



HYDRO

Note that minutes are paraphrased to an extent and may not exactly match actual statements.

Project	Hydro Kurri Kurri site redevelopment project	From	Janita Klein
Subject	Community Reference Group	Tel	02 4979 9933
Venue/Date/Time	Thursday 17 March 2015 Hydro offices, Kurri Kurri 6.00pm – 7.30pm	Job No	21/23175
Copies to	All committee members		
Attendees	Clr Arch Humphery – Maitland City Council Mr Rod Doherty – President Kurri Kurri Business Chamber Mrs Kerry Hallett – Hunter BEC Mr Colin Maybury – Kurri Kurri Landcare Group Mr Brad Wood – Community representative Mr Toby Thomas – Community representative Mr Alan Gray – Community representative Mr Andrew Walker – Hydro Kurri Kurri Mr Ian Shillington – Manager Urban Growth, Maitland City Council Mr Alan Gray – Community representative Ms Debra Ford – Community representative Clr Morgan Campbell – Cessnock City Council Mr Kerry McNaughton – Environmental Officer, Hydro Kurri Kurri Ms Natalie Drage – Cessnock City Council (delegate for Ian Turnbull) Mr Michael Ulph – CRG Chair, GHD Ms Janita Klein – CRG minutes, GHD Mr Shannon Sullivan – ESS Australia Mr Shaun Taylor – Environ		
Apologies	Mr Richard Brown – Managing Director, Hydro Kurri Kurri Mr Bill Metcalfe – Community representative Mr Ian Turnbull – Manager Natural Environment Planning, Cessnock City Council		
Observers	Mrs Marcia Maybury - Secretary of Kurri Kurri Landcare Group		

Michael Ulph (Chair)

*Welcome and Acknowledgement of Country
Introductions for technical specialists*



Meeting commenced at 6.00 pm

2. Meeting agenda

- Welcome and meeting opening
- Apologies
- Adoption of minutes from the last meeting
- Project update
- Community engagement activities
- CRG questions and answers
- General business
- Next meeting / Meeting close

3. Welcome and meeting opening

Michael Ulph welcomes the committee and confirms apologies from Richard Brown, Bill Metcalfe and Ian Turnbull.

Welcome Natalie from Cessnock council as the delegate for Ian Turnbull.



Notes	Action
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Last meetings minutes

Michael Ulph: There were no action items in the last minutes.

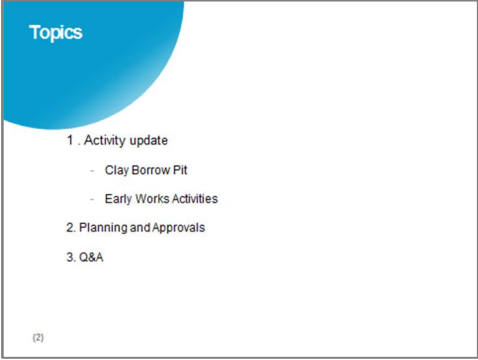
Minutes moved as a true and correct record by Clr Arch Humphery and seconded by Rod Doherty.

Thankyou Arch and Rod.

Colin Maybury: Why are Marcia's handwritten notes not included. Tell me now why it's not on the minutes.

Marcia Maybury: Should have printed these minutes as not everybody has access to the website.

Michael Ulph: You're referring to the November minutes. I added the handwritten piece to the final meeting minutes and they are on the website. I have an email from Frank the IT Manager in Norway confirming that is the case.



Activity update

Andrew Walker: In the last month we have started the clay borrow pit remediation. This is an area to the west of the site where clay was taken when they capped the cathode pile in 1993. It was used for storage of refractory materials. There has also been some early work and activities mainly asbestos removal in line one. We will give you an update on the planning approvals, and then questions and answers.

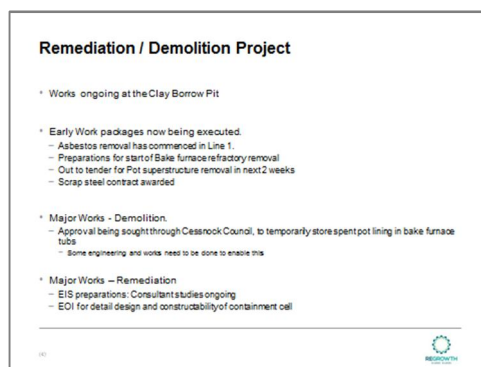
As I said, there are remediation works going on in the clay borrow pit at the moment, and we're about three weeks in. Asbestos removal started in line one, and we have also started preparing the bake furnace area for removal of refractories. We are going to use that as an area for storage for spent potlining coming out of the potlines. The ten sheds on site are pretty much full.

We are about to go out to tender for removal of the superstructures and busbars, they will be out in about two weeks. We also awarded the contract for scrap steel removal. Major works demolition will go through a similar process and then remediation. The EIS and EOI. The EIS is the Environmental Impact Statement, the EOI is the Expression Of Interest which we've just gone out to, for the containment cell detailed design and constructability.

Here are some photos of the clay borrow pit area. This was taken from line three north alumina silo. The area has to be remediated. It is this cleared area out here. It was actually originally a hobby farm back in the 50's and 60's. It wasn't cleared by Alcan as it was an already cleared site.

We have had to upgrade the culvert to take heavy vehicles, articulated dump trucks. We have widened it to make it safe.

This pile here is a pile of ENM



(Excavated Natural Material); it came from Abigroup from the freeway construction. We are just keeping that here as we will probably need it in the future.

We have started clearing and removing the refractory in this area here and are working our way to the North East. We have got sediment and erosion controls in place.

That's a photograph taken from the very Western part of the clay borrow pit looking South East. That's been excavated back to the natural clays. We found an old well. We think it was a well or a septic tank. It was a big concrete lined tank full of domestic rubbish. We fenced it off to make it safe, we don't want kids falling down it but we had to dig all that out. It was full of rubbish, we think from the hobby farm when it was demolished.

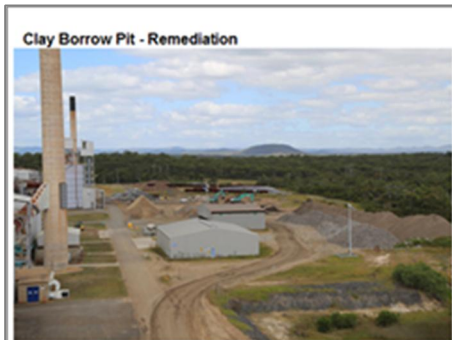
This is a view of the stockpiling area. From the west side of potline 3. The trucks are bringing the material back and we have a stockpile, you can't quite see it, it's behind that shed. We are screening it and separating plus 75 mm and minus 75 mm. Plus 75 is refractory pile which is growing here and this is the minus 75mm fines which are mainly soil.

The pile here which is actually the clay that was removed from the anode baking furnace project we think in 2004.

This shows the stock piles again. Using the moxies - articulated dump trucks to transport material. This is the refractory pile here growing.

Michael Ulph: Is everyone across what refractory is?

Andrew Walker: They are the bricks from the anode baking furnace. Those bricks get heated to about 1150 – 1200 degrees Celsius so they're mainly full of carbon, a little bit of fluoride and sodium and a little bit of sulphur which comes from the



packing coke and the anodes.

That one just shows the excavator on top of the stockpile feeding the screen.

That's the screen. The screen is actually operated remotely by the driver of the excavator that just tracks it south, keeps loading it. There's another machine, a loader that's used to transport the refractory fines to the various stockpiles.

Moving onto other early works, we have started asbestos removal in potline 1. We have nearly finished removing a couple of cable trays. It's a big job; there is over 3 km of asbestos cable trays. One, two, three. That's the sections that we have finished, that can be cleared.

Michael Ulph: Sorry Andrew. So those areas that you have got circled in red. What are they?

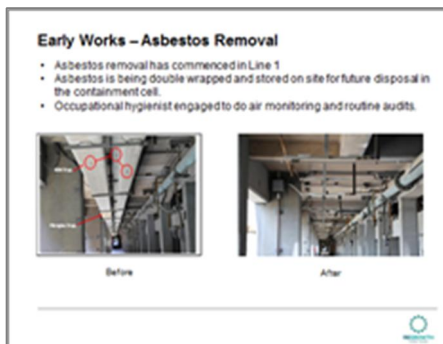
Andrew Walker: They are bonded asbestos, they are cable trays. There are a lot of cables running along the pot line.

Michael Ulph: So is the whole tray itself made of asbestos?

Andrew Walker: Yes the whole tray is made of asbestos. The cables were used for the pot control system so they're taking data from the pot and sending data back to the pot controller and vice versa. They are

like a telephone cable, signal cable. They are in a rubber sheath cable in an asbestos cable tray.

This shows the guys doing the work. Initially they wrap the cable tray in plastic, then they add another sheet of plastic – it's quite thick plastic - they wrap them again. So everything is being



double wrapped, which is standard procedure under the code of practice from WorkCover. Then it is all taped up and identified as ACM (asbestos containing material) and given a pack number. We hand write on here where it came from, what section of the pot line, the pot numbers etc. In this way everything is traced.

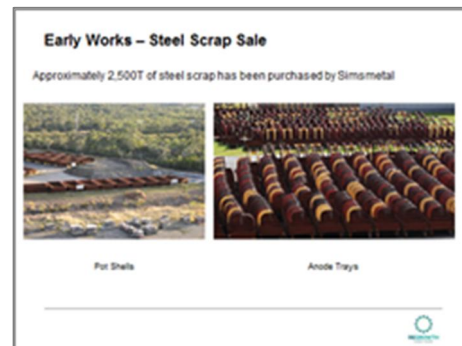
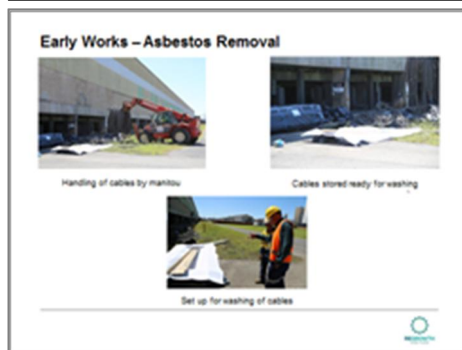
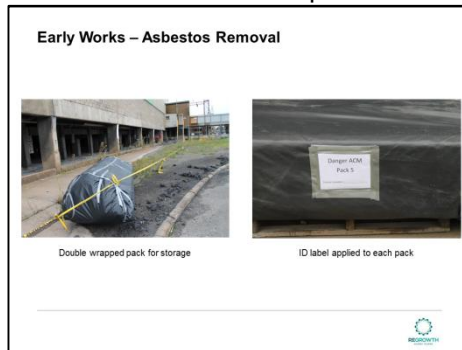
We also have miles and miles of cable. What we are doing with the

cable: if there are any asbestos fibres present - which is unlikely because it's bonded - it's not considered friable. We have got a set-up here for washing cables: we fill this up with water and then drag the cables through before we put them into the bin then this cloth here traps any asbestos fibres. This cloth itself gets wrapped up, double wrapped in plastic. Then once it is in the bin, we do swab tests of all the cable to make sure it's okay. We have to get a clearance of all cable to make sure there's no asbestos before it leaves site.

The other thing we are doing is selling any scrap steel. This is to get some real estate back as we are starting to fill up with materials. We have pot shells which weigh 26 tonnes each; they are going down to Sims Metal at Kooragang island. They will be travelling at night and are escorted as a wide load. We have about 600 anode trays to go as well.

Michael Ulph: How long are those Andrew?

Andrew Walker: The pot shells are 10.5m long, 5m wide and 2m high; about the size of a backyard swimming pool. You can't tilt them on their side like a swimming pool, they have to sit flat because they weigh 26 tonnes each. We have been separating the anode rod using a local firm, Kurri Fabs and Services. It is going to take forty six (46) weeks to do this. There are nearly 11,000 anode



rods to be separated. Sims Metal will be taking the first shipment of cast steel yokes; there are about 3500 yokes to go at the moment.

We also have some other scrap steel. This includes the steel stub bar stock that was used to replace and repair the anode rods, all the collector bars used in the pot linings, these are the conductors which join to the cathode blocks.

Baking Furnace Preparation

Moving on to the Anode Bake Furnace area. Our intention is to use the anode baking furnace, which was all rebuilt in 2004 with a brand new concrete tub, to store the Spent Potlining. We need to remove it from the 360 pots in the three pot lines. We have no space for that in the ten SPL sheds.

We have had some engineering work done, a structural assessment on the furnace, and we have got to build some ramps on the eastern end of the furnace. We are just checking the floors and have found that we have to do some strengthening to the steel work. We have to put some props in and fill this void with crushed refractory. We are going to make these ramps out of crushed refractory bricks before

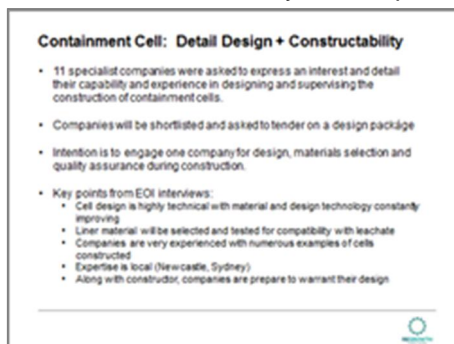


we can take the Spent Potlining down in the trucks. Trucks will reverse down the ramps and tip down the far end. At the end of each day they will push it up with a loader. We estimate we will completely fill those two tubs with Spent Potlining material. We put the first cut in one tub and the second cut in the other tub. That way we maintain segregation as we have been doing with our ten sheds. Then later on it goes in the cell and is segregated as well. There's also some other modifications we have got to do. We have got to put colour bond trimdeck sheeting along the side of the furnace to close it in. There's an opening here and we don't want any water getting in or rain. That all has to be closed in; the doors all have to be closed in. Any leaks in the roof need to be fixed to just make it completely water tight.

Containment Cell: Detailed Design and constructability

The other thing we have been working on is we went out for an expression of interest on the detailed design and constructability for the containment cell, which we are going to build on the west side of line 3 in the clay borrow pit area.

We went to 11 specialist companies, and they came back and presented what their capabilities are. From that process we will shortlist to about five or six companies for the tender. The intention is to go to one company for detailed design, materials selection and quality assurance during construction.



Some of the key points from the meetings that we had were that the cell design is highly technical. Material design technology is constantly improving; the liner materials need to be selected for their compatibility with the leachate. There are different materials you can use and different additives added to the plastics, different resins and other additives to make them more compatible with our leachate. We intend to do that work to test the compatibility. They are very experienced and there are numerous examples of cells already constructed. Their expertise is local - Newcastle, Central Coast and Sydney.

They are prepared to offer us a guarantee: so along with the construction company that will actually be building the cell they are prepared to warrant the design.

Toby Thomas: When you are talking about leachate I take it that you design it so there is no leachate.

Andrew Walker: That's right yes, that is our intention that there will be no leachate, but to make sure we need to use the right materials. We are pumping leachate out of the cap waste stockpile at the moment at about 1 litre per hour I think it is. We can use that leachate, take that leachate and test it against the materials to make sure we get the best performance.

Shaun Taylor: The key thing is I guess is the contingency. So it's allowing for the worst case and making sure that the liners manage that worst case.

Rezoning – Planning

Andrew Walker: Moving onto the rezoning planning side of the project. The final consultant studies still remaining are traffic, social and economic impact. We are aiming for the rezoning proposal to be submitted to Cessnock Council at the end of this month. Biodiversity assessments on specific species are still being finalised, but no unexpected findings to date.

Consultation with Cessnock Council and OEH [Office of Environment and Heritage] has been ongoing and will now commence the bio-certification process.

Rezoning - Planning

- Finalising consultant studies (remaining: traffic, social and economic impact)
- Aiming for Planning proposal (rezoning) to be submitted to council in March.
- Biodiversity assessments (species specific) are still being finalised
 - No unexpected findings to date
 - Consultation with Cessnock Council and OEH will follow to commence Bio-certification process.

Do you have any questions on that? We have Shannon here who knows a lot more about that than I do.

Michael Ulph: Before we step into that I'll just ask if there are any questions around the room about Andrew's presentation so far. He has been through several different subjects. Anything jump out? Col?

Col Maybury: Have you applied yet for planning authority, the planning authority for the submission?

Andrew Walker: We are going through the process now. We are working on the EIS – Environmental Impact Statement and that will be submitted to the Department of Planning and Environment late May / early June. One of the things we want to do is get these designers to review the design early in the



process.

Col Maybury: It seems to be, from an outsider's point of view that it's already a fait accompli, this is the way you are going to do it.

Shaun Taylor: I guess the thing is Col, with the impact assessment process; you need to have an adequate level of detail of what the project is going to be so you can assess the impacts. We have gone to a concept design level for the containment cell. The next stage now is going to that detailed design which will again further inform the impact assessment but also allow us going forward to identify other activities and further investigations we need to do as a result.

Col Maybury: Certainly it just appears that way to me.

Andrew Walker: It is about a 12 to 18 month process to do the detailed design so we do need to start now.

Shannon Sullivan: I think also on that point, there needs to be a point in time at which Hydro defines the project. You can't just simply go to the Department and say this is overall our idea: we have got a number of potential strategies and go to the department and say what do you think we should do? What's the best way to approach? The Department's requirement is that at some point you define your project and then you prepare the EIS work and then you submit that to the Department for their assessment and consideration. Hydro have gone through the process to this point in time, and have engaged with the Department of Planning and NSW EPA at a number of stages. Hydro have given a broad definition of the project through the Preliminary Environmental Assessment report and the Department of Planning has responded with their requirements for the application moving forward.

At some point in the process. Hydro needs to clearly define and articulate what the preferred strategy is and then move that forward and submit that application to the department for determination.

Shaun Taylor: I guess Michael; the environmental assessment requirements are on the website - is that right?

Michael Ulph: Yes.

Shaun Taylor: If you have a look at those, you will see what Department of Planning and the Environment is requiring of the EIS. It does require a high level of detail to be provided on the project that we are wanting to get approved as Shannon is saying, you can't be too fuzzy or vague about the project. You have to be quite detailed in what you are proposing so a) You can assess the impacts but also b) identify the management measures that are required through the whole process.

Michael Ulph: Yes and all of those government stakeholders will be invited to put in other things they think need to be considered and so on. There will be a lot of opportunity there for the EPA, the Department of Planning, the Councils or any other stakeholders, basically anyone who has an interest to submit. As you would expect.

Col Maybury: Thank you, just remember I see myself as a devil's advocate



who is saying that for 40 years the smelter has dumped rubbish all over the area in every possible hole there is.

Rod Doherty: That is untrue.

Col Maybury: Now they are saying we are squeaky clean, we are going to go ahead with this way of treating it and that sort of thing. Have the Department of Health come into this?

Shaun Taylor: Yes they have. Department of Health have been a part of a few stages. Where we made a submission for the environmental assessment requirements [SEARS], the Department of Health were one of the parties that the request went to. Their input fed into those environmental assessment requirements.

Beyond that we have also been addressing their specific requests including a human health risk assessment, which will form part of the EIS and I need to arrange a meeting with local representative of Hunter New England Health District to discuss that submission and make sure what we are doing is addressing their concerns and requests. They have been involved as have numerous other agencies. So again, their requirements, health's requirements and submission to the assessment requirements will be on the website as well.

Michael Ulph: So the SEAR's are available through that link to the Department of Planning. That's the assessment requirements: there's a long list of and that's available there and we discussed that a couple of months ago.

Toby Thomas: You mentioned you'd be segregating the materials as you put them into the containment cell. Are you going to try and sort Mount Alcan out or just put it in whole?

Andrew Walker: We can't because it's just totally mixed waste from the first twenty years of operation and we don't have a treatment process to be able to separate out the materials there, so it's going to go in basically as is. It will be in an engineered design cell with a double lining underneath, where at the moment there's no lining underneath it at all.

Toby Thomas: Why would you worry about segregating the new materials that may be easier segregated?

Andrew Walker: Well we want to keep the SPL on the western side of the cell furthest away from any potential ground water. Even though it is double lined, we don't want to have any risks and also the asbestos; there is an argument it should be buried deep down in the cell, away from the surface. That's part of detailed design, the optimum placement of all those materials.

Toby Thomas: So where do you put Mt Alcan? On the top?

Andrew Walker: It will probably be in the middle. It's actually the bulk of the cell. Its 190 thousand tonnes out of 350. It's more than 50 percent.



Community Engagement Activities

Michael Ulph: Thanks Toby. Alright, well about community engagement activities - we have another slide that talks about a couple of different things. .

Last month Richard unveiled the project branding ReGrowth Kurri Kurri. What we are looking to do is start a series of advertisements in the local papers. The first one is basically explaining what the new brand is, that is up on the screen, this one here which describes why we are looking to rebrand.

Basically we are not looking for this site to be the old smelter site, it needs to be something but we have explained that previously so I won't go on with that.



Community Engagement Activities

- "What do you think?" advertisements will commence in local papers from next week
 - > Starting with branding transition
- 1st Community "Drop-in" sessions to be held onsite mid-April
 - > Proposed for 23rd April to align with the next CRG meeting

CREATING PROSPEROUS FUTURES

PLEASE LET US KNOW
Call the community engagement line 1800 966 500
Email communityengagement@hydro.com.au

The first ad will be this type of ad, and then we will move into the new brand and asking all the questions of the community: So what do you think about rezoning areas of land for residential use, what do you think about Hydro's plan to rezone land for industrial and business development, what do you think about their remediation plans, what do you think about the conservation of 300 ha of land and so on. What do you think about the commemoration of smelter history for Kurri, how do you think the history should be remembered. Those sorts of questions, we will put into the community through these advertisements, and all with the 1800 number, email address and website to further engage with the community. That's one of the next steps.

We recently wrote letters to neighbours around the site; tenants, and private landholders, a couple of businesses and the CRG were included in that letter. It basically explained a little bit of a project update. What we will be doing is we will be starting a series of community drop in sessions where we invite the community to either come here or we go to another venue and invite people to come along and have a look at what we are doing, what we are planning.

So the first one is probably going to be the 23 April, which is basically a soft launch. It's just for the local community, local neighbours: we will invite them along to look at information we have got, and give us feedback on what we have got, ask lots of questions and basically advise us on the things we haven't thought of yet, information that's missing and so we can improve it before we hold a larger or more open community drop in session.

For the first one we will also invite you along - the CRG - you can talk to people who come along, you might be able to help explain things as you know more about this site and these plans than anyone on the planet. You are the most informed group of people in the region on this project. We are likely to have a sausage sizzle, maybe show a video, if we have a video



ready, some factsheets and posters and that sort of thing.

That's the next thing. That's pretty much it for community update.

We have started moving forward to design those next set of ads and we are working on the video and when they are finished we will present them to you. If you don't see them before then you will see them on the 23rd of April hopefully. That is when we are proposing for the next CRG meeting to be an informal meeting about that time.

CRG questions and answers

Michael Ulph: Alright. That brings us on to Q & A's from the CRG. Have you had any interactions with other people in the community who are interested in what is going on or other things?

Debra Ford: Last weekend I was up at the Denman Hotel and a gentleman from Thiess actually came up to me wanting to know who he can talk to in relation to buying the site. As in after the development has happened. They want to be able to develop the land into the residential blocks of land and so forth.



They want to be able to develop the land into the residential blocks of land and so forth.

Rod Doherty: Who was that, Thiess?

Debra Ford: I've got his card in the car.

Andrew Walker: Richard would be the best person to contact.

Debra Ford: That's what I thought, I can always just give you his details and you can forward that onto him.

Michael Ulph: Absolutely, sure.

Debra Ford: He was asking me lots of information, and I said you are better off to talk to these guys moreso than anything about it. They will give you as much information as they can about it.

Michael Ulph: Great, thanks Debra.

Arch Humphrey: Has there been an environmental assessment of the environmental land. The land that obviously is very positive thing for the site in terms of threatened species, as far as what's there as far as to say, there is that area.

Michael Ulph: Yes indeed, Shannon spoke about that a few months ago; also Shaun has been across it too.

Shannon Sullivan: In a nutshell, we spoke about it at the end of last year in terms of the presentations but I would say up to this point, and I understand things in the CRG are confidential, but up until this point I think Ecological Australia have probably done around about [figure] dollars' worth of survey work, field work. That's on the ground doing ecosystem assessment, species impact assessment, and they have done quadrat plot analysis. There has been whole range of requirements from the Office of Environment and



Heritage. They have also put out fauna surveys stuff: traps, cameras, a whole range of things.

They have completed the full range of environmental assessment work in terms of biodiversity assessment, both flora and fauna. Out of that they have compiled a comprehensive inventory of species, both flora and fauna, looking at both the criteria's of presence or what they refer to as assumed presence.

As an example two of the EEC communities on the site, one being the Lower Hunter Spotted Gum and the Kurri Kurri Sand Swamp Woodlands are known foraging or potential foraging species for koalas. There is one reported koala sighting within 10 kilometres or so of the Hydro site. There has been no recording koala present within the site. However, under the legislated requirements you "assume presence" because there is habitat here available. It's either going through the process of what they have actually found through their species work or with fauna species, you assume presence based on the ecosystem type and then you have to have mitigation measures and other procedures and respond to that in terms of the proposed footprint and then the biodiversity offset area.

Michael Ulph: A very detailed 'yes'. Thankyou Shannon.

Rod Doherty: I ask when they are doing their biodiversity study do they identify how many pigs, how many wild dogs are out there?

Others: And the deer?

Shannon Sullivan: I think they picked up some foxes, a few other things. Obviously they are focused on native biodiversity and generally they will make more commentary on introduces species or those sorts of things. Fortunately, from what I understand and probably Kerry can talk a little bit about this as well, a lot of the intact vegetation is maintained in a very high state and as such there has been little intrusion from introduced species and the like. Obviously there is some fauna species that get in and forage and that sort of thing, but in general you do not have those invasive flora species and other things that may impact upon the quality of the habitat or may trigger further dilution of the native veg qualities that the site has, due to foraging and other things. I think overall it's in a very good state; obviously there are some fringe areas where you get grazing. From the area's that are clearly identified as being native vegetation they are in very good condition.

Andrew Walker: As well as the work done by Ecological Australia, Environ have done an Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the whole site as well.

Shaun Taylor: Yes, I guess as Shannon's saying, the focus on the ecological significance of that bushland area. I guess we have also had a look at it from the contamination perspective of the whole site, both on smelter operations and other historical activities. Historical dumping by local residents and others.

I think a lot people are quite surprised by how small an area of this 2000 ha is actually contaminated. For an industrial site, it's a very small part of it [that] would exceed levels set by the agencies. There's areas in the buffer zone, due to historical activities that need remediation, and we have already started that. We have talked about Residential Parcel 1 in the past then there is small discrete areas in the smelter itself again that will need some remediation to allow it to be redeveloped for employment lands. So I think given the fact it's a relatively young industrial site, you compare that to the likes of BHP and Pasminco which were 100 years ago when they started: that's why they have



got issues. Contamination is a relatively minor issue for this site.

Shannon Sullivan: I think one point I will also make, just in relation to what was raised. They haven't simply focused on that, they have looked at the biodiversity, flora and fauna, within the Gillieston Heights area, right through the back of Cliftleigh, right along Swamp Creek, looked at Wentworth Swamps. They look at the habitat here, the value of this habitat as a wetlands system. They have looked right through onto Hart Road and disturbed areas around Hart Road and the Expressway, those sorts of things.

It hasn't just been looking at the massive big north west corner as a great conservation outcome; they have really gone through and assessed what that impact is and where the value is as around Swamp Creek and the connectivity right through that area.

It's been pretty comprehensive That's why when you look at the actual zoning plan that resulted from it, you get that conservation area up here but then you also get that connectivity right through the site near swamp creek.

Michael Ulph: Any other questions? Anything arisen from discussions with community?

Brad Wood: Yes, John Tallock was saying to me his dad got a letter the other day saying they were going to sub divide up there. Is that true?

Michael Ulph: John Tallock anyone?

Kerry McNaughton: That's McCloud Road that's referring to. That's part of the road proposed residential as well so yeah eventually they may occur. It's a fine line from part of the general plans from Wongarra right through to Bowditch Avenue, right through to McCloud. Dawes Avenue was initially included as industrial but there are constraints now in regards to the one in one hundred year flooding and so forth because there is very little of that area that we can use, and it's landlocked now too. Certainly McCloud Road will be potential residential at a later date.

Shannon Sullivan: Probably one thing I will say as quick extension on that. Obviously Hydro own a large portion of the land along McCloud. There are other landholders along there that currently sit on rural RU2 land. They might have sites varying from a few thousand square meters up to a few hectares. Generally in terms of a strategic sense council will not do piecemeal rezoning, or they won't leave certain areas fragmented when they look at a broader rezoning strategy. So when we look forward, we are moving forward in terms of the proposed rezoning and looking at that precinct in what we call the southern residential precinct along McCloud. There will be other land owners that are private land owners that aren't part of the Hydro land holding that may be included in that rezoning. Hydro will put forward a proposal to rezone their landholdings but there may be a few houses or a few other private landowners that it doesn't make sense having them sitting on an RU2, like a rural zoned block of land in the middle of the rest of the land which is zoned residential. So it may be more than likely will be a number of landowners that aren't part of proposal, but they could have their land rezoned from rural land to residential land because the broader strategic plan for that area is to have it zoned as residential.

Brad Wood: What about the chance for the landowners to buy out the rest of the land that's there? That might be next door, take out other blocks.

Shannon Sullivan: Probably again, that would be a commercial type issue that can be taken up with Richard and with Hydro directly.



Michael Ulph: Natalie, given your role at Cessnock City Council, do you have anything you would like to add to that? I'm happy for you to say no if that's the case.

Natalie Drage: I'm happy to say no.

Michael Ulph: That's fair. Alright anything else?

General business

Michael Ulph: Moving right along. So the next thing is general business. Any other business around the table? Otherwise we will move onto discussing the dates for the next meeting.

Next Meeting

Michael Ulph: The date we are proposing for the next meeting is the 23rd April.

Rod Doherty: Is that the open day?

Michael Ulph: Yes. The same date as the open day. It would in fact be an invitation for you to come along to the drop in session. It wouldn't be formal meeting as such. You can certainly use that time to raise any issues or questions that you have with the project team that would be present at the time because I imagine most of us would be in attendance. We would be looking to hold it over a 3 hour period so people can come and go as they please.

A standard drop in session you try and have something that starts before five o'clock, so if people have to get away they might be working and want to come in when work pay for them to come. It might be relevant for them to do that. Or they may not be able to get to the event until after five or after six. So we are likely to go from four to seven or something like that.

Yet to be confirmed, but we will let you know.

You can come along; have a look at the materials as well and also anything relevant to any CRG related issues you would like to bring up. Questions or suggestions or so on. Anything on that? There's not a groundswell of people that can't make it on that day?

Rod Doherty: Where will the session be? The personal training centre or?

Michael Ulph: Yes

OK great well thank you very much everybody for your attendance. It is now 6:43 pm.

We will be writing to you between now and the next meeting. Thank you.

The next meeting will be on **Thursday April 23 2015**

Janita Klein

GHD – Stakeholder Engagement and Social Sustainability