott		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1533	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Allan Talbott (JNR)		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1534	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Les Draper		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1535	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Julie Talbott		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1536	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Michelle Munro		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1537	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donald Dollingstied		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1538	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 4	Red Chief LALC	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1539	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	James Foley		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1540	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Bradley Adams		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1541	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1542	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Terry Matthews		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1543	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Marjorie Talbot		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1544	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 8		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1545	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rita Long		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1546	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	June Field		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1547	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Reg Talbott		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1548	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 6		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1549	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 5		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1550	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Allan Talbot		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1551	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mitchum Neave		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1552	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patricia Mackenzie		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1553	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Steve Talbott	Gomerol Namoi Traditional Owners	Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1554	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Marie Wilson		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1555	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wade Natty		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1556	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Judith A. Hartley		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1557	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Judith Walters		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1558	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Dulcie Rosa Talbot-Mitchell-Robinson		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1559	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Sue Field		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1560	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gordon Matthews		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1561	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 2		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1562	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 13		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1563	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 12		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1564	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Natasha Rodgers		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1565	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Yvonne Rodgers		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1566	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ronald Long		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1567	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Glenn Johnson		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1568	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Robin Matthews		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1569	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Pam Silver		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1570	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Debbie Steadman		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1571	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Margaret Windsor		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1572	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 15		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1573	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 9		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1574	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Marie Saunders		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1575	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 14		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1576	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ron Allen		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1577	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Betty Condrian		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1578	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Louise Conlan		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1579	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 16		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1580	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Hazel Collins		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1581	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Vicki Wortley		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1582	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jean Hands		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1583	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Sandra Aldridge		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1584	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shirley Talbott		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1585	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Michael Leslie		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1586	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rhonda Talbott		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1587	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Glen Mirow		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1588	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Glen W Mirow		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1589	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 17		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1590	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Betty Barton		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1591	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ginger Matthews		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1592	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jimmy Thomas		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1593	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Carol and Mick Wendt		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1594	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Del Jones		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1595	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 18		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1596	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1597	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lesbra Sheumack		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1598	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shirley Long		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1599	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Steven Smith		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1600	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Alison Sampson		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1601	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Michelle Saunders		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1602	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Connii McDonald-Griffin		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1603	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Colleen Stair		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1604	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Barry Stair		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1605	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gay Horton		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1606	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Frances Stevens		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1607	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kenneth Kennedy		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1608	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Peter Murray		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1609	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 11		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1610	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ronald Long		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1611	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mervyn Leslie		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1612	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Sue Field		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1613	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kenny Griffen		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1614	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Judith Griffen		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1615	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tim Griffen		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1616	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Dennis Griffen		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1617	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Stephen Griffen		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1618	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Stan Griffen		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1619	Letter	14/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jeff Matthews		Notification of grinding groove assessment under Elder supervision.	3	
1620	Phone	15/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	June Field		Grinding groove assessment can only do Tuesday.	3	
1621	Phone	15/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Janet Wanles		Can go out on Tuesday, MC provided details of what to bring. Requested to go out with June and Gordon.	3	
1622	Phone	15/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Return call regarding grinding groove assessment.	3	
1623	Phone	15/06/2012	Hb	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 11		Grinding groove assessment Wednesday. Happy to go with Marg Windsor. RAP 8 confirmed OK to go out Monday.	3	
1624	Phone	15/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Joan Suey		Can go Tuesday to grinding groove assessment.	3	
1625	Phone	15/06/2012		Rosalind Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Enquiring why she hasn't been contacted as an Elder. Explained we can send her correspondence in the future if she would like.	ALL	
1626	Letter	18/06/2012		Betty Condran	HB, SWC		Thank-you letter.	ALL	
1627	Phone	18/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Sandy Aldridge		Confirming ok for Tuesday's grinding groove assessment.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1628	Phone	18/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Hazel Collins		Confirming ok for Tuesday's grinding groove assessment. No answer left message.	3	
1629	Phone	18/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 9		Confirming ok for Tuesday's grinding groove assessment.	3	
1630	Phone	18/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	June Field		Confirming ok for Tuesday's grinding groove assessment. Confirmed ok for Gordon and Janet also.	3	
1631	Phone	18/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Louise Conlan		Confirming ok for Tuesday's grinding groove assessment.	3	
1632	Phone	18/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Joan Suey		Confirming ok for Tuesday's grinding groove assessment. Joan's number is 6744 1174.	3	
1633	Phone	18/06/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rita Long		Confirming ok for Tuesday's grinding groove assessment. Rochelle to provide lift.	3	
1634	Email	19/06/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Steve Talbott	Gomerol Namoi Traditional Owners	Email response to missed call from Steve on 18/06/2012. Request for Steve to put any concerns in writing to HB.	3	
1635	Phone	19/06/2012		Del Jones	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Receipt of grinding groove assessment letter.	3	
1636	Phone	19/06/2012		Del Jones	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Request to attend grinding groove assessment 20/06/12.	3	
1637	Phone	19/06/2012	Red Chief LALC	Patsy Blundell	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Receiving correspondence letters for individuals they have not got on their membership lists. Patsy gave me the names & I updated our contact database accordingly.	3	
1638	Phone	19/06/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Gloria Foley & Shirley Long		Elders work Wednesday.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1639	Phone	19/06/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Lal Scheumack		Elders work Wednesday.	3	
1640	Phone	19/06/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Margaret Windsor		Elders work Wednesday.	3	
1641	Phone	19/06/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Del Jones		Elders work Wednesday.	3	
1642	Phone	19/06/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	RAP 11		Elders work Wednesday.	3	
1643	Phone	19/06/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Neville Sampson		Invoicing queries.	3	
1644	Phone	20/06/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Peter Watton	Peter Watton Pty Ltd	Returning call. Number unallocated.	1	
1645	Phone	25/06/2012		Hazel Collins	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing for grinding groove work.	3	
1646	Phone	2/07/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Dick Talbott		Payment for grinding groove work av. 6/7 from SWC offices.	3	
1647	Phone	2/07/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Left msg that cash payment will be made 6/7 from SWC offices.	3	
1648	Phone	2/07/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	RAP 9		Payment for grinding groove work av. 6/7 from SWC offices.	3	
1649	Phone	2/07/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Vicki Wortley		Payment for grinding groove work av. 6/7 from SWC offices. Vicki advised many Elders are on a trip to Taree, returning Thursday.	3	
1650	Phone	2/07/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Joan Suey		Payment for grinding groove work av. 6/7 from SWC offices. Joan n/a that day.	3	
1651	Phone	2/07/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Rita Long		Payment for grinding groove work av. 6/7 from SWC offices. Rita advised most Elders will be away until Thursday.	3	
1652	Phone	2/07/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Betty Condrian		Payment for grinding groove work av. 6/7 from SWC offices. No answer, left message.	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1653	Phone	3/07/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Del Jones		Payment for grinding groove work av. 6/7 from SWC offices	3	
1654	Phone	3/07/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Betty Condrian		Payment for grinding groove work av. 6/7 from SWC offices. No answer, left message.	3	
1655	Phone	3/07/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	RAP 16		Payment message, no answer.	3	
1656	Phone	3/07/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	RAP 8		Grinding groove work payment details.	3	
1657	Phone	3/07/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Rita Long		Grinding groove work payment details. No answer, left message.	3	
1658	Phone	3/07/2012		Hazel Collins	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Returning call. Payment for grinding groove work.	3	
1659	Phone	3/07/2012	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Sandy Aldridge		Advised payment can be collected Friday.	3	
1660	Phone	3/07/2012	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Neville Sampson	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Returning call. Payment for grinding groove work.	3	
1661	Phone	3/07/2012		Rita Long	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Returning call. Payment for grinding groove work.	3	
1662	Phone	3/07/2012	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Returning call. Payment for grinding groove work.	3	
1663	Phone	3/07/2012	Gomerioi Namoi Traditional Owners	Steve Talbott	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Complaint regarding lack of correspondence with Steve and Dolly Talbott and that initial concerns have not been addressed. Steve indicated that he will seek legal advice on the matter.	3	
1664	Phone	4/07/2012	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Gwen Griffen	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Advised payment can be collected Friday.	3	
1665	Phone	4/07/2012		Rita Long	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Asked whether payment could be received today, advised Friday had been set aside.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1666	Phone	4/07/2012	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Donna Sampson	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Concerns over potential breach and harm to grinding grooves during recent geotechnical work and that a number of artefacts appear to be located within the Overburden Emplacement Areas.	3	
1667	Phone	4/07/2012	Red Chief LALC	RAP 4	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	RAP 4 and family raised concerns over the recent geotechnical work. Elders and Senior Elders that were present for the work were not aware of intent and legislation, and that they are seeking legal advice, and are likely to contact OEH and DP&I.	3	
1668	Phone	4/07/2012		Hazel Collins	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Hazel phoned on behalf of the Curlewis Elders, who are concerned that others have been informing them that the geotechnical work that they were involved in may have been in breach of legislation. Invoicing for grinding groove work.	3	
1669	Phone	4/07/2012		John Matthews	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Concern over safety and protection of grinding grooves	3	
1670	Phone	4/07/2012		Dick Talbott	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Concern over safety and protection of grinding grooves. Payment for grinding groove work.	3	
1671	Phone	5/07/2012		Betty Condrian	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing for grinding groove work.	3	
1672	Phone	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Pam Silver		Advised payment can be collected Friday.	3	
1673	Phone	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 8		Elders' payment 6/7/12	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1674	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	George & Donna Sampson	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1675	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1676	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1677	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1678	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1679	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1680	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1681	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Josh Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1682	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Toni Comber	Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1683	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rodney Matthews	Giwirr Consultants	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1684	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1685	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1686	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1687	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1688	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1689	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultants	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1690	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow Local Aboriginal Land Council	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1691	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1692	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ross Mackay	NTSCorp	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1693	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Hema Hariharan	NTSCorp	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1694	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mark Austin	Nungaroo Local Aboriginal land Council	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1695	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Troy Silver	TN'L Site Trackers	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1696	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gordon Griffiths	Wonnarua Cultural Heritage	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1697	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Deslee Matthews	Deslee Matthews Consulting	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1698	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Aaron Talbot	AT Gamleroi Cultural Consultants	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1699	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Leonard Talbot	Ngurimb ah Gundjaa Traditional Owners	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1700	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 1 & RAP 2		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1701	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Leslie John Field	LJ Culture Management	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1702	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tony Griffiths	T & G Culture Consultants	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1703	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Paul Moodie	Black Tracker T.O	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1704	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 12	RAP 12 Traditional Owner	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1705	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Debbie Steadman	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1706	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 7	Gomery Cultural Consultants	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1707	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Stephen Matthews	Mooki Plains Management	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1708	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Veronica Talbot	Wunga-L Traditional	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1709	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Cultural Consultants	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1710	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Terry Matthews	Breeza Plains Culture and Heritage	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1711	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Brodie Matthews	c/-Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1712	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tracy Wortley	c/-Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1713	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mick Wortley	c/- Giwirr Consultants	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1714	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Abie Wright	NGARRAMANG-KURI Aboriginal Cultural and Heritage Group	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1715	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Steve Talbott	Gomerai Namoi Traditional Owners	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1716	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Roy Foley		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1717	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 2		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1718	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Cindy Foley		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1719	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gloria Foley		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1720	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Janet Wanles		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1721	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jimmy Matthews		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1722	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 3		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1723	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Samuel Cameron		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1724	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 13		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1725	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Yvonne Rodgers		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1726	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Natasha Rodgers		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1727	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Steven Smith		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1728	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Alison Sampson		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1729	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Michelle Saunders		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1730	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Helen Lickorish		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1731	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patricia Langer		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1732	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Anthony Colon		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1733	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ronald Long		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1734	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Allan Talbott		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1735	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Allan Talbott (JNR)		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1736	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Les Draper		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1737	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Julie Talbott		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1738	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Michelle Munro		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1739	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Donald Dollingsted		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1740	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 4	Red Chief LALC	Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1741	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	James Foley		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1742	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Bradley Adams		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1743	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Simon Taylor		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1744	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Marjorie Talbott		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1745	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	June Field		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1746	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 6		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1747	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 5		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1748	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Allan Talbot		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1749	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mitchum Neave		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1750	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Glenn W Mirow		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1751	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Marie Wilson		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1752	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Wade Natty		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1753	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Judith A. Hartley		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1754	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Glenn Johnson		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1755	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Robin Matthews		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1756	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Pam Silver		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1757	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Scott Talbott		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1758	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Judith Walters		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1759	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Dulcie Rosa Talbott-Mitchell-Robinson		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1760	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ginger Matthews		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1761	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Patricia MacKenzie		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1762	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Mervyn Leslie		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1763	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 11		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1764	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Tania Matthews		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1765	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Leanne Kirkman		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1766	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 18		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1767	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Margaret Windsor		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1768	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 8		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1769	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 15		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1770	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 9		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1771	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Marie Saunders		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1772	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 14		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1773	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Ron Allen		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1774	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Betty Condrian		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1775	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shirley Long		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1776	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Louise Conlan		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1777	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Joan Suey		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1778	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 16		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1779	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Hazel Collins		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1780	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Vicki Wortley		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1781	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jean Hands		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1782	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Sandra Aldridge		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1783	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Reginald Talbott		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1784	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gordon Matthews		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1785	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lesbra Sheumack		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1786	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Shirley Talbott		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1787	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rita Long		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1788	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Michael Leslie		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1789	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rhonda Talbott		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1790	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 17		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1791	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Neville Sampson		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1792	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Glen Mirow		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1793	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Lorraine Towney		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1794	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Del Jones		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1795	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Betty Barton		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1796	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Colleen Stair		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1797	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Barry Stair		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1798	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Gay Horton		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1799	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Kenneth Kennedy		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1800	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Peter Murray		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1801	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Sue Field		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1802	Letters	5/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Rosalind Sampson		Grinding groove geotechnical investigation methodology letter with photos & figures.	3	
1803	Phone	6/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Marg Winsor		Advised payment can be collected Friday.	3	
1804	Phone	8/07/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 7		Concern grinding grooves had been cracked. Advised this is not the case.	3	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1805	Phone	8/07/2012	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Lloyd Matthews	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Concern over Due Diligence and the safety and protection of grinding grooves and other artefacts.	3	
1806	Phone	8/07/2012	Gomerioi Namoi Traditional Owners	Steve Talbott	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Concern over Due Diligence and the safety and protection of grinding grooves and other artefacts.	3	
1807	Phone	9/07/2012	Gomerioi Namoi Traditional Owners	Steve Talbott	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Complaint concerning inadequacy of correspondence and notification of the grinding groove work recently undertaken. Reaffirmed that he will be seeking legal intervention and stop work orders.	3	
1808	Phone	10/07/2012		RAP 7	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Concern over protection of grinding grooves and consultation process.	3	
1809	Meeting	10/07/2012		Dick Talbott, Steve Talbott, RAP 4	Melanie Layton, Mark Howes, Paul Jackson	SWC	Consultation meeting.	3	
1810	Phone	10/07/2012	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Donna Sampson	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Concern over lack of understanding of the impacts of the Project and that mitigation would be developed without appropriate discussion with RAPs. Advised that George and Donna have sought legal advice.	3	
1811	Phone	10/07/2012		Dolly Talbott (on behalf of Steve Talbott)	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Request for RAP stakeholder email list. Advised unable to release due to confidentiality issues.	3	
1812	Phone	12/07/2012		Peter Watton	Hayley Jordan	HB	Expression of Interest.	1	
1813	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	George & Donna Sampson	Cacatua Cultural Consultants	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1814	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1815	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1816	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People Consultants	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1817	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1818	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1819	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1820	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Josh Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1821	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Toni Comber	Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1822	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Rodney Matthews	Giwirr Consultants	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1823	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1824	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1825	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1826	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1827	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1828	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 10		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1829	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Jason Allan	Wallhollow Local Aboriginal land Council	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1830	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Cyril Sampson	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1831	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ross Mackay	NSW NATIVE TITLE SERVICES LIMITED (NTSCORP Limited)	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1832	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Hema Hariharan - Strategic development manager	NSW NATIVE TITLE SERVICES LIMITED (NTSCORP Limited)	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1833	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mark Austin	Nungaroo Local Aboriginal Land Council	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1834	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Troy Silver	TN'L Site Trackers	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1835	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gordon Griffiths	Wonnarua Cultural Heritage	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1836	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Deslee Matthews	Deslee Talbott Consultants	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1837	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Aaron Talbott	AT Gameleroi Cultural Consultants	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1838	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Leonard Talbot	Ngurimb ah Gunidjaa Traditional Owners	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1839	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 1 & RAP 2		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1840	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Leslie John Field	LJ Culture Management	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1841	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Tony Griffiths	T & G Culture Consultants	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1842	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Paul Moodie	Black Tracker T.O	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1843	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 12		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1844	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Debbie Steadman	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1845	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 7		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1846	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Stephen Matthews	Mooki Plains Management	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1847	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Veronica Talbot	Wunga-L Traditional	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1848	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Cultural Consultants	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1849	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Terry Matthews	Breeza Plains Culture and Heritage	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1850	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Brodie Matthews	c/- Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1851	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Tracy Wortley	c/- Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1852	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mick Wortley	c/- Gwirr Consultants	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1853	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Abie Wright	NGARRAMANG-KURI Aboriginal Cultural and Heritage Group	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1854	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Steve Talbott	Gomerol Namoi Traditional Owners	Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1855	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Roy Foley		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1856	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 2		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1857	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Cindy Foley		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1858	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gloria Foley		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1859	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Janet Wanles		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1860	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Jimmy Matthews		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1861	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 4		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1862	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Samuel Cameron		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1863	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 13		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1864	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Yvonne Rodgers		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1865	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Natasha Rodgers		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1866	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Steven Smith		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1867	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Alison Sampson		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1868	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Michelle Saunders		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1869	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Helen Lickorish		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1870	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Patricia Langer		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1871	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Anthony Colon		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1872	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ronald Long		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1873	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Allan Talbott		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1874	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Allan Talbott (JNR)		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1875	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Les Draper		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1876	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Julie Talbott		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1877	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Michelle Munro		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1878	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Donald Dollingsted		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1879	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 4		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1880	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	James Foley		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1881	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Bradley Adams		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1882	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Simon Taylor		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1883	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Marjorie Talbott		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1884	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	June Field		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1885	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 6		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1886	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 5		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1887	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Allan Talbot		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1888	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mitchum Neave		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1889	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Glenn W Mirow		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1890	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Marie Wilson		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1891	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Wade Natty		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1892	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Judith A. Hartley		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1893	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Glen Johnson		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1894	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Robin Matthews		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1895	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Pam Silver		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1896	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Scott Talbott		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1897	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Judith Walters		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1898	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Dulcie Rosa Talbott-Mitchell-Robinson		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1899	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ginger Matthews		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1900	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Patricia MacKenzie		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1901	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mervyn Leslie		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1902	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 11		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1903	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Tania Matthews		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1904	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Leanne Kirkman		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1905	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 18		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1906	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Margaret Windsor		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1907	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 8		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1908	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 15		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1909	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 9		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1910	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Marie Saunders		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1911	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 14		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1912	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ron Allen		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1913	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Betty Condrian		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1914	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Shirley Long		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1915	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Louise Conlan		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1916	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Joan Suey		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1917	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 16		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1918	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Hazel Collins		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1919	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Vicki Wortley		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	

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No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1920	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Jean Hands		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1921	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Sandra Aldridge		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1922	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Reginald Talbott		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1923	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gordon Matthews		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1924	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Lesbra Sheumack		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1925	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Shirley Talbott		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1926	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Rita Long		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1927	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Michael Leslie		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1928	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Rhonda Talbott		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1929	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 17		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1930	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Neville Sampson		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1931	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Glen Mirow		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1932	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Lorraine Towney		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1933	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Del Jones		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1934	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Betty Barton		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1935	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Colleen Stair		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1936	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Barry Stair		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1937	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gay Horton		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1938	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Kenneth Kennedy		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1939	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Peter Murray		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1940	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Sue Field		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1941	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Rosalind Sampson		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1942	Letter	3/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Peter Watton		Update on consultation process and status of ACHVA reports	3 & 4	
1943	Phone	7/08/2012	Deslee Matthews Consulting	Deslee Matthews	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Questioning whether a meeting is being held Monday 13 August.	3	
1944	Phone	7/08/2012		Peter Watton	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Not receiving consultation. MC updated contact details.	3	
1945	Phone			Del Jones	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invoicing & query about upcoming meetings	3	
1946	Phone	9/08/2012	Red Chief LALC	Toni Comber	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invitation to attend meeting with RAPs on Monday 13 August 2012	3 & 4	
1947	Email	9/08/2012	Red Chief LALC	Toni Comber	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Invitation to attend meeting with RAPs on Monday 13 August 2012	3 & 4	
1948	Meeting	10/08/2012		RAP 4	Melanie Layton	SWC	Consultation update.	3	
1949	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	George & Donna Sampson	Cacatua Cultural Consultants	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1950	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1951	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Jane Bender	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1952	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1953	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1954	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1955	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1956	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Josh Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1957	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Toni Comber	Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1958	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Rodney Matthews	Giwirr Consultants	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1959	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1960	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1961	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1962	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1963	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1964	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 10		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1965	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Jason Allan	Wallhollow Local Aboriginal land Council	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1966	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Cyril Sampson	Waihalow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1967	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ross Mackay	NSW NATIVE TITLE SERVICES LIMITED (NTSCORP Limited)	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1968	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Hema Hariharan - Strategic development manager	NSW NATIVE TITLE SERVICES LIMITED (NTSCORP Limited)	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1969	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mark Austin	Nungaroo Local Aboriginal land Council	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1970	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Troy Silver	TN'N'Site Trackers	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1971	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gordon Griffiths	Wonnarua Cultural Heritage	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1972	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Deslee Matthews	Deslee Talbott Consultants	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1973	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Aaron Talbott	AT Gameleroi Cultural Consultants	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1974	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Leonard Talbot	Ngurrimb ah Gunidjaa Traditional Owners	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1975	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 1 & RAP 2		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1976	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Leslie John Field	LJ Culture Management	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1977	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Tony Griffiths	T & G Culture Consultants	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1978	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Paul Moodie	Black Tracker T.O	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1979	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 12		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1980	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Debbie Steadman	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1981	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 7		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1982	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Stephen Matthews	Mooki Plains Management	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1983	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Veronica Talbot	Wunga-L Traditional	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1984	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Cultural Consultants	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1985	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Terry Matthews	Breeza Plains Culture and Heritage	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1986	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Brodie Matthews	c/- Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1987	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Tracy Wortley	c/- Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1988	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mick Wortley	c/- Giwirr Consultants	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1989	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Abie Wright	NGARRAMANG-KURI Aboriginal Cultural and Heritage Group	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1990	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Steve Talbott	Gomerol Namoi Traditional Owners	ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1991	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Roy Foley		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1992	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 2		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1993	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Cindy Foley		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1994	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gloria Foley		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1995	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Janet Wanles		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1996	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Jimmy Matthews		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1997	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 3		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
1998	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Samuel Cameron		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
1999	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 13		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2000	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Yvonne Rodgers		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2001	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Natasha Rodgers		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2002	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Steven Smith		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2003	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Alison Sampson		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2004	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Michelle Saunders		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2005	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Helen Lickorish		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2006	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Patricia Langer		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2007	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Anthony Colon		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2008	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ronald Long		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2009	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Allan Talbott		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2010	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Allan Talbott (JNR)		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2011	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Les Draper		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2012	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Julie Talbott		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2013	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Michelle Munro		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2014	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Donald Dollingsted		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2015	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 4		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2016	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	James Foley		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2017	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Bradley Adams		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2018	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Simon Taylor		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2019	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Marjorie Talbott		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2020	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	June Field		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2021	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 6		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2022	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 5		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2023	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Allan Talbot		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2024	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mitchum Neave		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2025	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Glenn W Mirow		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2026	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Marie Wilson		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2027	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Wade Natty		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2028	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Judith A. Hartley		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2029	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Glen Johnson		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2030	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Robin Matthews		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2031	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Pam Silver		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Correspondence Register & Return Fax Form.	3 & 4	
2032	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Scott Talbott		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2033	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Judith Walters		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2034	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Dulcie Rosa Tabott-Mitchell-Robinson		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2035	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ginger Matthews		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2036	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Patricia MacKenzie		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2037	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mervyn Leslie		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2038	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 11		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2039	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Tania Matthews		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2040	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Leanne Kirkman		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2041	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 18		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2042	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Margaret Windsor		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2043	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 8		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2044	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 15		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2045	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 9		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2046	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Marie Saunders		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2047	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 14		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2048	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ron Allen		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2049	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Betty Condrian		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2050	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Shirley Long		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2051	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Louise Conlan		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2052	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Joan Suey		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2053	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 16		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2054	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Hazel Collins		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2055	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Vicki Wortley		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2056	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Jean Hands		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2057	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Sandra Aldridge		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2058	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Reginald Talbott		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2059	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gordon Matthews		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2060	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Lesbra Sheumack		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2061	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Shirley Talbott		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2062	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Rita Long		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2063	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Michael Leslie		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2064	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Rhonda Talbott		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2065	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 17		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2066	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Neville Sampson		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2067	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Glen Mirow		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2068	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Lorraine Towney		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2069	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Del Jones		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2070	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Betty Barton		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2071	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Colleen Stair		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2072	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Barry Stair		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2073	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gay Horton		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2074	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Kenneth Kennedy		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2075	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Peter Murray		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2076	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Sue Field		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2077	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Rosalind Sampson		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2078	Letter	14/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Peter Watton		ACHVA cover letter sent with 3 Executive Summaries in hard copy, ACHVA reports on DVD, Return Fax Form & Correspondence Register.	3 & 4	
2079	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	George & Donna Sampson	Cacatua Cultural Consultants	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2080	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2081	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2082	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Kevin Sampson	Bawurra Consultants	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2083	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2084	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2085	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Josh Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2086	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Toni Comber	Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2087	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Rodney Matthews	Giwirr Consultants	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2088	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2089	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2090	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2091	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2092	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2093	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 10		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2094	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Jason Allan	Walhollow Local Aboriginal land Council	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2095	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Cyril Sampson	Walhollow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2096	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mark Austin	Nungarook Local Aboriginal land Council	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2097	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Troy Silver	TN'LSite Trackers	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2098	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gordon Griffiths	Wonnarua Cultural Heritage	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2099	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Deslee Matthews	Deslee Talbott Consultants	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2100	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Aaron Talbott	AT Gameleroi Cultural Consultants	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2101	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Leonard Talbot	Ngurimb ah Gunidjaa Traditional Owners	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2102	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 1 & RAP 2		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2103	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Leslie John Field	LJ Culture Management	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2104	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Tony Griffiths	T & G Culture Consultants	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2105	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Paul Moodie	Black Tracker T.O	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2106	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 12		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2107	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Debbie Steadman	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2108	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 7		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2109	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Stephen Matthews	Mooki Plains Management	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2110	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Veronica Talbot	Wunga-L Traditional	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2111	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Cultural Consultants	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2112	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Terry Matthews	Breeza Plains Culture and Heritage	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2113	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Brodie Matthews	c/-Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2114	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Tracy Wortley	c/-Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2115	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mick Wortley	c/- Giwirr Consultants	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2116	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Abie Wright	NGARRAMANG-KURI Aboriginal Cultural and Heritage Group	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2117	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Steve Talbott	Gomerol Namoi Traditional Owners	Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2118	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Roy Foley		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2119	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 2		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2120	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Cindy Foley		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2121	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gloria Foley		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2122	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Janet Wanles		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2123	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Jimmy Matthews		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2124	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 3		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2125	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Samuel Cameron		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2126	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 13		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2127	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Yvonne Rodgers		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2128	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Natasha Rodgers		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2129	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Steven Smith		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2130	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Alison Sampson		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2131	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Michelle Saunders		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2132	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Helen Lickorish		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2133	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Patricia Langer		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2134	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Anthony Colon		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2135	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ronald Long		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2136	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Allan Talbott		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2137	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Allan Talbott (JNR)		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2138	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Les Draper		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2139	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Julie Talbott		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2140	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Michelle Munro		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2141	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Donald Dollingstied		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2142	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 4		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2143	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	James Foley		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2144	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Bradley Adams		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2145	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Simon Taylor		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2146	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Marjorie Talbott		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2147	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	June Field		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2148	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 6		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2149	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 5		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2150	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Allan Talbot		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2151	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mitchum Neave		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2152	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Glenn W Mirow		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2153	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Marie Wilson		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2154	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Wade Natty		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2155	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Judith A. Hartley		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2156	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Glen Johnson		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2157	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Robin Matthews		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2158	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Pam Silver		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2159	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Scott Talbott		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2160	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Judith Walters		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2161	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Patricia MacKenzie		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2162	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mervyn Leslie		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2163	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 11		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2164	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Tania Matthews		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2165	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Leanne Kirkman		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2166	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 8		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2167	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 15		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2168	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 9		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2169	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Marie Saunders		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2170	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 14		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2171	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ron Allen		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2172	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Betty Condrian		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2173	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Shirley Long		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2174	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Louise Conlan		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2175	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Joan Suey		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2176	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Reginald Talbott		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2177	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gordon Matthews		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2178	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Rita Long		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2179	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Neville Sampson		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2180	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Glen Mirow		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2181	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Lorraine Towney		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2182	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Kenneth Kennedy		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2183	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Peter Murray		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2184	letter	15/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Sue Field		Letter & Return Fax Form	3 & 4	
2185	Phone	16/08/2012		Mervyn Leslie	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Update on when the next meeting will be held.	3	
2186	Phone	17/08/2012		Janet Wanles	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Change of address to 7 O'Keefe Place, Gunnedah. MC to update contact database.	3	

Watermark Coal Project										
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER										
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage		
2187	Phone	17/08/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	RAP 9		Invite to cater for Thursday 30 August 2012 workshop at Walhallow.	3		
2188	Phone	17/08/2012	HB	Michelle Cavanagh	Jason Allan	Walhallow LALC	Clarification of email address.	3		
2189	Email	17/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker			Consultation Update to DP&I & OEH	3 & 4		
2190	Phone	17/08/2012		Steve Talbott	Melissa Walker	HB	Response to ACHVA report. Concerns raised.	3 & 4		
2191	Phone	17/08/2012	RAP 7		Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Update contact details. Won't be able to make the workshops, will send any comments on the ACHVA through once read.	3		
2192	Email	17/08/2012	Red Chief LALC	Toni Comber	Michelle Cavanagh	HB	Request for information.	3		
2193	Phone	17/08/2012	Steve Talbott		Melissa Walker	HB	Expressing concerns regarding the size of the workshops, lack of response from OEH, geotechnical grinding groove works.	3 & 4		
2194	Email	17/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Steve O'Donoghue, Paul Freedman, Phil Purcell, Paul Houston	DP&I, OEH	ACHVA & consultation update.	3 & 4		
2195	Meeting	20/08/2012		Dick Talbott, Lloyd Matthews	Melanie Layton	Shenhua Watermark	Workshop logistics	3 & 4		
2196	Phone	20/08/2012	Shenhua Watermark	Melanie Layton	Cindy Foley		Concerns of drilling at grinding groove sites and meeting times.	3 & 4		
2197	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Roy Foley		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4		
2198	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 2		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4		
2199	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Cindy Foley		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4		
2200	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gloria Foley		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4		

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject		DECCW Stage
2201	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Janet Wanles		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.		3 & 4
2202	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Jimmy Matthews		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.		3 & 4
2203	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 4		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.		3 & 4
2204	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Samuel Cameron		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.		3 & 4
2205	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 13		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.		3 & 4
2206	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Yvonne Rodgers		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.		3 & 4
2207	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Natasha Rodgers		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.		3 & 4
2208	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Steven Smith		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.		3 & 4
2209	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Alison Sampson		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.		3 & 4
2210	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Michelle Saunders		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.		3 & 4
2211	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Helen Lickorish		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.		3 & 4
2212	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Patricia Langer		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.		3 & 4
2213	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Anthony Colon		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.		3 & 4
2214	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ronald Long		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.		3 & 4
2215	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Allan Talbott		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.		3 & 4
2216	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Allan Talbott (JNR)		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.		3 & 4

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2217	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Les Draper		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2218	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Julie Talbott		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2219	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Michelle Munro		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2220	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Donald Dollingsted		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2221	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 4		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2222	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	James Foley		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2223	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Bradley Adams		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2224	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Simon Taylor		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2225	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Marjorie Talbott		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2226	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	June Field		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2227	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 6		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2228	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 5		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2229	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Allan Talbot		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2230	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mitchum Neave		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2231	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Glenn W Mirow		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2232	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Marie Wilson		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2233	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Wade Natty		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2234	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Judith A. Hartley		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2235	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Glen Johnson		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2236	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Robin Matthews		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2237	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Pam Silver		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2238	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Scott Talbott		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2239	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Judith Walters		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2240	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Dulcie Rosa Talbott-Mitchell-Robinson		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2241	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ginger Matthews		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2242	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Patricia MacKenzie		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2243	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mervyn Leslie		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2244	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 11		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2245	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Tania Matthews		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2246	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Leanne Kirkman		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2247	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 19		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2248	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Margaret Windsor		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2249	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 8		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2250	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 15		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2251	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 9		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2252	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Marie Saunders		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2253	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 14		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2254	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ron Allen		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2255	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Betty Condran		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2256	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Shirley Long		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2257	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Louise Conlan		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2258	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Joan Suey		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2259	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 16		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2260	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Hazel Collins		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2261	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Vicki Wortley		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2262	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Jean Hands		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2263	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Sandra Aldridge		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2264	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Reginald Talbott		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2265	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gordon Matthews		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2266	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Lesbra Sheumack		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2267	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Shirley Talbott		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2268	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Rita Long		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2269	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Michael Leslie		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2270	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Rhonda Talbott		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2271	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 17		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2272	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Neville Sampson		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2273	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Glen Mirow		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2274	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Lorraine Towney		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2275	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Del Jones		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2276	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Betty Barton		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2277	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Colleen Stair		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2278	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Barry Stair		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2279	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gay Horton		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2280	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Kenneth Kennedy		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2281	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Peter Murray		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2282	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Sue Field		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2283	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Rosalind Sampson		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2284	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Peter Watton		Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2285	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	George & Donna Sampson	Cacatua Cultural Consultants	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2286	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gwen Griffen	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2287	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Jane Bender	Gundah Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2288	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Wayne Griffiths	Bigundi Blame Traditional People	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2289	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 10	RAP 10	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2290	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	John & Margaret Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2291	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Lloyd Matthews	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2292	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Josh Matthews	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2293	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Toni Comber	Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2294	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Rodney Matthews	Giwirr Consultants	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2295	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Christine Archbold	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2296	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Clifford Matthews	Mingga Consultants	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2297	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Darrell Matthews	Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2298	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Justin Matthews	Carrawonga Consultants	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2299	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Wayne Matthews	Mooki River Consultants	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2300	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 10	RAP 10 Cultural Consultants	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2301	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Jason Allan	Wallhollow Local Aboriginal land Council	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2302	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Cyril Sampson	Walhalow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2303	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ross Mackay	NSW NATIVE TITLE SERVICES LIMITED (NTSCORP Limited)	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2304	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Hema Hariharan - Strategic development manager	NSW NATIVE TITLE SERVICES LIMITED (NTSCORP Limited)	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2305	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mark Austin	Nungarook Local Aboriginal land Council	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2306	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Troy Silver	TN'L Site Trackers	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2307	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gordon Griffiths	Wonnarua Cultural Heritage	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2308	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Deslee Matthews	Deslee Talbott Consultants	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2309	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Aaron Talbott	AT Gamleroi Cultural Consultants	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2310	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Leonard Talbot	Ngurimb ah Gunidjaa Traditional Owners	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2311	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 1 & RAP 2	RAP 1 & RAP 2	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2312	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Leslie John Field	LJ Culture Management	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2313	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Tony Griffiths	T & G Culture Consultants	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2314	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Paul Moodie	Black Tracker T.O	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2315	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 12	RAP 12	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2316	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Debbie Steadman	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2317	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 7	RAP 7	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2318	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Stephen Matthews	Mooki Plains Management	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2319	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Veronica Talbot	Wunga-L Traditional	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2320	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Brian Horton	Muswellbrook Cultural Consultants	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2321	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Terry Matthews	Breeza Plains Culture and Heritage	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2322	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Brodie Matthews	c/- Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2323	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Tracy Wortley	c/- Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2324	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mick Wortley	c/- Gwirr Consultants	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2325	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Abie Wright	NGARRAMANG-KURI Aboriginal Cultural and Heritage Group	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2326	Letter	24/08/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Steve Talbott	Gomerol Namoi Traditional Owners	Notification & invitation to 'Drop-in' afternoon 31/08/12.	3 & 4	
2327	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Cacatua Cultural Consultants	George & Donna Sampson	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2328	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Gwen Griffen	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2329	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Jane Bender	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2330	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Wayne Griffiths	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2331	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Bawurra Consultants	Kevin Sampson	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2332	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	John & Margaret Matthews	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2333	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Lloyd Matthews	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2334	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Josh Matthews	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2335	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council	Toni Comber	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2336	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Giwirr Consultants	Rodney Matthews	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2337	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Christine Archbold	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2338	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mingga Consultants	Clifford Matthews	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2339	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Darrell Matthews	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2340	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Carrawonga Consultants	Justin Matthews	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2341	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mooki River Consultants	Wayne Matthews	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2342	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 10 Cultural Consultants	RAP 10	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2343	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Walhollow Local Aboriginal land Council	Jason Allan	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2344	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Walhollow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Cyril Sampson	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2345	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	NSW NATIVE TITLE SERVICES LIMITED (NTSCORP Limited)	Ross Mackay	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2346	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	NSW NATIVE TITLE SERVICES LIMITED (NTSCORP Limited)	Hema Hariharan - Strategic development manager	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2347	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Nungaroo Local Aboriginal land Council	Mark Austin	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2348	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	TN\Site Trackers	Troy Silver	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2349	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Wonnarua Cultural Heritage	Gordon Griffiths	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2350	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Deslee Talbott Consultants	Deslee Matthews	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2351	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	AT Gameleroi Cultural Consultants	Aaron Talbott	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2352	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ngurrimbah Gunidjiaa Traditional Owners	Leonard Talbot	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2353	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	White Cockatoo	RAP 1 and RAP 2	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2354	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	LJ Culture Management	Leslie John Field	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2355	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	T & G Culture Consultants	Tony Griffiths	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2356	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Black Tracker T.O	Paul Moodie	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2357	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 12 Traditional Owner	RAP 12	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2358	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Debbie Steadman	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2359	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 7	RAP 7	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2360	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mooki Plains Management	Stephen Matthews	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2361	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Wunga-L Traditional	Veronica Talbot	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2362	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Muswellbrook Cultural Consultants	Brian Horton	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2363	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Breeza Plains Culture and Heritage	Terry Matthews	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2364	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	c/- Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Brodie Matthews	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2365	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	c/- Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Tracy Wortley	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2366	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	c/- Giwirr Consultants	Mick Wortley	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2367	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	NGARRAMANG-KURI Aboriginal Cultural and Heritage Group	Abie Wright	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2368	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gomerioi Namoi Traditional Owners	Steve Talbott	Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2369	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Roy Foley		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2370	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 2		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2371	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Cindy Foley		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2372	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gloria Foley		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2373	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Janet Wanles		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2374	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Jimmy Matthews		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2375	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 4		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2376	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Samuel Cameron		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2377	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 13		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2378	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Yvonne Rodgers		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2379	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Natasha Rodgers		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2380	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Steven Smith		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2381	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Alison Sampson		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2382	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Michelle Saunders		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2383	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Helen Lickorish		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2384	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Patricia Langer		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2385	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Anthony Colon		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2386	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ronald Long		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2387	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Allan Talbott (JNR)		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2388	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Les Draper		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2389	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Julie Talbott		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2390	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Michelle Munro		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2391	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Donald Dollingsted		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2392	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 4		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2393	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	James Foley		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2394	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Bradley Adams		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2395	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Simon Taylor		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2396	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Marjorie Talbott		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2397	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	June Field		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2398	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 6		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2399	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 5		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2400	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mitchum Neave		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2401	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Glenn W Mirow		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2402	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Marie Wilson		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2403	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Wade Natty		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2404	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Judith A. Hartley		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2405	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Glen Johnson		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2406	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Robin Matthews		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2407	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Pam Silver		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2408	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Scott Talbott		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2409	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Judith Walters		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2410	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Dulcie Rosa Talbott-Mitchell-Robinson		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2411	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ginger Matthews		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2412	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Patricia MacKenzie		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2413	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mervyn Leslie		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2414	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 11		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2415	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Tanya Matthews		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2416	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Leanne Kirkman		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2417	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 18		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2418	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Margaret Windsor		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2419	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 8		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2420	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 15		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2421	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 9		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2422	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Marie Saunders		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2423	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 14		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2424	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ron Allen		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2425	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Betty Condran		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2426	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Shirley Long		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2427	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Louise Conlan		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2428	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Joan Suey		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2429	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 16		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2430	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Hazel Collins		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2431	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Vicki Wortley		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2432	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Jean Hands		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2433	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Sandra Aldridge		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2434	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Reginald Talbott		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2435	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gordon Matthews		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2436	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Lesbra Sheumack		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2437	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Shirley Talbott		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2438	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Rita Long		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2439	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Michael Leslie		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2440	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Rhonda Talbott		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2441	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 17		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2442	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Neville Sampson		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2443	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Glen Mirow		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2444	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Lorraine Towney		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2445	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Del Jones		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2446	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Betty Barton		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2447	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Colleen Stair		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2448	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Barry Stair		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2449	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gay Horton		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2450	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Kenneth Kennedy		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2451	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Peter Murray		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2452	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Sue Field		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2453	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Rosalind Sampson		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2454	Letter	4/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Peter Watton		Minutes / concerns from Workshops 29-31 August & invite to site visit 10 & 11/09/12 and meeting 12/09/12	3 & 4	
2455	Site Visit	10/09/2012	HB, Connect for Effect, Shenhua Watermark, AECOM		All RAPs		Site Visit	3 & 4	
2456	Site Visit	11/09/2012	HB, Connect for Effect, Shenhua Watermark, AECOM		All RAPs		Site Visit & follow up meeting	3 & 4	
2457	Letter	12/09/2012	NTSCorp	Natalie Rotuman	Melissa Walker	HB	Comment on ACHVA and Aboriginal Archaeological Investigation	4	
2458	Letter	13/09/2012	Registered Aboriginal Parties		Hansen Bailey, Shenhua Watermark, Connect for Effect, AECOM		Comment on ACHVA and Aboriginal Archaeological Investigation	3 & 4	
2459	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Cacatua Cultural Consultants	George & Donna Sampson	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2460	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Gwen Griffen	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2461	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gunida Gunyah Aboriginal Corporation	Jane Bender	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2462	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Bigundi Biame Traditional People	Wayne Griffiths	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2463	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 10	RAP 10	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2464	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	John & Margaret Matthews	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2465	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Bullen Bullen Consultants	Lloyd Matthews	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2466	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Josh Matthews	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2467	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Red Chief Local Aboriginal Land Council	Toni Comber	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2468	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Giwirr Consultants	Rodney Matthews	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2469	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Hunter Valley Cultural Consultants	Christine Archbold	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2470	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mingga Consultants	Clifford Matthews	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2471	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Darrell Matthews	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2472	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Carrawonga Consultants	Justin Matthews	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2473	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mooki River Consultants	Wayne Matthews	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2474	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 10 Cultural Consultants	RAP 10	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2475	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Wallhollow Local Aboriginal land Council	Jason Allan	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2476	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Walhallow Murri Enterprise Aboriginal Corporation	Cyril Sampson	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2477	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	NSW NATIVE TITLE SERVICES LIMITED (NTSCORP Limited)	Ross Mackay	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2478	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	NSW NATIVE TITLE SERVICES LIMITED (NTSCORP Limited)	Hema Hariharan - Strategic development manager	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2479	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Nungaroo Local Aboriginal Land Council	Mark Austin	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2480	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	TNLSite Trackers	Troy Silver	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2481	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Wonnarua Cultural Heritage	Gordon Griffiths	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2482	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Deslee Talbot Consultants	Deslee Matthews	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2483	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	AT Gamalerio Cultural Consultants	Aaron Talbot	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2484	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ngurrumbah Gindijaa Traditional Owners	Leonard Talbot	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2485	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	White Cockatoo	RAP 1 and RAP 2	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2486	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	LJ Culture Management	Leslie John Field	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2487	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	T & G Culture Consultants	Tony Griffiths	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2488	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Black Tracker T.O	Paul Moodie	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2489	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 12 Traditional Owner	RAP 12	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2490	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Min Min Aboriginal Corporation	Debbie Steadman	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2491	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gomery Cultural Consultants	RAP 7	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2492	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mooki Plains Management	Stephen Matthews	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2493	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Wunga-L Traditional	Veronica Talbot	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2494	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Muswellbrook Cultural Consultants	Brian Horton	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2495	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Breeza Plains Culture and Heritage	Terry Matthews	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2496	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	c/-Upper Hunter Heritage Consultants	Brodie Matthews	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2497	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	c/-Aboriginal Native Title Consultants	Tracy Wortley	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2498	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	c/- Giwirr Consultants	Mick Wortley	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2499	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	NGARRAMANG-KURI Aboriginal Cultural and Heritage Group	Abie Wright	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2500	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gomerioi Namoi Traditional Owners	Steve Talbott	Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2501	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Roy Foley		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2502	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 2		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2503	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Cindy Foley		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2504	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gloria Foley		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2505	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Janet Wanles		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2506	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Jimmy Matthews		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2507	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 3		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2508	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Samuel Cameron		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2509	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 13		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2510	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Yvonne Rodgers		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2511	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Natasha Rodgers		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2512	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Steven Smith		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2513	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Alison Sampson		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2514	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Michelle Saunders		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2515	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Helen Lickorish		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2516	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Patricia Langer		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2517	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Anthony Colon		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2518	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ronald Long		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2519	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Allan Talbott (JNR)		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2520	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Les Draper		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2521	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Julie Talbott		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2522	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Michelle Munro		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2523	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Donald Dollingsted		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2524	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 4		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2525	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	James Foley		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2526	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Bradley Adams		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2527	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Simon Taylor		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2528	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Marjorie Talbott		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2529	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	June Field		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2530	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 6		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2531	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 5		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2532	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mitchum Neave		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2533	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Glenn W Mirow		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2534	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Marie Wilson		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2535	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Wade Natty		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2536	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Judith A. Hartley		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2537	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Glen Johnson		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2538	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Robin Matthews		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2539	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Pam Silver		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2540	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Scott Talbott		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2541	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Judith Walters		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2542	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Dulcie Rosa Talbott-Mitchell-Robinson		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2543	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ginger Matthews		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2544	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Patricia MacKenzie		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2545	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mervyn Leslie		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2546	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 11		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2547	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Tanya Matthews		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2548	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Leanne Kirkman		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2549	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 18		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2550	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Margaret Windsor		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2551	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 8		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2552	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 15		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2553	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 9		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2554	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Marie Saunders		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2555	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Christine Allen		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2556	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Ron Allen		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2557	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Betty Condran		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2558	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Shirley Long		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2559	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Louise Conlan		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2560	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Joan Suey		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2561	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 16		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2562	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Hazel Collins		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2563	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Vicki Wortley		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2564	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Jean Hands		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2565	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Sandra Aldridge		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2566	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Reginald Talbott		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2567	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gordon Matthews		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2568	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Lesbra Sheumack		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2569	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Shirley Talbott		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2570	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Rita Long		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2571	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Michael Leslie		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2572	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Rhonda Talbott		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	

Watermark Coal Project									
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2573	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	RAP 17		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2574	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Neville Sampson		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2575	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Glen Mirow		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2576	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Lorraine Towney		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2577	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Del Jones		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2578	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Betty Barton		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2579	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Colleen Stair		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2580	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Barry Stair		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2581	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Gay Horton		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2582	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Kenneth Kennedy		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2583	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Peter Murray		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2584	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Sue Field		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2585	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Rosalind Sampson		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2586	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Peter Watton		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2587	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Edith Fordham		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	
2588	Letter	17/09/2012	HB	Melissa Walker	Mark and Kath Baker		Invite to Report Workshops 26/09/12, 27/09/12 September & 3/10/12	3 & 4	

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CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER									
No.	Type	Date	From	Author	To	Of	Subject	DECCW Stage	
2589	Meeting	26/09/2012	Connect for Effect, AECOM, Shenhua Watermark, Hansen Bailey	Jane Delaney-John, Meaghan Russel, David Mailman, Andrew McLaren, Melanie Layton, Paul Johnson, Michelle Cavanagh	Registered Aboriginal Parties		Workshop for comments on the ACHVA and Aboriginal Archaeological Investigation and input into the management and mitigations options.	3 & 4	
2590	Meeting	27/09/2012	Connect for Effect, AECOM, Shenhua Watermark, Hansen Bailey	Jane Delaney-John, Meaghan Russel, David Mailman, Andrew McLaren, Melanie Layton, Paul Johnson, Michelle Cavanagh	Registered Aboriginal Parties		Workshop for comments on the ACHVA and Aboriginal Archaeological Investigation and input into the management and mitigations options.	3 & 4	
2591	Meeting	3/10/2012	Connect for Effect, Shenhua Watermark,	Jane Delaney-John, Meaghan Russel, David Mailman, Melanie Layton,	Registered Aboriginal Parties		Final workshop for comments on the reports and input into the management and mitigations options.	3 & 4	
2592	Letter	3/10/2012	Cacatua Culture Consultants	Donna Sampson	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Comments on ACHVA and Aboriginal Archaeological Investigation.	4	
2593	Letter	4/10/2012	Red Chief LALC	Toni Comber	Jane Delaney-John	Connect for Effect	Comments on ACHVA.	4	
2594	Letter	3/10/2012	Registered Aboriginal Parties		Hansen Bailey, Shenhua Watermark Connect for Effect, AECOM		Endorsement of ACHVA.	4	

ADDENDUM 2:

Non-Disclosed Documents not available for Public review

A dvd is also made available which provides detailed copy of minutes and correspondence

ADDENDUM 3:

Non-Disclosed RAP Responses During Extended Draft Comment Period- Not for Public Review