

HOLISTIC VISION OF ANCESTRAL HERITAGE IN HUNTER VALLEY

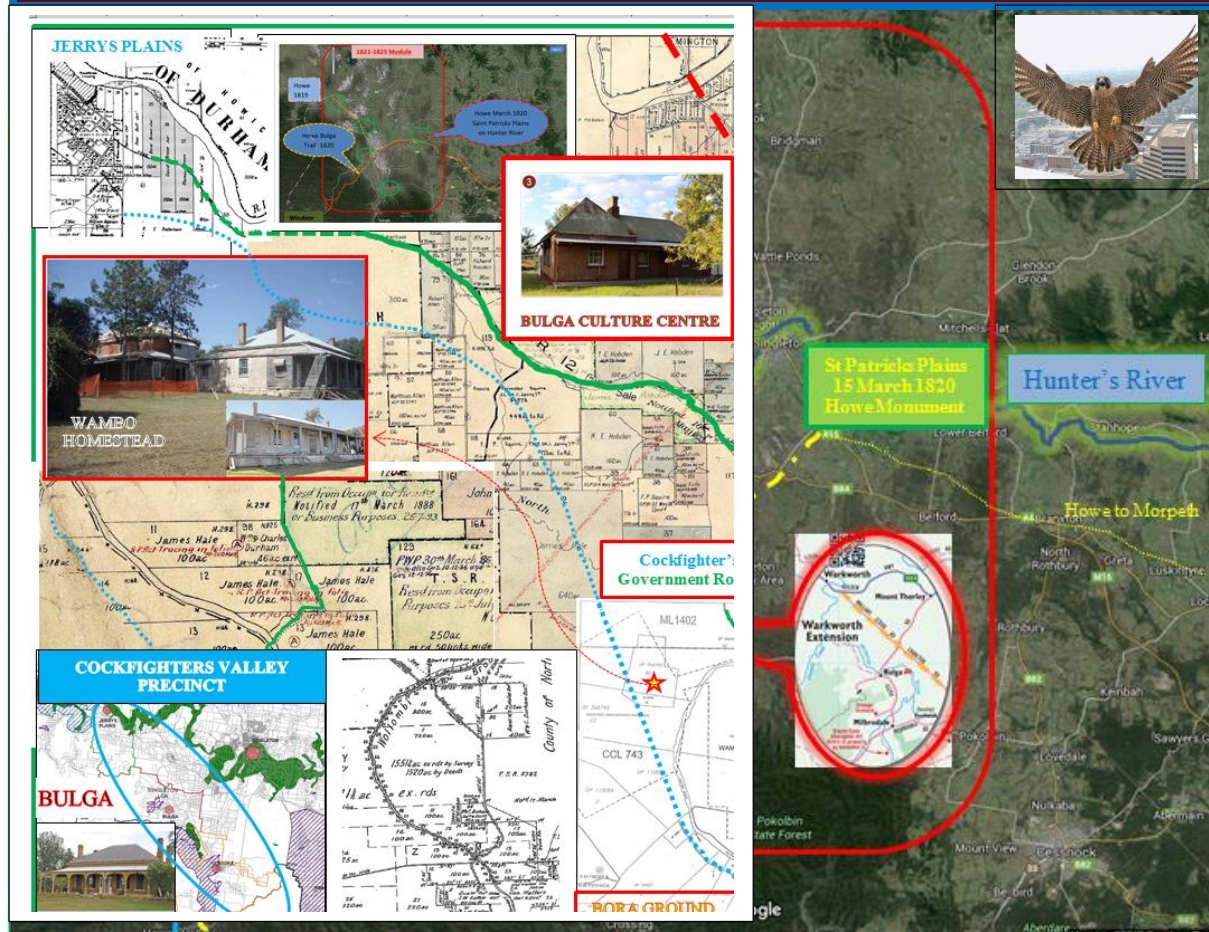
“Ancestral Heritage focuses upon the
capture of the contributions
made by successive Human
Generations – Our Ancestors to
the Environ Domain, showcased
as Interactive Tourism
Modules”

PATRICKS
PLAINS
State
Significant
Precinct

Holistic Vision of Ancestral Heritage in Hunter Valley

Wambo Mine Submission

Aboriginal – Colonial – Convict Cultural Heritage



Colonial Settlement 1820 - 1860

Patricks Plains State Significant Area Ancestral Heritage in Hunter Valley

Colonial Heritage Conservation Tourism Visualisation Module

Establishing the first stages of the Holistic Vision of Bulga Ancestral Heritage with Cultural Centre located preferable at Heritage Bulga School 1879 on Putty Road showcasing as Interactive Colonial Displays of existing Historical and Genealogy Documents, featuring Bulga Pioneer Legends.

Document prepared also to identify the Short, Medium and Long Term features that would provide the Showcase at the Cockfighters Valley Colonial Cultural Heritage Centre.

“Ancestral Heritage focuses upon the capture of the contributions made by successive Human Generations – Our Ancestors to the Environ Domain, showcased as Interactive Tourism Modules”

Wambo – United Mine Submission Sept 2016

The impact of Open Cut Coal Mining in the Singleton Shire has escalated over the last 50 years impacting in particular the “*Cockfighters Valley Precinct*” and more broadly “*Patricks Plains State Significant Area concept on the Hunter River*”

Meanwhile, local Residents by the year 2000 as “Near Neighbours enterprises” have seen little Community benefit from the “Community Mine Funds generously provided to local Councils” to placate the emerging outrage developing in Village Communities with Ancestral lineage over 5 to 6 Generations, Schools, Churches, Farms, Estates, and especially Aboriginal, Colonial and Convict Heritage, etc.

Now by 2010, five Open Cut Mines; Bulga Mine impacting Villagers Broke, Fordwich and Milbrodale; being beside Mt Thorley and Warkworth Mines especially impacting Bulga Villagers; and with Wambo – United Mines impacting Bulga, Warkworth and Jerrys Plains Villagers, as does Hunter Valley Operations Mines, being besides and also impacting Maison Dieu Villagers.

Between 2000 to 2016 “Near Neighbours impacted by Open Cut Mines” have been left to fend for themselves, their Health and especially their children’s Health affected by Airborne and Noise Mine Pollution as now detailed to meet 2016 NEPM**standards; Mine Blasts restricted as likely to cause offence to members of the public; their Rainwater Tanks contaminated by Roof Pollution at Residences without Reticulated Water Supply; their Homes unable to stop Low Frequency Mine Noise waking Residents at Night, some needing Sleeping Pills and Ear Plugs; Glaring Mine Lights; and Roads Blockaded at Mine Blasting Whim times.

The last balanced Hunter Mining approach in this Precinct area was the 2002 “Warkworth Deed of Agreement” developed and supported by Government agencies, Mining, Environmentalists, Unionists, Aboriginal elders and the Communities as Near Neighbours. By 2010 apparently those in Authority saw the 2002 Deed of Agreement never progressed and them dishonoured by Mining with the support of the NSW Government at the time. It has been all downhill since.

Bulga Residents Act to Safeguard Culture

Unfortunately the centralised money approach by Local Councils has left the most affected “Near Neighbours to Mining” with little or mostly nothing to show for decades of monetary compensation generously provided by most Hunter Valley Coal Mining Companies; except when Residents sell their Homes under favourable circumstances to Mining Companies.

This brings us to the crux of this Submission. The Bulga Culture Centre Ancestral Heritage is declaring the Bulga Community “Claims and Ramifications” on Wambo – United Mines Lands and Heritage Artifacts being a portion of “Cockfighters Valley Precinct”.

Residents in the Cockfighters Valley Precinct, extending from Broke - Vere, Fordwich, Milbrodale, Bulga, Warkworth and Jerrys Plains have borne the brunt of Open Cut Coal Mining intrusion into their daily lives; mostly being impacted as “Near Neighbours” as distinct from more remote Town Residents such as at Singleton.

Irate Community Submissions in 2010, 2011 and again in 2014 etc demanded not only Environmental Flora and Fauna Conservation, but specifically “Aboriginal – Colonial – Convict

Holistic Vision of Ancestral Heritage in Hunter Valley

Cultural Heritage Conservation”; now fleshed out along these lines that Mining Environmental Impact Statements should have detailed in the past. The document entitled “*Holistic Vision of Ancestral Heritage in the Hunter Valley*”, was recently outlined and submitted as part of the “Coal & Allied Community Heritage Advisory Group”. (Synopsis and Composite Maps follow).

Specifically, the Colonial and Convict connectivity Tracks, Government Road, and Great North Road between Bulga, Warkworth and Jerrys Plains embraces the Wambo and United Mines lands, Homesteads, Rail Loop, Estates, Wollombi Brook and Hunter River, etc.

Here the Bulga Culture Centre makes Claims in accordance with the spirit of their overall Community Mines Submissions Tenure, focusing upon the phased access to Heritage Lands for say Annual Community Functions over the next 20 years as Coal Mining activities come to a close in these areas, then their eventual Handover.

Increasingly, in addition to the Natural Tourism attractions of the Cockfighters Valley Precinct, Patricks Plains Community Tourism opportunities are being looked at as providing a progressive replacement option for Mine employment as mining resources are exhausted.

For instance, Community Picnic Festival Activities centring around Warkworth Sports oval, would include Inspections and Archaeological studies of Wambo Homestead restoration progress, Springwood Homestead Colonial living, Cockfighters Creek of 1820’s (renamed Warkworth Colonial Town and Great North Road significance and bridge crossings), Rail Loop impact and opportunity if added to the annual Maitland Steamfest Train Festival.

By now Wambo – United Mines should have been contacted by “*RIO Manager Heritage and Aboriginal Relations*” with respect to the associated Ancestral Aboriginal, Colonial and Convict Heritage pertaining to the knowledge, records, reports and dealings dating back through the lineage across the previous and current Mine tenure of these lands.

This Wambo – United Mines Submission foreshadows that the “*Cockfighters Valley Precinct*” will form part the “*NSW Patricks Plains State Significant Area*” to encompass the 1820’s Aboriginal, Colonial and Convict Significance as an adjunct of the Yengo and Wollomi National Parks , being an integral part of the UNESCO Greater Blue Mountains National Parks.

State conservation areas are lands reserved to protect and conserve significant or representative ecosystems, landforms, natural phenomena or places of cultural significance. They provide opportunities for sustainable visitation, public enjoyment, and research.

The main difference between the management, objectives and principles of national parks and state conservation areas is that mineral and petroleum exploration and mining may be permitted in state conservation areas. (NSW Gov)

Adjoining to the west is “Muswellbrook – Jerrys Plains Landscape Conservation Area” of land centred on the Hunter River and associated alluvial flats, escarpments of the Wollomi National Park; while to the East at Cessnock^{\$\$} conservation Mapping has also identified these same initiatives as detailed in extracts below.

The outcome of the conservation mapping process has identified the Wollombi Valley and surrounds as one of the key conservation priorities in relation to the protection and management of the GBMWA. This area is generally poorly studied due to its relative isolation. These lands, the majority of which are either privately owned or managed by State Forests, were found to provide important buffer capacity to protecting the World Heritage values contained within Yengo National Park. The lands in this area also demonstrate complementary values consistent with those contained within Yengo National Park and the GBMWA. Management and protection of this area should be considered to enhance protection of the values of the GBMWA. (\$\$)

Community Air and Noise Pollution Concerns

The location of Wambo – United Open Cut Mines and the close proximity to Jerrys Plains suggests that more stringent Mine Air and Noise Pollution Mitigation Controls are needed for even existing Standards to be achieved. During the next 20 years the increasing Knowledge of the Human Disease impact of Mine Pollutions are envisaged to require more stringent compliance and even lower Operational Pollution Emission Levels. For example, the NEPM Ambient Air Quality Australian Standards has recently been revised down in December 2015, and further progressive reductions of Pollution Standards are already set to continue as indicated below.

Table 1: Standards for Pollutants

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Pollutant	Column 3 Averaging period	Column 4 Maximum concentration standard	Column 5 Maximum allowable exceedances
1	Carbon monoxide	8 hours	9.0 ppm	1 day a year
2	Nitrogen dioxide	1 hour 1 year	0.12 ppm 0.03 ppm	1 day a year None
3	Photochemical oxidants (as ozone)	1 hour 4 hours	0.10 ppm 0.08 ppm	1 day a year 1 day a year
4	Sulfur dioxide	1 hour 1 day 1 year	0.20 ppm 0.08 ppm 0.02 ppm	1 day a year 1 day a year None
5	Lead	1 year	0.50 µg/m ³	None
6	Particles as PM ₁₀	1 day 1 year	50 µg/m ³ 25 µg/m ³	None None
7	Particles as PM _{2.5}	1 day 1 year	25 µg/m ³ 8 µg/m ³	None None

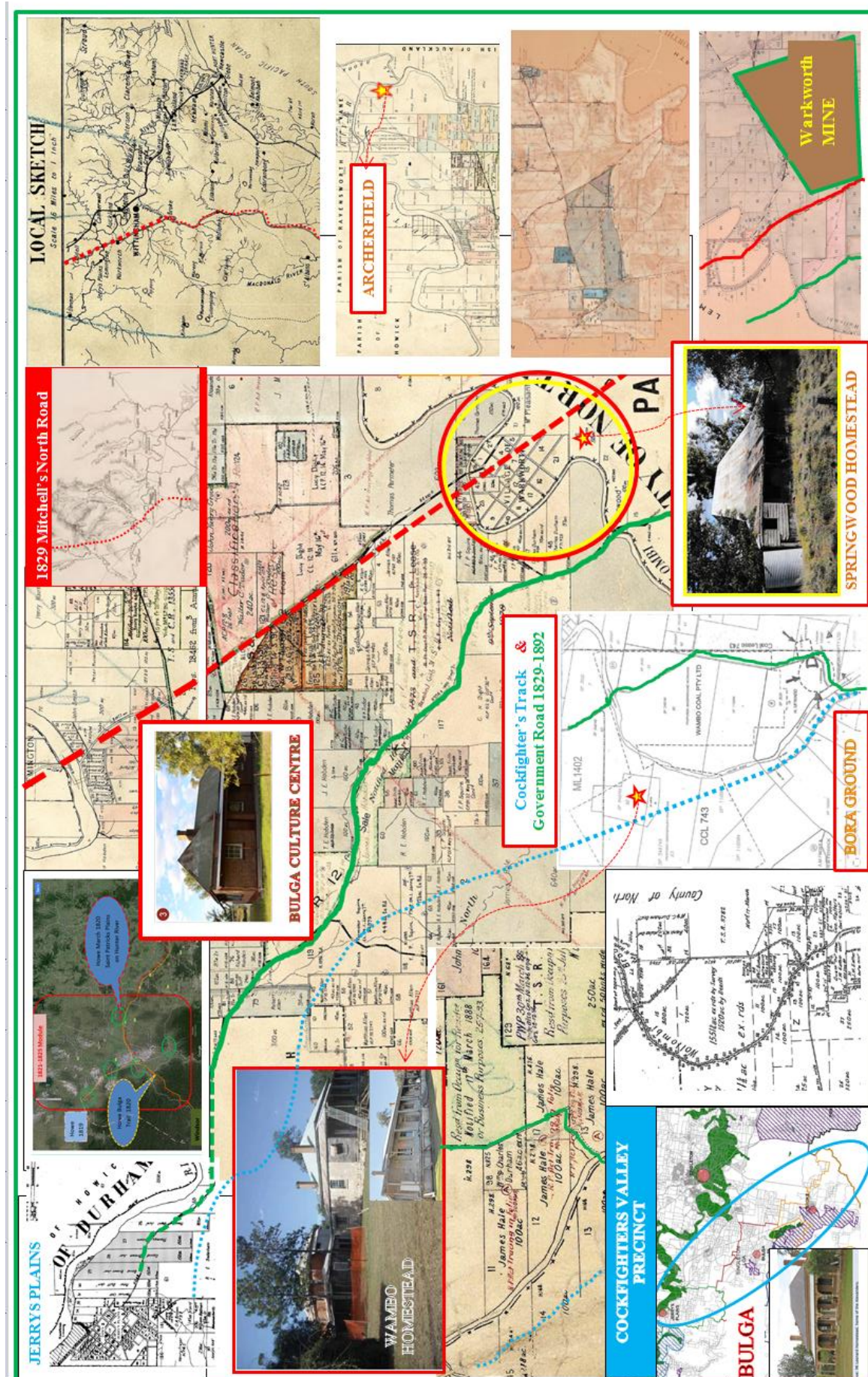
Table 2: Goal for Particles as PM_{2.5} by 2025

Column 1 Pollutant	Column 2 Averaging period	Column 3 Maximum concentration
Particles as PM _{2.5}	1 day 1 year	20 µg/m ³ by 2025 7 µg/m ³ by 2025

National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure**

Specifically also, Mine Blasting Plumes into the atmosphere need to be curtailed by enhanced Blast Hole Stemming, and the use of “Plastic Stemming Plugs” may have to be employed.

Holistic Vision of Ancestral Heritage in Hunter Valley



Synopsis – Ancestral Heritage in Hunter Valley

Many Cultures have merged into one Nation “Australia” after two Hundred Years.

Beginning as the Penal settlement at Sydney Cove on 26th January 1788, twenty years later by 1808 the Colonials were hemmed in on the East Coast of “New Holland” by “The Blue Mountains to the South, West and North”.

A “Convict Penal Settlement” at “Coal River” was established in 1795 along the coast to the North, again as a secured enclave.

By 1810, “Colonial Self Sufficiency” in this land of “Floods and Droughts” emerged to embrace an understanding of the ways of the “Native Aboriginals of these lands”, which contrasted the Colonial Visions of Grassy Lands and fresh flowing Water for crops and Cattle as food.

The Pioneer Ancestral Heritage Culture focus here is to detail and Visualise the Reconciled Culture that emerged during the first ten Years 1820 to 1830 of the Colonial Pioneers Settlers and Baime Aboriginal Inhabitants coexistence in what was been identified here as “The Cockfighters Valley Precinct” Environs. Subsequently 200 Years later, todays Community Culture is still influenced by these intervening Cultural Heritage traits.

By 1819 Explorer John Howe recognised and adapted local knowledge in his quest in the “Blue Mountains” as it was known at the time in the search for a safe route to “Grassy Plains” to the West. In March 1820, Howes Party entered the Grassy Lands beside the Baime Cave, across the Brook, and onto the “River Hunter”, where he named these lands as “Saint Patricks Plains”.

Within a year by 1822 Henry Dangar had surveyed Parish Allotments, all with River frontages, Reserves for Towns, Churches and Schools, but without Roads or tracks; and in that year Pioneer Settlers Families inhabited the “*Patricks Plains Land Grants*” they received.

Cockfighters Creek became the “*Gateway to the Hunter Valley*” and Liverpool Plains, as Bulga and the Bulga Track developed as the “Stock Route” which serviced Food for Sydney.

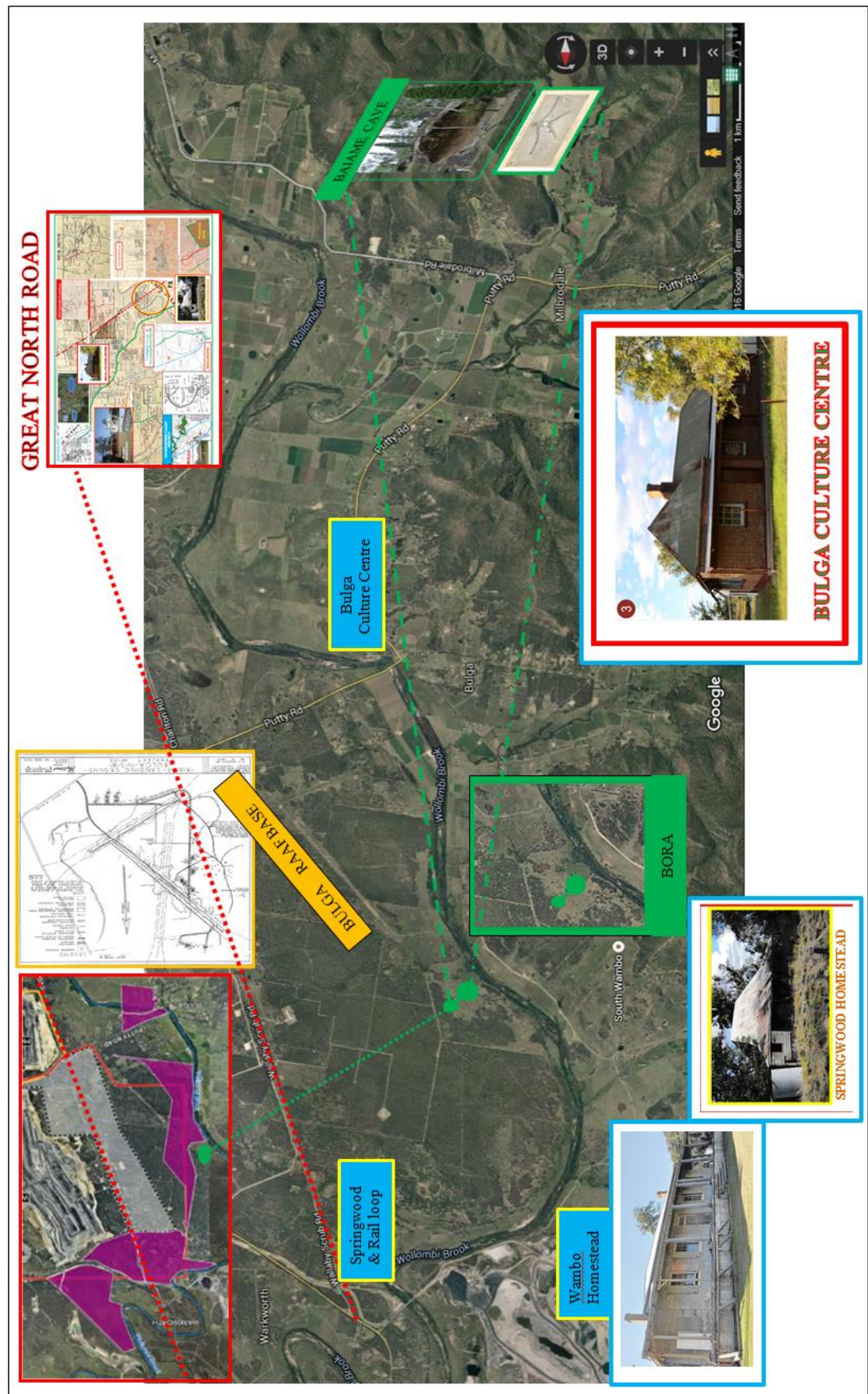
During 1820 to 1830 Colonial Settlers Tracks were established to suit their purpose with sure footed water crossings, while Colonial Governors planned the Roads and Towns.

Ten Years on by 1829 Major Mitchells South, West and North Roads and Towns plans focused upon at Bulga as “The Great North Road” via the Wollombi Valley, Broke , Warkworth, Muswellbrook, etc with the Hunter Valley being seen almost as Sub Colony at the time.

“*The Bulga Culture Centre Implementation Plan*” is set to detail the scope in the initial period of two to five years for the Short, Medium and Long Term Ancestral Heritage Periods. The first two years 2017 & 2018 specifically will establish the Heritage Bulga School as the Bulga Culture Centre complete with Visualisation Screens and Bulga Cultural Displays, as well as providing the resource facilities, to prepare and collate the various Visual Detailing Displays of the Cockfighters Valley Precinct for the Period 1810 to 1830 as Display Composites.

“*The Wonnarua and Hunter Valley Conservation Heritage Park (WHVCHP)*” proposed in Community Submissions first in 2010 sought recognition of the combined Aboriginal and Colonial Heritage Conservation. Specifically, the significance of Mitchell’s Great North Road connectivity between Broke Vere to Warkworth Village and Wambo Homestead involvement in this road was featured in the WHVCHP along with the WWII RAAF Base State Significant Heritage. Two Clarke Ancestral Homes; “Girale and Ohio” were located in this same area while “Willow Farm” is nearby.

Holistic Vision of Ancestral Heritage in Hunter Valley



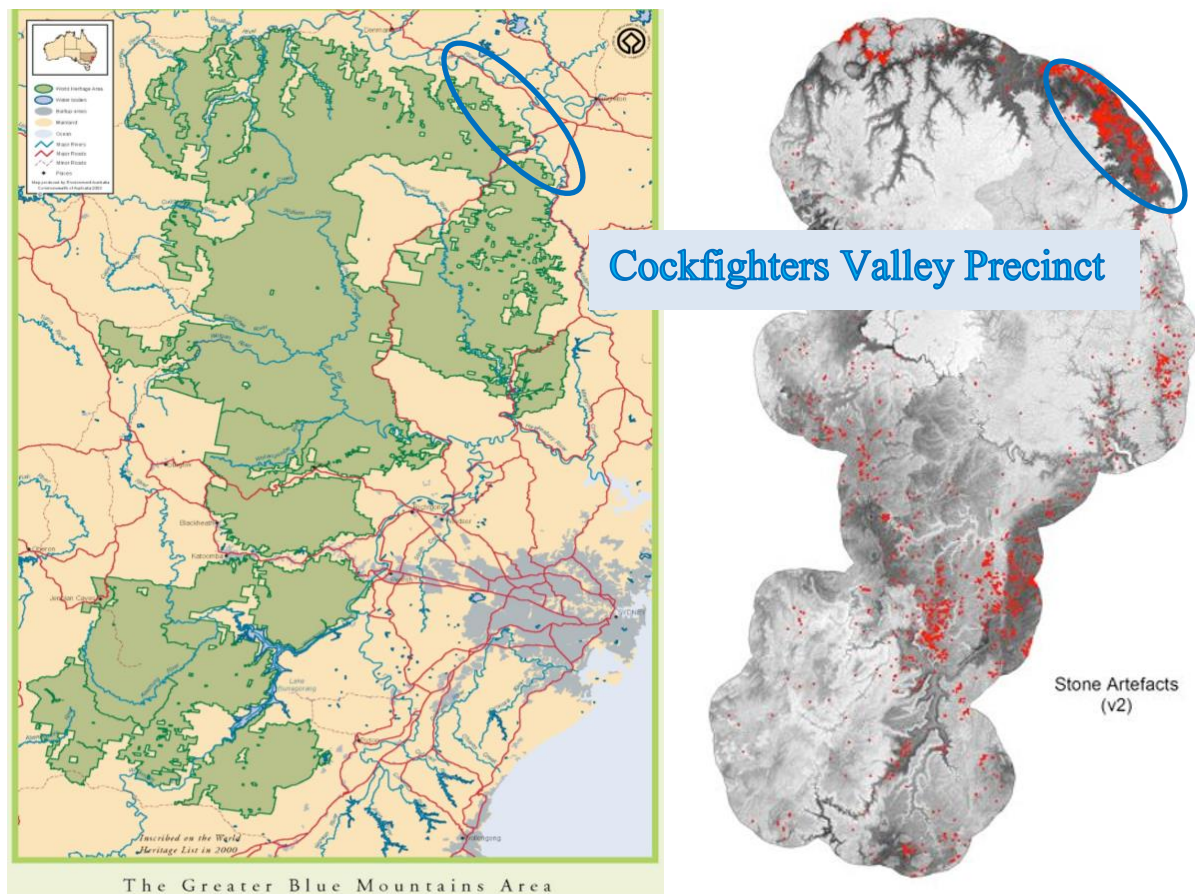
Phase 2 – Cockfighters Valley Precinct

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

This Valley hosts the remnants of the Gondwanaland movement and Ice Age weathering yielding Yengo and Wollomi Forest formations, Wollombi Brook and with Creeks, settling now as Sand Sheets (Warkworth Sands) and with “Liken Carpets” across areas of Bulga WWII RAAF Base.

To understand the Heritage Significance of this Valley and Grassy Plains is to understand the Baiame connectivity of the Yengo and Wollomi Aboriginal Legends, Artefacts, the Baiame Cave and Bora Ground and “Baiame Aboriginal Custodians of all these Brook and River Lands”

By 1820, the Baiame Aboriginal Inhabitants “welcomed” the Pioneer Colonial Settlers and their Convicts and unusual animals to these grassy Plains, Cockfighter’s Creek and the River Hunter.



Our younger generations comment that only the Forests and Mountain areas are National Parks and that the connectivity of the Grassy Plains, Rocky sandy Creeks and River formations are just as significant. Clearly above; Mining is better recording Aboriginal Artefacts in these Grassy Plain areas.

Community Historic Heritage Conservation Zone expectations focuses on retaining all surface Mine land west of and including Mitchell’s Great North Road from Broke to Warkworth and beyond, Bulga WWII RAAF Base with its Likien area, Warkworth Sand Sheets, and all Bora Ground designated areas, and bounded by 100 metres West of Wollombi Brook Semicircular arc, and including all Biodiversity Lands to be incorporated. Heritage restoration is also expected.

Holistic Vision of Ancestral Heritage in Hunter Valley



Hunter/Wollombi junction 1979 looking north – Benjamin Singleton occupation in 1821



As might be expected, the art sites of Yengo Country are, in the main, very fragile. The sandstone deposits in which they occur are porous and soft, have a tendency to powder and crumble (especially when the lichen-covered outer layer is disturbed in any significant way), are often folded or tessellated and are generally subject to cracking and flake-weathering. Since the majority of the sites are actually open to the elements, we therefore find that rain and seepage, strong winds, bushfires, prolonged droughts, cold winters, falling trees, moving topsoil, encroaching surface vegetation and even nesting birds and insect infestations all contribute to their ongoing deterioration. All this, quite apart from man-made damage though negligent interference, thoughtlessness and deliberate acts of vandalism.

Phase 3 – European Composite Cultures

The various competing influences that emerged as the Pioneer Settlers with no formal roads and somewhat temporary dwellings soon progressed as Government Roads, Post Offices, Mounted Police and Bullock Teams for supplies to and fro and Shipping developed. As crops flourished Colonial Estates some with the finest of English Building styles began to appear along the Hunter River Valley.

Having established the Ancestral Culture periods through to present time, each of these periods by their nature would be characterised by the changing influences that the Colonial Settlements encountered, often as a result of having to face and overcome Flood, Drought, Fires and the unknown perils of a strange land.

The cumulative assembly of knowledge, experience, beliefs, values, attitudes, meanings, hierarchies, religion, notions of time, roles, spatial relations, concepts of the universe, and material objects and possessions acquired by a group of people in the course of generations through individual and developing Social interaction manifests as the Culture that defines each Period as distinct from any other Period..

Chronologically, in terms of habitat there are the early Pioneer Huts that give way to Expanding Estates, Colonial Homesteads, Public Inns, Villages, law and order, Farming Enterprises, Manpower needs, Farm and transport Animals, Road building, Food, Wine and water sources, Towns, developing Agricultural Industries such as Dairy, Wheat, Corn, Cattle, Salt production, Food Canning, Blacksmiths and Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Motoring, Machinery, Coal Industry, Schools, Commerce and the Arts.

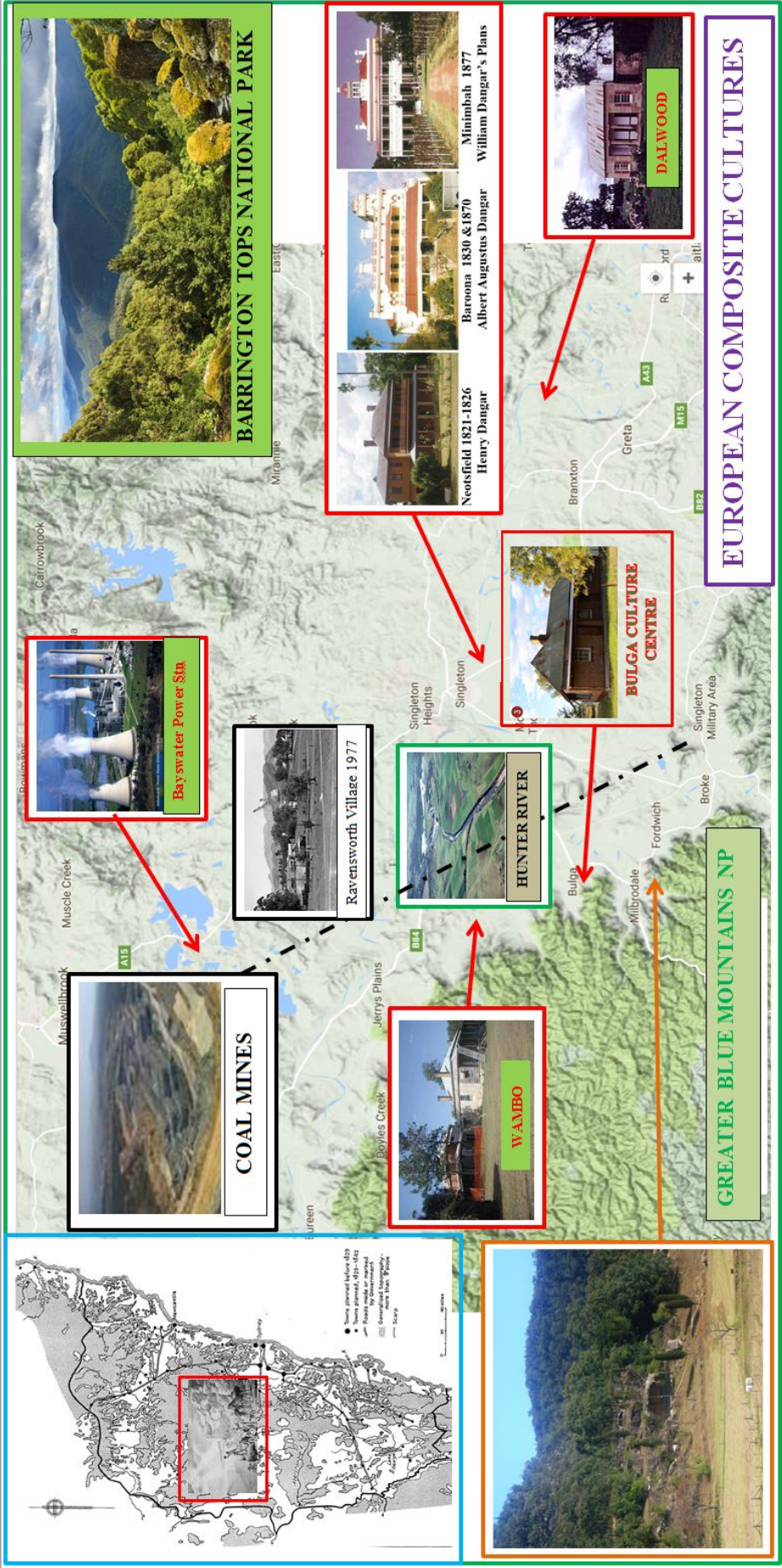
The Phase 3 primary focus is planned to trace Colonial Settlement developments as Visualisation Modules Composite Images, locality based and envisaged to focus on gathering representative images and videos to capture the distinctive features of the Ancestral Cultural Periods they are associated with.

Across the Hunter Valley today, they are; those Buildings that remain, some Heritage listed; those that are in ruins and are complete enough to be restored, and often subject of Local Museum curiosity; Ruins of significance where Archaeological studies are contemplated; locality only sites; those destroyed to make way for etc. Restoration and salvage outcomes are expected to result.

It is the intention to focus upon three distinct considerations of preliminary information gathering and trial presentations; firstly, Buildings and Estates; secondly Prominent Persons and Family Dynasties; and thirdly Estates that shaped Localities, Towns and Village Communities. RAAF Base Airstrips to prevent further deterioration as earmarked for future Community use.

By way of illustration the Phase 3 Map “European Composite Cultures” identifies the 2020 Vision of the here and now in the Hunter Valley, where much of the information is locked away from view in storage related to Aboriginal Heritage and Artefacts distribution, Pioneer Colonial History and Heritage in local and State Museums and libraries, Colonial Homesteads open for Public viewing on appropriate occasions, Tourism ventures and Community Festivals.

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

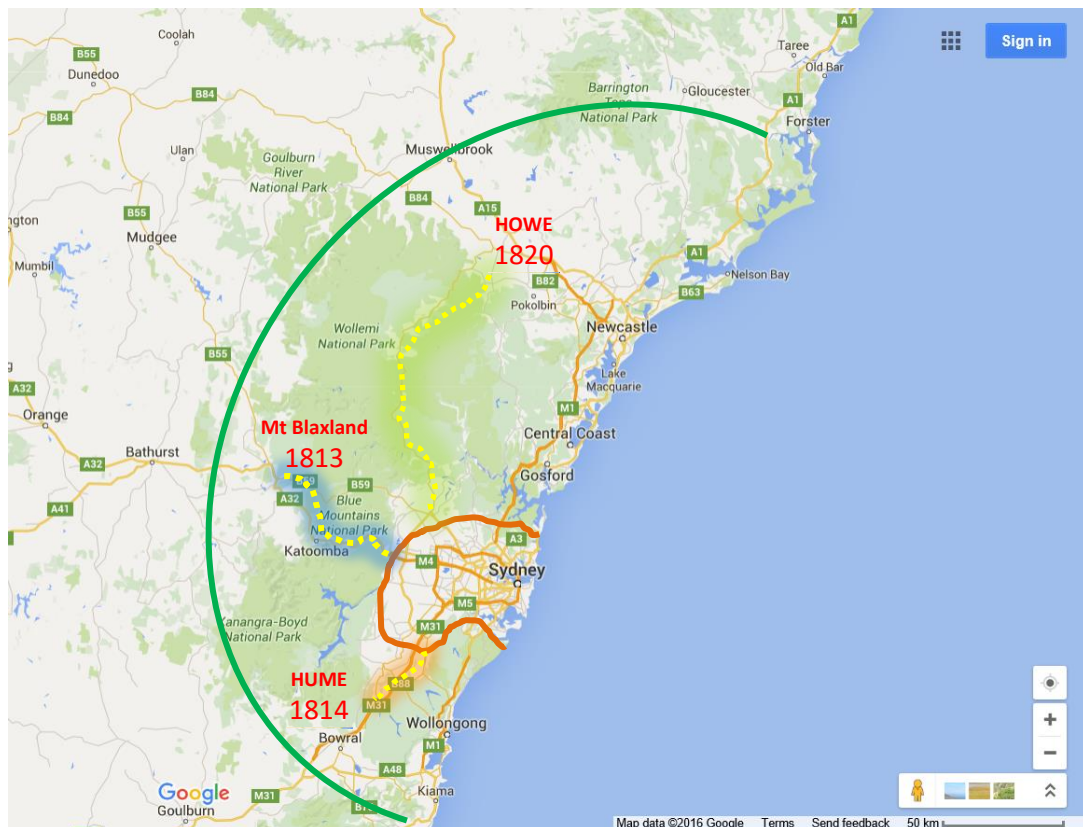


Bulga Culture Centre Implementation Plan

Three Phases are envisaged for the progressive development of the Bulga Culture Centre over the initial five years, and ongoing for 20 years to coincide with the expected cessation of Open cut Mining in the area.

There will be an initial period of two to five years to establish the Short, Medium and Long Term Ancestral Culture Plans, where the focus will be upon consolidation of land areas that are strategically to remain in Perpetuity for the Public Benefit, progressively as Coal Mining operations are coming to a close in this Cockfighter Valley Environs.

The establishment of “The Cockfighter’s Valley Precinct” is seen very much an Adjunct to the Blue Mountains series of National and State Parks, and is seen as an integral Heritage Entity; being a natural extension focusing upon Ancestral Culture of Aboriginal, Convict, Explorers, Pioneer Settlers, and the Colonial Settlement over the 100 Years from 1800 when the survival of the Colony was under threat particularly from Drought and reliance upon Shipping for Supplies.



The connectivity between The Colony, Cow Pastures, Windsor, Cockfighter’s Creek, Saint Patricks Plains, Wallis Plains, King’s Town as Explored by John Howe’s Party in March 1820 established for the Early Colony Grassy Plains with flowing Rivers and Streams that released the Colony from the stranglehold of the Mountains Ranges, Gorges, and seeming endless Forests that trapped Sydney on the Eastern Seaboard.

Holistic Vision of Ancestral Heritage in Hunter Valley

Breaking free of these Mountains and their Exploration during the 1800's, soon saw the prominence of Surveyors of Roads and "Free Settler Land Grants" and Allotments in the newly found Grassy Plains. While Bathurst Lands were opened in 1813-1815, Saint Patricks Plains by 1820 on the "River Hunter" was just north of the Colony and West up the River from Wallis Plains and King's Town (Newcastle) on the East Coast. Soon the focus was on Roads.

Not only could Saint Patricks Plains be reached overland from Windsor and Wallis Plains, the "River Hunter" provided boat access at least some 90 miles of River Plains on the Williams, Paterson and Hunter River and to beyond Scone by 1821. Subsequent Settler Grant Allotments Surveyed by Henry Dangar in 1821-1825 were planned for River access frontages, without Roads, but including Church and School Estates. All other lands were "Crown Lands".

The initial Phase of the Ancestral Heritage in the Hunter Valley focuses upon the changing nature of the Colony's Culture as the mixture of the Privileged, Incarcerated, Free Settlers, rich and poor in a strange land; and Aboriginal Culture adapted in these same lands interacting.

The Colonial Culture that developed in the somewhat protected Colony Environs of the first 30 years of close living 1788 -1818, is contrasted with Colonial Settler's Culture in the next 30 years 1818 -1848 as the "Foothold of the Colony became an Established Settlement".

The Lion's share of these changes that imprinted what was to emerge as "The Australian Spirit" was forged initially in 1820's at Patricks Plains, "The Birthplace of the Hunter Valley".

The Character Traits of the early Explorers, the Pioneers, Early Settlers, Colonial Settlements exhibited in these "Strange and Harsh Lands" imprinted upon their lives, coalesced as a distinctive Settler Culture in a similar way the Environs had shaped and moulded the original Habitants of the land, the Aboriginal Tribes with their distinctive language, artefacts and belief systems.

The Bulga Ancestral Culture Centre is distinctive from the traditional Heritage Museum with the focus on the lifecycle changes from one Culture Generation to the next.

Cultural Generations being defined here as the Culture Shifts that develop; Environs, Environment, Habitat, Social Harmony etc, and being the Hallmarks of the Social Fabric of that particular Community at the time.

The Ancestral Culture as for Culture in general is defined in Wikipedia as ".....

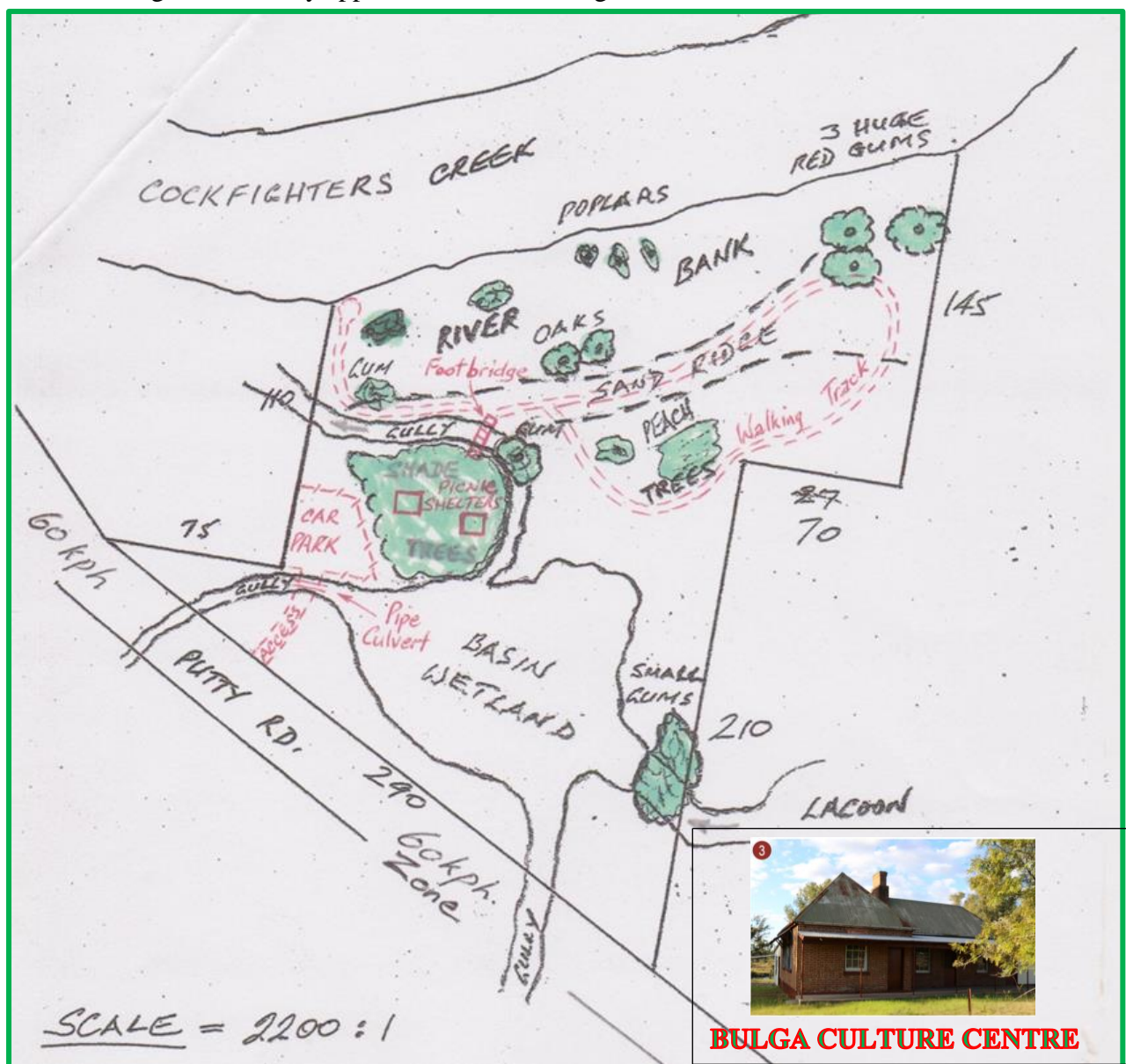
As a defining aspect of what it means to be [human](#), culture is a central concept in [anthropology](#), encompassing the range of phenomena that are transmitted through social [learning](#) in human [societies](#). The word is used in a general sense as the evolved ability to categorize and represent experiences with [symbols](#) and to act imaginatively and creatively. This ability arose with the evolution of [behavioral modernity](#) in humans around 50,000 years ago.^[*citation needed*] This capacity is often thought to be unique to humans, although some other species have demonstrated similar, though much less complex abilities for social learning. It is also used to denote the complex networks of practices and accumulated knowledge and ideas that is transmitted through social [interaction](#) and exist in specific human groups, or cultures, using the plural form. Some aspects of human behavior, such as [language](#), social practices such as [kinship](#), [gender](#) and [marriage](#), expressive forms such as [art](#), [music](#), [dance](#), [ritual](#), [religion](#), and [technologies](#) such as [cooking](#), [shelter](#), [clothing](#) are said to be [cultural universals](#), found in all human societies. The concept [material culture](#) covers the physical expressions of culture, such as technology, architecture and art, whereas the immaterial aspects of culture such as principles of [social organization](#) (including practices of [political organization](#) and social [institutions](#)), [mythology](#), [philosophy](#), [literature](#) (both [written](#) and [oral](#)), and [science](#) make up the [intangible cultural heritage](#) of a society.^[6]

Holistic Vision of Ancestral Heritage in Hunter Valley

There will be a number of Community Anniversary Celebration Opportunities that are approaching in the Bulga Community, with amongst the most significant for the Hunter Valley is the Howe Exploration of the Land North of the then Colony frontier at Windsor in November 1819 and March 1820.

The Pioneer Families of the “County of Northumberland, Parish of Warkworth, Lemington, Wittingham soon on the Early Settlers Granted land in 1821 by their presence influenced a Culture shift towards Colonial Settlement that is the initial Phase to be documented and Visualised for Bulga Ancestral Culture Centre.

The Bulga Ancestral Culture Centre at this stage is seen to dovetail with the “Our Villages Our Vision 2012” Bulga Stock Reserve by incorporating the Heritage significant Bulga School fronting the Putty road as this would be ideally suited for the Culture Centre outlined. This is also in line with Bulga Community approaches made to Singleton Council in 2011.



Holistic Vision of Ancestral Heritage in Hunter Valley

The Bulga Ancestral Culture Centre Implementation Plan has its initial focus on Colonial Cultural Heritage as past down to Descendants of the Early Colonial Settler Families, some who retain a family lineage to this Cockfighter Valley area.

This is envisaged to be visually collated as Talking Heritage Modules to capture the Oral Heritage recollections of long standing Bulga Community Residents, Siblings, etc, past and present. These Modules to be prepared for direct Tourism Interactive Visualisation (TIV) use.

The Need for Professionals Historians to establish Primary Archival Heritage facts and Visualised Extracts is fundamental to Authenticate the information, such as: that is supported by writings and Diaries of Explorers, Accounts of events recorded at the time, Photos, Paintings, searches back through Documents based on previous publications with rewritten History, etc .

Tracing the “Migration paths of Early Colonial Settlements”, collate and prepare TIV’s related by periods of Pioneer Exploits, Farming Family Enterprises, Characters, Homesteads, Lifestyle Cultures, Social interactions, Community Impacts, and the like, etc.

Bulga Culture Centre Implementation Plan Vision

Anniversary Tourism Vision (2 Years 2016-2018)

Aboriginal occupancy.

NSW Colony exploration 1788 – 1820

Colonial Exploration Saint Patricks Plains - early Settlement 1810 -1825

Short Term Tourism Vision (5 Years Target 1825 - 1852)

Colonial Settlement 1825-1852 & Bora period.

Convict’s role in Settlements

Medium Term Tourism Vision (10 Years Target 1860- 1945)

Colonisation of Hunter Valley 1860 – 1900.

Hunter Valley Food Bowl 1900 – 1945.

Long Term Tourism Vision (15 Years Target 1942 - 2050)

Post WW2 Industrialisation 1950 - 2000

New Millennium Challenges 2000 – 2020.

Coexistence, Health, Environment and developing Tourism. 2020 – 2050

Futuristic Tourism Vision (15 Years Target 2050 – 2100).

Future Rehabilitated Land & Water Environs, Solar Farms, Mountain Wind Farms.

Hunter River Transportation with Locks

Cities on Mine Moonscape land, Recreation and Water Storage Dams.

Examples “Tourism Interactive Visualisation” (National Museum of Australian Canberra)

