

Narrabri Underground Mine Stage 3 Extension Project

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Scoping Report

14 March 2019

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The Narrabri Mine is an existing underground coal mining operation situated in the Gunnedah Coalfield. It is located approximately 25 kilometres (km) south-east of Narrabri and approximately 60 km north-west of Gunnedah, within the Narrabri Shire Council (NSC) Local Government Area (LGA) (Figure 1-1), in the New England North West region of New South Wales (NSW).

The Narrabri Mine is operated by Narrabri Coal Operations Pty Ltd (NCOPL), on behalf of the Narrabri Mine Joint Venture, which consists of Whitehaven Coal Limited's (Whitehaven) wholly owned subsidiary Narrabri Coal Pty Ltd (70 per cent [%]), Upper Horn Investments (Australia) Pty Ltd (7.5%), J-Power Australia Pty Limited (7.5%), EDF Trading Australia Pty Limited (7.5%), and Posco Daewoo Narrabri Investment Pty Limited and Kores Narrabri Pty Limited (7.5%).

NCOPL is seeking a new Development Consent to extend the underground mining areas at the Narrabri Mine to gain access to additional areas of run-of-mine (ROM) coal reserves within Exploration Licence (EL) 6243. This extension would also include development of supporting infrastructure, continued use of existing infrastructure and an extension to the mine life. The proposal is herein referred to as the Narrabri Underground Mine Stage 3 Extension Project (the Project).

Development Consent for the Project will be sought under the State Significant Development provisions (i.e. Division 4.7) under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

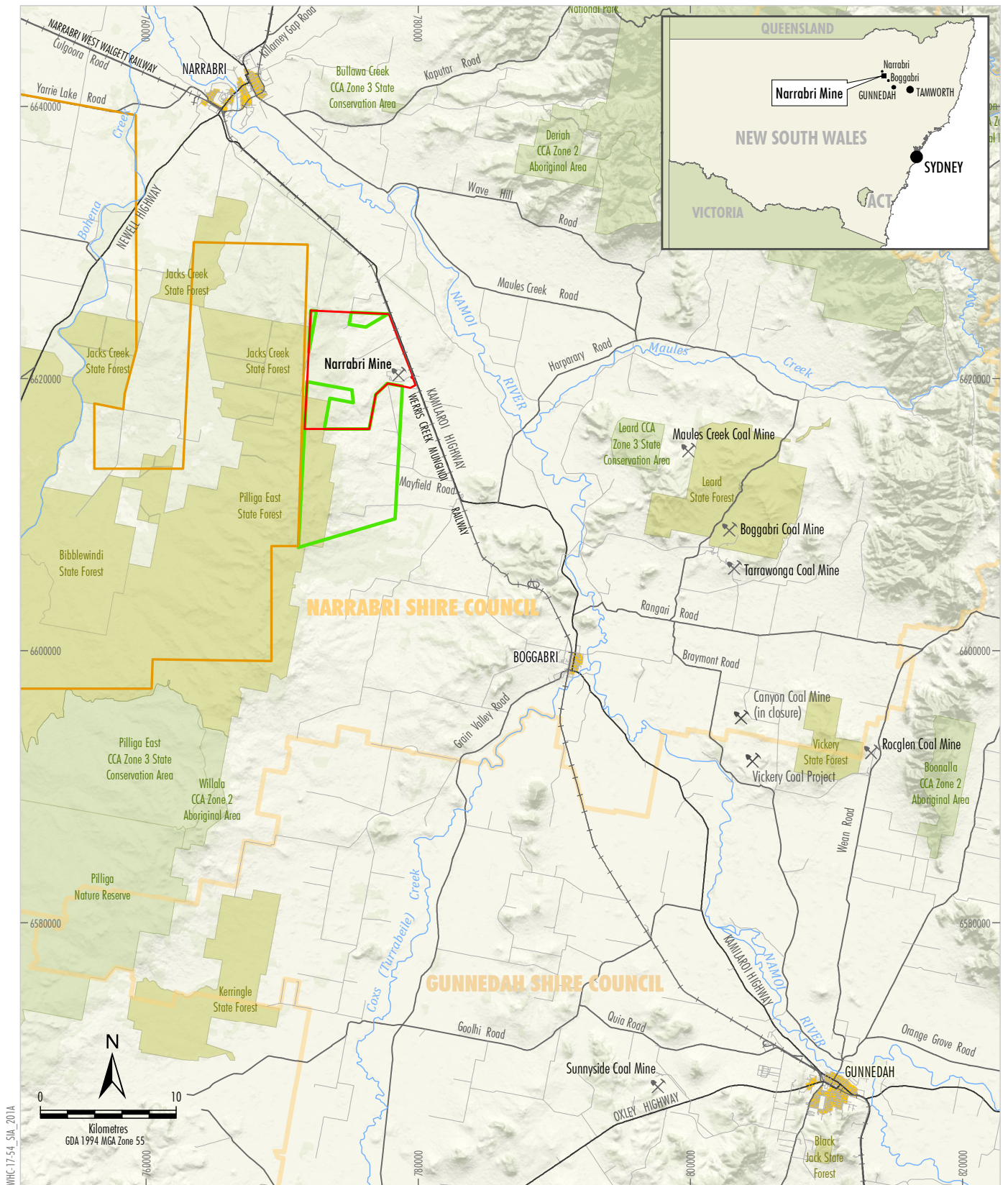
This Social Impact Assessment Scoping Report (the Scoping Report) has been prepared for the Project in accordance with the Department of Planning and Environment's (DP&E) *Social impact assessment Guideline for State Significant mining, petroleum production and extractive industry development* (the SIA Guideline) (NSW Government, 2017b).

1.2 DOCUMENT SCOPE AND STRUCTURE

Section 3 of the SIA Guideline outlines the requirements for scoping the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) component of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Scoping is the first phase of the SIA, and highlights which elements of the natural or human environment ('matters') are expected to be impacted upon by activities associated with a project (whether positively or negatively), and how those impacts should be assessed and to what level of detail. It is used to focus the SIA on the most relevant and important issues for a project so that the scale of assessment required is proportionate to the importance of the expected impacts (NSW Government, 2017b).

The two core objectives of this Scoping Report are (NSW Government, 2017b):

- Potentially affected people and the Project's area of social influence are identified and understood; and
- Social impacts needing further investigation in the EIS are identified and assigned a proportionate level of assessment.



LEGEND

- Mine Site
- Mining Lease (ML 1609)
- Exploration Licence (EL 6243)
- Local Government Boundary
- State Forest
- State Conservation Area, Aboriginal Area
- Proposed Narrabri Gas Project (Santos NSW [Eastern] Pty Ltd)

Source: Department of Land and Property Information (2017); NSW Department of Industry (2017); Geoscience Australia (2011)



NARRABRI STAGE 3 PROJECT Regional Location

Figure 1-1

This Scoping Report has been prepared in consideration of the SIA Guideline and is structured as follows:

- Section 1 Outlines the purpose, scope and structure of this Scoping Report.
- Section 2 Provides a description of the scale and nature of the Project.
- Section 3 Provides a description of the Project location and local communities.
- Section 4 Outlines consultation undertaken for the Project to date.
- Section 5 Defines the Project's area of social influence.
- Section 6 Summarises the SIA scoping process and results.
- Section 7 Provides the references cited.

1.3 PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE SIA

The SIA Guideline identifies a number of principles which underpin its approach to SIA. The Scoping Report is considered to align with the principles outlined in the SIA Guideline as summarised in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Alignment with SIA Principles

Principle	Alignment
Action-oriented	Section 6.2 & 6.3 – Outlines practicable, achievable and effective next steps of the SIA program, including stakeholder engagement actions. Section 6.1 & Scoping Tool (Appendix C) – Identifies potential social impacts of the Project which will be further assessed in the SIA.
Adaptive	Section 4 – Outlines the stakeholder engagement undertaken to date. Section 6.2 & 6.3 – Outlines the further analysis and stakeholder engagement to be undertaken in the SIA to inform the identification and evaluation of impacts.
Distributive Equity	Section 5.4 – Identifies potentially vulnerable and under-represented groups. Section 6.1 & Scoping Tool (Appendix C) – Identifies impacts throughout the Project lifecycle, including for future generations. Section 6.2 – Notes that the SIA will include analysis of community indicators for sub-regional areas (Baan Baa, Narrabri, Boggabri and Gunnedah) as well as the main areas of social influence (Narrabri LGA and Gunnedah LGA) providing additional detail on geographic distribution of impacts.

Principle	Alignment
Impartial	<p>Section 4 – Outlines the stakeholder engagement undertaken to date including detailed summary of comments made. These are used in the Scoping Tool (Appendix C).</p> <p>Section 5 – Outlines the research undertaken including complete referencing of ideas and findings. It also summarises complaints received about existing operations.</p> <p>Details are provided on the author/reviewer of the SIA Scoping Report, and Curriculum Vitae (CV) is included in Appendix A.</p>
Inclusive	<p>Section 4 – Outlines the stakeholders identified and the engagement undertaken. This included face-to-face consultation with groups to identify social impacts.</p> <p>Section 6.2 & 6.3 – Outlines the further analysis and stakeholder engagement to be undertaken in the SIA to inform the identification and evaluation of impacts, including different cultural groups, individual landholders and members of the wider community. All individuals will be given the opportunity to express their views in a respectful and meaningful medium.</p>
Integrated	<p>Section 6.1 & Scoping Tool (Appendix C) – Draws on the findings of background research and previous SIAs to identify impacts.</p> <p>Section 6.2 – Outlines the range of specialist studies that will be undertaken as part of the EIS, which will help to provide information for the SIA. These studies include an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Greenhouse Gas Assessment.</p>
Life-Cycle Focused	Section 6.1 & Scoping Tool (Appendix C) – Identifies impacts throughout the Project lifecycle: construction, operation, closure and post-closure.
Material	Section 6.1 & Scoping Tool (Appendix C) – Identifies the impacts that were raised as community concerns in engagement and in previous reports, and identifies those that are material.
Precautionary	Section 6.1 – Demonstrates the precautionary principles in identifying the extent, duration, severity and sensitivity of each impact.
Proportionate	<p>Section 6.1 – Identifies the extent, duration, severity and sensitivity of each impact to inform the level of significance of the impact.</p> <p>Section 6.2 – Outlines the investigation of social impacts to be undertaken in the SIA proportionate to the scoping of impacts.</p>
Rigorous	Section 5 – Outlines the research undertaken to help inform the SIA Scoping Report and Tool (Appendix C), including rigorous review of preliminary socio-economic data / housing data, academic literature, media reports, and past SIAs.
Transparent	<p>The report provides references throughout, and clearly indicates where information has been obtained.</p> <p>The engagement findings are included in full in Appendix B, and these are reflected in a summarised form in the Section 4.4.</p>

2 SCALE AND NATURE OF THE PROJECT

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE NARRABRI MINE

Stage 1 of the Narrabri Mine was approved under Part 3A of the EP&A Act in 2007 and involved initial site establishment activities and continuous minor mining operations.

Project Approval 08_0144 for Stage 2 of the Narrabri Mine was issued under Part 3A of the EP&A Act in 2010 and allowed the mine to convert to a longwall mining operation.

The Narrabri Mine extracts coal from the Hoskissons Seam. Project Approval 08_0144 allows for the production and processing of up to 11 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of ROM¹ coal until July 2031. ROM coal is processed at the Narrabri Mine coal handling and preparation plant (CHPP) to produce thermal and pulverised coal injection (PCI) product coal. Product coal is then transported from site by rail.

CHPP rejects, made up of coarse rejects, are emplaced in a dedicated rejects emplacement.

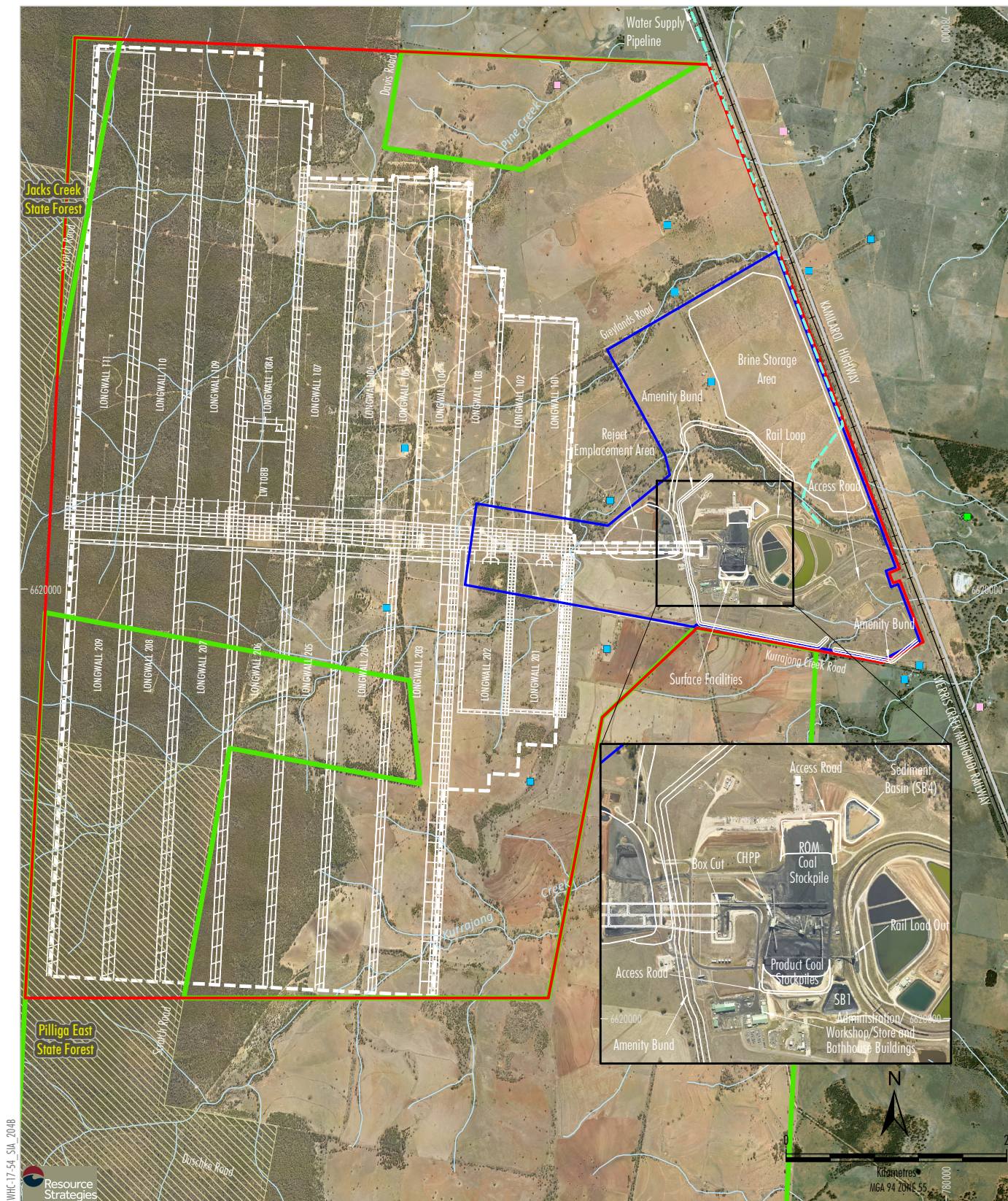
The Narrabri Mine comprises 20 longwall panels, Longwalls 101 to 120. Longwall mining is currently being undertaken in Longwall 108a, with extraction of Longwalls 101 to 107 complete.

The pit top area incorporates the majority of the Narrabri Mine surface infrastructure, including the box cut, CHPP, ROM and product coal stockpiles, rail loop and product coal load-out infrastructure (Figure 2-1).

The Narrabri Mine currently employs approximately 370 personnel (employees and contractors). The number of personnel (particularly contractors) fluctuates according to requirements at the time. The residential location distribution of the employees at the Narrabri Mine is (as at February 2019):

- Narrabri and surrounds – approximately 37%;
- Gunnedah and surrounds – approximately 35%;
- Newcastle/Hunter/Central Coast regions of NSW – approximately 12%;
- Other NSW regions – approximately 9%;
- Tamworth and district – approximately 4%;
- Queensland – approximately 2%; and
- Boggabri – approximately 1%.

¹ Raw coal – may comprise coal and rock.



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| | State Forest | | NCOPL-owned Dwelling |
| | Mining Lease Boundary (ML 1609) | | Private Dwelling |
| | Exploration Licence (EL 6243) | | Private Dwelling - NCOPL Agreement |
| | Approved Narrabri Mine | | |
| | Pit Top Area | | |
| | Surface Development (Not Constructed) | | |
| | Underground Mine Footprint | | |
| | Underground Mine Development | | |
| | Water Supply Pipeline | | |

Source: Orthophotos - Whitehaven Coal (2017); Google Earth (Feb 2015);
R.W. Cokerly & Co Pty Ltd (2009); NSW Trade & Investment (2017);
NCOPL (2018)



NARRABRI STAGE 3 PROJECT

Existing/Approved Narrabri Mine
Indicative General Arrangement

Figure 2-1

2.2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Project objectives are to develop and extract additional and/or longer longwall panels at the Narrabri Mine, and to use existing major surface infrastructure to handle, process and transport the resulting product coal.

This would include a physical extension to the approved underground mining area to gain access to additional ROM coal reserves, an increase in the ROM coal production rate, extension to the mine life to 2045, and development of supporting surface infrastructure (including gas drainage, mine safety pre-conditioning and mine ventilation).

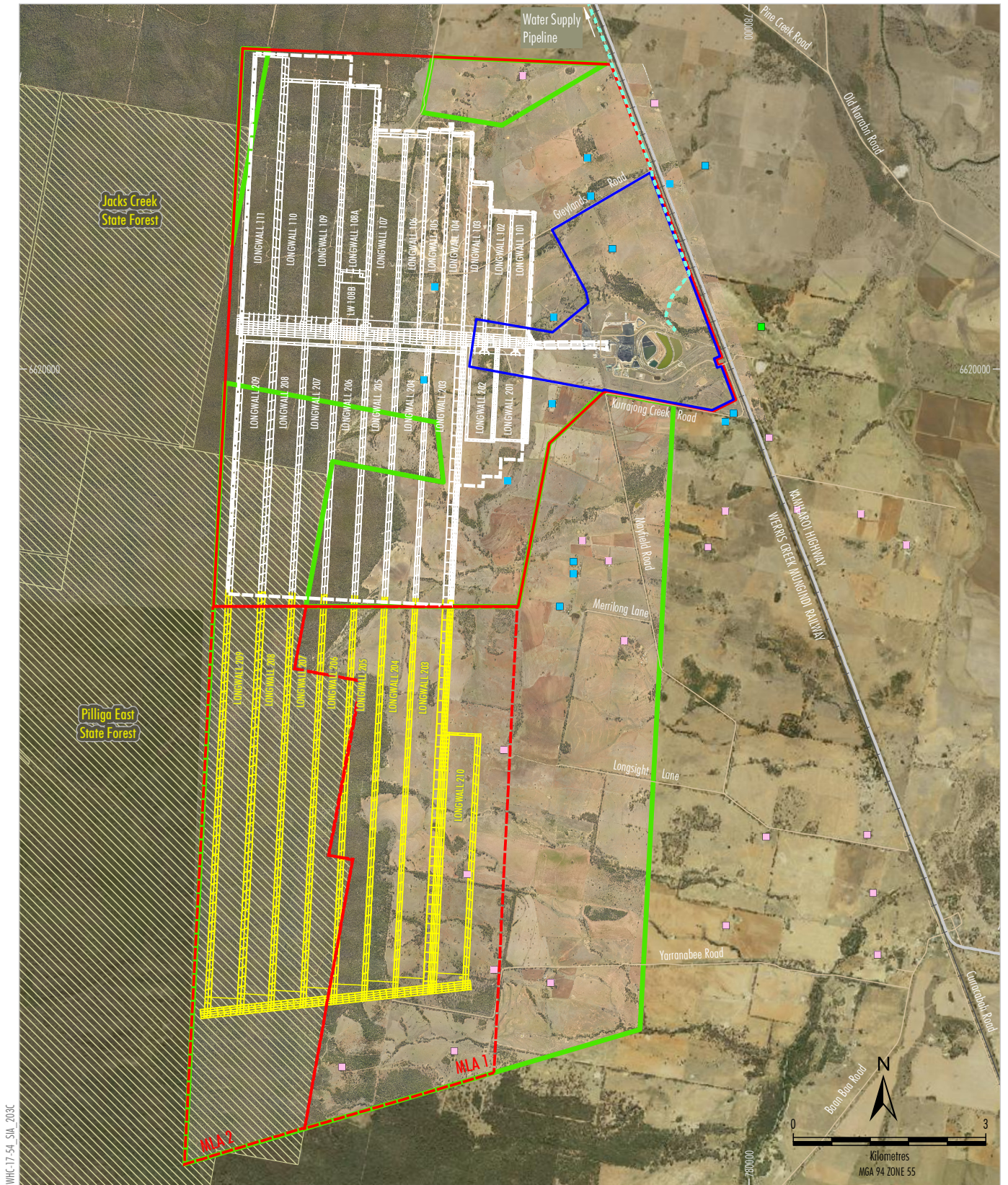
The main components comprising the Project include:

- Continued longwall mining of the Hoskissons Seam, including a southern extension of the existing underground mining area;
- Development of roadways within the Hoskissons Seam and adjacent strata to access mining areas;
- Continued use of existing roadways and drifts for personnel and materials access, ventilation, dewatering and other ancillary activities;
- Increased production of up to 13 Mtpa ROM coal (increased from 11 Mtpa);
- Continued use of the existing surface facilities (with minor upgrades and extensions) and development of additional surface infrastructure associated with mine ventilation and gas management, and other ancillary infrastructure above the extended underground mining area;
- Continued use and extension of the existing coal reject emplacement area;
- Continued transport of product coal from site by rail;
- Continued use and progressive development of the Namoi River water pipeline, sumps, pumps, pipelines, water storages and other water management infrastructure;
- Continued employment of the existing residentially based workforce;
- Continued monitoring, rehabilitation and remediation of subsidence and other mining effects;
- Development associated with exploration in EL 6243; and
- Other associated minor infrastructure, plant, equipment and activities.

The indicative general arrangement for the Project is shown on Figure 2-2.

The Project would facilitate continued employment of the existing residential workforce and would also result in the extension of existing economic opportunities for NCOPL's suppliers and service providers.

Possible short-term increases in employment would be generated by Project construction activities and additional development requirements. This additional employment would be quantified and assessed in the EIS.



Source: Orthophotos - Whitehaven Coal (2017); R.W. Corkery & Co Pty Ltd (2009); NSW Trade & Investment (2017); NCOPL (2018)

WHITEHAVEN COAL

NARRABRI STAGE 3 PROJECT

Project Indicative General Arrangement

Figure 2-2

3 PROJECT LOCATION AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

The Project is located approximately 25 km south-east of Narrabri and approximately 60 km north-west of Gunnedah, within the NSC LGA (Figure 1-1). The Narrabri LGA had a population of 13,084 people in 2016.

The village of Baan Baa is the closest community to the Project. Baan Baa is located 10 km to the south-east of the Project pit top area (Figure 1-1). The Baan Baa State Suburb Collection area (SSC) includes the Baan Baa village and many of the landholders in the vicinity of the Project. In 2016, the Baan Baa SSC had at least 65 occupied private dwellings and a population of 163 people, including 46 families.

Narrabri is the municipal centre for the Narrabri LGA and is located approximately 25 km north-west of the Project pit top area (Figure 1-1). Approximately 37% of Narrabri Mine personnel reside in Narrabri and surrounds (135 workers) (Section 2.1). In 2016 the Urban Centre/Locality (UCL) of Narrabri had 2,156 occupied private dwellings, housing 5,903 people including 1,463 families.

Boggabri is located approximately 30 km south-east of the Project pit top area (Figure 1-1). A small proportion of Narrabri Mine personnel reside in Boggabri (approximately 1%) (Section 2.1). In 2016 the Boggabri SSC had at least 421 occupied private dwellings and was home to 1,130 people, including 281 families.

As a significant proportion of the Narrabri Mine personnel reside in Gunnedah and surrounds (approximately 35%), consideration of the Gunnedah LGA is also relevant to the Project SIA. Gunnedah is located approximately 60 km south-east of the Project pit top area (Figure 1-1). In 2016, the Gunnedah LGA had a population of 12,215 people and the Gunnedah UCL had 3,076 occupied dwellings that provided housing for 7,984 people, including approximately 2,204 families.

Tamworth, the nearest regional centre, is located approximately 115 km south-east of the Project pit top area. In 2016, the Tamworth LGA had a population of 59,663 people.

The Project is within the traditional nation of the Gomeroi people (also known as Kamilaroi, Gamilaroi and Gamilaraay), one of the largest Aboriginal nations on the eastern side of Australia. The Kamilaroi people's land extends north to Goondiwindi, west to Lightning Ridge and south to Quirindi. Evidence remains of the Kamilaroi people's connection to the area in rock carvings, campsite and artefact scatters, marks on trees and axe grinding grooves, and many of the place names in the region are based on words in the Gamilaraay language.

4 CONSULTATION

4.1 CONSULTATION METHODS

Whitehaven and NCOPL engage regularly with the community through the following mechanisms:

- Narrabri Mine Community Consultative Committee (CCC) quarterly meetings (with meeting minutes provided on the website and emailed to the CCC committee members);
- Whitehaven community forums/public meetings;
- A dedicated website (www.whitehavencoal.com.au);
- Media releases and other media activities (i.e. Whitehaven and Narrabri-specific factsheets);
- General community surveys and reports; and
- Landholder relations program.

NCOPL considers that they have a good relationship with the community in which they operate, and there have been very few complaints in recent years (see Section 5.5).

The Narrabri Mine CCC provides a forum to represent community interests in relation to the Narrabri Mine and is NCOPL's primary consultation channel with local communities. The CCC meets quarterly to consider environmental monitoring data and discuss a range of issues regarding the Narrabri Mine's operation, environmental management, and NCOPL's plans for future development (e.g. the Project).

The NSC has a representative on the CCC who attends the CCC meetings, and a member of the Narrabri and District Chamber of Commerce also attends.

Specific engagement with the CCC in relation to the Project to date has included:

- Provision of information and opportunities for discussion about the exploration program during 2016-2017;
- A briefing and discussion on the Project in June 2017 including discussion of the potential impacts of the Project on social values;
- An update on exploration and the Project approvals process in June 2018;
- A briefing and discussion on the Project in September 2018, including presentation and discussion of the Proposed Project mine plan; and
- A briefing and discussion on the Project in December 2018 with discussion of potential social impacts (the results of this discussion are outlined below [Section 4.3]).

CCC members will continue to be consulted as part of the Gateway Certificate Application and EIS (including SIA) consultation process.

4.2 REVIEW OF PAST/ONGOING CONSULTATION

Statutory Consultation

Public exhibition of the Environmental Assessment for Stage 1 of the Narrabri Mine attracted a number of submissions, primarily from landholders who were concerned about potential amenity and groundwater impacts. Public exhibition of the Environmental Assessment for Stage 2 of the Narrabri Mine attracted only one submission. The property of the submitter who objected to Stage 2 of the Narrabri Mine was subsequently purchased by NCOPL.

Statutory consultation (including formal exhibition of the Project EIS) will similarly be undertaken for Stage 3 of the Narrabri Mine (i.e. this Project).

Narrabri Mine Community Consultative Committee

A review of the Narrabri Mine CCC minutes indicates that discussions during the past three years have primarily related to:

- Air quality (dust) impacts, including amenity impacts, sediment in water tanks, air quality management, air quality monitoring results, and responsibilities for independent monitoring of air quality;
- Noise impacts, including amenity impacts on particular properties, on-site noise management and mitigation measures and property acquisitions;
- Various other environmental management issues (e.g., water management);
- Various impacts from travel of workers to and from the mine site, including traffic volume, noise and rubbish;
- Employment, including employment numbers, apprentice numbers and the 'clean skin' program which introduces non-mining personnel to the Narrabri Mine;
- Exploration program operations and Stage 3 mine plan, including potential acquisition of properties in the Stage 3 area; and
- Consultation, including the role of the CCC and the process for engaging with landholders.

Landholders

NCOPL consults with surrounding landholders regarding its existing Narrabri Mine and exploration operations as required.

NCOPL advised landholders in the EL 6243 area about the Project's exploration program in 2016, and has subsequently had discussions with landholders located within the provisional Mining Lease Application (MLA) area. Consultation with directly affected landowners will be undertaken as part of the SIA.

Local Aboriginal Community

NCOPL holds established relationships with the existing Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs). NCOPL will consult with the Aboriginal community regarding the Project in consideration of the requirements of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (NSW Government, 2010) in regard to the Project. Consultation with Aboriginal Stakeholders (including Traditional Owners) regarding social issues including opportunities will be undertaken as part of the SIA.

4.3 DECEMBER 2018/JANUARY 2019 CONSULTATION

Consultation with stakeholders was undertaken in December 2018 and January 2019 to help inform the preparation of this SIA Scoping Report. Meetings were held with the Narrabri Mine CCC, NSC and Gomeroi Narrabri Aboriginal Corporation (GNAC) to identify potential social impacts of the Project that would require further consideration. A scheduled meeting with members of the Narrabri Local Aboriginal Land Council (NLALC) was not able to be attended by participants in December 2019 and was instead undertaken in January 2019.

A summary of the identified impacts is outlined below by stakeholder, and the meeting notes from these sessions are included in Appendix B. All sessions were designed to provide opportunity for consultation and, in particular, to provide feedback on the Narrabri Mine and proposed Project, as well as information on the Project and timing for example, requested by the community.

Narrabri Mine CCC

A consultation session with the Narrabri Mine CCC was held on 5 December 2018. The purpose of this session was to provide an update on the Project, provide an opportunity for participants to directly express their views, concerns and aspirations relating to perceived potential social impacts, and outline the process for conducting the EIS and SIA, and how the CCC can be kept informed and provide further input as the Project progresses.

The areas of concern raised in this session included:

Cumulative Impacts:

- Cumulative impacts from all mining operations in the area are the main concern for the Narrabri Mine CCC members.

Economic:

- General concern was expressed for landowners impacted by the Project. This centred around appropriate compensation, ownership arrangements, loss of productive agricultural land (loss of income) and noise impacts.
- Mine closure impacts (when or if this occurs as a result of changing coal prices and demand).
- Positive impacts concerning the growth of the local economy as a result of the Project. This growth was seen to supplement the recent poor performance of the agricultural industry.
- Potential land sterilisation impacts over land used for environmental offsets. Preference is that land is rehabilitated for productive agricultural use.
- Impacts of previously mined land released by NCOPL for farming lease. The areas are not seen to be farmed sustainably and are 'ruined' over a short period of time. This is seen to affect productivity of the area and neighbouring farms.

Access:

- Traffic and access impacts during construction of the Project.
- Impacts concerning the Project's increased use of rail infrastructure for transport of product coal and the possibility of its competition with a year of high-yield wheat cropping.

Water:

- Water quality and availability impacts due to subsidence.

Transparency and Communication:

- Need for ongoing transparent communication about the Project. There is a concern that, in the past, the initial information on mine proposals was not entirely accurate, and the community may feel they were initially misled as they are not informed of ongoing changes and associated impacts.
- There is currently insufficient information (targeted for public understanding) provided on air quality and dust impacts.

- The need for new CCC members for a renewed and more diverse perspective. Community members suggested inclusion of those located toward and including Boggabri.

Narrabri Shire Council

A consultation session with the NSC was held on 5 December 2018. The areas of concern raised in this session included:

Cumulative Impacts:

- Cumulative community impacts are a major concern as many new projects are commencing and/or operating concurrently (inland rail, other gas and mining projects, etc.).

Community:

- Land acquisition for the Project may undermine the social fabric of the community by reducing local land ownership.

Economic:

- Consideration of how land is rehabilitated, particularly in the wake of the outcome of the recent Vickery Extension Project EIS assessment. The post-mine Project area has been taken up with revegetation which has resulted in a net loss for productive agricultural land in the LGA.
- Rehabilitation of mined land to productive agricultural land is needed. If there is an opportunity to improve the quality of the land, that would also be beneficial.
- There is a concern around sterilisation of agricultural land as biodiversity offset areas are often locked up in perpetuity and not in productive agricultural use.

Access:

- Enforcement of approved transport routes are needed to limit community impacts such as road maintenance, rubbish and general noise and traffic impacts (including workers in private vehicles).

Heritage:

- Council to begin an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study in the near future and will advise on findings of ongoing community consultation and land access issues/impacts for the Aboriginal community.

Water:

- Groundwater drawdown and subsidence impacts.

Transparency and Communication:

- Real-time monitoring at best practice standards and published data would reduce community anxiety by providing up-to-date public information.
- Positive impacts of NCOPL's investment in the community need to be communicated to enhance community understanding and perception.
- Air and water quality monitoring information should be communicated to ensure the message is correct and the entire community is reached (direct from NCOPL, not just filtered through community groups [like CCC]).

Gomeri Narrabri Aboriginal Corporation (GNAC)

A consultation session with the GNAC was held on 5 December 2018. The areas of concern raised in this session included:

Community:

- The new hospital does not have the capacity for large incidents that may result from the Project. The hospital needs investment in more staff (facilities are not perceived to be the issue).
- There is pressure on housing affordability (Narrabri is located over a flood plain, reducing its ability to expand and develop more housing) due to limited stock, increased prices and low income. There are often up to three Indigenous generations occupying a single house.
- There is a perceived lack of services available in the community.
- There is an opportunity for an Aboriginal child care facility and/or a mine worker's child care facility to be provided by the Project proponent.
- There are concerns over current plans for Whitehaven to use a helicopter as transport to other health facilities. This investment would be best used for local health facilities.
- There is a perception there may be mining in surrounding mountains (which is an important part of Country and dreaming/ historic stories). This creates anxiety and tension on the community around the future of the landscape.

Biodiversity:

- Currently NCOPL does not rehabilitate land in an appropriate timeframe. The Aboriginal community would prefer a better balance – each section of clearing should be balanced by the same amount of rehabilitated land (e.g. monthly).
- Current legislated rehabilitation requirements are considered inadequate.

Economic:

- Enterprise for the local Aboriginal community is very important. Education activities are important. Targeted education and employment programs would be welcomed as part of the Project, and a guarantee for permanent job placement.
- There are enterprise development opportunities for the Aboriginal community from the cleared vegetation (to be used as a resource, not simply as mulch). Preference is for regulators to amend conditions to allow for this action.
- There is an opportunity for traineeships in rehabilitation for members of the Aboriginal community. This would give future capacity within the Aboriginal community to control this side of operations.
- It is important to facilitate the Aboriginal community's integration with the wider community and into jobs.
- Formalised partnerships with NCOPL and the community (high school, TAFE, WAHC) are encouraged, e.g. four cadetships for 2020, or job placements – to give the community time to upskill to take up opportunities that will come from the Project.
- The local high school is keen to support programs for students to open a pathway to employment with NCOPL and to encourage students to remain in the community, e.g. subject requirements in Year 8 and work placements in Years 11-12 (a program similar to that initiated in Hunter Valley high schools).

- Whitehaven has an 'Aboriginal Trust' (referred to as the Gomeroi Narrabri People Trust Fund'), receiving monthly payments for community investment – this is valued by the community. The Trust's board members decide on investment (includes community members). The Trust has recently funded the Narrabri High School Aboriginal Centre and outdoor area.
- Retailers and businesses are bringing employees in from outside the community reducing opportunities for local people.

Heritage:

- A core fundamental is the Aboriginal community's connection with Country. As a result, the key issues for the community are generally around air quality, water, land, heritage and the environment.
- Impacts on natural and cultural food resources as a consequence of clearing. Natural food resources need to be a part of the site assessment balanced with governance compliance requirements. A recording system would be adequate and could be shared with the Aboriginal community, so they could re-plant vegetation at a similar location. Possibly conducted as part of a pre-licensing inspection.
- Disturbance to land, particularly vegetation clearing and alteration to natural topography is a cultural issue and should be considered as part of the Project.
- Current site monitoring does not consider the holistic view of the land and Country that the Aboriginal community has. Cultural heritage is not just 'stones and bones', it is the entire landscape and the history of each place and its use. Animals and trees are important in different locations.

Access:

- Traffic impacts relating to traffic increase and road trains (heavy vehicle deliveries) associated with the Project.

Water:

- Water is of extreme importance to the Aboriginal community (connection to water). Drilling or impacting creeks and groundwater is a key potential impact due to the community's connection to the land and water. There is a perception by some individuals of the community that the Narrabri Mine is polluting the river.

Communication:

- The community is generally unaware of NCOPL's community programs and investment outcomes.
- The wider Aboriginal community is generally unaware of the mining process, detail and location of the mine. As a result, there is a perceived negative impact. This perception is exacerbated from other surrounding mining activities (fracking, gas exploration, open cut operations).
- There are perceived negative impacts on health ('black lung', cancer, etc.). Many young people in the local Aboriginal community have recently had cancer diagnoses and there is a community perception that this may be due to environmental factors resulting from mining activities.
- Better communication is needed. There is a general negative perception of mining from the Aboriginal community. Some individuals of the community produce propaganda to attempt to prove poor actions of the mine (e.g. water contamination of the river using drone footage).

- There is a clear lack of accurate, targeted information, given in a timely manner. This allows poor first impressions and misinformation.
- There has been negative propaganda spread in the community about Whitehaven and Santos operations. Early education is needed (not just Company website) to negate this. Information needs to be targeted toward the community in terms they understand.
- There is an opportunity to hold community open days to lift the community presence and educate the community on the mining process and Project (e.g. bus tour). There is an opportunity to hold an Innovation and Mining Expo (similar to one held in Gunnedah).

Narrabri Local Aboriginal Land Council (NLALC)

A consultation session with a representative from the NLALC was held on 31 January 2019. The areas of concern raised in this session included:

Community impacts:

- There is a level of risk associated with who will be the Native Title Applicant (i.e. important to consult with land council, local ([traditional owner] and non-local stakeholders).

Biodiversity impacts:

- Natural food resources need to be a part of the site assessment and balanced with governance compliance requirements. A recording system would be adequate and could be shared with the Aboriginal community, so they could re-plant vegetation at a similar location.

Economic impacts:

- Enterprise for the Narrabri community is very important.
- Employment and training of local people seen as a huge benefit.

Heritage impacts:

- Current site monitoring does not consider the flora and fauna. Animals and trees are important in different locations.
- It is important to have trained representatives for inspections and archaeological salvage.

Access impacts:

- Raised concern that the Turrawan Road turn off would be modified again.
- Access to land raised as an issue.

Water impacts:

- There is a perception that the mine is polluting or taking excess water from the river.
- Water is of extreme importance to the Aboriginal community (connection to water).
- Protecting underground water is important.

4.4 SIA CONSULTATION

Ongoing consultation will be undertaken as part of the SIA, including with directly affected landowners, RAPs and the NSC. New issues and information gained through ongoing consultation will be investigated in the SIA and strategies will be developed or adapted to address them.

The outcomes of the consultation undertaken have provided some guidance for the conduct of future EIS and SIA engagement. In particular, this engagement will need to:

- Provide accurate, targeted information in a timely manner;
- Be provided in plain English and in terms people understand;
- Provide further education on the mine and the mining process;
- Provide transparency about the potential impacts of mining and work with the community (including the Aboriginal community) to develop strategies to overcome these;
- Reach out to facilitate the involvement of the wider community rather than focus on consultation through the CCC alone; and
- Utilise a range of methods (e.g. possibly an open day, newsletters with feedback forms and discussions with groups and individuals) to ensure inclusivity.

5 PROJECT'S AREA OF SOCIAL INFLUENCE

One of the core objectives of this Scoping Report is to identify and understand the Project's area of social influence and the people potentially affected by the Project (Section 1.2). The SIA Guideline outlines the following considerations for determining the Project's area of social influence:

- The scale and nature of the Project, its associated activities (including ancillary infrastructure), potential direct impacts, potential indirect impacts that may extend from the Project site (e.g. transport and logistics corridors, downstream water users) and potential cumulative impacts;
- Who may be affected by the Project, how they are expected to be affected, and their relevant interests, values and aspirations;
- Any potentially affected built or natural features located on or near the Project site or in the surrounding region, that have been identified as having social value or importance, including key social infrastructure, facilities and amenities;
- Any relevant social trends or social change processes being experienced by communities near the Project site and within the surrounding region, e.g. trends in availability of rented accommodation, changes to relative employment in different industries, changing land uses over time, population and demographic changes; and
- The history of the Project and how communities near the Project site and within the surrounding region have experienced the Project and others like it to date.

Each of these considerations is addressed below.

5.1 POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS

An overview of the scale and nature of the Project is provided in Section 2.

Potential social impacts may be direct (closely related to the Project's actions or activities), indirect (the result of the Project's impacts causing changes to social structures or processes), or cumulative (interactive with or incremental to the social impacts of other projects or operations), as discussed below. The potential Project social impacts can occur across the construction, operation and closure stages of the Project, and may be experienced locally or regionally.

Potential Project direct social impacts would predominantly occur during the construction and operation stages of the Project and would include:

- Amenity matters due to Project noise and dust emissions;
- Amenity matters associated with views of Project infrastructure;
- Water matters associated with dewatering of underground mining areas, water usage, disturbance of surface development areas and mining operations;
- Land matters associated with the disturbance of surface development areas and subsidence;
- Built environment matters associated with disturbance of surface development areas and subsidence;
- Biodiversity matters associated with the disturbance of surface development areas;
- Heritage matters associated with the disturbance of surface development areas and subsidence;
- Access matters associated with Project road and rail activities (i.e. potential for congestion on road and rail infrastructure);

- Economic matters associated with property acquisition; and
- Economic matters associated with employment opportunities and expenditure in the region.

Potential Project indirect social impacts would generally be associated with community and economic matters. The Project employment opportunities in the region may indirectly result in increased demand for community infrastructure and services (e.g. health and education services) and changes to community cohesion and resilience. The Project may also indirectly result in changes to the regional economy (e.g. higher wages, higher house prices) due to increased employment opportunities and expenditure in the region. The SIA will include recognition of the benefits and impacts such as State revenue and GDP as identified in the EIS economic impact assessment.

The potential indirect social impacts would occur during the construction, operation and closure stages of the Project. The potential impacts during the closure stage would be associated with the cessation of Project employment and supplier opportunities.

Cumulative impacts refer to the incremental changes to the level of social impacts, and to interactions between the impacts of a range of projects or existing operations in the vicinity of the Project. Other proposed developments in the vicinity of the Project include:

- Inland Rail (Narrabri to North Star Section) (located approximately 28 km north-west of the Narrabri Mine) – part of the Inland Rail Proposal from Brisbane to Melbourne by the Australian Rail Track Corporation Ltd. The EIS had an exhibition period from November to December 2017 and the proponent is responding to submissions at the time of writing this document.
- Inland Rail Proposal (Narromine to Narrabri Section) (located approximately 23 km north-west of the Narrabri Mine) – part of the Inland Rail Proposal from Brisbane to Melbourne by the Australian Rail Track Corporation Ltd. Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) have been issued for this development at the time of writing this document.
- Narrabri Gas Project (located on the neighbouring property to the west of the Narrabri Mine) - involves the progressive development of a coal seam gas field comprising up to 850 gas wells on up to 425 well pads over 20 years by Santos Ltd. The EIS for the project had an exhibition period from February to May 2017, and the proponent has a Response to Submissions (RtS). More information has been requested by the DP&E from the proponent to finalise the assessment at the time of writing this document.
- Silverleaf Solar Farm (located approximately 28 km north-east of the Narrabri Mine) – involves the development of a 120 MW photovoltaic solar farm and associated infrastructure by ENGIE Renewables Australia Pty Ltd. SEARS have been issued for this development at the time of writing this document.

Potential cumulative social impacts associated with these projects would also generally be associated with community and economic matters, such as impacts on infrastructure and services, affordability of accommodation and changes to community and economic resilience. The SIA will include an analysis of the potential cumulative social impacts relevant to the Project.

5.2 POTENTIALLY AFFECTED STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholders that may be affected by the Project include local landholders/leaseholders; nearest communities; NSC/Gunnedah Shire Council (GSC); the local Aboriginal community including people who can speak for Country; and Project suppliers. A summary of how these groups are expected to be affected is provided below.

Local landholders/leaseholders

The existing/approved land use in the vicinity of existing Narrabri Mine and the Project is characterised by a combination of mining and agriculture (grazing, cereal production and horticulture) and the Pilliga East State Forest and Jacks Creek State Forest.

Within the provisional MLA area, there are four private landholdings and one leased Crown landholding. There is a total of five private dwellings in the provisional MLA area. Additional properties are located in EL 6243 outside the provisional MLA area including four private dwellings.

These local landholders/leaseholders would likely experience the potential direct impacts of the Project outlined in Section 5.1 (e.g. subsidence, noise, dust).

Nearest communities

Local communities are more likely than other areas to experience direct impacts and benefits originating from construction and operational activities. The nearest communities include Baan Baa, Narrabri, Boggabri and Gunnedah. Other communities in the Narrabri and Gunnedah LGAs may also be affected by Project employment or supply opportunities (depending on the stage of life cycle of the Project).

At this preliminary scoping stage, the potential for the Project's direct impacts (such as amenity issues, housing demands or population change) to affect local communities appears low. The potential for indirect impacts (such as competition for labour or business supplies or changes to health determinants) at the local or regional levels would be relevant to the nearest communities. Cumulative impacts for these communities will also need to be considered.

An overview of social indicators for the Narrabri and Gunnedah LGAs is provided in Section 5.4.

Narrabri Shire Council

The Project is within the NSC area, which will have interests regarding potential impacts on local communities, road networks, and housing and social infrastructure. Further consultation with NSC will assist in confirming the scope of assessment, evaluating the potential impacts and benefits, and developing strategies which may be of benefit to the community.

Gunnedah Shire Council

The GSC area adjoins Narrabri Shire to the south. Currently, one third of Narrabri Mine employees (approximately 130 people) reside in Gunnedah and surrounds. GSC will have interests regarding potential impacts on road networks, housing, social infrastructure and the local community. Consultation with GSC will assist in confirming the scope of assessment, evaluating the potential impacts and benefits, and developing strategies which may be of benefit to the community.

Local Aboriginal community

The Project is within the traditional nation of the Gomeroi people, which includes many family groups with their own parcels of land (Section 3).

Aboriginal cultural heritage values will be assessed in detail in the EIS. The SIA will consider whether there is potential for direct or indirect impacts on Aboriginal social values and conditions either in the Project area or in local communities, and/or for opportunities for Indigenous (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) people to participate in the Project.

Suppliers

Direct impacts may also be experienced at a regional level in relation to the Project's supply network, including road use, logistics arrangements and relationships with businesses. NCOPL has established relationships with a wide range of local and regional businesses. The distribution of Project impacts and benefits in relation to business will be assessed in the SIA. The SIA will also consider the potential for impacts and benefits in relation to workers' expenditure, transport routes and resource haulage routes.

5.3 POTENTIALLY IMPACTED BUILT OR NATURAL FEATURES

A preliminary investigation of environmentally sensitive areas of State significance (as defined in the *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011*) with respect to the Project has identified the following:

- The provisional MLA (MLA 1 and MLA 2) area is not within coastal waters of the State.
- No lands protected or preserved under *State Environmental Planning Policy No. 14 - Coastal Wetlands* or *State Environmental Planning Policy No. 26 - Littoral Rainforests* occur within the provisional MLA area.
- No lands reserved as an aquatic reserve under the NSW Fisheries Management Act, 1994 or as a marine park under the NSW *Marine Parks Act, 1997* occur within the provisional MLA area.
- No lands within a wetland of international significance declared under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands or lands within a World Heritage area declared under the World Heritage Convention occur in or near the provisional MLA area.
- No lands identified in an Environmental Planning Instrument as being of high Aboriginal cultural significance or biodiversity significance have been identified within the provisional MLA area.
- No lands reserved as a State Conservation Area under the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974* have been identified within the provisional MLA area.
- No lands, places, buildings or structures listed on the State Heritage Register under the NSW *Heritage Act, 1977* occur within the provisional MLA area.
- No lands declared as critical habitat under the NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act, 1995* or *Fisheries Management Act, 1994* occur within the provisional MLA area.

A portion of the provisional MLA area is located in the Pilliga East State Forest (Figure 2-2). The Pilliga East State Forest may have some social value to the community. Recent community concerns and community activism have been experienced in relation to coal seam gas extraction proposed within the Pilliga East and Jacks Creek State Forests.

No significant built features are located on or near the provisional MLA area. Project lighting may contribute to impacts on the Siding Springs Astronomical Observatory which is located some 120 km to the south-west of the Project site.

5.4 SOCIAL TRENDS AND SOCIAL CHANGE PROCESSES

Social Indicators and Trends

A summary of selected social indicators for the Narrabri LGA, with indicators for Gunnedah LGA and NSW for comparison, is provided in Table 5-1 and has informed the scoping process. Data are primarily derived from:

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) *2016 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing. General Community Profiles, Indigenous and Time Series Profiles* (ABS, 2017);
- ABS *2011 Census of Population and Housing: Socio-economic Indexes for Areas* (SEIFA) (ABS, 2018a);
- Australian Government Department of Jobs and Small Business *Small Area Labour Markets Publication for Local Government Areas. June Quarter 2018* (Australian Government, 2018);
- NSW Government DP&E *Population Projections Data for Local Government Areas and NSW 2016* (DP&E, 2016); and
- NSW Government Department of Family and Community Services *Rent and Sales Report* (NSW Government, 2018).

All data in Table 5-1 are current for 2016 unless otherwise noted. Key features of relevance to the Project's SIA include:

- Narrabri LGA had a slightly larger population at 13,084 people than Gunnedah LGA at 12,215 people in 2016;
- The population of the Narrabri LGA decreased between 2001 and 2008; however, it has remained steady since 2008, while Gunnedah LGA has experienced population growth since around 2006 (see Figure 5-1);
- Population projections suggest a marginal decline in the Narrabri LGA (an average annual decrease of 0.2%) and an increase in the Gunnedah LGA (an average annual growth of 0.4%) between 2016 and 2021, whilst NSW as a whole is anticipated to have an average annual growth rate of 1.4% between 2016 and 2021;
- The proportion of residents who were Indigenous was high at 12.2% in Narrabri LGA and 12.8% in Gunnedah LGA, compared to NSW as whole at 2.9%;
- School completion levels and post-school qualification levels were lower in both LGAs than the NSW average;
- Scores for the ABS's Socio-economic Index for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Relative Social Disadvantage (IRSD) in 2016 were lower for Narrabri and Gunnedah LGAs at 938 and 943, respectively, compared to the Australian benchmark of 1,000. This placed them in the 34th and 48th percentile², respectively, of LGAs in NSW;
- Unemployment was higher than the NSW average of 4.8%, at 5.8% in Narrabri LGA and 6.3% in Gunnedah LGA in June Quarter 2018;
- Unemployment was lower for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Narrabri LGA and Gunnedah LGA compared to NSW in 2016 (18.9% and 17.9% respectively, compared to 20.1% for NSW), however much higher than for the total population (18.9% for Aboriginal and

² The percentile rank of a score is the percentage of scores in its frequency distribution that are equal to or lower than it.

Torres Strait Islander people for Narrabri LGA compared to 6.0% for the total population, and 17.9% compared to 5.5% for Gunnedah LGA); and

- Almost 20% of employed residents of Narrabri LGA worked in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in 2016; however, the number of residents employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has declined since 2006 (and the number of residents employed in mining increased by a similar amount) (see Figure 5-2).

Table 5-1: Social Indicators for Narrabri and Gunnedah LGAs

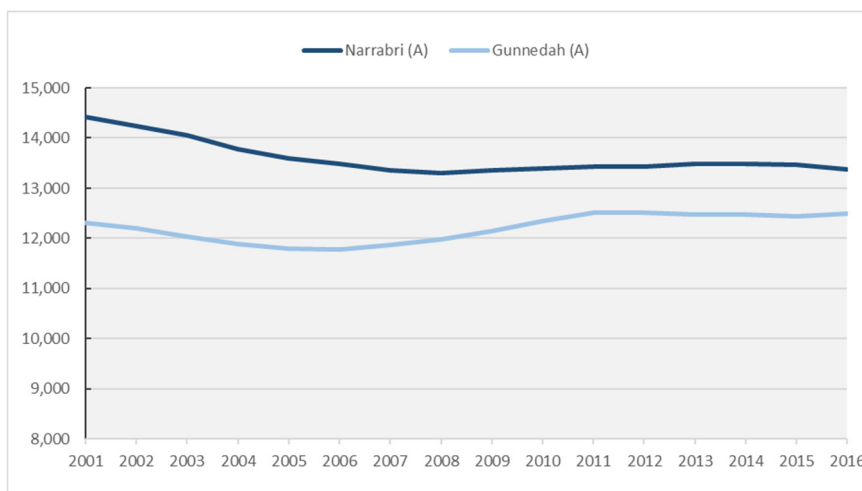
Social Indicators	Narrabri LGA	Gunnedah LGA	New South Wales
Geographic Area	13,015 km ²	4,987 km ²	800,811 km ²
<i>Current Population and Age</i>			
Resident population 2016 (based on place of usual residence on census night)	13,084	12,215	7,480,228
Population change (2011 to 2016)	-0.22% (-29)	6% (691)	+14.2%
Median age	40	40	38
Median age change (2011 to 2016)	+1 years	0	0
<i>Population Projections^{3 4}</i>			
Resident population 2016 (based on estimated resident population used in projections)	13,400	12,800	7,748,000
Projected population 2021	13,300	13,050	8,297,500
Projected average annual growth 2016-2021	-0.1%	0.4%	1.4%
<i>Household Types</i>			
Couple households	28.7% (1,327)	28.1% (1,273)	25.8%
Couple households with children	28.3% (1,306)	28.8% (1,303)	33.6%
Single parent households	11.7% (540)	11.3% (511)	11.4%
Lone person households	27.7% (1,278)	28.2% (1,276)	23.8%
Group households	2.8% (128)	2.4% (108)	4.2%
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People</i>			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	12.2% (1,595)	12.8% (1,568)	2.9%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population change (2011 to 2016)	+1.5% points	+1.5% points	+0.4% points

³ NSW Planning and Environment. 2016 NSW Population Projections – main series accessed at <http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Research-and-Demography/Demography/Population-projections>

⁴ The population projections in this section are based on estimated resident population (rather than the usual place of residence count from the census) and are therefore not directly comparable to the population figure from the census. These population projections have also not been updated to align with the results of the 2016 census. They remain the most up to date indication of future population growth.

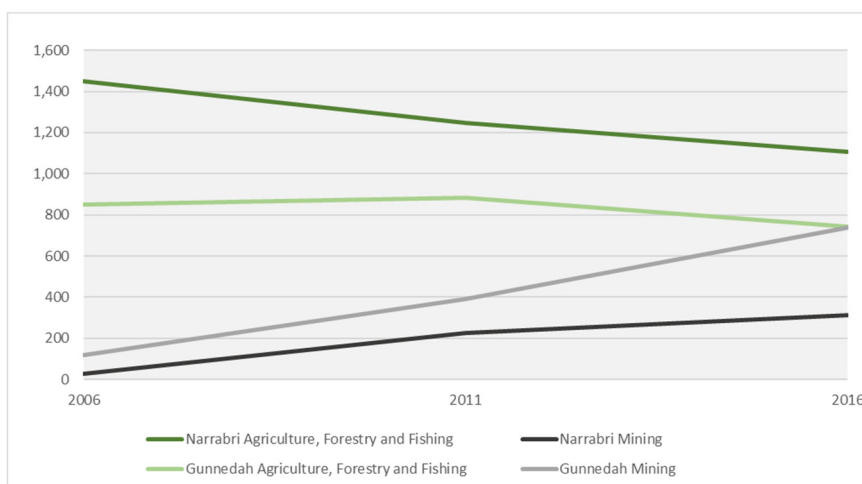
Social Indicators	Narrabri LGA	Gunnedah LGA	New South Wales
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander median age	22	21	22
<u>Cultural Diversity</u>			
Language other than English spoken at home	1.8%	2.2%	25.2%
<u>Disability</u>			
Disability (need for core assistance)	4.4%	5.5%	5.4%
<u>Education, Employment and Disadvantage</u>			
Education levels – completion of Year 11 or 12 equivalent	38.9% (3,850)	39.0% (3,639)	58.80%
Education levels – non-school qualifications	36.6% (3,768)	40.3% (3,907)	50.40%
2016 SEIFA IRSD Score	954	956	NA
2016 SEIFA IRSD State Percentile	34	48	50
Median weekly household income (\$)	\$1,242	\$1,253	\$1,486
Labour force participation	58.4% (6,013)	58.8% (5,694)	59.2%
Unemployment (Australian Government 2018) – June Quarter 2018	5.8%	6.3%	4.8%
Unemployment 2016	6.0%	5.5%	6.3%
Unemployment 2016 – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People	18.9%	17.9%	20.1%
<u>Industry</u>			
Top employment industries by place of residence	19.6% Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13.7% Mining	12.5% Health Care and Social Assistance
	10.0% Health Care and Social Assistance	13.7% Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	9.7% Retail Trade
Employment in <u>coal mining</u> by place of residence	4.8%	12.4%	0.6%

Figure 5-1. Resident Population, Narrabri Shire Council and Gunnedah Shire Council, 2001-2016



Source: ABS 2018b [Cat. No. 3218.0]

Figure 5-2. Employment Growth, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, and Mining, Narrabri Shire Council and Gunnedah Shire Council, 2006, 2011 & 2016



Source: ABS 2017 [Timeseries Profile]

These indicators point to potential vulnerabilities within the Narrabri LGA and Gunnedah LGA populations which will inform assessment of the significance and distribution of the Project's social impacts and benefits. These potential vulnerabilities include:

- The population of Narrabri LGA is declining slightly and may continue to decline in the future;
- The median age of the Narrabri LGA population is also slightly higher than average and increasing slowly, meaning there is potentially a lower ratio of workers to older people, and the labour market is potentially less dynamic;
- There was a relatively high proportion of lone person households in the Narrabri LGA, potentially contributing to higher housing costs and demand for dwellings;
- The Indigenous population is increasing in both Narrabri and Gunnedah LGAs, and the average age is young working age (22 and 21 years, respectively), which will require jobs in an area of relatively high unemployment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (18.9% for Narrabri LGA and 17.9% for Gunnedah LGA);

- The population of Narrabri LGA is relatively disadvantaged, according to the SEIFA index of relative disadvantage, education levels and household income, meaning the community is potentially less able to adapt to changing economic conditions and employment opportunities;
- A relatively high proportion of residents of Narrabri LGA are employed in agriculture (19.6%) resulting in economic vulnerability due to the relatively high concentration of employment in an industry that can be severely impacted by weather and international markets. The residents of Gunnedah LGA work in a more diverse range of industries, with the mining and agriculture industry employing a similar proportion of the population at 13.7%.

The SIA will include analysis of social indicators at a more sub-regional scale, for example, for each of the nearest areas (Baan Baa, Narrabri, Boggabri and Gunnedah), dependent on available data. This will provide a granular analysis of local demographic and social issues. It will also be necessary in the SIA to consider the distributive effects on younger people in the community, older people, and the next generation.

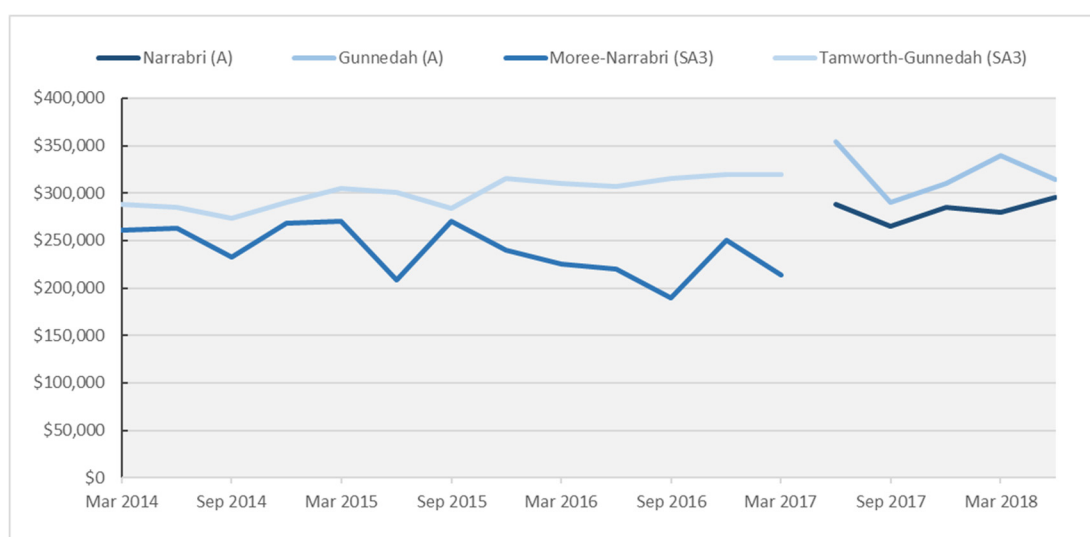
Housing Indicators and Trends

A summary of selected housing indicators is provided in Table 5-2. Key features of relevance to the Project's SIA include:

- The median mortgage repayment was \$1,395 per month in Narrabri LGA in 2016 which was slightly lower than Gunnedah LGA at \$1,473 and well below NSW at \$1,986;
- The median weekly rent was also lower in Narrabri LGA in 2016 at \$200 per week, compared to \$240 per week for Gunnedah LGA and \$380 per week for New South Wales;
- Home ownership rates were slightly higher in both Narrabri LGA and Gunnedah LGA in 2016 compared to NSW (34.6% for Narrabri LGA, 34.4% for Gunnedah LGA and 32.2% for NSW), and there were slightly lower proportions of households with mortgages (28.6% for Narrabri LGA, 29.8% for Gunnedah LGA and 32.3% for NSW);
- The median dwelling sale price for Narrabri LGA was around \$280,000 in the twelve months to June 2018 and were trending upwards throughout the year (see Figure 5-3). For the broader Moree-Narrabri Statistical Area 3 (SA3) prices were trending down between 2014 and 2017;
- The median dwelling sale price for Gunnedah LGA was around \$315,000 in the twelve months to June 2018, and median dwelling sale prices have been trending upwards for the Tamworth-Gunnedah SA3 and Gunnedah LGA over the past four years;
- Median rents for new bonds were quite variable over the 12 months to September 2018 in the Narrabri LGA and Gunnedah LGA, with the median rent for new bonds being around \$310 per week in Narrabri LGA and \$320 per week in Gunnedah LGA during this period (see Figure 5-4);
- For the broader Moree-Narrabri SA3 and Tamworth-Gunnedah SA3 for three-bedroom dwellings, median rents for new bonds have been trending slightly higher between 2014 and 2017, moving from around \$290 per week in Moree-Narrabri SA3 in 2014 and 2015, to \$300 per week in 2016 and 2017, and moving from around \$305 per week for Tamworth-Gunnedah SA3 in 2014 and 2015, to \$310 per week for 2016 and 2017, respectively.

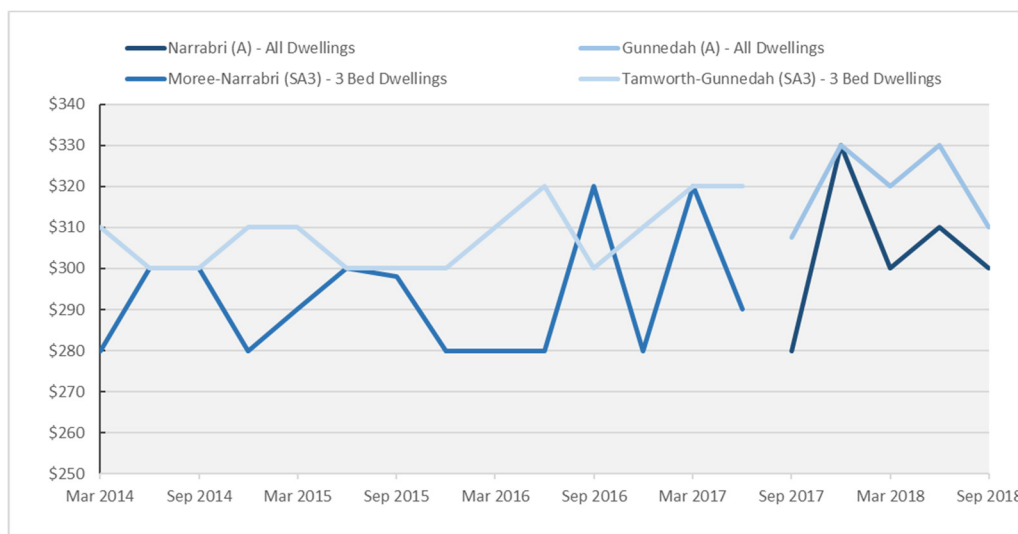
Table 5-2: Housing Indicators for Narrabri and Gunnedah LGAs

Housing Indicators	Narrabri LGA	Gunnedah LGA	New South Wales
Housing – total dwellings (% occupied)	5,362 (86.3%)	5,124 (88.3%)	90.1%
Average household size	2.5	2.5	2.6
Median mortgage repayment (\$/monthly) (2016)	\$1,395	\$1,473	\$1,986
Median dwelling sale price (12 months to June 2018)	\$281,150	\$314,750	NA
Median rent (\$/weekly) (2016)	\$200	\$240	\$380
Median rent (\$/weekly) for new bonds (12 months to Sep 2018)	\$309	\$323	NA
Housing tenure – Owned outright	34.6%	34.4%	32.2%
Housing tenure – Owned with mortgage	28.6%	29.8%	32.3%
Housing tenure – Rented	31.9%	31.7%	31.8%

Figure 5-3. Median Dwelling Sale Prices, Narrabri Shire Council and Gunnedah Shire Council, and Moree-Narrabri and Tamworth-Gunnedah SA3, 2014-2018


Source: NSW Government 2018

Figure 5-4. Median Rent Prices for New Bonds, Narrabri Shire Council and Gunnedah Shire Council, and Moree-Narrabri and Tamworth-Gunnedah SA3, 2014-2018



Source: NSW Government 2018

The housing market data indicators suggest:

- A similar mix of households that rent, are paying a mortgage or own their home outright as the NSW averages;
- Housing costs were lower than the NSW average in both LGAs for both mortgages and rents, as is typical of rural areas; and
- Housing prices and rents are trending higher, however, there has not been a strong jump in prices in the last four years that would indicate a tight housing market and lack of supply. Nevertheless, these accommodation prices may still be unaffordable for some residents.

A more detailed analysis of the housing market, including housing affordability, will be undertaken in the SIA including potential cumulative impacts of other proposals on the housing market.

Community Values

The Narrabri Shire Council Community Strategic Plan 2027 (NSC, 2017) captures the long-term vision for local communities and indicates local community priorities. The Plan notes that mining; agriculture, forestry and fishing; and manufacturing are key industries making up the local economy.

The Plan describes the vision for the region as being “a strong and vibrant regional growth centre providing a quality living environment for the entire Shire community”. Strategic directions identified in the Plan to assist in achieving the vision are outlined below where relevant to the Project.

Table 5-3: Narrabri Shire Council Community Strategic Plan Objectives and Strategies

Theme	Objectives and Strategies
Theme 2: Our Environment: Environmentally Sustainable and Productive Shire	Objective 2.1 We will maintain our open spaces, natural environment and heritage for future generations
	<p>Objective 2.4 The impacts of extractive industries on the environment will be minimised</p> <p>2.4.1 The community is informed by real-time regional dust monitoring data to inform personal decisions.</p> <p>2.4.2 Projects are managed to minimise active disturbance areas and limit time to revegetation.</p> <p>2.4.3 Ground water extractions are maintained in an environmentally sustainable manner to ensure long-term viability and quality.</p> <p>2.4.4 Potential environmental and community impacts are minimised through thorough assessment and independent monitoring.</p>
Theme 3: Our Economy: Progressive and Diverse Economy	Objective 3.1 We will stimulate business and tourism by maximising our assets and attracting regional events
	<p>Objective 3.3 Value adding and industry innovation will drive employment</p> <p>3.3.4 Promote opportunities created through abundant supply of energy and easy access to transport logistics</p>
	Objective 3.4 Adequate housing options will be available to meet demands across the Shire

Of particular relevance, these objectives and strategies reflect the importance to the local community of balancing environmental sustainability, agricultural production, and pursuing a diverse economy.

The Gunnedah Shire Council Community Strategic Plan 2017-27 (GSC, 2017) describes the vision for the region as “a prosperous, caring and proud community reflected in the achievements and aspirations of the people”. Expanding on this vision, the Plan notes the following vision elements:

- Community spirit: We have welcoming towns, villages and rural areas working in partnership to share the good times and bad, looking out for, and supporting, one another. We genuinely care.
- Environmental care: We embrace preservation of our heritage, our natural resources and our social fabric to achieve sustainability.
- Lifestyle access: We enjoy access to services and facilities in Gunnedah and Tamworth, yet benefit from the peace, tranquility, safety, security, beauty and friendliness of our rural community.

Table 5-4: Gunnedah Shire Council Community Strategic Plan Objectives and Strategies

Theme	Objectives and Strategies
Engaging and Supporting the Community	<p>Objective 1.1 Community leadership is strengthened and volunteers are engaged</p> <p>1.1.3 Build the capacity of community organisations and sporting groups to remain sustainable in the long term.</p> <p>1.1.4 Encourage and support village hall committees and progress associations, service groups, action groups and other community organisations involved in delivering activities and programs that benefit the local community</p>
	<p>Objective 1.3 Increased local investment from other sources including the State and Commonwealth Governments as well as developers</p> <p>1.3.3 Advocate for local facilities and services to receive funding from mining and other major developments</p>
	<p>Objective 1.5 Strategically managed infrastructure</p> <p>1.5.1 Provide and maintain safe, serviceable and accessible public facilities, parks and infrastructure including roads, footpaths and stormwater drains</p>
Building our Shire's Economy	<p>Objective 2.1 A growing population and diversified economy</p> <p>2.1.1 Develop a diversified economy that is a balance of all economic contributors</p>
	<p>Objective 2.3 Increased tourism and promotion of the Gunnedah Shire</p> <p>2.3.1 Actively seek to bring business, sporting and cultural events to the Gunnedah Shire</p> <p>2.3.3 Actively market the Gunnedah Shire as a destination and promote our brand both nationally and internationally</p> <p>2.3.4 Warmly welcome new residents and families, offering assistance to help them integrate into the community</p> <p>2.3.6 Offer appropriate accommodation options and vibrant cafes and restaurants</p>
	<p>Objective 2.4 The Gunnedah Shire is an attractive place to invest</p> <p>2.4.1 Market and promote the Gunnedah Shire as an attractive place for business and investment</p>
	<p>Objective 2.5 Skilled workforce and quality local educational opportunities</p> <p>2.5.1 Encourage new residents with skills to the area to supplement our skilled workforce</p> <p>2.5.2 Advocate for quality local educational services and seek opportunities in the tertiary sectors for facilities and courses that meet our regional training needs</p> <p>2.5.3 Support the supply of adequate and quality after school care, childcare and early childhood support services</p>

Theme	Objectives and Strategies
Retaining our Quality of Life	Objective 3.2 Improved housing affordability 3.2.1 Encourage a mix of housing types that is affordable, adaptable, accessible and suited to community needs
	Objective 3.3 Villages are vibrant and sustainable 3.3.3 Implement initiatives that deliver attractive, well-serviced villages whilst retaining the unique identity of each location
	Objective 3.4 Reduced crime and anti-social behaviour 3.4.3 Encourage community safety by incorporating crime prevention through environmental design principles in new development
	Objective 3.5 Our younger people are attracted, retained and developed 3.5.2 Attract and retain young people and families to our area to maintain population balance 3.5.3 Council and local business provide traineeships and apprenticeship opportunities for young people across a variety of industry sectors
	Objective 3.7 Improved access to essential services 3.7.1 Advocate for access to quality medical and mental health services and facilities 3.7.3 Maintain services that support people with a disability, the socially disadvantaged and persons at risk 3.7.5 Support initiatives which foster connectedness, resilience and opportunity within the early childhood community
Protecting and Enjoying our Beautiful Surrounds	Objective 4.1 Balance between development and environmental protection 4.1.4 Lobby for planning controls that balance the need for mining, agriculture and protection of the environment which reflects in the long-term future for the environment
	Objective 4.2 Native fauna is secured, biodiversity is protected and native vegetation thrives 4.2.3 Encourage cooperation between industry (such as mining, agriculture) and environmental groups to rehabilitate negatively impacted areas

Of particular relevance, these objectives and strategies suggest the importance of balancing development and environmental protection, as well as housing affordability, provision of adequate community services and retaining young people in the community.

5.5 EXPERIENCE OF MINING AND OF THE NARRABRI MINE

History and Experience of Mining in the Area

Significant coal mining activity began in the Narrabri region in the early 2000s with a number of projects gaining approvals and starting construction. Resource sector developments have provided an alternative form of local employment to agriculture and may have contributed to a stabilisation of population decline.

Recent resource projects attracted workers to the region and initially contributed to housing shortages and reduced affordability (Hasham, 2012). NSC (NSC, 2011) noted a range of impacts the community was experiencing related to the use of fly-in fly-out workers in the region:

- Housing affordability issues for non-mining related workers (e.g. Council employees) and lack of affordable housing for low income households (e.g. the Women's Crisis Centre found it difficult to find appropriate long-term housing for those in considerable need);
- Shortage of short-term accommodation, including motels, limiting availability for traditional patronage by business representatives and tourists, and limiting ability for Council to host regional cultural events and conferences utilising local cultural infrastructure;
- Skills shortages for mine workers, specifically inability for locals to fulfill training and qualifications for work in the mining industry without needing to study outside the region;
- Shortage of local medical services (e.g. local General Practitioners closing their books to new patients) and child care places;
- Difficulty maintaining roads due to intensive use by agriculture and mining industries;
- Extensive utilisation of temporary workers (fly-in fly-out, drive-in drive-out, and contract workers) for a range of industries thereby not contributing to local Council revenues, not contributing to the local community, and creating labour market vulnerabilities (e.g. if these positions can't be filled in the future). Positions filled by temporary workers included specialised positions in the agricultural industry such as large animal veterinarians, seasonal workers for cotton and grain industries, and medical professionals.

The University of Newcastle (UON) and the NSW Government (2016) have undertaken research, producing *Local Attitudes to Changing Land Use – Narrabri Shire*, which focused on establishing how land use and land use change is conceptualised and understood within local contexts. Community members taking part in consultations for the research report provided a range of insights, including into their experience of mining in Narrabri LGA:

- Agriculture is the key land use in the region, and the region continues to be a major cotton-growing region. The agricultural sector has experienced years of consolidations of farms and commercialisation impacting family continuity in farming operations.
- Coal mining and coal seam gas were considered by some to be a threat to the rural way of life in Narrabri. Coal mining and coal seam gas were considered by others to be favourable additions to the local industry, contributing to economic diversity and community resilience.
- Soil and water resources are central to the local and regional economy and are considered to be the most important resources to be protected. Landowners demand a say regarding resource projects, which may potentially affect these land and water resources.
- Many local residents believed that impacts associated with resource extraction activities outweighed the returns through employment, local expenditure and gifts.
- To some extent, the community's experience of mining is informed by first-hand experiences and accounts of impacts that tend to be valued above information provided by proponents and governments, which can be overly complex and difficult to understand, or is assumed to be biased or merely public relations spin.

These experiences of mining in the Narrabri LGA identify the delicate balancing act required to realise the benefits of a more diversified economy and employment benefits associated with mining, while at the same time limiting impacts on water and land resources, preserving the important agricultural heart of the region, and minimising other impacts associated with new mining activity (such as accommodation impacts, traffic, new temporary workers, etc.).

Mining companies have also acquired properties in the vicinity of their operations in order to provide an environmental management 'buffer' and/or to provide biodiversity offsets. These properties may continue to be run as agricultural enterprises in a similar manner to how they were managed pre-mining, or they may be partially or completely converted to a permanent biodiversity conservation land use (as applicable).

At the same time, drought and other factors have constrained the profitability of some agricultural properties and forced some families and agribusinesses to downsize or sell their operations. In combination, this has seen some local families leave agriculture and sometimes the region, with effects on population size and community cohesion.

Whilst the physical footprint of the Project would have insignificant impacts on agricultural land (Eco Logical, 2019), it is being developed in the context of local concern about the loss of agricultural productivity due to mining and coal seam gas projects' direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on agriculture.

In response to accommodation shortages in Narrabri, NSC has proactively worked to release additional residential land for development. Private providers have also built workers' camps in the region, including in both Narrabri and Boggabri. These actions have lessened the impacts on the housing market, and it has appeared more stable over the last five years (as outlined in Section 5.4). Workers' camps, however, create other issues in terms of integration of temporary workers with local residents (Hasham, 2012), contributions to the local community, and deficiencies in Council revenue for investment in important infrastructure used by temporary workers whilst in the community.

The Project may not contribute to a significant increase in population in the region, with the operational workforce continuing as it currently is, and only a small increase in workforce required for construction. However, housing impacts will need to be considered further in the SIA, particularly availability of affordable housing for key workers and low income households.

Council has also been proactive in promoting diversification of the economy and supporting and encouraging training for local residents to work in mining industries. Council identified land for industrial development to encourage mining service industries to develop in the area and diversify the economy. The Council has also identified the area as potentially able to support regional aged care needs to assist with diversification of the economy. These efforts may help the community to better participate in the benefits of mining activities in the region.

A number of new resource projects in the region are now progressing through the approvals process (see Section 5.1). SIAs recently undertaken for new projects in the Narrabri LGA were reviewed to identify issues with the experience of mining and resource projects in the local area.

Proposed Vickery Mine – Extension to Approved Project (Whitehaven Project)

The following potential impacts and benefits were identified for the project, based on consultation with a variety of stakeholders that pointed to the community's experience of mining in the region:

- General support for the Project and existing mining operations in the Gunnedah and Narrabri LGAs, specifically with regard to local employment opportunities that are created, the ability for local people to stay in the region, new employment opportunities to support the socio-economically disadvantaged, population growth contributing to the viability of local centres, and diversification of the economy beyond agriculture.
- Participants of engagement activities noted that the proponent must work collaboratively with the community and local governments to manage impacts to social character and stresses to social infrastructure.

- Although the Project was assumed to provide some non-local recruitment and, therefore, contribute to population growth, this growth was considered not to be significant compared to the population of the Gunnedah and Narrabri LGAs.

Proposed Narrabri Gas Project

The following areas of concern were identified for the Project for Narrabri town and Narrabri LGA based on a review of Council policies and stakeholder consultation that point to the experience of mining in the region:

- Shortfalls in some community facilities and services, such as sporting facilities, health services, and public transport in Narrabri LGA;
- Shortfalls in infrastructure provision, including for roads, water, waste, electricity and communication;
- Increased demand for all types of housing, including temporary accommodation;
- Affordability issues with regard to housing and services;
- Issues related to transient and non-resident population, including community cohesion considered an issue related to non-resident workers living in camp facilities rather than a locally-based workforce;
- Impact of ongoing drought amplifying economic concerns; and
- Range of cumulative impacts of resource projects on local communities.

Community opposition to coal seam gas extraction may reflect poorly on coal operations in the area that are well established and with which the community has had a relatively positive experience. However, cumulative impacts associated with the number of existing and new projects may exacerbate negative experiences of mining for the local community generally.

History and Experience of the Narrabri Mine

Experience of Narrabri Mine

An overview of the Narrabri Mine is provided in Section 2.1. Stage 1 of the Narrabri Mine was approved in 2007 and involved initial site establishment activities and mining operations. Stage 2 of the mine was approved in 2010 and allowed the mine to convert to a longwall mining operation. The first coal from Narrabri was delivered in 2011.

It was acknowledged that NCOPL invests and contributes to the local community in a number of ways, but stakeholders suggested that additional effort needs to be made to communicate this investment and contribution to the local community.

Cumulative impacts associated with other mines and resource activities, and new proposals, also contribute to the community's experience and perception of the Narrabri Mine. Cumulative impacts were mentioned in consultation with a variety of stakeholders undertaken in December 2018. An analysis of cumulative impacts will be undertaken in the SIA.

Formal Complaints

NCOPL's complaints procedure provides the mechanism through which land holders and other community members can register complaints and have them resolved. In accordance with the requirements of the Narrabri Mine Environmental Management Strategy (NCOPL, 2015) and Project Approval 08_0144, NCOPL records and responds to all community complaints, and provides a complaints register summary in its Annual Review each year. A summary of complaints received during 2015 to 2019 is provided in Table 5-5. The analysis of complaints, all of which were received from neighbouring or nearby landholders in the immediate vicinity of the Project, indicates that NCOPL recorded:

- 2015 – 17 complaints primarily regarding noise impacts;
- 2016 – 25 complaints primarily regarding dust and noise impacts;
- 2017 – 12 complaints regarding dust, noise and lighting impacts;
- 2018 – six complaints regarding noise, dust and odour impacts and consultation; and
- 2019 (to 18 January 2019) – one complaint regarding dust.

Landholders who have had amenity issues related to Narrabri Mine and remain on their properties will be consulted as part of the EIS (including SIA) consultation process.

Table 5-5 – Summary of Narrabri Mine Complaints (2015 to 2019)

Complaint Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (to 18 January)
Noise	13	13	3	4	
Dust	3	10	6	1	1
Noise and Dust		1			
Dust and Odour		1			
Lighting	1	0	2		
Noise, dust lights and odour			1		
Noise, odour, property values and consultation				1	
Total	17	25	12	6	1

Source: Whitehaven Coal, Complaints Register 2015 - 2019

Community Contributions

In addition to providing employment opportunities for approximately 370 personnel, NCOPL has made the following contributions in accordance with Condition 9, Schedule 2 of Project Approval 08_0144:

- Upgrade and seal of 7 km length of the Kurrajong Creek Road for the NSC;
- A \$7,000 contribution to the NSC for provision of bushfire services;
- A total contribution of \$93,000 to the NSC for community infrastructure;
- A total contribution of \$100,000 to the GSC for the Gunnedah Urban Riverine Scheme;
- A total contribution of \$1,500,000 to the NSC for the Narrabri Swimming Complex; and
- A total contribution of \$100,000 to the GSC for community enhancement.

NCOPL also makes financial and in-kind contributions to a number of non-government and community organisations in the region. NCOPL and Whitehaven's financial contributions (in the form of sponsorships and donations) in the region in FY2018 were \$86,049 in the Narrabri LGA (e.g. rescue helicopter) and \$445,000 in total in the regions where Whitehaven operates. Whitehaven staff also donated an additional \$47,651 via payroll donations in FY2018.

Over the past 5 years, Whitehaven has made several higher value longer term donations to the region including \$242,957 to the Westpac rescue helicopter, as well as state and nation-wide companies and not-for-profit organisations including \$100,000 to the Girls Academy.

5.6 CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis outlined in this section, it is considered that the Project's principal area of social influence is the Narrabri LGA, with economic and therefore some indirect social impacts extending to Gunnedah LGA. Some economic benefit also flows to Tamworth, however as the main regional centre of a large and diverse area it is not considered that it is within the Project's principal area of social influence.

6 SIA SCOPING

The SIA Guideline provides a Scoping Tool to identify potential social impacts and assign a level of assessment for the impact in the SIA. The following methodology for the Scoping Tool includes:

- Consideration of a generic checklist to help consider a broad range of matters and filter out any matters that are not relevant to the Project;
- Analysis of the Project activities that are expected to cause or be linked to a matter;
- Estimation of whether the impact would have a material effect based on the impact's characteristics (extent, duration, severity and sensitivity) and, therefore, requires further assessment in the EIS;
- Consideration of:
 - Potential cumulative impacts;
 - The level of mitigation required;
 - The views and concerns of potentially affected people and other interested parties;
- Checkpoint step to confirm whether the social dimensions of impacts have been captured; and
- Allocation of a level of assessment to each impact and consideration of analysis methods proposed for use in preparing the SIA component of the EIS.

The Scoping Tool has been prepared for the Project and is provided in Appendix C. A summary of the Scoping Tool methodology is provided below.

6.1 CONSIDERATION OF RELEVANT MATTERS

The checklist of matters in Appendix B of the SIA Guideline has been considered in relation to the Project.

The checklist matters that were considered “likely” to be adversely impacted by the Project (without mitigation) in the context of the SIA Guideline need to be considered further to identify potential social impacts and assign a level of assessment for the impact in the SIA. The SIA Guideline requires a preliminary assessment of how material the effect of the impact could be, and whether it requires a detailed assessment by a specialist to fully understand the impact and design Project-specific mitigation.

Table 6-1 provides a summary of this preliminary assessment, including:

- Analysis of the Project activities that are expected to cause or be linked to each relevant matter;
- Estimation whether the impact would have a material effect based on the impact's characteristics (extent, duration, severity and sensitivity);
- Consideration of potential cumulative impacts;
- The level of mitigation required; and
- Consideration of the views and concerns of potentially affected people and other interested parties.

It is emphasised that this assessment is in its preliminary stages, and the full impact of the proposal has not yet been determined.

Standard and project-specific mitigation or management measures may be required for the Project as outlined in Table 6-1. Standard mitigation measures may include: limiting some work activities to certain times of the day to reduce impacts on sleep and leisure time; or using dust suppression measures such as watering dirt roads to reduce dust in the air at nearby properties. These standard measures are likely to be outlined in specialist assessments undertaken for the Project. Although these measures are known and routinely used on similar projects, the specific way they are implemented with regard to social impact mitigation may be specific to the Project and have been noted as such in the table.

Project-specific measures for the mitigation of social impacts may include more detailed consideration of the specific local situation. For example, mitigation measure to reduce impacts on housing affordability or to maintain community cohesion with new temporary workers may require project-specific mitigation measures.

Table 6-1: Summary of the Preliminary Assessment of Material Effects

Matter	Project Activities That May Cause Impacts	Impact Effect (without mitigation)	Material Impact (without mitigation)	Material Cumulative Impact (without mitigation)	Management Measures	Community Concerns	Expected Assessment Level
Amenity							
Acoustic	Noise and vibration generating activities during construction, operation and decommissioning will be heard by nearby rural residents.	Extent: Likely to be experienced beyond site boundaries. Duration: To varying degrees for the life of Project. Severity: Not significant change from existing operations. Sensitivity: Disturbance of residences.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue – Noise Assessment
Visual	Visual changes associated with land use change from agriculture to mining activities, and a change in the vegetation coverage in the Project area will create visual impacts for nearby landholders.	Extent: Likely to be experienced beyond site boundaries. Duration: Throughout Project life. Severity: Not significant change. Sensitivity: Likely to be felt by nearby residents.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue – Visual Assessment
Access							
Road and rail network	A minor increase in traffic is likely during Project construction. Competition for rail infrastructure / scheduled truck paths may increase with agricultural produce. Ongoing use of roads and rail will occur during operation as currently experienced.	Extent: Experienced beyond site boundaries. Duration: Mostly felt during Project construction/development but continuing during operation as currently experienced. Severity: Not significant change from existing operations. Sensitivity: Road users, nearby residents, broader community, and local government will be sensitive to increased use of roads and rail.	Yes	Yes	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue – Road Transport Assessment

Matter	Project Activities That May Cause Impacts	Impact Effect (without mitigation)	Material Impact (without mitigation)	Material Cumulative Impact (without mitigation)	Management Measures	Community Concerns	Expected Assessment Level
Built Environment							
Public infrastructure	Planned subsidence would occur during underground mining operations which may impact public infrastructure.	Extent: Limited (potentially including public roads, services/utilities, water storage dams, fences and machinery sheds). Duration: During mining - until remediation occurs. Severity: Not significant change. Sensitivity: Community may be impacted.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	No	Key Issue – Subsidence Assessment
Public infrastructure	Project lighting may contribute to impacts on the Siding Springs Astronomical Observatory.	Extent: Experienced beyond site boundaries. Duration: Throughout Project life. Severity: Not significant change. Sensitivity: Sensitive receptor may be impacted.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	No	Key Issue – Visual Assessment
Public infrastructure	Road quality may be impacted due to minor increase during construction period and ongoing use throughout life of Project.	Extent: Experienced beyond site boundaries. Duration: Throughout Project life. Severity: Not significant change. Sensitivity: Community may be impacted.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	No	Key Issue – Road Transport Assessment
Other built assets	Planned subsidence would occur during underground mining operations potentially impacting built assets.	Extent: Other built features (such as dwellings and sheds) above mining area. Duration: During mining - until remediation occurs. Severity: To be assessed in the EIS. Sensitivity: Potential disturbance to sensitive receptors.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue – Subsidence Assessment
Heritage							
Natural	Planned subsidence and surface development would impact natural features including social and recreational use and/or value relating to Pilliga East State Forest.	Extent: Potentially large impact area. Duration: Until remediation occurs. Severity: To be assessed in the EIS. Sensitivity: Potential disturbance to sensitive receptors.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue – Subsidence Assessment and Biodiversity Assessment Report

Matter	Project Activities That May Cause Impacts	Impact Effect (without mitigation)	Material Impact (without mitigation)	Material Cumulative Impact (without mitigation)	Management Measures	Community Concerns	Expected Assessment Level
Cultural	Planned subsidence and surface development would potentially impact cultural heritage places or objects.	Extent: Within or adjacent to site boundary. Duration: Permanent/throughout Project life. Severity: To be assessed in the EIS. Sensitivity: Potential disturbance to sensitive receptors identified as historic heritage items.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	No	Key Issue – Subsidence Assessment and Historic Heritage Assessment
Aboriginal cultural	Planned subsidence and surface development would potentially impact Aboriginal heritage places, objects and connection with Country.	Extent: Within or adjacent to site boundary. Duration: Permanent/throughout Project life. Severity: To be assessed in the EIS. Sensitivity: Potential disturbance to sensitive receptors identified as Aboriginal cultural heritage items and recognised Indigenous value being disturbed.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue - Subsidence Assessment and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
Built	Planned subsidence and surface development would potentially impact historic built structures.	Extent: Within or adjacent to site boundary. Duration: Until remediation occurs. Severity: To be assessed in the EIS. Sensitivity: Potential disturbance to sensitive receptors.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	No	Key Issue - Subsidence Assessment and Historic Heritage Assessment
Community							
Health	Potential for property owners (affected and adjacent) to experience stress and anxiety in relation to uncertainty about the Project's timing, and/or perceived or actual impacts.	Extent: To be experienced beyond site boundaries. Duration: Throughout Project life. Severity: To be assessed in the EIS. Sensitivity: Community may be impacted.	Yes	Yes	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue – Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Assessment and Noise Assessment
Safety	Potential for safety and perceived safety to be impacted resulting from any construction workforce.	Extent: To be experienced beyond site boundaries. Duration: Throughout Project life. Severity: To be assessed in the SIA. Sensitivity: Community may be impacted.	Yes	Yes	Project-Specific	No	Key Issue - SIA

Matter	Project Activities That May Cause Impacts	Impact Effect (without mitigation)	Material Impact (without mitigation)	Material Cumulative Impact (without mitigation)	Management Measures	Community Concerns	Expected Assessment Level
Services and facilities	Potential for community infrastructure impacts, such as health, emergency, child care, and recreational services and facilities.	Extent: Local and regional community members. Duration: Throughout Project life. Severity: To be assessed in the EIS Sensitivity: Disadvantaged likely to be most impacted.	Yes	Yes	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue - SIA
Cohesion, capital and resilience	Potential to change population levels and stability in the Narrabri and Gunnedah LGAs.	Extent: May contribute to a variety of matters with benefits to the local community. Duration: Varying effects throughout Project life. Severity: To be assessed in EIS. Sensitivity: Unknown.	Yes	Yes	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue - SIA
Cohesion, capital and resilience	Differences of opinion about the Project, land use change and changes to environmental values may affect community harmony.	Extent: Unknown Duration: Throughout Project life. Severity: To be considered in the SIA. Sensitivity: Unknown.	Unknown	Yes	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue - SIA
Cohesion, capital and resilience	Community concern that mining diminishes the agricultural character of the region, as well as the value of affected land and/or adjacent land (even after rehabilitation).	Extent: Experienced beyond site boundaries. Duration: Permanent/throughout Project life. Severity: The scale of the Project and the extent of change is minor, however may be severe considering cumulative impacts. Sensitivity: Widely recognised value being disturbed.	Yes	Yes	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue - SIA
Cohesion, capital and resilience	Whitehaven and NCOPL's community investments would contribute to community cohesion, capital and resilience.	Extent: Potentially community wide benefits, dependent on specific investments. Duration: Throughout Project life. Severity: Unknown, dependent on specific investments. Sensitivity: Unknown, dependent on specific investments.	Unknown	Yes	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue - SIA

Matter	Project Activities That May Cause Impacts	Impact Effect (without mitigation)	Material Impact (without mitigation)	Material Cumulative Impact (without mitigation)	Management Measures	Community Concerns	Expected Assessment Level
Housing	Short-term low-level demands for temporary accommodation or rental housing are possible during construction/mine development. Housing impacts during operation would likely remain as currently experienced, however may be cumulative impacts on housing markets.	Extent: Experienced beyond site boundaries. Duration: Temporary during construction. Severity: May be substantial depending on cumulative impacts. Sensitivity: Disadvantaged likely to be most impacted.	Yes	Yes	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue - SIA
Indigenous wellbeing	Indigenous employment training programs and employment opportunities/loss would affect wellbeing of Indigenous community.	Extent: Impacts Indigenous community. Duration: Varying effects throughout Project life. Severity: Unknown. Sensitivity: Young Indigenous people likely to be most impacted.	Yes	Yes	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue - SIA
Economic							
Natural resource use	Reduction in agricultural and forestry land uses during the Project life.	Extent: Within or adjacent to site boundary. Duration: Throughout Project life. Severity: Change from existing condition is potentially substantial. Sensitivity: Widely recognised value being disturbed.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue – Economic Assessment
Livelihood	Acquisition of agricultural properties or temporary use of agricultural land for surface infrastructure via landholder agreement, impacting farming families.	Extent: Within or adjacent to site boundary. Duration: Throughout Project life. Severity: Change from existing condition is potentially substantial. Sensitivity: Widely recognised value being disturbed.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue – Economic Assessment

Matter	Project Activities That May Cause Impacts	Impact Effect (without mitigation)	Material Impact (without mitigation)	Material Cumulative Impact (without mitigation)	Management Measures	Community Concerns	Expected Assessment Level
Livelihood	Continuity of direct and indirect employment in the Narrabri and Gunnedah LGAs.	Extent: May contribute to a variety of matters with benefits to the local community. Duration: Throughout Project life. Severity: Relatively small proportion of total labour market, however cumulative impacts could be considerable. Sensitivity: The local economy is not totally reliant on any one sector, but further diversity improves resilience.	Yes	Yes	Project-Specific	No	Key Issue – Economic Assessment
Livelihood	Mine closure (in the long term at around 2045) to reduce direct and indirect employment in the Narrabri and Gunnedah LGAs.	Extent: Likely to be felt throughout the region. Duration: Permanent, after mine closure. Severity: Relatively small proportion of total labour market; however, cumulative impacts could be considerable. Sensitivity: The local economy is not totally reliant on any one sector, but diversity of employers creates resilience.	Yes	Yes	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue – Economic Assessment and SIA
Opportunity cost	Reduction in agricultural and forestry land uses during the Project life.	Extent: Within or adjacent to site boundary. Duration: Throughout Project life. Severity: Loss not substantial compared to local economy size. Sensitivity: Widely recognised value being disturbed.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue – Economic Assessment
Air							
Particulate matter	Particulate matter emissions (principally from the Project's coal handling operations) may impact surrounding receivers.	Extent: Experienced beyond site boundaries. Duration: Throughout Project life. Severity: Not significant health impacts. Sensitivity: Impacts on nearby residences.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue – Air Quality Assessment and Greenhouse Gas Assessment

Matter	Project Activities That May Cause Impacts	Impact Effect (without mitigation)	Material Impact (without mitigation)	Material Cumulative Impact (without mitigation)	Management Measures	Community Concerns	Expected Assessment Level
Atmospheric emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) would contribute to Australia's total emissions, however the Project's contribution will be minor compared to Australia and global emissions.	Extent: Experienced beyond site boundaries. Duration: Throughout Project life. Severity: Not significant. Sensitivity: Unknown.	Yes	Yes	Project-Specific	No	Key Issue - Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Assessment
Biodiversity							
Native vegetation	Additional vegetation clearance would be required for surface infrastructure impacting native vegetation on the site and broader ecosystems.	Extent: Site only, however impacts on wider ecosystem. Duration: Throughout Project life. Severity: Only over proportion of site required for additional surface infrastructure areas. Sensitivity: Unknown.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	No	Key Issue – Biodiversity Assessment
Native fauna	Additional vegetation clearance would be required for surface infrastructure impacting native fauna on the site and broader ecosystems.	Extent: Site only, however impacts on wider ecosystem. Duration: Throughout Project life. Severity: Only over proportion of site required for additional surface infrastructure areas. Sensitivity: Unknown.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	No	Key Issue – Biodiversity Assessment
Land							
Stability and/or structure	Planned subsidence and surface development would potentially impact land stability and/or structure and impact long-term agricultural viability.	Extent: Within or adjacent to site boundary. Duration: Permanent. Severity: Not a significant change to current situation. Sensitivity: Widely recognised value being disturbed.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue – Subsidence Assessment and Soils Assessment
Soil chemistry	Planned subsidence and surface development would potentially impact land stability and/or structure and impact long-term agricultural viability.	Extent: Within or adjacent to site boundary. Duration: Permanent. Severity: Not a significant change to current situation. Sensitivity: Widely recognised value being disturbed.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue – Subsidence Assessment and Soils Assessment

Matter	Project Activities That May Cause Impacts	Impact Effect (without mitigation)	Material Impact (without mitigation)	Material Cumulative Impact (without mitigation)	Management Measures	Community Concerns	Expected Assessment Level
Capability	Planned subsidence and surface development would potentially impact land stability and/or structure and impact long-term agricultural viability.	Extent: Within or adjacent to site boundary. Duration: Permanent. Severity: Not a significant change to current situation. Sensitivity: Widely recognised value being disturbed.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue – Subsidence Assessment and Soils Assessment
Topography	Planned subsidence would potentially impact land topography of value to Aboriginal people and community.	Extent: Within or adjacent to site boundary. Duration: Permanent. Severity: Not a significant change to current situation. Sensitivity: Recognised Indigenous value being disturbed.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue – Subsidence Assessment
Water							
Water quality	Planned subsidence and surface development would potentially impact water quality and long-term agricultural viability.	Extent: Within or adjacent to site boundary. Duration: Throughout Project life. Severity: Not a significant change to current situation. Sensitivity: Widely recognised value being disturbed.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue – Surface Water Assessment
Water availability	Project dewatering and water demand would potentially impact water availability and long-term agricultural viability.	Extent: Within or adjacent to site boundary. Duration: Throughout Project life. Severity: Not a significant change to current situation. Sensitivity: Widely recognised value being disturbed.	Yes	Yes	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue – Groundwater Assessment
Hydrological flows	Planned subsidence and surface development would potentially impact hydrological flows.	Extent: Within or adjacent to site boundary. Duration: Throughout Project life. Severity: Not a significant change to current situation. Sensitivity: Widely recognised value being disturbed.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	Yes	Key Issue – Surface Water Assessment

Matter	Project Activities That May Cause Impacts	Impact Effect (without mitigation)	Material Impact (without mitigation)	Material Cumulative Impact (without mitigation)	Management Measures	Community Concerns	Expected Assessment Level
Risks							
Bushfire	Project activities may increase the risk of bushfire.	Extent: Potentially large impact area. Duration: Throughout Project life. Severity: Not a significant change to current situation. Sensitivity: Nearby rural areas will be sensitive to risk.	Yes	No	Standard	No	Other Issue
Undermining	Planned subsidence would occur as a result of the Project.	Extent: Within or adjacent to site boundary. Duration: Permanent. Severity: Not a significant change to current situation. Sensitivity: Nearby rural areas will be sensitive to risk.	Yes	No	Project-Specific	No	Key Issue – Subsidence Assessment

A summary of the matters that were considered "unlikely" to be adversely impacted by the Project (without mitigation) or "not applicable" to the Project in the context of the SIA Guideline is provided in Table 6-2. Table 6-2 provides a justification for why these matters were considered "unlikely" to be adversely impacted by the Project (without mitigation) or "not applicable" to the Project in the context of the SIA Guideline.

Table 6-2: Summary of Matters Considered "Unlikely" to be Adversely Impacted by the Project (without Mitigation) or "Not Applicable" to the Project

Matter	Category	Justification
Amenity		
Odour	Unlikely	Potential odours would be limited to potential coal stockpile self-heating (no adverse impacts to date).
Microclimate	n/a	No change to microclimate expected.
Access		
Access to property	n/a	Access to public and private property would be maintained.
Utilities	n/a	Access to utilities would be maintained.
Offsite parking	n/a	Sufficient parking would be provided on-site for construction and operations.
Built Environment		
Public domain	Unlikely	Spaces and streets in nearby towns unlikely to be impacted as the closest community (Baan Ban) is approximately 10 km from the Project site.
Air		
Gases	Unlikely	Not expected to emit significant gaseous emissions (such as NO _x and SO _x).
Risks		
Coastal hazards	n/a	No assessment necessary as not a coastal location.
Flood waters	Unlikely	Not located in the Namoi River flood plain and not expected to impact flood waters.
Steep slopes	Unlikely	No significant steep slopes are located in the Project area.

It is noted that the Project is likely to have the following benefits and opportunities for Narrabri and Gunnedah community members:

- Continuity of 370 existing direct jobs (FTE) until 2045, with consequent social benefits at family and community levels;
- Additional employment created during construction phase (additional employment numbers unknown at this stage);
- Maintenance of indirect local and regional employment opportunities, and associated maintenance of living standards and community wellbeing;
- Continued productive use of existing mine infrastructure;
- Ongoing contributions to building local and regional workforce skills;
- Continued community investment;
- Continued business and procurement opportunities for local and regional businesses; and

- Continued payment of royalties to the NSW Government, which contributes to providing services and infrastructure for the people of NSW.

These benefits will be assessed in the SIA, with respect to Project approval and operation, and also Project non-approval and cessation of the mine's operations.

6.2 SIA ASSESSMENT LEVEL

All social impacts categorised as “key issues” (Table 6-1) will be addressed in the EIS and SIA. The SIA will rely on the conclusions of the following specialist studies:

- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment;
- Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Assessment;
- Biodiversity Assessment Report;
- Economic Assessment;
- Groundwater Assessment;
- Historic Heritage Assessment;
- Noise Assessment;
- Preliminary Hazard Analysis;
- Road Transport Assessment;
- Soils/Agricultural Assessment;
- Subsidence Assessment;
- Surface Water Assessment; and
- Visual Assessment.

The SIA will rely on these assessments only ‘in part’ as they may not fully outline the social impacts associated with these environmental changes and are unlikely to include consideration of the views of impacted stakeholders.

Community matters will require a comprehensive investigation in the SIA as these are not adequately considered in other specialist studies. The SIA will need to undertake the evidence gathering and analysis for these matters in order to predict, evaluate and develop responses to the social impacts.

Table 6-3 provides a summary of the key issues for consideration in the SIA, and the investigation and analyses to be undertaken for each issue.

Table 6-3: Social Impact Assessment Investigations

Social Issues	Social Impact Assessment Investigation
Amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with local landholders who have experienced noise or dust impacts to identify the nature, level and distribution of amenity issues. Analysis of EIS findings in relation to noise, air quality and visual amenity, and cumulative impacts.
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and incorporation of EIS results on changes to traffic volumes, level of service and/or safety due to the Project or cumulative impacts. Consideration of inconvenience, disturbance or changes to public safety as a result of traffic changes. Analysis of socioeconomic impacts on increased competition for rail infrastructure with agricultural produce.
Built Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and incorporation of EIS results on changes to cumulative illumination levels, both locally and on Siding Springs Astronomical Observatory. Review of EIS findings on subsidence and implications for landholders.
Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and description of existing social and recreational use and/or values relating to Pilliga East State Forest. From EIS findings, assessment of the potential for actual impacts on the Forest and likely community responses.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relying on existing sources and consultation, identification and description of cumulative changes and community views on rural social and economic values in the Narrabri and Gunnedah LGAs. Discussion of the potential for the Project to contribute to supporting or detracting from rural values.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of results of NCOPL/Project consultation with RAPs. Analysis of cultural heritage assessment findings.
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the population profile, mobility, settlement pattern, and community values of the study area, including at a sub-regional scale (Baan Baa, Narrabri, Boggabri and Gunnedah). Identification of the Project's effect on population size and composition. Assessment of the likely impacts of mine closure on the Narrabri and Gunnedah LGA populations and their characteristics.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with landholders/leaseholders within the Provisional Development Application Area to determine individual effects and concerns. Assessment of effects on individual landholders/leaseholders.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation to identify community attitudes to mining and the potential for community division. Review and description of Whitehaven and NCOPL's Community Enhancement Program plans and assessment of their potential outcomes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of local and regional planning values outlined in strategic planning documents. Consultation and research to identify the level and nature of concerns about changes to environmental and rural values. Assessment of the potential for change to factors that support sense of place.

Social Issues	Social Impact Assessment Investigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of current provision and any known deficits or capacity limitations of social infrastructure in the area of influence, and any Project-related demands. • Assessment of the likely effect on Project-related demands on local services and facilities. • Identification of the likely effects of contribution to grants, fund and infrastructure to community wellbeing.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the capacity of short-term accommodation and rental housing in Narrabri and Gunnedah LGAs. • Assessment of likely impacts on the housing market and housing affordability. • Analysis and assessment of likely effect of Project plans for accommodation of non-local construction workers.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the Project's Indigenous employment training programs outcome and plans. • Identification of the LGA's proportion of Aboriginal people employed by NCOPL. • Assessment of the likely effects of employment dis/continuity of Aboriginal people for wellbeing.
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of New England North West Regional Plan (NENWRP) (NSW Government, 2017a) actions and policy directions. • Assessment of implications of reduction in agricultural and forestry land uses, and increase in mining • Identification of enterprise development opportunities for the Aboriginal community, in line with NENWRP.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further analysis of existing labour force and employment. • Assessment of the Project's contribution to local employment and household wellbeing. • Identification of the distribution and industry type of Project suppliers, referencing EIS Economic Assessment. • Description of indirect employment benefits, referencing EIS Economic Assessment. • Assessment of effects on community wellbeing of mine extension and mine closure.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From above consultation with landholders and the Economic Assessment, determination of effect on productivity of affected properties. • Assessment of the impact on the livelihood of farming families.
Air, Noise Biodiversity, Land and Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of EIS findings in relation to air quality and greenhouse gas impacts, groundwater and surface water impacts, biodiversity impacts, noise impacts and soil impacts. • Consultation and analysis of research sources to identify level and distribution of concern. • Assessment of likelihood of occurrence of effects on water relative to perceptions. • Consideration of effect of engagement and monitoring programs which are or will be in place in relation to groundwater and surface water.

6.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

A stakeholder engagement program has been developed for the Project. Key objectives of this program are to:

- Engage with government and public stakeholders about the Project;
- Seek input from key stakeholders, including individual landholders, on elements of the Project;
- Recognise and respond to local interest or concerns regarding the Project; and

- Continue the ongoing dialogue between NCOPL and stakeholders initiated through the development and operation of the Narrabri Mine.

Stakeholders to be consulted with include:

- Government agencies and authorities;
- NSC;
- GSC;
- Directly affected landholders;
- Narrabri Mine CCC;
- The RAPs;
- Local, State and Federal elected representatives;
- Interested non-Government organisations; for example, the Siding Springs Astronomical Observatory;
- Mine employees;
- Social infrastructure providers;
- Local customers and suppliers; and
- Local residents of the nearest areas (Baan Baa, Narrabri, Boggabri and Gunnedah).

The EIS engagement program will include:

- Public availability of key documents;
- Quarterly meetings of the Narrabri Mine CCC;
- Community factsheets;
- Provision of information on the Narrabri Mine website (www.whitehavencoal.com.au);
- Information sessions;
- Consultation with the Aboriginal community in consideration of the requirements of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (NSW Government, 2010); and
- Meetings with government agencies and other stakeholders.

The experience and views of local community members are critical inputs to the SIA and to the development of strategies to mitigate or enhance social impacts. This includes people who may be directly affected as well as those with an interest in community and environmental issues. The SIA requires a structured process which produces both quantitative and qualitative data.

NCOPL has undertaken consultation with the CCC and directly affected landholders as part of Project planning. The outcomes of this consultation have been considered in identifying the nature of likely impacts; however, further engagement with stakeholders will ensure that all potential issues and concerns are identified and addressed.

During the assessment phase, SIA engagement will include the following stakeholders:

- NSC and GSC officers;
- CCC members;

- Landholders who are either directly affected or adjacent to works that may cause impacts;
- RAPs including people who can speak for Country; and
- Other interested community members and service providers.

The SIA team will also consult with the CCC, GSC and NSC representatives in the process of finalising the significance assessment and mitigations.

All consultation undertaken, including that completed during the Scoping Study, will be detailed in the SIA, including the frequency and timing of engagement, to determine changes to community views or concerns as the EIS process proceeds and further information becomes available.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. CURRICULUM VITAE: SHARYN BRIGGS

Sharyn Briggs

Urban and Social Planner

Summary

Sharyn Briggs is an Urban and Social Planner with over 40 years experience and a former Director of BBC Consulting Planners. She commenced her career as an urban intern in the Commonwealth Department of Urban and Regional Development in Canberra, followed by two years research at Macquarie University. She then spent 15 years in private consultancy with Planning Workshop, seven of these as an Associate Director of the firm. Sharyn was a founding Director of BBC Consulting Planners for seven years. Her own firm, Briggs & Mortar Pty Ltd, was formed in 1990 in response to the perceived gap in provision of expert specialised social planning, social impact assessment and community consultation skills. She was made a Fellow of the Royal Australian Planning Institute (now Planning Institute of Australia) in 2000 in recognition of her contribution to social planning in Australia.

Experience Highlights

- Social Impact Assessment
- Social Sustainability
- Social Infrastructure Planning
- Housing Studies
- Community Engagement

Professional Experience

Social Impact Assessment

Sharyn Briggs is an expert in social impact assessment. She sat on the Social Impacts Advisory Committee of the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games. She jointly reviewed the Commonwealth Social Impact Assessment

legislation for the Environmental Protection Authority and has been involved in the preparation of various health and social impact policies for Councils. She has undertaken Social Impact Assessments for a range of development types in Queensland and NSW, including roads, transport corridors and freeways (e.g. Gateway Arterial, Albion Park Rail Bypass, City Valley Bypass, Brisbane Urban Corridor, Widening of Great Western Highway Blue Mountains, Eastern Corridor (Brisbane to Gold Coast), M5, Eastern Distributor, South East Transit Study etc), tourism developments (e.g. Club Med, Byron Bay), hotels (Intercontinental, Park Hyatt and ANA Hotels Sydney), dams (e.g. Darling Mills Creek Flood Mitigation Strategy), Correctional Centres and Juvenile Detention Centres (e.g. Gatton Correctional Precinct, Lithgow Correctional Centre, Parklea Prison, etc), a Mental Health Facility (Cairns), as well as car parks (Opera House Car Park), marinas, bridges (e.g. Gateway Bridge duplication), hospitals, shipping terminals (Overseas Terminal, Sydney and passenger liner terminal, Cairns), port expansion (Cairns), aged housing developments and residential aged care facilities (e.g. Coolumb, Tewantin, Beachmere, Burnside) and a casino in Noumea under French and United States (US) legislation.

Social Infrastructure Planning and Funding

Sharyn has long had a specialisation in social infrastructure planning, particularly with developing and applying benchmarks for social infrastructure, including the pioneering and leading work in this field in Queensland which is now used nationally. She jointly authored Implementation Guideline No 5 to the South East Queensland (SEQ) Regional Plan - Social Infrastructure Planning, for the Office of Urban Management, which won a state and national planning award, and later updated these guidelines (jointly) for the

Education

Bachelor of Arts (double major in Urban Geography and Sociology), Macquarie University, 1975

Registration

Fellow Planning Institute of Australia

Certifications

Certified Practicing Planner (CPP)

Honours/Awards

PIA (Australia) National Finalist, Public Engagement and Community Planning Category, Strategy for an Age-Friendly Lane Cove, 2016

PIA (NSW) Award for Excellence, Public Engagement and Community Planning Category, Strategy for an Age-Friendly Lane Cove, 2015

PIA (Australia) National Finalist, From Plan to Place Category, Santos GLNG Integrated Project Housing Strategy, 2014

PIA (Queensland) Award for Excellence, Santos GLNG Integrated Project Housing Strategy, 2013

PIA (Australia) National Award for Planning Excellence (joint), Social and Community Based Planning Achievement, SEQ Regional Plan Implementation Guideline No 5 – Social Infrastructure Planning, 2007

Department of Infrastructure and Planning. This extended their application to areas outside SEQ, especially regional, rural and coastal communities, and resource communities, as well as transit oriented and infill development areas.

She has been involved in undertaking many social infrastructure studies over recent years, including the Lockyer and Brisbane Valleys Social Infrastructure Plan, Caloundra Local Government Area (LGA) Social Infrastructure Study, Fitzgibbon Urban Development Area (UDA) Social Infrastructure Needs Assessment, Redland Shire Social Infrastructure Plan, Gladstone Region Social Infrastructure Strategic Plan, Gympie Regional Council Social Infrastructure Assessment, Fraser Coast Social Infrastructure Needs Assessment, Burrum Heads/Toogoom Social Infrastructure Assessment, Bundaberg Social Infrastructure/Community Facilities Study, Townsville City Council Community Facilities Infrastructure Study and the Woden, Athllon and Mawson (WAM) Community, Sport and Recreation Facilities Study for the ACT Government.

Social Sustainability

Sharyn Briggs has a particular interest in developing socially sustainable communities, stemming from specialisation in the preparation of over 40 Social/Community Plans for whole LGAs (urban and rural), greenfields areas and consolidating areas. Many of these studies have been concerned with community health and wellbeing, and the creation of communities that are safe, vibrant and attractive. They include Kawana Community Development Plan, Fraser Coast Community Health and Wellbeing Assessment, and a study on creating Community Diversity in Transit Oriented Development (TODs) which is now part of the Queensland State Government TOD Guide. A further Social Outcomes Investigation was also undertaken (jointly with others) for Brisbane City Council's Chermside TOD. Social and health impact assessment policies have been developed (jointly) for both Brisbane City and Gold Coast City Councils. She has recently been involved in the preparation of a policy and guidelines for active and healthy living in Clarence Valley Shire, an ageing strategy for Port Stephens Shire, and the development of an age-friendly strategy for Lane Cove LGA which assisted them to become only the seventh Australian community to be accredited under the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Network of Age-Friendly Cities.

Housing Studies

Sharyn has had considerable experience in housing policy development and housing needs assessment, in both NSW and Queensland. She was engaged in the early nineties while at BBC Consulting Planners by the Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) to develop a National Housing Policy for endorsement by Local Governments, and later by the NSW Local Government and Shires Associations to prepare a manual on social assessment of housing for older persons and people with disabilities, and by the Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ) (with Gutteridge Haskins and Davey Pty Ltd) to prepare the Queensland Local Area Plan Manual. She has prepared a number of affordable and aged housing studies for Local Governments, social assessments of proposed aged housing developments and a large number of Housing Needs Assessments (either individually or jointly) for Queensland Councils, including those as part of new planning scheme preparation under State Planning Policy 1/07 – Housing and Residential Development. She has also been involved in assessing the impacts of resource development in relation to housing and housing affordability.

Community Engagement

Sharyn Briggs has a high level of experience and a long history in the design and conduct of community engagement. She has undertaken public participation programmes for a wide variety of often controversial projects. In particular, she designed and co-ordinated the conduct of the public participation programme for a bypass of Brisbane Central Business District (CBD) and Fortitude Valley; she directed the consultation programmes for the disposal of Defence lands at Randwick and Woolwich; and she was specialist advisor to a team undertaking the consultation for a new Brisbane Town Plan. She has also worked with many communities to develop social plans, strategies and action plans, including the Lane Cove Age-Friendly Strategy, the WAM Community, Sport and Recreation Plan and the Gladstone Social Infrastructure Strategic Plan. She has significant experience in facilitation, the conduct of seminars, workshops and meetings, and questionnaire design and analysis in social research. She has undertaken advanced training with the Conflict Resolution Network, and is a skilled facilitator, presenter and communicator.

Relevant Experience

Social Impact Assessment

Social Impact Evaluation, Upgrading of M1 Eight Mile Plains to Daisy Hill

Client: Veitch Lister Consulting for Queensland Transport and Main Roads

Socio-Economic Assessment, Tenterfield Heavy Vehicle Bypass

Client: Arcadis, for NSW Department of Roads and Maritime Services

Social Impact Assessment Technical Study Cairns Shipping Development Project

Client: Flanagan Consulting Group (for Ports North)

Social Impact Assessment Consultancy (confidential)

Client: Queensland Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services

Social Impact Advice

Client: NSW Office of Environmental Heritage

Peer Review, Social Impact Assessment, New Grafton Correctional Centre

Client: BBC Consulting Planners for NorthernPathways

Social Impact Assessment Youth Prevention and Recovery Care Centre, Cairns

Client: Queensland Health

Social and Economic Impact Assessment Scoping and Peer Review, Albion Park Rail By-Pass

Client: Social Impact Strategies Pty Ltd

Social Impact Assessment, Upgrading of the Great Western Highway, Katoomba to Mount Victoria

Client: NSW Department of Roads and Maritime Services

Social Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan, Proposed Gatton Correctional Precinct (joint)

Client: Queensland Department of Communities

Health and Social Impact Assessment Draft Policy (joint)

Client: Gold Coast City Council

Health and Social Impact Assessment Policy (joint)

Client: Brisbane City Council

Social Impact Assessment, Brisbane Urban Corridor

Client: Queensland Transport

Social Impact Assessment Policy (joint)

Client: Gold Coast City Council

Social Impact Assessment (joint) Aged Care Development Abbotsford

Client: Social Impact Strategies Pty Ltd

Social Impact Assessment Aged Care Facility Beachmere

Client: Palm Lake Works Pty Ltd

Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan, Gateway Arterial Widening and Bridge Duplication

Client: Connell Wagner

Social Impact Assessment of the City Valley Bypass (joint)

Client: Brisbane City Council

Review of Community Impact Assessment Policy (joint)

Client: Brisbane City Council

Social Assessment, Mooloolaba Integrated Land Use and Transport Study

Client: Gutteridge Haskins and Davey Pty Ltd for Maroochy Shire Council

Social Assessment, Mooloolaba Spit Futures Study

Client: Gutteridge Haskins and Davey Pty Ltd for Maroochy Shire Council

Social Assessment, Coolum Integrated Land Use and Transport Study

Client: Maroochy Shire Council

Review of the Commonwealth Environmental Impact Assessment Process for Social Impact Assessment (joint)

Client: Commonwealth Environmental Protection Agency

Guidelines for Social and Economic Impact Assessment (joint)

Client: Brisbane City Council

Social and Economic Impact Analysis, Club Med Byron Bay

Client: Byron Shire Council

Land Use Analysis and Social Impact Analysis for M5 Environmental Impact Statement

Client: Manidis Roberts Consultants

Social Impact Assessment for a Crossing of Trinity Inlet, Cairns

Client: Gutteridge Haskins and Davey Pty Ltd

Parklea Correctional Centre Social Assessment

Client: NSW Department of Corrective Services

Social Impact Assessment - Darling Mills Creek Flood Mitigation Strategy

Client: Manidis Roberts Consultants

Social Assessment - Rezoning Belmont

Client: APT Peddle Thorpe

Social and Economic Impact Assessment – Casino and Hotel Development, Noumea

Client: Architecture Oceania

Mt Penang Juvenile Justice Centre Social Assessment

Client: NSW Department of Corrective Services

South Windsor Correctional Centre – Environmental Assessment and Social Assessment

Client: NSW Department of Corrective Services

Preliminary Social Impact Assessment of proposed rezoning of the Sydney Wiremill Site, Chiswick

Client: APT Peddle Thorpe

Social Impact Assessment, South Brisbane Draft Development Control Plan

Client: Brisbane City Council

Social Impact Assessment of the Lithgow Prison

Client: NSW Department of Corrective Services

Social Impact Assessment, BHP Steel River, Newcastle

Client: Peddle Thorpe and Walker

Social Impact Assessment, Upgrading of the Great Western Highway, Leura to Katoomba

Client: Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING AND FUNDING

Implementation Guideline No 5 to the SEQ Regional Plan - Social Infrastructure Planning (joint)

Client: Office of Urban Management

Review of Implementation Guideline No 5 to the SEQ Regional Plan - Social Infrastructure Planning (joint)

Client: Department of Infrastructure and Planning

Lockyer Valley Social Infrastructure Planning Project (joint)

Client: Office of Urban Management

Gladstone Social Infrastructure Strategic Plan (joint)

Client: Department of Infrastructure and Planning, Gladstone Regional Council and Gladstone Economic and Industry Development Board

Townsville Community Facilities Infrastructure Planning Project (joint)

Client: Townsville City Council

Bundaberg Social Infrastructure/Community Facilities Study

Client: Bundaberg Regional Council

Social Infrastructure Planning Fitzgibbon UDA (joint)

Client: Urban Land Development Authority (Department of Infrastructure and Planning)

Redlands Social Infrastructure Plan (joint)

Client: Redlands Shire Council

Gympie Regional Council Social Infrastructure Assessment (joint)

Client: Gympie Regional Council

Fraser Coast Social Infrastructure Needs Assessment (joint)

Client: Fraser Coast Regional Council

Redlands Social Infrastructure Plan (joint)

Client: Redlands Shire Council

Burrum Heads/Toogoom Social Infrastructure Assessment

Client: Fraser Coast Regional Council

Woden, Athllon and Mawson (Woden Town Centre, Athllon Drive Corridor and Mawson Group Centre) Community Sport and Recreation Facilities Study (joint)

Client: Strategic City Planning and Design Branch of the Environment and Sustainable Development Directorate (ESDD), ACT Government

Planning Targets Consultancy

Client: Department of Families, Youth & Community Care

National Infrastructure Program - Core Data Requirements Study

Client: Commonwealth Department of Housing and Regional Development

Maryland Minmi Integrated Local Area Plan

Client: Newcastle City Council

Queensland Local Area Plan Manual

Client: Local Government Association of Queensland (joint)

Developer and Other Contributions for Social Infrastructure in Queensland

Client: Cairns City Council

Guidelines and Methodology for the Implementation of Developer Contributions for Social Infrastructure with a focus on Queensland

Client: Cairns City Council

Funding Local Social Infrastructure: Challenges for Local Government

Client: The Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing, Local Government and Community Services

National Infrastructure Program Workshop

Client: The Commonwealth Department of Housing and Regional Development

Infrastructure Programme Study

Client: Western Sub-Region Councils (SEQ)

Integrated Strategic Planning Project

Client: Cranbourne and Werribee Councils

Review of Section 94 Environmental Planning and Assessment (EPA) Act and Infrastructure Planning

Client: Urban Development Institute of Australia

Holroyd Section 94 Plan for Community Facilities

Client: Holroyd City Council

Ku-ring-gai Section 94 Plan for Residential Development

Client: Ku-ring-gai Council

Ku-ring-gai Section 94 Plan for SEPP 5 Development

Client: Ku-ring-gai Council

Auburn Section 94 Plan for Community Facilities

Client: Auburn Municipal Council

Drummoyne Council Section 94 Contributions Plan

Drummoyne Council

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Strategy for an Age-Friendly Lane Cove

Client: Lane Cove Council

Active Living Design Policy, Guidelines and Implementation Plan (joint)

Client: Clarence Valley Council

Port Stephens Ageing Strategy

Client: Port Stephens Council

Kawana Community Development Strategy

Client: Stockland Development

Community Diversity in TODs (joint)

Client: Department of Infrastructure and Planning

Investigation of the Potential Social Outcomes of Future Growth within the Chermside Centre Neighbourhood Plan Area (joint)

Client: Brisbane City Council

Fraser Coast Community Health and Wellbeing Study (joint)

Client: Fraser Coast Regional Council

Rockhampton Rural Lands Study (joint)

Client: Rockhampton Regional Council

Strategic Regional Land Use Planning Project

Client: Minerals Council of Australia

Caloundra LGMS Social Planning

Client: Caloundra City Council

Cooloolo Community Development Plan – Community Facilities and Services Strategy

Client: BBC Consulting Planners for Cooloolo Shire Council

Prioritisation Plan – Disability Access and Facilities Audit Council Properties

Client: Cooloolo Shire Council

Maroochy Community Facilities and Services Strategy

Client: Maroochy Shire Council

Local Area Physical Activity Strategy, Eagleby

Client: Gold Coast City Council, Queensland Health and Sport and Recreation Queensland

Concord Recreation and Social Plans

Client: Concord Council

Blue Mountains Community Plan

Client: Blue Mountains City Council

Mango Hill Social Planning

Client: Lend Lease Development

Recreation and Community Facilities Strategy for The Rocks, Millers Point and Phillip Park

Client: Sydney City Council

Social Plans for 4 Urban Release Areas

Client: Gosford City Council

Peninsula Social Plan

Client: Gosford City Council

Gosford City-wide Community Facilities Study

Client: Gosford City Council

Social Planning Position Statement

Client: Gosford City Council

Community Facility and Services Study, Tweed Shire

Client: Tweed Shire Council

Overseeing of Preparation of Social Plan

Client: Cairns City Council

Harrington Park Social Plan

Client: Camden City Council

Elderslie Open Space and Social Plan

Client: Camden City Council

Social Plan - New Farm/Teneriffe

Client: Brisbane City Council

North Ryde/Marsfield Social Plan

Client: Ryde City Council

Kogarah Social Plan

Client: Kogarah Council

Shoalhaven Community Plan

Client: Shoalhaven City Council

Auburn Social Plan

Client: Auburn Council

Palmerston Social Planning

Client: Palmerston City Council (NT)

Bourke Social Plan

Client: Bourke Shire Council

Ryde Social Plan

Client: Ryde City Council

HOUSING STUDIES

Housing Needs Assessment, Noosa Shire

Client: Noosa Shire Council

GLNG Integrated Housing Study (joint)

Client: Santos

Update of GLNG Integrated Housing Study (joint)

Client: Santos

Integration of Fly In-Fly Out (FIFO) Workforces Literature Review

Client: Private

Sunshine Coast Aged Housing Study (joint)

Client: Sunshine Coast Regional Council

Review and Update Sunshine Coast Aged Housing Study

Client: Sunshine Coast Regional Council

Planning Scheme Code for Aged Accommodation (joint)

Client: Gold Coast City Council

Social Need Assessment Sundale Garden Village Tewantin

Client: Sunshine Coast Regional Council

Needs Analysis Proposed Retirement Facility Expansion Coolum

Client: Covey Associates Pty Ltd

Needs Analysis Proposed Retirement Resort Burnside Sundale Garden Village

Client: Covey Associates Pty Ltd

Strategic Planning Data on Ageing in Queensland (joint)

Client: Private

Fraser Coast Housing Needs Assessment (joint)

Client: Fraser Coast Regional Council

Housing Needs Assessment Caloundra City Council

Client: Caloundra City Council

Housing Needs Assessment Caboolture Shire Council (joint)

Client: Caboolture Shire Council

Housing Needs Assessment Pine Rivers Shire Council (joint)

Client: Pine Rivers Shire Council

Housing Affordability and Choice in the Olympic Corridor

Client: Inner Metropolitan Regional Organisation of Councils

Workshop on Affordable Housing

Client: Queensland Shelter

National Local Government Housing Policy

Client: Australian Local Government Association

Concord Aged Housing Study

Client: Concord Council

Randwick Housing Affordability Study

Client: Randwick City Council

Bankstown Affordable Housing Policy Project – ‘Keeping the Battlers in Bankstown’

Client: Bankstown City Council

SEPP 5 Section 94 Aged Persons Housing Study

Client: Ku-ring-gai Council

Assessing Housing Developments for Older People or People with Disabilities. A Manual to Assist in the Assessment of Social Impact

Client: NSW Local Govt and Shires Associations and NSW Local Govt Community Services Association

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Gladstone Social Infrastructure Strategic Plan (joint)

Client: Department of Infrastructure and Planning, Gladstone Regional Council and Gladstone Economic and Industry Development Board

Fraser Coast Social Infrastructure Needs Assessment Study (joint)

Client: Fraser Coast Regional Council

Bundaberg Social Infrastructure/Community Facilities Study

Client: Bundaberg Regional Council

Woden, Athllon, Mawson (Woden Town Centre, Athllon Drive Corridor and Mawson Group Centre) Community, Sport and Recreation Facilities Study (joint)

Client: Environment and Sustainable Development Directorate (ESDD), ACT Government

Strategy for an Age-Friendly Lane Cove

Client: Lane Cove Council

Active Living Design Policy, Guidelines and Implementation Plan (joint)

Client: Clarence Valley Council

Housing and Social Infrastructure Workshop

Client: Port Macquarie Hastings Council

Gold Coast Information Sheets (joint)

Client: Gold Coast City Council

Public Consultation Programme, City Valley Bypass Impact Assessment Study

Client: Brisbane City Council

Public Consultation Programme, Mooloolaba Integrated Land Use and Transport Study

Client: Gutteridge Haskins and Davey Pty Ltd

Brisbane New Town Plan - Community Consultation Program

Client: Brisbane City Council

Design of Community Consultation Programme - Brisbane Freight Movement Study

Client: Queensland Department of Transport

Post Occupancy Survey of the Lithgow Prison

Client: NSW Department of Corrective Services

Community Consultation Programme, Toowong Business Centre Traffic Study

Client: Brisbane City Council

Strategic Advice on Consultation Process, Kaye Street Upgrading

Client: Connell Wagner Rankine & Hill

Eastern Corridor Planning Study - Public Participation Programme

Client: Queensland Department of Transport

Design and Implementation of Consultation Process - Improvements to South Pine Rd, Albany Creek

Client: Queensland Department of Transport

Public Consultation for a Crossing of Trinity Inlet, Cairns

Client: Gutteridge Haskins and Davey Pty Ltd

Public Consultation Programme for the Disposal of Defence Lands at Woolwich

Client: Department of Defence

Public Consultation Programme, Bundock Street Randwick rezoning.

Client: Department of Defence

Publications

Redevelop or rehabilitate? A preliminary examination of the strategies of urban renewal based on Australian renewal experience. Internal working report, Department of Urban and Regional Development, Canberra, 1976 (unpublished)

Colonies or Caravanserais? The Establishment of Immigrant Ethnic Groups in Urban Areas. Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers, (1), 1979 (Joint paper by A J Rose, P Matwijiw and S Briggs)

Habitats, Habitants, Habitations. Change in Inner Sydney's Balmain, 1960-76. Proceedings of the Conference of Australian Geographers, Newcastle, 1980 (Joint paper by A J Rose and S J Briggs)

Study into Developer and Other Contributions for Social Infrastructure. Prepared for the Office of Local Government, Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs, and Cairns City Council, AGPS, Canberra, 1990

The State of the Art of Developer Contributions in Australia. Paper prepared for the Biennial Congress of RAPI, LGPA and AACPS, Canberra, 26-30 April 1992 (unpublished)

The Application of Developer Contributions for Social Infrastructure. Prepared for the Office of Local Government, AGPS, Canberra, September 1992

Queensland Experience - Comparative Developments in Infrastructure Funding. Paper prepared for the Local Government Infrastructure Seminar, Canberra, May 1992 (unpublished)

The Application of Developer Contributions for Social Infrastructure. AGPS, Canberra, 1992

Where To Now? A Report on the Application of Developer Contributions for Social Infrastructure. Paper prepared for a workshop on "Funding Local Social Infrastructure: Challenges for Local Government", from work undertaken for Cairns City Council under the Local Government Development Programme, Office of Local Government, 23 September 1993 (unpublished)

Funding Local Social Infrastructure: Challenges for Local Government. Proceedings of a Workshop and Local Government case studies, prepared for the Office of Local Government, Department of Human Services and Health, AGPS, Canberra, October 1993

Strategic Local Government Approaches to Infrastructure. Publication prepared by the Office of Local Government, Department of Human Services and Health incorporating work prepared by S Briggs (1992), AGPS, Canberra, January 1994

Creating Affordable Housing through the Planning System in Queensland. Paper prepared for Queensland Shelter, February 1994 (unpublished)

Creating Affordable Housing through the Planning System in Queensland - An Overview. National Housing Action, Volume 9, No. 3, March 1993

Review of Growth and Development of Gosford LGA. Paper prepared for the Central Coast Geographical Society, February 1994 (unpublished)

Developer Contributions for Social Infrastructure: Panacea or Pipedream? Paper prepared for the 1994 Queensland Planners' Conference, 14-16 September, 1994, Yeppoon (Queensland) (unpublished)

Managing Tourism Development Conflicts. Joint paper by Tony Griffin and Sharyn Briggs, February 1994 (unpublished)

Indicative Planning Council (IPC) for the Housing Industry - Infrastructure Program.

Proceedings of the Stage 2 Workshop, a paper prepared for the IPC Secretariat, Department of Housing and Regional Development, May 1995 (unpublished)

Making Contribution Plans: Towards Best Practice. Paper prepared for Planning Research Centre, University of Sydney, Session 6, "To Charge or Not to Charge? Issues for Councils", 2 June, 1995 (unpublished)

Cairns Housing Crisis: Possible Roles for Cairns City Council. Paper prepared for the Cairns Housing Summit, 18 July 1995, Far North Queensland Family Resource Centre, by Ed Wensing and Sharyn Briggs (unpublished)

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Implementation Guideline No 5 - Social Infrastructure Planning. Office of Urban Management, Queensland, The State of Queensland, Brisbane, June 2007

Guide to Community Diversity. Paper prepared for Growth Management Queensland, published as part of the Transit Oriented Development Guide, The State of Queensland, Brisbane, October 2010. Available at

<http://www.dip.qld.gov.au/resources/guideline/tod/guide-to-community-diversity.pdf>

A Tale of One City - Age-Friendly or Unfriendly? Paper presented at the PIA Queensland State Conference, Gold Coast, 24-26 September 2014 (unpublished)

Strategy for an Age-Friendly Lane Cove: Community Summary. Prepared for Lane Cove Council, Lane Cove Council, Lane Cove, 2014

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APPENDIX B. CONSULTATION MEETING NOTES

Stakeholder Attendees	Notes
<p>CCC</p> <p>Attendees:</p> <p>David Ellwood Danielle Russell</p> <p><i>CCC members:</i> Russell Stewart – Independent Chair Peter Webb James Stieger Geoff Hunter Rodney Dunlop Danielle Russell – CDM Smith Cameron Staines – Narrabri Shire Council Delegate Steve Bow – Narrabri Mine General Manager David Ellwood– Technical Services Superintendent Steve Farrar – Narrabri Mine Environmental Superintendent</p> <p>Date:</p> <p>5 December 2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCC previous meeting minutes discussed prior to Whitehaven presentation. • General concern over the mine's increased use of the rail for freight competing with a good year of wheat cropping. • This was seen to be an ARTC modelling issue. Generally agricultural freight is prioritised. • It was suggested to Whitehaven that the CCC should find and include new members for a new and more varied perspective. People further toward and including Boggabri preferred. • There is a concern that in the past, the initial information of mine proposals is 'never' accurate (the plans change and grow over time (past 10 years) and the general public feel they were initially misled as they are not informed of further changes/growth/impacts). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – This had led to a general suspicion of all projects proposed (companies trying to 'hide' real impacts). – Suggested a need to extend consultation via a 'town hall' style public meeting to hear the public opinion and inform them of the expansion plans and set realistic expectations. – Whitehaven expressed concerns with the open forum and likely 'hijacking' of this type of meeting by uninformed anti-mining activists and that the meeting would not allow for effective and targeted information sharing. – Whitehaven are very open to more consultation with interested members of the public (one on one or small groups). – There is a need to extend consultation, possibly via a roadshow? Invite locals that are outside the direct impact area (Narrabri). • Cumulative impacts in the area are the major concern for the CCC. • There is anxiety around the increasing number of crosses (memorials) on the side of the highway over the past 10 years. 'The roads are not made for this kind of traffic' (high speed heavy haulage /night time use/ tired drivers). Traffic volume is the main issue. • Whitehaven advises that traffic modelling is a part of the EIS process to come. • CCC would like a local to be on the Resources Committee for better representation. • General concern for land owners impacted by the expansion around appropriate compensation, ownership arrangements, loss of productive agricultural land (loss of income) and noise impacts. • Access: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased traffic during construction is a concern. – Whitehaven advises traffic is not expected to change or affect local traffic, however, will review and follow up. – CCC query the potential for bussing workers in from outer areas to reduce traffic (particularly at shift change and rail crossing times). – Whitehaven advises no plans for busses as it is unnecessary due to no increase in employee numbers. Traffic is a result of cumulative impact from all operations in area. • Land holders:

Stakeholder Attendees	Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Concern around land values – decreased land value of properties neighbouring the mine – property owners ‘can’t sell’. – Concern for land holders ‘in limbo’. – Whitehaven advises that property owners have unrealistic expectation of value and have not been able to purchase certain properties as a result. – Concerns over sterilisation of land used for offsets. Would prefer land rehabilitated for productive agricultural use. – Concern over previously mined land released by Whitehaven for lease for farming – the areas are not farmed sustainably and are ruined over a short period of time. This affects productivity of the area and neighbouring farms. – CCC suggest that there should be a requirement as part of the lease that the land should be managed in accordance with best practice standards, so that it is not ruined and neighbours aren’t affected. • Air quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not enough information (targeted for public understanding). Many neighbours have health concerns around dust impacts. – Suggest the need for permanent dust monitors for daily measurement – even in Boggabri (there is already a permanent one in Narrabri?). • Subsidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There are concerns around water quality and availability. • Economic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Concerns around mine closures (when or if that occurs due to changing coal prices and demand) as it would have a devastating impact on the area. The area is now reliant on the mining industry. – Happy with growth in the economy as a result of the mine to supplement the recent poor performance of the agricultural industry. – Suggest more formalised partnerships – High school, community groups etc. – Whitehaven have difficulty finding qualified staff (due to high turnover of staff as a result of rural location). Would prefer local employees.
<p>Narrabri Shire Council</p> <p>Attendees:</p> <p>Daniel Boyce (NSC) Tim Britten David Ellwood Danielle Russell</p> <p>Date:</p> <p>4 December 2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent experience on submission assessment of the Vickery Extension Project. • Whitehaven advised that three land holders’ properties likely to be acquired in future to assist with noise and air impact mitigation. • Undermining a concern – Whitehaven advised that rehabilitation process is generally to plough and seed resulting in limited topographical changes. Undermined land is also able to be built on. • Council is supportive of the positive economic contribution to the community. • Council raised concerns around rehabilitation, particularly in wake of recent Vickery Extension Project assessment. The post-mine Project area has been taken up with revegetation which has therefore resulted in a net loss for productive agricultural land. • Whitehaven advises that any land originally for agricultural production will be returned to such use. • Access impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Approved transport routes need to be adhered to and enforced to limit community impacts (including workers in private vehicles). – Whitehaven advises site access is from the highway so there will be no impact.

Stakeholder Attendees	Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Council to begin an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study in near future and advises ongoing community consultation and access for Aboriginal community. • Economic impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – It is important to rehabilitate the mined land to productive agricultural land. If there is an opportunity to improve the quality of the land, that would also be beneficial. – Compulsory land acquisition may undermine the social fabric of the community by reducing local land ownership. – Ideally mining land should be leased from land holders. – Whitehaven is already beginning to release previously mined land back to graziers. • Community impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cumulative community impacts are the main concern as many new projects are beginning (inland rail, other gas and mining projects etc). This needs to be addressed in the EIS. • Air impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Need real-time monitoring at best practice standards and published data. – This would reduce public anxiety by providing public information. – The information should be direct from Whitehaven, not just filtered through community groups (like CCC) to ensure the message is correct and everyone is reached. • Biodiversity impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There is a concern around sterilisation of agricultural land as offsets are often locked up in perpetuity and not in productive uses. • Water impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Groundwater drawdown is a concern. • Positive impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Council is aware of the positive investment however, it needs to be advertised more for better community perception. • Council to send Vickery Extension Project submission notes and comments on this consultation within the week.
<p>Gomeroi Narrabri Aboriginal Corporation</p> <p>Attendees:</p> <p>Alira Tufui (GNAC) Bob Sutherland Tim Britten David Ellwood Danielle Russell</p> <p>Date:</p> <p>4 December 2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wider Aboriginal group is generally unaware of the process, detail and location of the mine. As a result, there is a perceived negative impact. This perception is exacerbated from surrounding mining activities (fracking, gas, open cut). • Drilling or impacting creeks and groundwater is a key impact due to the community's connection to the land and water. • Disturbance to land is a cultural issue, particularly vegetation clearing and alteration to natural topography. • Rehabilitation of land is a key consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Currently Whitehaven does not rehabilitate land in an appropriate timeframe. The Aboriginal community would prefer a better balance – each section of clearing should be balanced by the same amount of rehabilitation (e.g. per month). – Current legislated rehabilitation considered inadequate. – There are enterprise development opportunities for the Aboriginal community from the cleared vegetation (to be used as a resource, not simply as mulch).

Stakeholder Attendees	Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regulators need to amend regulations to allow this in conditions. – More information on the rehabilitation process and future plans to be provided from Whitehaven. – There is an opportunity for traineeships in rehabilitation for members of the Aboriginal community. This would give future capacity within the Aboriginal community to control this side of operations. • A core fundamental element is the community's connection with country. As a result, the key issues for the community are generally around air quality, water, land, heritage and the environment. • There is a general negative perception of mining from the Aboriginal community. Groups produce propaganda and drones etc. to try to prove poor actions of the mine (e.g. water contamination in the river etc.). • There is also perceived negative impacts on health (black lung, cancer, etc.). • There is a clear lack of accurate, targeted information, given in a timely manner. This allows poor first impressions and misinformation. • Visual impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There is a perception there may be mining in surrounding mountains (which is an important part of country and dreaming/ historic stories). This creates anxiety and tension on the community around the future of the landscape. • Access impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Issues include mining trucks blocking roads, road trains etc. Traffic increases. • Heritage impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Site monitoring does not consider the holistic view of the land and country that the community has. Cultural heritage is not just 'stones and bones', it is the entire landscape and the history of each place and its use. Animals and trees are important in different locations. • Economic impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enterprise for the Aboriginal community is very important. – Targeted education and employment programs needed – with a guaranteed job at the end. – It is important to get the Aboriginal community to integrate with the wider community and into jobs. • Community impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lack of services. – Retailers and businesses bringing employees from outside the community and issue. – There is an opportunity for an Aboriginal child care facility to slowly introduce the concept before integration into existing facilities. Also, an opportunity for mine worker's child care facility. – There is pressure on housing affordability (Narrabri is on a flood plain, reducing ability to expand and develop more housing) due to limited stock, increased prices and low income. There may be three generations living in one house. • Health impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The new hospital does not have capacity for large incidents that may result from the mine expansion.

Stakeholder Attendees	Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There are concerns over current plans to use a helicopter to transport to other health facilities. Prefer this investment to go into local health facilities instead. – Many young people recently have had cancer diagnoses and there are community concerns this may be due to environmental factors. – The hospital needs investment in more staff (facilities are not the issue). • Air impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There has been propaganda spread in the community against Whitehaven and Santos. – Early education is needed (not just website) to negate this. Information needs to be targeted toward the community in terms they understand. – There is an opportunity to hold community open days to lift the community presence and educate the community on the mining process and plans (bus tour). – Opportunity to hold an Innovation and Mining Expo (like the one held in Gunnedah). • Biodiversity Impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Natural food resources need to be a part of the site assessment and balance this with governance compliance requirements. A recording system would be adequate and could be shared with the Aboriginal community, so they could replant vegetation at a similar location. This may be conducted as part of a pre-licensing inspection? • Water impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There is a perception that the mine is polluting the river. – Water is of extreme importance to the Aboriginal community (connection to water). – Better communication is needed. • Positive impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There are many and Whitehaven's investment in the community is excellent, however, they are not advertising the fact. The community is generally unaware of the programs and investment outcomes. – Education activities are important. – Employ more local people and update the skills of the community so they have the opportunity for employment. – More formal partnerships with Whitehaven and the community (High School, TAFE, WAHC). E.g. four cadetships for 2020, or job placements. Give the community time to upskill to take up opportunities that will come from the expansion project. – The high school is also keen to have programs for students to open a pathway to employment in Whitehaven to remain in the community. E.g. subject requirements in Year 8, placements in Years 11-12 (a program like that in Hunter Valley High School). – "Small steps would make a huge change". – Whitehaven has a 'Aboriginal Trust' set up receiving monthly payments for community investment. Board members to decide on investment (includes community members). The trust has recently funded the High School Aboriginal centre and outdoor area (refer to photographs).

Stakeholder Attendees	Notes
<p>NLALC</p> <p>Attendees:</p> <p>Lynn Trindall Chief Executive Officer, Narrabri Local Aboriginal Land Council</p> <p>WHC Tim Britten Steve Farrar</p> <p>Date:</p> <p>31 January 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lynn stated that she would not comment on issues she had not seen or did not have good knowledge of. • Impact of proposed cultural heritage reform will be significant for NCOPL and Whitehaven (i.e. local involvement may potentially be limited). • Inquired if female toilet amenities on site were acceptable. • Inquired if existing Reconciliation Action Plans (RAPs) would remain in place given a long standing, mutually beneficial relationship was in place. • Community impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There is a level of risk associated of who will be the Native Title Applicant (i.e. important to consult with land council, local (traditional owner) and non-local stakeholders). • Biodiversity impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Natural food resources need to be a part of the site assessment and balance this with governance compliance requirements. A recording system would be adequate and could be shared with the Aboriginal community, so they could re-plant vegetation at a similar location. • Economic impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enterprise for the Narrabri community is very important. – Employment and training of local people seen as a huge benefit. • Heritage impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Having trained representatives for inspections and archaeological salvage important. – Site monitoring does not consider the flora and fauna. Animals and trees are important in different locations. • Access impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Raised concern that the Turrawan Road turn off would be modified again. – Access to land raised as an issue. Acquisition process discussed. • Water impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There is a perception that the mine is polluting or taking water from the river. – Water is of extreme importance to the Aboriginal community (connection to water). – Lynn reinforced to us that her job is to protect cultural heritage and that she will work with all industries to achieve this. – Protecting the water under the ground is important. • No issues raised with regard to visual impacts, health impacts and air impacts.

APPENDIX C. SCOPING TOOL

Social impact assessment (SIA) scoping worksheet for:			Narrabri Underground Mine Stage 3 Extension Project				Date:		Mar-19		
Scoping results from EIS Worksheet						Is there a social impact?		What information will be required to assess the social impact?			
Social and environmental matters Click on a matter below for brief description, or refer to full glossary			Outline of impact (Auto fill from EIS worksheet)	Is a material effect on the matter expected? (Auto fill from EIS worksheet)	Is there community or other stakeholder concerns regarding the impact or activity? (Auto fill from EIS worksheet)	With regard to the matter expected to be impacted, will there be a social impact? Select this cell for brief description, or click link above for further detail		Are impacts on the matter expected to require a non-SIA specialist study? (Auto fill from EIS worksheet, then manually enter non-SIA report type)	Will the non-SIA specialist study address the social impact? Click on link above for further detail on potential classifications (Select from list)	Level of assessment for the social impact in the SIA Click on link above for further detail on potential classifications (Auto fills)	
						Yes/No (Select from list)	If yes, outline the social impact (Manual entry, if not already covered in column D) If no, outline why (Manual entry)				
What does the proposal mean for people?	AMENITY	Acoustic	Noise and vibration generating activities during construction, operation and decommissioning will be heard by nearby rural residents.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's way of life and surroundings.	Noise Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
		Visual	Visual changes associated with land use change from agriculture to mining activities, and a change in the vegetation coverage in the Project area will create visual impacts for nearby landholders.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's way of life and surroundings.	Visual Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
	ACCESS	Road and rail network	A minor increase in traffic is likely during Project construction. Competition for rail infrastructure / scheduled truck paths may increase with agricultural produce. Ongoing use of roads and rail will occur during operation as currently experienced.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's access to infrastructure, services and facilities, way of life and surroundings.	Road Transport Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
		Public infrastructure	Planned subsidence would occur during underground mining operations which may impact public infrastructure.	Yes	No	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's access to infrastructure, services and facilities, surroundings and way of life.	Subsidence Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
	BUILT ENVIRONMENT	Public infrastructure	Project lighting may contribute to impacts on the Siding Springs Astronomical Observatory.	Yes	No	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's access to infrastructure, services and facilities, surroundings and way of life.	Visual Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
		Public infrastructure	Road quality may be impacted due to minor increase during construction period and ongoing use throughout life of Project.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's access to infrastructure, services and facilities, surroundings and way of life.	Road Transport Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
		Other built assets	Planned subsidence would occur during underground mining operations potentially impacting built assets.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's personal and property rights, way of life and surroundings.	Subsidence Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
	HERITAGE	Natural	Planned subsidence and surface development would impact natural features including social and recreational use and/or value relating to Pilliga East State Forest.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's way of life and surroundings.	Subsidence Assessment Biodiversity Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
		Cultural	Planned subsidence and surface development would potentially impact cultural heritage places or objects.	Yes	No	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's community, way of life and surroundings.	Subsidence Assessment Historic Heritage Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
		Aboriginal cultural	Planned subsidence and surface development would potentially impact Aboriginal heritage places, objects and connection with Country.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's culture, community, way of life and surroundings.	Subsidence Assessment Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
		Built	Planned subsidence and surface development would potentially impact historic built structures.	Yes	No	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's way of life and surroundings.	Subsidence Assessment Historic Heritage Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
	COMMUNITY	Health	Potential for property owners (affected and adjacent) to experience stress and anxiety in relation to uncertainty about the Project's timing, and/or perceived or actual impacts.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's health and well being.	Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Assessment Noise Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
		Safety	Potential for safety and perceived safety to be impacted resulting from any construction workforce.	Yes	No	Yes	Potential social impacts related to safety and perception of safety due to additional temporary workers.	No	No	Comprehensive SIA	
		Services and facilities	Potential for community infrastructure impacts, such as health, emergency, child care, and recreational services and facilities.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's way of life and access to infrastructure, services and facilities.	No	No	Comprehensive SIA	
		Cohesion, capital and resilience	Potential to change population levels and stability in the Narrabri and Gunnedah LGAs.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's access to infrastructure, services and facilities, community and way of life.	No	No	Comprehensive SIA	
		Cohesion, capital and resilience	Differences of opinion about the Project, land use change and changes to environmental values may affect community harmony.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's community, way of life, and fears and aspirations.	No	No	Comprehensive SIA	
		Cohesion, capital and resilience	Community concern that mining diminishes the agricultural character of the region, as well as the value of affected land and/or adjacent land (even after rehabilitation).	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's community and way of life.	No	No	Comprehensive SIA	
		Cohesion, capital and resilience	Whitehaven and NCOPL's community investments would contribute to community cohesion, capital and resilience.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's community, way of life and surroundings.	No	No	Comprehensive SIA	
		Housing	Short-term low-level demands for temporary accommodation or rental housing are possible during construction/mine development. Housing impacts during operation would likely remain as currently experienced, however may be cumulative impacts on housing markets.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's community and way of life.	No	No	Comprehensive SIA	
		Indigenous Wellbeing	Indigenous employment training programs and employment opportunities/loss would affect wellbeing of Indigenous community.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's way of life and personal and property rights.	No	No	Comprehensive SIA	
	ECONOMIC	Natural resource use	Reduction in agricultural and forestry land uses during the Project life.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's way of life.	Economic Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
		Livelihood	Acquisition of agricultural properties or temporary use of agricultural land for surface infrastructure via landholder agreement, impacting farming families.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's way of life.	Economic Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
		Livelihood	Continuity of direct and indirect employment in the Narrabri and Gunnedah LGAs.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's way of life.	Economic Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	

Social impact assessment (SIA) scoping worksheet for:			Narrabri Underground Mine Stage 3 Extension Project				Date:		Mar-19		
Scoping results from EIS Worksheet						Is there a social impact?		What information will be required to assess the social impact?			
Social and environmental matters Click on a matter below for brief description, or refer to full glossary			Outline of impact (Auto fill from EIS worksheet)	Is a material effect on the matter expected? (Auto fill from EIS worksheet)	Is there community or other stakeholder concerns regarding the impact or activity? (Auto fill from EIS worksheet)	With regard to the matter expected to be impacted, will there be a social impact? Select this cell for brief description, or click link above for further detail		Are impacts on the matter expected to require a non-SIA specialist study? (Auto fill from EIS worksheet, then manually enter non-SIA report type)	Will the non-SIA specialist study address the social impact? Click on link above for further detail on potential classifications (Select from list)	Level of assessment for the social impact in the SIA Click on link above for further detail on potential classifications (Auto fills)	
						Yes/No (Select from list)	If yes, outline the social impact (Manual entry, if not already covered in column D) If no, outline why (Manual entry)				
	ECONOMIC (cont.)	Livelihood	Mine closure (in the long term at around 2045) to reduce direct and indirect employment in the Narrabri and Gunnedah LGAs.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's way of life.	Economic Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
		Opportunity cost	Reduction in agricultural and forestry land uses during the Project life.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's way of life.	Economic Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
What does the proposal mean for the natural environment?	AIR	Particulate matter	Particulate matter emissions (principally from the Project's coal handling operations) may impact surrounding receivers.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's surroundings.	Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
		Atmospheric emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) would contribute to Australia's total emissions, however the Project's contribution will be minor compared to Australian and global emissions.	Yes	No	Yes	Potential social impacts on people's way of life, surroundings and fears and aspirations related to global climate change.	Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
	BIODIVERSITY	Native vegetation	Additional vegetation clearance would be required for surface infrastructure impacting native vegetation on the site and broader ecosystems.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's surroundings.	Biodiversity Assessments	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
		Native fauna	Additional vegetation clearance would be required for surface infrastructure impacting native fauna on the site and broader ecosystems.	Yes	No	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's surroundings.	Biodiversity Assessments	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
	LAND	Stability and/or structure	Planned subsidence and surface development would potentially impact land stability and/or structure and impact long-term agricultural viability.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's surroundings.	Subsidence Assessment Soils/Agricultural Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
		Soil chemistry	Planned subsidence and surface development would potentially impact land stability and/or structure and impact long-term agricultural viability.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's surroundings.	Subsidence Assessment Soils/Agricultural Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
		Capability	Planned subsidence and surface development would potentially impact land stability and/or structure and impact long-term agricultural viability.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's surroundings.	Subsidence Assessment Soils/Agricultural Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
		Topography	Planned subsidence would potentially impact land topography of value to Aboriginal people and community.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's surroundings.	Subsidence Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
	WATER	Water quality	Planned subsidence and surface development would potentially impact water quality and long-term agricultural viability.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's surroundings.	Surface Water Assessment Groundwater Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
		Water availability	Project dewatering and water demand would potentially impact water availability and long-term agricultural viability.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's surroundings.	Surface Water Assessment Groundwater Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	
		Hydrological flows	Planned subsidence and surface development would potentially impact hydrological flows.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potential social impacts related to people's surroundings.	Surface Water Assessment	Yes - in part	Standard SIA	