Department of Planning and Environment



Our ref: DOC22/355365-9 Your ref: PP-2021-917

Mr William Oxley

Manager, Central Coast and Hunter Region Planning and Land Use Strategy William.oxley@dpie.nsw.gov.au

Dear William

Darkinjung Planning Proposal – Lake Munmorah (PP-2021-917)

I refer to the briefing document prepared for the Hunter Central Coast Regional Planning Panel (ref: PP-2021-917 (PP_2015_WYONG_002_01) relating to the Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) – Lake Munmorah Planning Proposal and provided to the Biodiversity Conservation Division (BCD) on 1 September 2022.

BCD has reviewed the briefing document and provides the following comments which supersede comments made in our previous advice relating to the planning proposal (DOC22/355365-8). BCD understands that following determination of the planning proposal, a biodiversity certification will be sought over the proposed development site under Part 8 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. BCD's previous comments relating to biodiversity certification remain current.

BCD's previous Planning Proposal Recommendations (from DOC22/355365-8)

1. BCD recommends that the development footprint in the planning proposal is made the same as the development footprint in the Biodiversity Assessment Report.

BCD notes that the August 2022 version of the planning proposal shows the same footprint as the March 2022 biodiversity assessment report and is therefore satisfied that this issue has been addressed.

2. BCD is satisfied that the planning proposal's inconsistency with Ministerial Direction 3.1 has been justified.

BCD's view on this issue remains unchanged.

3. BCD recommends that the width of the regional corridor is made consistent at 300 metres and a mechanism for providing in-perpetuity conservation of the corridor is identified and committed to in the planning proposal.

BCD understands that in part of the regional biodiversity corridor, the planning proposal would result in a small section of the corridor having a width of less than 300 metres, with the narrowest point being 288 metres wide. BCD considers that the intended purpose of the corridor can be achieved under this scenario and therefore accepts the current footprint of the planning proposal.

4. BCD recommends that all impacts, direct or indirect, are avoided in the wet heath and swamp vegetation.

BCD notes that conservation zones have been expanded to cover most riparian, wet heath and swamp vegetation within the planning proposal. BCD is satisfied with this outcome.

If you require any further information regarding this matter, please contact Steven Crick, Senior Team Leader Planning, Hunter Central Coast Branch, on 4927 3248 or via email at huntercentralcoast@environment.nsw.gov.au

Yours sincerely

Sarah Balmanno

A/Director Hunter Central Coast Branch Biodiversity and Conservation Division

4 October 2022



Jose Sevilla Senior Planning Officer Dept of Planning & Environment 320 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

Email: Jose.Sevilla@planning.nsw.gov.au

16 May 2022

Dear Jose,

Subject: Darkinjung Lake Munmorah Planning Proposal

Thank you for the opportunity to provide advice on the above matter. This is a response from the NSW Department of Regional NSW – Mining, Exploration & Geoscience (MEG) – Geological Survey of NSW (GSNSW).

MEG-GSNSW notes that the Planning Proposal comprises Part Lot 642 DP1027231 Lake Munmorah and Lot 100 DP1044282. Lot 644 DP1027231 (west of Kanangra Drive) is no longer included in the proposal. Further we understand the proposal applies to the area outlined in red on *Figure 1 Land Application Map* of the Development Control Plan dated 10 March 2021. Section 1.2 of the DCP refers to the "land shown edged heavy black," which we have assumed is an error.

MEG supports the current Darkinjung Lake Munmorah Planning Proposal and have no concerns to raise regarding resource sterilisation.

Queries regarding the above information should be directed to the MEG-GSNSW Land Use team at landuse.minerals@regional.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely,

Steven Palmer

Manager, Land Use

Geological Survey of NSW - Mining, Exploration & Geoscience

Our ref: RDOC22/76247

Your ref: PP_2015_WYONG_002_01



Our ref: DOC22/426974-1

Jose Sevilla Jr Senior Planning Officer Planning and Land Use Strategy Department of Planning and Environment

By email: jose.sevilla@planning.nsw.gov.au

Lake Munmorah Planning Proposal, PP-2021-917

Dear Jose

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment on the Darkinjung LALC Draft Planning Proposal for Lot 642 DP 1027231, Lake Munmorah and Lot 100 DP 1044282, Crangan Bay (PP-2021-917) at 405 Pacific Highway, Lake Munmorah. I note that the proposal is:

- To allow for a mix of low and medium density housing as well as some public recreation space and
- This land is owned by the Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council
- The proposal is currently being considered by the Hunter and Central Coast Regional Planning Panel.

An Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report (ACHAR) prepared by Heritage Now (dated 24 August 2020) has been prepared in accordance with the Interim Darkinjung Development Delivery Plan and provided with the referral. We have been referred the redacted public version of this report. However, the Aboriginal community consultation process appears to show support from the Registered Aboriginal Parties for the report recommendations.

A limitation of the ACHAR is that generally low ground surface visibility was encountered that can reduce opportunities to identify Aboriginal objects. No archaeological test excavation has been conducted, or is recommended, which is a reliable way of addressing low ground surface visibility in areas of potential archaeological deposit.

Two areas of Aboriginal cultural significance have been identified and are included in the proposed E2 zone, Environmental Conservation. The precise locations of the sites (45-7-0405 and 45-7-0406) is sensitive and has not been reported in the Heritage Now (2020) report or on AHIMS. This information is held by Darkinjung LALC. We therefore recommend that Darkinjung LALC is closely involved in finalising the Planning Proposal to ensure that the sites are within the finalised E2 zone.

The associated Development Control Plan (DCP) shows the proposed E2 zone as 'active recreation open space' (Figure 2). It is important that the Aboriginal cultural heritage sites in this zone are protected from harm, including any harm as a result of managing this land as an open space recreation area. We recommend that the DCP could be strengthened by including explicit Aboriginal cultural heritage protections. This would be consistent with the recommendations of the Heritage Now (2020) report.

Consideration also needs to be given to protecting the Aboriginal cultural heritage values in the conservation zone from impacts associated with a possible increase in visitation as a result of the proposed residential development. We suggest that Council may wish to require future developers to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the conservation area, and any subsequent approvals needed, before that land is transferred to Council.

We also note that the ACHAR (Heritage Now 2020) does not reference the current planning proposal layouts. An updated ACHAR may be needed to ensure consistency in these reports.

Should this Planning Proposal be approved and development works proceed then any future AHIP applications need to meet the requirements set out in our guidelines https://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/assets/Uploads/files/Guide-to-Investigating-Assessing-and-Reporting-on-Aboriginal-Cultural-Heritage-in-New-South-Wales.pdf.

If you have any questions about the above advice please contact me on 02 4224 4177 or via email at rose.osullivan@environment.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Rose O'Sullivan

Senior Assessments Officer Heritage NSW

9 June 2022



30 June 2022 CONFIDENTIAL

Michael Cassel Secretary NSW Department of Planning and Environment Locked Bag 5022 Parramatta NSW 2124

Attn: Jose Sevilla, jose.sevilla@planning.nsw.gov.au

Dear Mr. Sevilla,

RE: SINSW SUBMISSION - LAKE MUNMORAH AND CRANGAN BAY REZONING

School Infrastructure NSW (SINSW), as part of Department of Education (the Department), welcomes the Department of Planning and Environment's (DPE) invitation to provide comments on the rezoning of land at Lake Munmorah and Crangan Bay (PP-2021-917).

SINSW understands that the proposal is the first part of a larger planned rezoning of the subject land, owned by the Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council (DLALC) and that the proposal will give effect to the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Aboriginal Land) 2019* and the Interim Darkinjung Development Delivery Plan (IDDDP). SINSW notes that the Stage 1 proposal is projected to result in a minimum 470 new residential dwellings within the subject area.

SINSW has reviewed the available information and finds that when combined with wider growth projections for the area, it is likely that additional educational infrastructure will be required to support the proposal. SINSW has provided detailed commentary within Attachment A below. The scale of growth within the study area needs to be carefully considered by SINSW and as a result, SINSW requests that a working group to be established with DPE and Council to ensure that infrastructure provision in the area aligns with growth through to 2041.

Previous advice provided by the former Department of Education and Communities in 2015 forms part of the proposal package. This advice outlined the service need requirements stemming from the original rezoning proposal. The current advice constitutes the Department's updated position on this rezoning.

Should you require further information about this submission, please contact the SINSW Senior Strategic Planning Unit on Strategicplanning@det.nsw.edu.au.

Yours Sincerely,

Paul Towers

Executive Director - Infrastructure Planning

School Infrastructure NSW (SINSW)
Level 8, 259 George Street GPO Box 33, Sydney, NSW 2001
schoolinfrastructure@det.nsw.edu.au education.nsw.gov.au



ATTACHMENT A - SINSW SUBMISSION - PP-2021-917

Demand for Educational Facilities

The documentation available on the Planning Portal identifies that the Stage 1 proposal will deliver a portion of the 2,744 additional dwellings projected for the Greater Lake Munmorah area. The Stage 1 proposal is located within the intake areas of Lake Munmorah Public School (PS) and Lake Munmorah High School. The Greater Lake Munmorah development area is also in proximity to Mannering Park PS, Gwandalan PS, Budgewoi PS, Northlakes PS and Blue Haven PS.

While the possible need for new school sites in this area will be subject to future population and housing forecasts issued by DPE within the NSW Common Planning Assumptions, SINSW can advise that the growth stemming from the Stage 1 proposal can likely be absorbed by the surrounding schools. SINSW may also employ a combination of asset improvement and non-asset solutions to combat this growth in the existing schools. This may include:

- Intake area catchment boundary changes
- Provision of additional teaching spaces on existing school sites; and
- Upgrades to existing schools

However, in regards to the Greater Lake Munmorah Area, the proposed growth indicates that there will be a requirement for additional school infrastructure. This is consistent with the 2015 advice noted above.

As a result of the above, SINSW requests ongoing consultation with DPE and Council as detailed planning progresses for the Greater Lake Munmorah area, as the timing and actual growth rates of this development will determine when and where a school site should be delivered. This will ensure that public schools are supporting community needs and continue to be appropriately resourced to respond to changes to its student population.

Additional Information

At the time of writing, detailed dwelling information for the proposal was not available. For DPE's reference, to effectively plan for schools SINSW require the following information (at a minimum):

- The number of dwellings proposed for an area or precinct.
- Proposed dwelling typologies (low/medium/high density) including the number of proposed bedrooms for high density dwellings; and
- Planned staging/timing for each precinct per year.

As a result, SINSW has attached a comprehensive list of inputs that SINSW require from proponents in order to calculate school service demand (Attachment B).



Active Transport and Access

SINSW is supportive of the intention to enhance east-west connectivity within the Stage I area, via a proposed active transport corridor between Carters Road and the proposed residential area. However, SINSW request that this be extended west across Carters Road for travel to the existing public primary and secondary schools. SINSW also request that the intersection of this path and Carters Road be signalised to improve crossing opportunities for students travelling to and from the new residential areas.

Further, SINSW note that a Transport Assessment was not provided on the Planning Portal. As a result, SINSW requests that the proposal be supported by a robust Transport Impact Assessment, which addresses the proposals impact on the surrounding functional and active transport networks.

In addition, SINSW requests that transport planning for the area be guided by the NSW Governments Movement and Place Framework (MAPF) and its Built Environment Performance Indicators. These indicators are based on qualities that contribute to a well-designed built environment and should be used by proponents in the formulation of transport concepts.

The MAPF's core 'Amenity and Use' and 'Primary Schools' indicators are of particular importance to SINSW, as these encourage urban designers to consider the impact on adjacent places/uses, as well as emphasising movement that supports place. The 'Primary Schools' indicator provides two specific metrics to judge the effect of infrastructure on the accessibility of public schools in an area; these being walkability and public transport access. These metrics require designers to assess whether proposed infrastructure facilitates access to primary school facilities (or public transport connections to schools) or whether it exacerbates gaps in the network.

Effective transport planning which addresses the above indicators would include measures that promote safety, access and pedestrian prioritisation, including:

- Provision of active and public transport infrastructure
- Physical separation between pedestrians, cyclists and heavy vehicles
- Access for all ages and abilities such as ambulant disabilities and prams
- Kerb outstands and refuges crossings (particularly around schools).
- Pedestrian legs on all approaches to intersections.
- Weather-protected bus departure zones
- For local roads: lower vehicle speeds to 15 km/h in High Pedestrian Activity Areas or 40 km/h within School Zones.

The primary school-focused MAPF amenity indicator can be accessed via the link below:

https://www.movementandplace.nsw.gov.au/place-and-network/built-environment-indicators/primary-schools

Transport for NSW



10 June 2022

File No: NTH22/00285/02

Department of Planning and Environment 4 Parramatta Square 12 Darcy Street Parramatta NSW 2150

Attention: Jose Sevilla

PACIFIC HIGHWAY (A43): PLANNING PROPOSAL-2021-917, AGENCY CONSULTATION – DARKINJUNG DRAFT PLANNING PROPOSAL, LOT: 642, DP: 1027231 AND LOT: 100 DP: 1044282, CRANGAN BAY

I refer to your email dated 25 May 2022 requesting updated advice in accordance with the Gateway determination having regard to Ministerial Direction 5.1 of the planning proposal (p.17) and review of the supporting Traffic Impact Assessment and previous advice from TfNSW dated April 2019.

TfNSW key interests are the safety and efficiency of the transport network, the needs of our customers and the integration of land use and transport in accordance with Future Transport Strategy 2056.

Pacific Highway (A43) is a classified State road and Chain Valley Bay Road is a local road. Council is the roads authority for both roads and all other public roads in the area, in accordance with Section 7 of the *Roads Act 1993*.

TfNSW Response

With regards to the Traffic Impact Assessment by Intersect Traffic dated April 2018 for the Planning Proposal (PP). Over a period of time, TfNSW has assessed several Planning Proposals for the purpose of land rezoning and residential lot releases which require connection to the Pacific Highway via Chain Valley Bay Road. The proposed developments collectively trigger an upgrade of the intersection to incorporate traffic signals.

Accordingly, traffic impacts of the subject PP and the other developments have been considered in developing the design options for the initial intersection upgrade required to be constructed prior to land release.

As there is not a State Infrastructure Contribution Plan in the area to apportion cost of the upgrade to developers, nor other available government funding at this time, the project is required to be developer lead and funded. The group of developers has initiated a design process with Northrop for the intersection upgrade. TfNSW has gained permission from the developers to further develop the design options and a project manager has been assigned to oversee this process using funding granted by DPE.

If there is no government funding available when the intersection is ready to be constructed and the works are required to be 100% developer funded through a State Voluntary Planning

Agreement, TfNSW has offered to construct the intersection on behalf of the developers. TfNSW will continue to champion for co-contribution between developers and government, however there are no guarantees at this time.

The design options are being progressed and once firmed up, the strategic design, costing and associated information will be made available to the developers for comment.

With regards to other areas of the DPE request, the previous advice from TfNSW is in reference to traffic generation, impacts of the development and funding, this has been addressed by the progression of the intersection design to mitigate development impacts as outlined in this response.

With specific reference to the points provided in Ministerial Direction 5.1 of the Planning Proposal, additionally, TfNSW notes that to further encourage sustainable transport, private vehicle mode share should be reduced by implementing a range of actions such as car-pooling, and implementing active transport bike path cycleways and pedestrian walkways, that are safe and easily accessible, and active transport infrastructure and facilities (which would include safe, convenient and secure bicycle parking).

Should you require further information please contact Tim Chapman, Development Services Case Officer, on 1300 207 783 or 0412274356 or by emailing development.north@transport.nsw.gov.au.

Yours faithfully

Marg Johnston

ohustan

Team Leader Development Services North Region | Community & Place Regional & Outer Metropolitan



26 May 2022

Jose Sevilla Senior Planner Department of Planning and Environment 12 Darcy St Parramatta NSW 2150

Dear Jose,

Submission regarding Lake Munmorah/Crangan Bay Rezoning of land at Pacific Highway & Kanangra Drive -PP-2021-917

Thank you for the opportunity to make a submission in regard to the proposed rezoning by the Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council at Lake Munmorah/Crangan Bay, 405-415 and 425 Pacific Highway Lake Munmorah, and 2 Kanangra Drive.

Council has reviewed the Planning Proposal and supporting studies. A copy of Council's submission is attached. Council generally supports the intent of the planning proposal and has offered constructive comments for consideration, including alternative ways of accommodating a range of housing types and information to assist with any bio-certification process. Council looks forward to working with the Department of Planning and Environment and Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council to achieve a suitable development outcome over the subject lands.

If you require any further details or wish to discuss any of the matters raised above, please feel free to contact the undersigned on 0427 021 846 or David.Milliken@centralcoast.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely,



Unit Manager, Strategic Planning





Central Coast Council submission DLALC lands at 405-415, 425 Pacific Highway Lake Munmorah, 2 Kanangra Bay Lake Munmorah and Crangan Bay

General comments

The proposal seeks to rezone the land from C3 Environmental Management and C2 Environmental Conservation to:

- R1 General Residential (28.2ha);
- R3 Medium Density (4.1ha);
- C2 Environmental Conservation (21.3ha); and
- RE1 Public Recreation (1.5ha).

The subject site sits in the northern-most part of the Central Coast LGA and is surrounded by environmental conservation areas and low-density residential developments.

The North Wyong Shire Structure Plan shows the site as being 'strategically located, constrained sites', and is further identified in the Great Lake Munmorah Structure Plan Central Coast Regional Plan 2036, Central Coast Interim LSPS, Interim Darkinjung Development Delivery Plan and the draft Central Coast Regional Plan 2041. It is acknowledged that the site has been identified as having the potential for future low density residential development.

There are also some inconsistencies between the supporting documentation and the Planning Proposal for example page 19 of the Structure Plan Report indicates the residential component across the entire site is R2 Low Density Residential, however the Planning Proposal shows an area of R3 Medium Density Residential. The Planning Proposal should reflect the findings in the supporting analysis/detailed documents.

There would seem to be little justification to apply an R3 Medium Density zone to the site given the fringe location of the site and limited public transport which is available, aside from a general idea of providing a range of housing typologies. It would be normal town planning practice to apply R3 Medium Density zones around existing town centres, local examples include Toukley and The Entrance. These locations areas are generally more suitable to support higher residential densities as they have the supporting infrastructure e.g. public transport, local parks and commercial/retail services to meet the needs of higher density residential populations.

It is considered that rezoning the site to R2 Low Density Residential zone would deliver a housing outcome which would be more suitable to the northern most portion of the LGA. This may be able to be combined with an additional local provision clause to permit some alternative/medium density housing, which might not otherwise be provided in the R2 Low Density Zone to achieve a mix of housing types appropriate to an outer fringe residential location. Utilising existing State legislative pathways for varied housing provision would also deliver an outcome consistent with economic self determination for Aboriginal people's and aligning with future strategic planning for the areas as identified in the Greater Lake Munmorah Structure Plan, interim LSPS, Central Coast Regional Plan 2036 and draft Central Coast Regional Plan 2041.

Additionally, the proposal and structure plan provide no clear indication of movement patterns through the site, how the proposal links to surrounding sites or interfaces with adjoining land. The structure plan also shows green links running along the Pacific Highway and through the proposed residential area however these are not reflected on the zoning map.

Draft Development Control Plan

The draft Development Control Plan requires further work and does not address a number of issues of relevance to the future development of the site.

There should be a clear link between what the stated Objectives of a DCP are and the Controls Proposed (if there is an Objective then there should be a corresponding provision relating to the Objective, for example there is an objective relating to mix of housing types but no related development control.

Central Coast Council submission DLALC lands at 405-415, 425 Pacific Highway Lake Munmorah, 2 Kanangra Bay Lake Munmorah and Crangan Bay

Section 1.2 Character Statement is presented more as a statement of what exists or is proposed but does nothing to indicate what the proposed character of the new urban land release area will be.

The DCP should be expanded to provide more clarity regarding what is proposed and cover issues such as:

- Character what is the vision/desired future character for the proposal.
- Transport network Principles such as Design roads to compliment the environment, supporting sustainability, active transport how links to landuse, pedestrian and cycle network, accessibility, public transport.
- Water Management Objectives and Outcomes.
- Conservation Environment, Riparian Corridors mechanisms for protection.
- Heritage Conservation mechanisms for protection and conservation of heritage items and sites of Aboriginal Significance, respecting the cultural landscape, embedding local history and character in new communities, visual impact assessments.
- Open Space character, linkages, proposed facilities etc.
- Housing housing diversity, building typology for different lot sizes.
- Neighbourhood plans indicative lot and street layouts.

Clarification is sought as to whether this is a chapter to be included in the Central Coast DCP or is it a State DCP. The format and style of the draft DCP is inconsistent with existing chapters in the Central Coast DCP.

Traffic and Transport

The Central Coast LGA currently has the highest fatalities for a LGA in NSW & is second highest in serious injuries. The Planning Proposal identifies a number of varying road layouts for the subject development. With the limited information presented, it is clear each proposal highlights many deficiencies that will contribute to increased crash risks.

Council must be involved in the assessment, development & approvals of the road, intersection & path networks, particularly due to the increased likelihood of vulnerable road users (pedestrians & cyclists) due to the proximity of the large school precinct. Although the road network may geometrically comply to accepted guidelines, these guidelines do not specifically address increased crash risk or guarantee safe systems if the road, paths & intersections designs comply to the guides.

One major principal of Safe Systems is that it is a shared responsibility with all involved (planning, development, approvals & management) of the network being responsible. This highlights that Council as the ultimate network owner needs input into the planning, design, etc otherwise it isn't a shared responsibility to the necessary levels.

Water and Sewer servicing

Sewer

The design report adopts an old Public Work loading factor which is different to Council adopted loading factor of 0.0067. This will need to be updated in the report as this will effluence the detail pump station design.

The proposed connection to Council Mannering Park STP will be acceptable. However, further detail investigation will be required for the suitability of the treatment plant inlet work in the development assessment stage. Additional inlet connection may require at the developer's cost.

Central Coast Council submission DLALC lands at 405-415, 425 Pacific Highway Lake Munmorah, 2 Kanangra Bay Lake Munmorah and Crangan Bay

Water

Council existing trunk water main is along Pacific Hwy. If a new intersection is proposed with Pacific Hwy, replacement of the water trunk main may be required subject to the detail design of the intersection.

Local contributions

The Northern Districts Development Contributions Plan 2013 has not considered the impact of this Planning Proposal and other future developments identified in the Greater Lake Munmorah Structure Plan on local infrastructure. This plan is in the process of being reviewed and the revised Plan will be placed on exhibition within the next 6-12 months. The existing plan does not factor infrastructure upgrade requirements directly related to this proposal and will require a Local Planning Agreement.

Council requires further information on the land proposed to be zoned RE1 to be dedicated to Council, specifically the future uses and embellishment to be provided and vehicle access points to the RE1 site.

The submitted materials state that Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council (DLALC) has entered into negotiations with Central Coast Council for the provision of local infrastructure through a Planning Agreement. Discussions between Council and DLALC regarding a Planning Agreement have previously been entered into and a letter of offer to enter into a Planning Agreement has been received by Council. The letter of offer would need to be revised in line with the revised proposal and negotiations would need to commence regarding the drafting of the Planning Agreement. Planning Agreements dealing with local infrastructure matters such as the current Planning Proposal, are required to be publicly exhibited with the Planning Proposal. This Planning Agreement needs to be executed before this Planning Proposal is finalised to ensure that the development addresses community and infrastructure impacts.

Ecology

Future residential areas proposed to be rezoned should be biocertified. It is not clear whether and/or when the site will be biocertified. Council and the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Division would encourage applicants to have publicly exhibited such proposals prior to or concurrently with the Planning Proposal public exhibition period.

Council's ecologist has provided a number of technical points and comments on the Biodiversity Assessment Report (BDAR) and corridor assessment. These points are included in the attachment.

<u>ATTACHMENT - Detailed comments on ecological reports from Council's Ecologist</u>

Documents reviewed:

- Umwelt (10 June 2020) Reponses to Central Coast Council in Relation to the Lake Munmorah Biodiversity Corridor
- Umwelt (31 March 2022) Biodiversity Assessment Report (BDAR) Lake Munmorah

Lake Munmorah Planning Proposal

- 1. Darkinjung LALC propose to rezone 34.7 ha of heavily vegetated land for residential purposes at 405-415 Pacific Highway Lake Munmorah.
- 2. If Biodiversity Certification was conferred over this land, this would result in the removal of:
 - a. 24.9 ha of PCT 1636 Scribbly Gum Red Bloodwood *Angophora inpoina* heathy woodland on lowlands of the Central Coast,
 - b. 7.3 ha of PCT 1638 Smooth- barked Apple Red Bloodwood Brown Stringybark Hairpin Banksia heathy open forest of coastal lowlands and
 - c. 1.4 ha of PCT 1724 Broad- leaved paperbark Swamp Oak Saw Sedge swamp forest on coastal lowlands of the Central Coast and Lower North Coast, also known as Swamp Sclerophyll Forest listed as an Endangered Ecological Community under schedule 1 o the BC Act.
 - d. 30.3 ha of known habitat for Black-eyed susan (*Tetratheca juncea*). This species is listed as vulnerable under the BC Act and the EPBC Act.
 - e. 1.4 ha of known habitat for Walllum froglet (*Crinia tinnula*) listed as vulnerable under the BC Act.
 - f. 32.4 ha of known habitat (also highlighted on DPE Important Habitat mapping) for Swift Parrot. Swift Parrot is listed endangered under the BC Act and critically endangered under the EPBC Act
- 3. In order for the Biodiversity Certification to be conferred the following matters must be adequately addressed being:
 - a. The maintenance of the regional corridor which occurs through the site.
 - b. The principle of Avoid being applied on the site.
 - c. The adequacy of targeted surveys on the site and if additional species credits are required (if the above matters are addressed).
 - d. Impacts to Serious and Irreversible Impact (SAII) species.

Regional corridor

- 4. The site provides connectivity to several conservation reserves to the northeast, being the Munmorah State Conservation Area, Lake Macquarie State Conservation Area and Wallarah.
- 5. Consultation about future vegetation losses with the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service should also occur.

- 6. The site is part of a regional corridor identified in the North Wyong Shire Structure Plan, thus any removal must be supported by sound science. The NSW Biodiversity Conservation Division (BCD) has previously recommended a 500m minimum corridor width in this area. The proposed corridor would be reduced to 200m in width for a distance of approx. 280m on the subject site.
- 7. Umwelt completed a corridor assessment, dated 10th June 2020. The assessment has a number of errors being:
 - a. It is unclear if peer reviewed literature is cited, as they are not correctly cited via any accepted referencing system and we can't determine if they are from a book, a thesis or published peer reviewed literature. Our preference is to cite peer reviewed literature which provides the greatest level of rationale for understanding the mechanisms of corridors. Before corridor widths can be discussed, an understanding (or review) of key ecological processes must occur which are to occur via highly cited peer review papers. These sources are easy to locate, as when we went to Google Scholar and searched for 'Wildlife Corridor width' pages of papers came up, most with several hundred citations.
 - b. No acknowledgement of the impact of edge effects on species. These may include things like increased stress among fauna populations (Brearley et al. 2012) which can reduce breeding success, increased predation on edges (Andrén and Angelstam 1988). Despite a corridor being a certain width, some of the width will not contain optimal habitat due to edge effects.
 - c. The corridor may also function as core habitat for a range of species, from which recolonization of other habitats can occur following stochastic events such as unplanned fires.
 - d. In terms of utilisation of corridors, species credit species recorded from the locality, including the Squirrel Glider have not been considered, just ecosystem species and species credit species recorded at the subject site (the Wallum Froglet).
 - e. The effective corridor for certain species may be <200 m, which is currently proposed, due to occurrence of different vegetation communities and differences in the availability of structural or habitat resources. For example, wet heathland is mapped at the eastern extent of the proposed corridor. Air photos show that this vegetation community does not contain trees which may limit or prohibit dispersal or movement of some species (such as Squirrel Gliders).
 - f. The reports Contain unsupported statements like 'its unreasonable to impose restrictions on developments based on generalised corridor widths/ features which are clearly not applicable for the locality in question'. This is an interesting statement as point 6a demonstrates that there has been no review of best practice studies or literature on the topic of corridor width, yet BCD's position of a 500m minimum corridor width is not discussed
 - g. It is recommended that the applicant engages a specialist in ecological corridor assessment, such as an Ecologist with a PhD and published papers in the topic to undertake a comprehensive review of the corridor issue.

Avoidance of Biodiversity Values in the BCAR

- 8. The entire site contains good condition native vegetation as defined by benchmark condition scores established by the BCD. Good condition is the highest condition category.
- 9. The BCAR includes some discussion on avoidance, which is rudimentary in its level of analysis. The BCAR refers to avoidance as consisting of:
 - a. A reduced impact area over what was originally proposed in 2018

- b. An avoidance area that is heavily cleared on the western side of Chain Valley Bay is devoid of canopy trees and bare ground is visible from the air photo.
- c. The avoidance area and corridor location along Karignan Creek, where development is predominantly not permitted anyway due to restrictions under the *Water Management Act 2000* and due to flooding. Additionality is occurring (i.e. the land is being double counted as being avoided, as it could not be able to be developed anyway).
- d. The avoidance area that is triangular at the front of the site, adjoining the Pacific Highway will create hostile barriers on all sides (2 sides being roads and one side being residential development), essentially producing a habitat island. There will be a reliance on a narrow habitat corridor to ensure genetic exchange and re-population of new individuals occurs. Species such as Squirrel Glider will have a lower chance of persistence in this patch compared to larger patches with less edge effects (Rowston et al. 2002, Brearley et al. 2010).
- 10. Scale of avoidance is low at the site scale and due to the applicant being a large landowner in the North Wyong area, the best approach to demonstrating avoidance of areas of highest biodiversity value would be to treat each all landholdings holistically, developing areas with the lowest biodiversity value with all avoidance areas forming part of a biodiversity stewardship site.
- 11. It is the opinion of Council's Ecologist that the proposal has not adequately demonstrated avoidance of the highest biodiversity values of the site.

Serious and Irreversible Impacts

- 12. The proposal fails to avoid impacts to mapped Swift Parrot important habitat areas. Areas to the east of the current proposal site are not mapped as important habitat for the species and should be utilised to avoid impacts.
- 13. Important habitat mapped areas identify land that is considered important to support critical life stages of the species. Under the BAM these areas do not require survey and any impact from development can potentially be serious and irreversible.
- 14. The SAII assessment argues that Scribbly Gum (*Eucalyptus haemastoma*) occurring on the site is not an important foraging resource (and Swamp Mahogany is preferred) as it is not typically winter flowering even though the species is known to flower in July. During times of adverse weather conditions e.g. drought, Scribbly Gum may become an important foraging resource when other winter flowering species are less productive.
- 15. The future importance of the area within and surrounding the Proposal Site as a drought refuge for Swift Parrots is likely to increase given climate change projections.
- 16. Available data collected by Dr Ross across the Central Coast LGA do not support the conclusion that Swift Parrots prefer Swamp Mahogany over other winter flowering eucalypts.
- 17. A lack of records of Swift Parrot on the Proposal Site and their suggested preference for other areas in the region are likely explained by spatial biases in observer effort, rather than true absences / preferences for other areas.
- 18. The importance of the Proposal Site to Swift Parrots does not currently acknowledge the cumulative risk of the loss of similar patches of habitat in the area if a precedent is set.
- 19. The proposal does not satisfactorily avoid potential serious and irreversible impacts to Swift Parrots because it has not considered alternative locations that is not mapped as important habitat for the species.

20. It is the opinion of Council's Ecologist that the proposed loss of habitat on the Proposal Site would represent a serious and irreversible impact for the Swift Parrot.

Large Forest Owls

- 21. GHD estimated tree hollow densities to be up to eight per hectare, occasional very large hollows (exceeding 250 mm aperture) were also recorded, suitable for large forest owls. The current BCAR has completed surveys over a total of four nights. This is insufficient.
- 22. Surveys for large forest owls must be competed in accordance with the Threatened Biodiversity Survey and Assessment Guidelines (2004). These guidelines specify that five visits per site, on different nights is required for the Powerful and Barking Owl and eight nights for the Masked Owl. On each night of survey, stag watching at potential large forest owl roost hollows must also be undertaken. Current stag watching survey effort is not sufficient. Section 2.5.5 in the GHD report specifies that four hollow bearing trees were targeted for stag watching. It is not known what types of tree hollows were selected by GHD (i.e. large hollows suitable for forest owls, or small hollows suitable for microbats or arboreal marsupials). Figure 2.1 in the GHD report shows that only one location was targeted for stag watching which is located outside of the current proposal footprint.
- 23. Additional survey effort that meets published guidelines is necessary due to the identification of suitable habitat at the subject site. In addition, both the Powerful and Masked Owl have been recorded in the study area (including recently). GHD also recorded evidence of breeding by Masked Owl on the subject site, in an area which no longer occurs in the current proposal area. Stag watching and spotlighting for large forest owls must also consider potential roost sites <100 m of the proposal footprint. For impact assessment purposes, all large tree hollows (>20 cm in diameter) must be recorded on a map in the BCAR and details (such as tree species and hollow characteristics) provided in a tree inventory table.

Squirrel Glider

- 24. GHD completed spotlighting and four nights of arboreal trapping for Squirrel Gliders in December 2017. GHD caught no Squirrel Gliders, however a single season or single trapping event cannot be assumed to eliminate the potential occurrence of the Squirrel Glider.
- 25. Despite the lack of Squirrel Glider observation, GHD considered that the site is potential habitat for the Squirrel Glider which is a sound observation considering records within the vicinity (see Figure 1) and the results of the published paper by Smith and Murray (2003) that considered that the vegetation type on the site contained the highest density of Squirrel Glider of all vegetation types in the study. However, despite completing no additional survey, Umwelt have not considered that Squirrel Glider Species Credits are required, which is a position that Council's Ecological staff do not support.
- 26. Not enough evidence is provided to support the absence of the Squirrel Glider from the proposal area. We recommend that the proponent undertakes additional surveys including trapping, spotlighting, stag watching and deployment of arboreal mounted remote cameras (see point 34 for details on the latter).

Koala

27. Schedule 3 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021 contains feed tree species that may be found at the subject site, such as *Melaleuca quinquenervia* which were not identified as feed trees under SEPP 44. The BCAR must fully assess Koala Habitat according to the current SEPP. The former 2018 footprint included 0.2 ha of PCT 1717 (equivalent to Swamp Sclerophyll

Forest). The current footprint contains 1.4 ha of PCT 1717, which may provide a range and abundance of Koala feed trees.

Long-nosed Pototoo

28. Current remote camera survey effort for the Long-nosed Potoroo is not sufficient. Figure 2.1 in the GHD report shows that only four out of the ten camera traps were located in the current proposal footprint. These cameras were set for four consecutive nights in December 2018. According to the Bionet species profile, cameras should be deployed for a minimum 14 nights.

Rutidosis heterogama

29. The survey month condition spreadsheet for threatened flora (available through BAM-C) specifies that a local reference population should be identified to check for flowering prior to survey for *Rutidosis heterogama*. This detail requires confirmation in the BCAR. If surveys were not completed while the species was known to be in flower in the local area, a targeted survey is required according to quidelines.

Threatened cryptic terrestrial orchids

- 30. The study area contains potential threatened cryptic terrestrial orchids including Serious and Irreversible Impact (SAII) entities. SAII are at high risk of extinction. Any impact on SAII at the subject site could be highly detrimental to the species, including contribute to a species extinction.
- 31. There is a recent record of *Genoplesium insigne* (a SAII entity) from the subject site (according to Bionet, one individual was recorded in 2018). *Diuris praecox* (a non-SAII entity) has also been recorded in the study area (historically, and as recently as 2018).
- 32. The BCAR has not considered past records of threatened cryptic orchids recorded in the study area, including on the subject lands. GHD completed transects across the site on 22-23rd August 2017 and 23-24th October 2017. These represent a single visit. It is not known which local reference populations were checked for flowering, or if surveys were undertaken during optimal conditions to optimise the chance of detection.
- 33. Subsequent targeted surveys for *Genoplesium insigne* were conducted by Umwelt 12-14 February, on 24-25 September, 11 November and 2-3 December 2018, 29 November and 2 December 2019, 11 September and 11 November 2020. It is not known which local reference populations were checked for flowering, or if surveys were undertaken during optimal conditions to optimise the chance of detection in accordance with survey timing requirements in TBDC.
- 34. Given a recent Bionet record of *Genoplesium insigne*, and identification of suitable habitat at the proposal site that may support the species, the development may trigger a SAII or the need for Species Credits to be retired.

Other survey effort comments

Camera trap

35. Figure 2.4 in the BCAR shows that only four out of the ten camera traps are located in the proposal footprint. These cameras were set for four consecutive nights in December 2018. It is not known if any of the cameras during the 2018 survey were set arboreal mounted. Central Coast Councils Flora and Fauna Survey Guidelines (2019) require cameras to set arboreal and terrestrial mounted and in place for at least 14 consecutive nights. Arboreal cameras should include sugar water or tuna oil spray attractant (and where possible, mounted opposite a hollow) and terrestrial cameras should include a

meat bait placed in a bait holder. Additional camera trap survey is requested for the Long-nosed Potoroo (detailed above) and threatened arboreal marsupials, including the Squirrel Glider.

Hollow bearing trees

36. For impact assessment purposes, a thorough search for tree hollows must be undertaken. All tree hollows recorded at the subject site must not only be shown on a map in the BCAR, but the details (such as tree species and hollow characteristics) need to be provided in a tree inventory table. The inventory table must also specify which tree hollows were targeted during stag watch survey.



References

Andrén, H., & Angelstam, P. (1988). Elevated predation rates as an edge effect in habitat islands: experimental evidence. *Ecology*, 69(2), 544-547.

Brearley, G., McAlpine, C., Bell, S., & Bradley, A. (2012). Influence of urban edges on stress in an arboreal mammal: a case study of squirrel gliders in southeast Queensland, Australia. *Landscape ecology*, *27*(10), 1407-1419.

Brearley, G., Bradley, A., Bell, S., & McAlpine, C. (2010). Influence of contrasting urban edges on the abundance of arboreal mammals: a study of squirrel gliders (*Petaurus norfolcensis*) in southeast Queensland, Australia. *Biological Conservation*, 143(1), 60-71.

Rowston, C., Catterall, C. P., & Hurst, C. (2002). Habitat preferences of squirrel gliders, *Petaurus norfolcensis*, in the fragmented landscape of southeast Queensland. *Forest Ecology and Management*, *164*(1-3), 197-209.

Smith, A. P., & Murray, M. (2003). Habitat requirements of the squirrel glider (*Petaurus norfolcensis*) and associated possums and gliders on the New South Wales central coast. *Wildlife Research*, 30(3), 291-301.



23 May 2022

Jose Sevilla Senior Planner Strategic Planning Department of Planning and Environment

Email: jose.sevilla@planning.nsw.gov.au

Dear Mr Sevilla

Support for Darkinjung Lake Munmorah Planning Proposal PP-2021-917

I am writing on behalf of Central Coast Council in support of the Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council's Lake Munmorah Planning Proposal that is on public exhibition. The proposal seeks to rezone land for residential and conservation purposes, and will increase housing supply and production consistent with local and state planning strategies.

In particular, the proposal will:

- Provide additional housing and a range of housing types in a growing area of the Central Coast. This will increase housing supply, including affordable housing supply, helping to reduce housing pressures and will stimulate economic development and growth in the Lake Munmorah area with a capital investment in the order of \$250M to \$300M and the generation of approximately 2280 jobs;
- Progress an identified site under SEPP (Planning Systems) 2021 (formerly the Aboriginal Lands SEPP) and the interim Darkinjung Development Delivery Plan, to support social outcomes and economic self-determination for the local Darkinjung aboriginal community;
- Give effect to the Central Coast Regional Plan 2036, and specific objectives for the
 development of Aboriginal lands which will encourage Aboriginal people to gain economic
 benefit from their land and will support broader regional development, biodiversity and social
 outcomes consistent with the aims of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act, 1983;
- Deliver 32.3ha of residential zoned land for a mix of low-density and medium-density housing, in a location close to local schools, and will protect 22.8ha of land for conservation and active open space, including a regional biodiversity corridor through the land; and
- Implement a number of supporting studies and assessments prepared for the Planning Proposal, including ecological, traffic, bushfire, servicing, flooding, hydrogeological, contamination and aboriginal cultural assessments.

Yours sincerely

Jamie Barclay **Unit Manager**

Economic Development & Property







24 May 2022

Jose Sevilla Senior Planner, Strategic Planning Department of Planning and Environment

jose.sevilla@planning.nsw.gov.au

Dear Mr Sevilla

Darkinjung Lake Munmorah Planning Proposal PP-2021-917

Landcom and Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council's (DLALC) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 24 March 2022, which included amongst others, the following objective to:

work together in partnership, to identify and pursue development opportunities that will meet one or more of the parties shared organisational objectives.

Landcom's strategic directions are to:

- increase affordability, supply and diversity of new housing;
- partner with others to unlock development opportunities and improve delivery; and
- demonstrate excellence in sustainable development and planning practice.

Landcom and Darkinjung LALC are currently exploring a development partnership of DLALC lands at Lake Munmorah. Landcom supports the Lake Munmorah Planning Proposal PP-2021-917 as the rezoning of this site will:

- increase the supply and diversity of new housing in a growing area of the Central Coast;
- progress an identified site under SEPP (Planning Systems) 2021 (formerly the Aboriginal Lands SEPP) and the interim Darkinjung Development Delivery Plan, to support social outcomes and economic self-determination for the local Darkinjung aboriginal community;
- give effect to the Central Coast Regional Plan 2036, as well as the DRAFT Central Coast Regional Plan 2041; and
- deliver 32.3ha of residential zoned land for a mix of low-density and medium-density housing, in a location close to local schools, and will protect 22.8ha of land for conservation and active open space, including a regional biodiversity corridor through the land.

Landcom looks forward to its continued working relationship with DLALC on this project and where relevant, the Department. Thank you for the opportunity to provide support for this rezoning.



If you have any queries, please feel free to contact me on 0436 853 630.

Regards,

Xander Ryrie
Development Manager



✓ Submission

Case details	Documents	Action summary
Submission Type		
I am submitting on b	ehalf of my organ	isation
Title		
First name		
Family name		
Name withheld		
Please tick this box if	you do not want yo	ur name published in the list of submitters on the department's website
220 (20)		
Email		
Suburb/ Town		
Gosford		
I have made a reporta	ble political donatio	
No		
I agree to the P	rivacy statement	
submission		
Please see uploade	d submission from	Pacific Link Housing Limited, the Central Coast's only locally-based Tier One registered community housing provider.



DARKINJUNG LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCIL Lake Munmorah Planning Proposal

Background

Pacific Link Housing Limited is the Central Coast's only locally-based Tier One community housing provider. We manage over 1300 dwellings across six local government areas, co-ordinate wrap-around support services for the vulnerable people that we house with our deep network of local partners and offer capacity-building programs in the themes of education, employment and opportunity to our residents. In recognition of the critical lack of affordable housing supply in our region, we develop high quality new affordable housing dwellings — around 130 in the last 5 years. In recent years, together with investment of our own equity, we have been awarded over \$10million in grant funds and have raised over \$11million in debt finance to support these efforts. Our resident capacity building programs are funded by surpluses, as well as profits from our social enterprise real estate agency, Key2 Realty, the leading property manager of affordable rental housing in the region.

Operating at the coal face of housing need, Pacific Link Housing continuously advocates, and invests in evidenced-based research, to inform Local, State and Commonwealth government and other stakeholders on the continuing under-supply of social and affordable rental housing for people on very low and low incomes. We provide submissions on housing matters and support to local councils as they develop strategies and policies to facilitate and encourage the development of new affordable rental housing supply.

Central Coast Housing Market

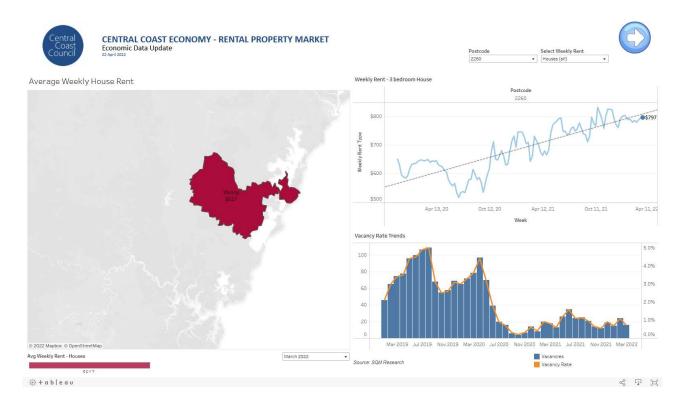
In September 2020, Pacific Link Housing commissioned Deloitte to produce the Central Coast Housing Statement (attached) and the key findings included:

- Demand for social and affordable housing on the Central Coast exceeds 16,000 dwellings, while current supply is 5,300 dwellings, ie current supply meets only 31% of demand.
- The Central Coast region is forecasted to experience more than 18% in population growth from 2016 to 2036, with total population to reach beyond 400,000 residents. 55% of this growth is attributed to people aged 65 and older. In 2016, 20.9% of the region's population were 65 years and above compared to 13.9% in Greater Sydney.
- Growing prevalence of vulnerable cohorts reside across the region, which are relatively higher than Greater Sydney averages:
 - Older age groups In 2016, 20.9% of the region's population were 65 years and above compared to 13.9% in Greater Sydney.
 - **People with Disabilities** In 2016, 6.4% of the region's population needed assistance compared to 4.9% in Greater Sydney.
 - Aboriginal Communities In 2016, the indigenous population made up 3.8% of the region's population compared to 2.9% across NSW.
 - Children and women in family/domestic violence settings Compared to Greater Sydney, the Central Coast Region has a higher incidence of families in stress with high notification levels.
- 35% increase in homelessness in the region from 2011 to 2016
- Social housing on the Central Coast fell from 4.1% of total housing in 2006 to 3.7% in 2016, well below the Greater Sydney average of 5.1%. This is despite higher rates of very low-income renters in the area.

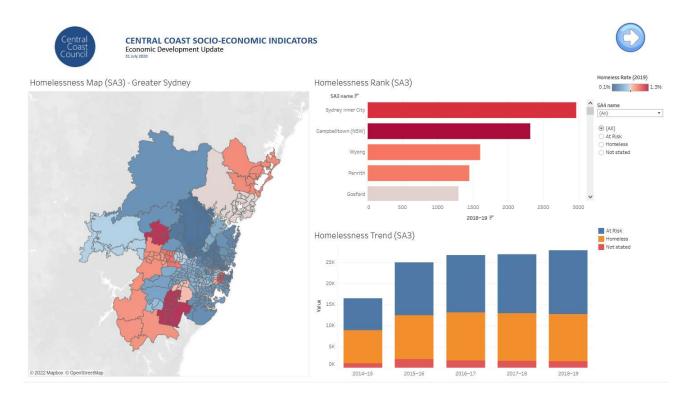
Worryingly this data pre-dated the impacts of the COVID19 pandemic on the Central Coast housing market. The movement of households from urban to regional centres across NSW over 2020 and 2021 has had a more

DARKINJUNG LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCIL Lake Munmorah Planning Proposal

pronounced impact in the Central Coast, due to its proximity to Sydney. Data shows rapidly rising rents, plummeting vacancy rates (at 0.3% in the Lake Munmorah area) and increasing levels of rental housing stress as shown in the chart below.



The level of unmet demand for affordable rental housing is significant, with the Wyong area ranking 3rd highest for homelessness according to 2019 data per below:





DARKINJUNG LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCIL Lake Munmorah Planning Proposal

We note from the Proposal's Social Impact Assessment Report, November 2017 prepared by Aigis Group for Darkinjung, the analysis of the demographic profile of the Lake Munmorah area including:

- "There is a noticeably larger proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents in these local areas."
- "The median age is significantly higher than for the broader population comparators, and there are larger proportions of families comprising couples with no children, and also single person households."
- "Income data are also indicative of the older population. All measures are lower for Lake Munmorah and the SA2, consistent with the concentration of retired residents in the area, who typically have lower and/or fixed incomes."

Further, Darkinjung's Business Plan 2020-2024, shows data from 2016 Census showing that 48.5% of Aboriginal people renting compared to 26.8% of the overall population.

Submission Comments

Pacific Link Housing congratulates Darkinjung Aboriginal Land Council on the progress made on the planning proposal to rezone the 55 hectare site at Lake Munmorah-Crangan Bay for low and medium density residential housing and environmental protection. We note that the proposal aims to be consistent with the goals of the NSW Housing Strategy while balancing the imperatives regarding conservation of biodiversity, habitats and corridors, Aboriginal cultural heritage artefacts and inclusion of a central public space area.

Pacific Link Housing sees a unique opportunity for Darkinjung, as the largest landholder on the Central Coast, to achieve its mission through stated Strategic Goals to progress priority projects and to assist members to obtain decent and affordable housing. The Lake Munmorah site, with a proposed 600 homes, has the capacity to deliver housing outcomes that include:

- Diversity of dwelling configurations to meet the needs of specific cohorts, particularly:
 - Single person households
 - Larger family homes of four bedrooms, noting the undersupply of stock in the region
- Diversity of tenure outcomes that incorporate:
 - o homes for sale to private owners
 - homes retained for long term market rate rental
 - o homes retained for long term affordable rental housing, and
 - o homes that are adaptable and accessible for people living with a disability.

Pacific Link Housing can offer the services of our specialist affordable rental housing property manager in providing advice on the tenure mix and ongoing property management services. https://www.key2realty.com.au/affordable-housing

Pacific Link Housing recommends a target of a minimum of 10% of dwellings allocated for affordable rental housing (presumably to form part of the holdings to be retained by Darkinjung Aboriginal Land Council, post development).

Pacific Link Housing can provide advice on sources of funding that can provide financial support for the subsidy gap in the delivery of sub-market rate affordable rental housing that can be accessed by registered



DARKINJUNG LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCIL Lake Munmorah Planning Proposal

community housing providers. These can include the NSW Community Housing Innovation Fund for grant funding and the National Housing Finance and Investment Corporation (NHFIC) for debt funding.

Pacific Link Housing can provide advice on the operation of local planning controls that support the development of affordable rental housing, along with guidance on dwelling configuration, appropriate finishes for long-term maintenance and sustainability measures.

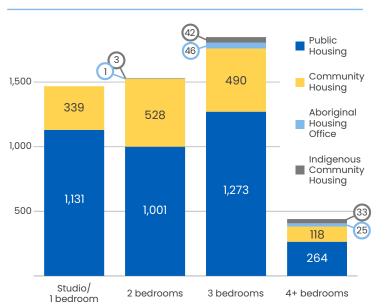


Central Coast Social & Affordable Housing

Central Coast Demand - 16,684

SUPPLY UNDER SUPPLY 5,294 11,390 households households 32% 68% Tenancy managed by Total dwellings (at June 2019) Public Housing (PH) 3,669 Community Housing (CH) 1,475 Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO) 72 Indigenous Community Housing (ICH) 78

SOCIAL AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING DWELLINGS AS OF 30 JUNE 2019



INCREASING VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Older age groups (65 years+)



20.9% Central Coast

13.9% Greater Sydney

People with disabilities



6.4% Central Coast

4.9% Greater Sydney

Aboriginal communities



3.8% Central Coast

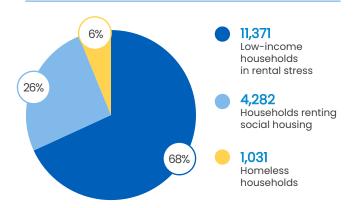
2.9% across NSW

Children and women in family / domestic violence settings

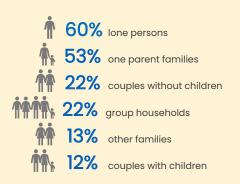


2nd highest number of
Domestic Violence Apprehended
Violence Orders in NSW

DEMAND FOR SOCIAL AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING BY COHORT



HOUSEHOLD TYPES EXPERIENCING RENTAL STRESS



TOP 5 AREAS EXPERIENCING RENTAL STRESS IN 2016

Central Coast Area	Number	Total households	%
Gorokan	471	1,058	44.5
Ettalong Beach - Booker Bay	449	1,043	43.1
Gwandalan - Summerland Point	178	414	43.0
The Entrance - The Entrance North	589	1,389	42.4
Kanwal - Wyongah	218	516	42.2



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23 May 2022

Jose Sevilla Senior Planner, Strategic Planning Department of Planning and Environment jose.sevilla@planning.nsw.gov.au

Dear Mr Sevilla

Support for Darkinjung Lake Munmorah Planning Proposal PP-2021-917

Regional Development Australia Central Coast (RDACC) supplies its full support of the Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council's Lake Munmorah Planning Proposal that is on public exhibition. The proposal looks to rezone land for residential and conservation purposes and will increase much needed housing supply and production consistent with local and state planning strategies.

The proposal will:

- supply more housing in a growth area of the Central Coast. This will increase housing supply, including
 affordable housing, reduce housing pressures and stimulate economic growth in the Lake Munmorah area
 with a capital investment in the order of \$250M to \$300M and the generation of approximately 2280 jobs.
- progress an identified site under SEPP (Planning Systems) 2021 (formerly the Aboriginal Lands SEPP) and the
 interim Darkinjung Development Delivery Plan, to support social outcomes and economic self-determination
 for the local Darkinjung Aboriginal community.
- give effect to the Central Coast Regional Plan 2036, and specific goals for the development of Aboriginal lands which will encourage Aboriginal people to gain economic benefit from their land and will support broader regional development, biodiversity and social outcomes consistent with the aims of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act, 1983
- deliver 32.3ha of residential zoned land for a mix of low-density and medium-density housing, in a location close to local schools, and will protect 22.8ha of land for conservation and active open space, including a regional biodiversity corridor through the land; and
- implement several supporting studies and assessments prepared for the Planning Proposal, including ecological, traffic, bushfire, servicing, flooding, hydrogeological, contamination and Aboriginal cultural assessments.

We recognise regional collaboration is key to achieving the best economic outcomes for the Central Coast and to build ongoing resilience for our region. RDACC wish the Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council success with the project.

Yours sincerely

CEO / Director of Regional Development

Regional Development Australia Central Coast





24 May 2022

Mr Jose Sevilla Senior Planner, Strategic Planning Department of Planning and Environment

Support for Darkinjung Lake Munmorah Planning Proposal PP-2021-917

Dear Mr Sevilla

Business NSW Central Coast supports Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council's Lake Munmorah Planning Proposal. The proposal seeks to rezone land for residential and conservation purposes; and will increase housing supply and production consistent with local and state planning strategies. In particular, the proposal will:

- provide a range of additional housing types in a growing area of the Central Coast. This will
 increase affordable housing supply and will stimulate economic development and growth
 in the Lake Munmorah area with a capital investment in the order of \$250M to \$300M and
 the generation of approximately 2280 jobs;
- progress an identified site under SEPP (Planning Systems) 2021 (formerly the Aboriginal Lands SEPP) and the interim Darkinjung Development Delivery Plan, to support social outcomes and economic self-determination for the local Darkinjung aboriginal community;
- give effect to the Central Coast Regional Plan 2036, and specific objectives for the
 development of Aboriginal lands which will encourage Aboriginal people to gain economic
 benefit from their land and will support broader regional development, biodiversity and
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- deliver 32.3ha of residential zoned land for a mix of low and medium-density housing, in a location close to local schools, and will protect 22.8ha of land for conservation and active open space, including a regional biodiversity corridor through the land; and
- implement a number of supporting studies and assessments prepared for the Planning Proposal, including ecological, traffic, bushfire, servicing, flooding, hydrogeological, contamination and aboriginal cultural assessments.

Yours sincerely

Paula Martin

Regional Director, Central Coast Business NSW

Mardi



Dear

Submission: Support of proposed development PP 2021-917- Lake Munmorah/Crangan Bay

I write to you as a resident of the Central Coast to express my support for Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council (Darkinjung) and their planning proposal PP 2021-917, Lake Munmorah/Crangan Bay (the Proposal). Darkinjung is proposing that the land the subject of the Proposal be used for a mix of low-density and medium density housing, provision of public recreation space and preservation of environmental lands.

As a proud Aboriginal person of the Ackin Jones Mation, I am committed to caring for Country. As modern custodians of this ancient country and sharing the world's oldest living culture, I have a unique bond to all land and waterways and an unwavering belief that if we care for Country, it will care for us. In this respect, I am very pleased to see Darkinjung ensuring a healthy balance between development and environmental conservation in the Proposal.

I understand that a detailed Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report and Biodiversity

Assessment Report has been undertaken, and I am confident that Darkinjung has identified any likely
adverse impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage, flora or fauna and have proposed appropriate
mitigation strategies where necessary. I understand that there are no Aboriginal cultural heritage sites
identified in the development area. This is important for me as an Aboriginal person, as I'm sure it is for
the broader Aboriginal community and the members of Darkinjung.

I happen to know that any claims of Darkinjung not caring for Aboriginal cultural heritage are entirely unfounded. Darkinjung members, who represent the broader Aboriginal community, are required to consider this before agreeing to any developments in line with Section 42 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW). These decisions are then formally reviewed by the NSW Aboriginal Land Council before any land dealing is approved.

I understand from the planning proposal and the Biodiversity Assessment Report, that this rezoning is more than adequate in demonstrating avoidance and mitigation of biodiversity impacts. Darkinjung's commitment to balancing economic and environmental outcomes is clear from the proportion of land in the Proposal that is being dedicated as environmental land (> 40%).

I am concerned that previous developments being led by Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council were racially profiled by some parts of the Central Coast community, and that this has impacted on us all. Darkinjung is not looking to develop the Lake Munmorah site exclusively for Aboriginal people, but rather for all people living on the Central Coast. The Central Coast has a significant shortage of housing supply, which is creating significant issues for the growth of the region and the ability to provide houses for growing families regardless of their cultural background.

This development will help to house up to 600 families in Lake Munmorah and ease some of this pressure. It is an example of Darkinjung as legitimate First Australians, caring for Country and providing opportunities for all Australians here on the Central Coast.

In this respect, I am concerned that some elements of the broader community may try to allege that the Lake Munmorah development will only benefit Aboriginal people. This is not the case. The Lake [†] Munmorah development will benefit the whole Central Coast community by increasing much needed housing supply, which will help house families and promote home ownership.

However, as the land developer Darkinjung will be able to use proceeds to reinvest into services and support home ownership of Aboriginal people here on the Central Coast. The Central Coast of NSW has one of the fastest growing Aboriginal populations in Australia. Today, there are likely to be more than 15,000 Aboriginal people living on the Central Coast. Our community still presents with higher levels of need, facing more complex health, cultural and socio-economic issues than the rest of the population and proceeds from this development will help our community address some of these issues.

I urge the Planning Authority to take account of the objectives of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)(ALRA) and the Department of Planning and Environment's NSW Aboriginal Land Planning Framework (including the previous Aboriginal SEPP, now the Planning Systems SEPP). Understanding the scope and substance of this broader policy framework is critical to appreciating the merit of the Proposal, from both a strategic and site-specific perspective. These policy instruments are aimed at strengthening the economic self-determination of Aboriginal communities and ensuring that Aboriginal people achieve better social and economic outcomes from our land. Importantly, land returned to our community under the ALRA is returned as compensation for the prior dispossession of land suffered by our people throughout NSW.

I understand that Darkinjung is working with local and state government officials to support higher levels of infrastructure in the area which would enable the growth of the population due to this development. I encourage the Planning Authority to not be distracted by ambid claims that the development should not progress because of any current infrastructure shortages such as the need for intersection upgrades. I am certain that collectively, all parties to the development and planning processes will ensure these are resolved.

In addition to striking an appropriate balance between land development, environmental and cultural impacts, I support the Proposal for the critical investment that it will bring to the Central Coast. This will assist in the region's recovery from the economic impacts of COVID-19 by stimulating local job markets and creating short to medium-term capital and longer-term business investment opportunities in addition to a much-needed increase in housing supply on the Central Coast

Always was, always will be Darkinjung land....

Date: 23-5-2022



Submission: Support of proposed development PP 2021-917- Lake Munmorah/Crangan Bay

I write to you as a resident of the Central Coast to express my support for Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council (Darkinjung) and their planning proposal PP 2021-917, Lake Munmorah/Crangan Bay (the Proposal). Darkinjung is proposing that the land the subject of the Proposal be used for a mix of low-density and medium density housing, provision of public recreation space and preservation of environmental lands.

As a proud Aboriginal person of the *LAMICAROI GOMEROI* Nation, I am committed to caring for Country. As modern custodians of this ancient country and sharing the world's oldest living culture, I have a unique bond to all land and waterways and an unwavering belief that if we care for Country, it will care for us. In this respect, I am very pleased to see Darkinjung ensuring a healthy balance between development and environmental conservation in the Proposal.

I understand that a detailed Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report and Biodiversity
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I happen to know that any claims of Darkinjung not caring for Aboriginal cultural heritage are entirely unfounded. Darkinjung members, who represent the broader Aboriginal community, are required to consider this before agreeing to any developments in line with Section 42 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW). These decisions are then formally reviewed by the NSW Aboriginal Land Council before any land dealing is approved.

I understand from the planning proposal and the Biodiversity Assessment Report, that this rezoning is more than adequate in demonstrating avoidance and mitigation of biodiversity impacts. Darkinjung's commitment to balancing economic and environmental outcomes is clear from the proportion of land in the Proposal that is being dedicated as environmental land (> 40%).

I am concerned that previous developments being led by Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council were racially profiled by some parts of the Central Coast community, and that this has impacted on us all. Darkinjung is not looking to develop the Lake Munmorah site exclusively for Aboriginal people, but rather for all people living on the Central Coast. The Central Coast has a significant shortage of housing supply, which is creating significant issues for the growth of the region and the ability to provide houses for growing families regardless of their cultural background.

This development will help to house up to 600 families in Lake Munmorah and ease some of this pressure. It is an example of Darkinjung as legitimate First Australians, caring for Country and providing opportunities for all Australians here on the Central Coast.

In this respect, I am concerned that some elements of the broader community may try to allege that the Lake Munmorah development will only benefit Aboriginal people. This is not the case. The Lake Munmorah development will benefit the whole Central Coast community by increasing much needed housing supply, which will help house families and promote home ownership.

However, as the land developer Darkinjung will be able to use proceeds to reinvest into services and support home ownership of Aboriginal people here on the Central Coast. The Central Coast of NSW has one of the fastest growing Aboriginal populations in Australia. Today, there are likely to be more than 15,000 Aboriginal people living on the Central Coast. Our community still presents with higher levels of need, facing more complex health, cultural and socio-economic issues than the rest of the population and proceeds from this development will help our community address some of these issues.

I urge the Planning Authority to take account of the objectives of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)(ALRA) and the Department of Planning and Environment's NSW Aboriginal Land Planning Framework (including the previous Aboriginal SEPP, now the Planning Systems SEPP). Understanding the scope and substance of this broader policy framework is critical to appreciating the merit of the Proposal, from both a strategic and site-specific perspective. These policy instruments are aimed at strengthening the economic self-determination of Aboriginal communities and ensuring that Aboriginal people achieve better social and economic outcomes from our land. Importantly, land returned to our community under the ALRA is returned as compensation for the prior dispossession of land suffered by our people throughout NSW.

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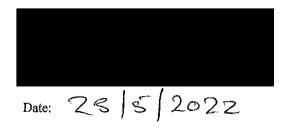
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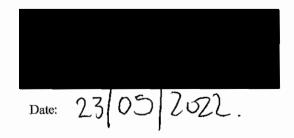
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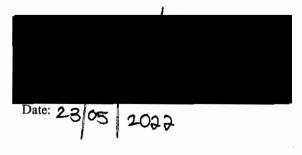
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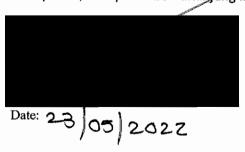
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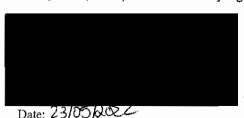
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Date: 0415122



Submission: Support of proposed development PP 2021-917- Lake Munmorah/Crangan Bay

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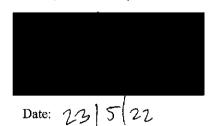
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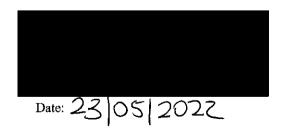
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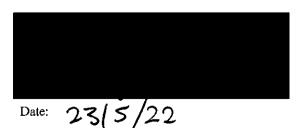
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Date: 23/05/2012



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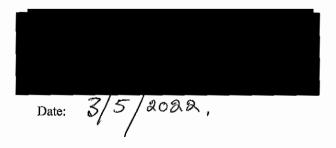
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In addition to striking an appropriate balance between land development, environmental and cultural impacts, I support the Proposal for the critical investment that it will bring to the Central Coast. This will assist in the region's recovery from the economic impacts of COVID-19 by stimulating local job markets and creating short to medium-term capital and longer-term business investment opportunities in addition to a much needed increase in housing supply on the Central Coast

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I understand that a detailed Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report and Biodiversity Assessment Report has been undertaken, and I am confident that Darkinjung has identified any likely adverse impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage, flora or fauna and have proposed appropriate mitigation strategies where necessary. I understand that there is no cultural heritage sites identified in the development area. This is important for me as an Aboriginal person, the Aboriginal community and the members of Darkinjung. Any claims of Darkinjung not caring for cultural heritage are not true, as the members representing the broader Aboriginal community are required to consider this before agreeing to any developments in line with Section 42 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW) which is reviewed by our State body the NSW Aboriginal Land Council before any land dealing is approved.

In noting Darkinjung's personal commitment to environmental and cultural management, I understand that there are significant areas being left in the

I am concerned that previous developments being led by Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council were racially profiled by some parts of the Central Coast community, and that this has impacted on us all. Darkinjung is not looking to develop the Lake Munmorah site exclusively for Aboriginal people, but rather for all people living on the Central Coast. The Central Coast has a significant shortage of housing supply, which is creating a number of issues for the growth of the region and the ability to provide houses for growing families regardless of their cultural background.

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In this respect, I am concerned that some elements of the broader community may try to allege that the Lake Munmorah development will only benefit Aboriginal people. This is not the case. The Lake

Munmorah development will benefit the whole Central Coast community by increasing much need housing supply, which will help house families and promote home ownership.

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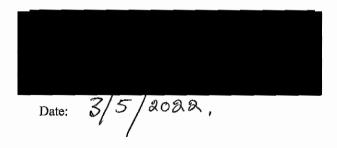
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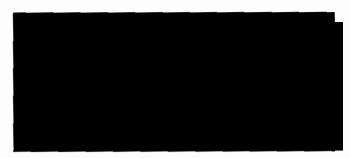
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As a proud Aboriginal person of the Anaiwan Nation, I am committed to caring for Country. As modern custodians of this ancient country and sharing the world's oldest living culture, I have a unique bond to all land and waterways and an unwavering belief that if we care for Country, it will care for us. In this respect, I am very pleased to see Darkinjung ensuring a healthy balance between development and environmental conservation in the Proposal.

I understand that a detailed Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report and Biodiversity Assessment Report has been undertaken, and I am confident that Darkinjung has identified any likely adverse impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage, flora or fauna and have proposed appropriate mitigation strategies where necessary. I understand that there are no Aboriginal cultural heritage sites identified in the development area. This is important for me as an Aboriginal person, as I'm sure it is for the broader Aboriginal community and the members of Darkinjung.

I happen to know that any claims of Darkinjung not caring for Aboriginal cultural heritage are entirely unfounded. Darkinjung members, who represent the broader Aboriginal community, are required to consider this before agreeing to any developments in line with Section 42 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW). These decisions are then formally reviewed by the NSW Aboriginal Land Council before any land dealing is approved.

I understand from the planning proposal and the Biodiversity Assessment Report, that this rezoning is more than adequate in demonstrating avoidance and mitigation of biodiversity impacts. Darkinjung's commitment to balancing economic and environmental outcomes is clear from the proportion of land in the Proposal that is being dedicated as environmental land (> 40%).

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Date: 24 May 2022

From: To: Cc: Subject:

FW: Guringai Claims

Date: Wednesday, 27 April 2022 9:29:11 PM

Attachments: <u>image001.jpg</u> image002.jpg

image002.jpg image003.png

Premier NSW Final Draft MLALC letter Re Guringai claimants 3rd June 2020 .pdf

Bloodlines 2.pdf

21082020 NC NNTT FINAL.pdf King Bungaree decendents book.pdf

c1842-mann.pdf

Cook Family of Barrington Aboriginal Corp Letter.pdf

Dear Andrew Hill

I cannot upload this information so I have emailed you directly can you please pass this onto who ever is looking after this development I have CC CEO Darkinjung Aboriginal land Council.

LAKE MUNMORAH/CRANGAN BAY, Rezoning land at Pacific Highway and Kanangra Drive Central Coast

Please read Cook family Corporation statement attached currently asserting Native Title rights and as a registered Aboriginal owner Through the legal process Office of the register Aboriginal land right act 1986 support the Darkinjung land Councils development plans.

Also please read attachment NNTT Final

- The native title claim for the Awabakal and Guringai People (NC2013/002) was discontinued on 28/06/2017.
- The native title representative body in NSW, NTSCORP Ltd ('NTSCORP') and the land owner, NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment Crown Lands, are not party to the proposed area agreement.
- The parties to the agreement, being the Awabakal and Guringai People and the St Ives Pistol Club may be represented by the same solicitor.
- The State of NSW is not a party to the agreement and the group have not participated in a legal process to establish their connection with the land.
- The members of the former claim group are not registered as Aboriginal Owners in NSW.

Sadly attacks continues not only at Darkinjung Land Council butt all aboriginal land councils in NSW from the alleged Guringai King Bungaree descendants and the (CEA-Coast Environmental Alliance) is run by a Jake Cassar

Paul Craig has of late claimed to be a direct Descendant of a King Bungaree/ Boongaree who has teamed up with the CEA -Coast Environmental Alliance Jake Cassar with these attacks and with Nicole Romain.

Nicole Romain web site https://www.facebook.com/groups/5026719350721011/

change.orgCan you spare a minute to help Paul Craig?100 signatures are still needed! An ICAC Investigation into Aboriginal Land Councils

Paul Craig started this petition

Aboriginal Land Councils in NSW need to be investigated for misappropriation of funds and dispossessing traditional owners of aboriginal land. Shady deals with politicians past and present and developing and destroying sacred lands and sites. With enough numbers we would like to see corrupt Land Council Boards face prosecution and traditional lands returned to mobs with unbroken ancestral connections.

And this web site (**CEA- Coast Environmental Alliance**) is run by a Jake Cassar who is not Aboriginal and his followers, they have teamed up with the **King Bungaree alleged descendants** attacking all Aboriginal Land Councils on this web site https://www.facebook.com/groups/CentralCoastEA/

Having said this I would like to provide you with information of who the true Guringai people / tribe are and where we are from , spelt Guringay and may other ways.

The East coast from Sydney to Newcastle is not Guringai nation, tribe, language, clan or sub clan., also spelt Gringai and Guringay

The Office of the Register Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1986, National Portrait Gallery ACT, National Parkes NSW, 7 Aboriginal land councils, Destination NSW- Government and Councils and many more have acknowledged Guringai are not from this area this including the current Native Title claim group Wonnarua Plains Clan aboriginal people. See letters PDF attached to the Premier NSW, Australian Newspaper Bloodlines.

My name is Robert Syron I am a Registered Aboriginal Owner "through the legal process" Office Of The Register Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1986, and Descendant of Aboriginal (-Malookut-lightning AKA Jack Cook) and (Jessie Cook- Nee Brummy) from the Barrington West Road known as the blacks camp as it was called.

I am a Registered Aboriginal owner of Worimi / Guringai Lands Port Stephens, Dungog, Gloucester NSW, A Descendant of Aboriginal Robert Clarke of the Manning River and many other Aboriginal family's on the East Coast. I served in the RAR- Royal Aust Regiment, Rwandan War veteran 1994-95/ Meritorious Unit Citation, ANZAC Peace Prize 1995.

My aboriginal Grandmother Born 1911 on the Barrington River NSW her mother also born on the Barrington River who's father was Malookut Lightning AKA-Jack cook born on the Barrington River where his and family are buried on the old camp site.

My Aboriginal Grandfather Born 1907 Nabiack NSW, My father Born 1941 Gloucester and his 16 brothers and sisters Born Gloucester. I would say I have the credentials and knowledge to have a voice in regards to the true Guringai, Kuringgai people culture and history. Our clan would gather fresh water crayfish, mussels, catfish, Perch, Herring, Eels, Mullet from various rivers from the Williams, Dungog, Patterson, Hunter, Barrington and the Gloucester rivers.kangaroo, Wallaby, Paddy melon, Opossum, Jew lizard, Porky pine, wombat, emu, wonga, Bush turkey and Swan, where only some of the favourite foods and some only to be eaten by elders.

My family The true Guringai people and location -The kabook and Watoo people https://hunterlivinghistories.com/2018/08/15/the-kabook-watoo/
Guringai language https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l0geN8vuoCw

The Guringai

The word has been spelt kuringai, Kuring-gai, Cooringay, Guringai, Gooreeggai, Goreenggai, Gourenggai, Gingai, Gooreenggai, Gringai, Corringorri, Guringay and Goringai.

We were also the first aboriginal people to win in Land and Environment Court New South Wales regarding "The Rocky Hill open-cut coal mine Gloucester the first land mark ruling in Australia for aboriginal people". The EDO represented us as aboriginal people and the community.

You can read the **court transcripts** "Ref the Cook Family" <u>Gloucester Resources Limited v Minister for Planning - NSW Caselaw</u>

The Land and Environment Court New South Wales has acknowledged at 121. "The Gooreengai people belong to the Significant Buckan Valley in Gloucester"

The Guringai people were first recorded 1820s with many different spellings and located from the North of the Hunter river Port Stephens NSW. (see below)

The word Kuringgai was a word made up by John fraser 1892 when the government wanted to find a name for Kuringgai Chase taken from the Guringai or as **he spells it Gooringgai 1890** North of the Hunter river

Kuring-gai and Guringai are two different words **Gringai also spelt The Cooringay, Guringai, Gooreeggai, Gourenggai, Gingai, Gringai, Corringorri kuringai, Kuring-gai and Guringay on our language dictionary – Guthang)** Whatever way it has been spelt is not from the southern side of the Hunter River NSW we are from the North side of the Hunter river NSW recorded in the 1800s. The Guringai.

Please read attachments

"The Office of the register Aboriginal land Right Act 21082020 with their concerns over the registration of the "Private" land use agreement including an undetermined Aboriginal Land Claim made by Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council, Claim group are not registered through the legal process as Aboriginal Owners in NSW, The native title claim for the Awabakal and Guringai People (NC2013/002) was discontinued on 28/06/2017 and more."

"King Bungaree decedents Book" Page 4 the discovery of aboriginality, page 7 "Sarah may have been the daughter of Bungaree"

News papers

"Guringay voices heard as City of Sydney removes references to Ku-ring-gai/Guringai"

https://nit.com.au/guringay-voices-heard-as-city-of-sydney-removes-references-to-ku-ring-gai-guringai/

Daily telegraph "Misunderstanding: The historical fiction of the word Guringai that has filled a void in our knowledge of the original inhabitants by John Morcombe, Manly Daily February 20, 2015 2:41pm."

https://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/newslocal/northern-beaches/misunderstanding-the-historical-fiction-of-the-word-guringai-that-has-filled-a-void-in-our-knowledge-of-the-original-inhabitants/news-story/b1aec152c74220c535883621081a2fd2

Filling A Void, by the Aboriginal heritage office http://www.aboriginalheritage.org/news/2015/filling-a-void/ (Funded by the Tax payer).

Native Title claim snuffed out

https://www.newcastleherald.com.au/story/4979410/heartache-after-claim-snuffed-out/

"The state government recognised the claim group as the descendants of the original inhabitants of the land, but found they were "unable to prove they had followed their traditional laws and customs continuously since the time of white settlement." So how did "tribal elder leader of the Guringai tribe" Laurie come to the conclusion he is from the Guringai Tribe and Language group?

. J. F. Mann Aboriginal names and words of the Cammeray Tribe, [between 1884-1907] - Page 1 | Transcription Tool (nsw.gov.au)

TRANSCRIPTION

Aboriginal Names by J.F. Mann

Australian Aborigines - A few notes on their language etc

Information obtained from Long Dick an influential native of the "Cammeray tribe" a son of Bungaree and Queen Gooseberry

Now that England has enjoyed for more than a hundred years her possessory title to Australia inquiries are being made by certain scientists and others, as to their habits and languageIn my journeys through this country I have remarked that the languages used by the aborigines differed in the several localities in a manner somewhat similar to that prevailing in the various counties of England: Also that place names were given in accordance with the natural formation or product of the locality; whether the items which originated the name were geological animal or vegetable.

Some few words were in common use throughout this territory and extended into Queensland. For instance 'Budgery' - good, satisfactory, pretty. "Bell or Bail" a negative - "Murrum or Murry" plenty, many, great, large etc. "Bong Bong" out of sight and others. The word "Budgery" in connection with "Gar" gives a name for the beautiful miniature parakeet now so frequently seen in cages. Gar Gai Galie Galla or alla refer to pleasant camping places as "Kuringa Gai"-"Bong Bong" is suitably applied to the locality, as the River Wingeecarribee here loses itself in a swamp. Research on language,

"Taken from Bungarees son" named Long- Dick, Boio was Long Dick's traditional name. <u>Curio (nsw.gov.au)</u> See "1842 Mann attached"

You will see the words "Black fellow/ Man - Koorie", "Woman-"Nugan or Nugon", "Mother- Niae".

The word "Nagi - woman" has just been clearly invented and no Aboriginal language group on the East Coast has the word "Nagi" for woman.

Koorie is the word for man on this part of the coast not Guri. No aboriginal Tribe has a language called the Men/woman Language.

The word "Kuringa -Gai"also recorded from Bungarees Son named Long-Dick as a place name and not a Tribe, Clan, Nation or Language,

References to the Guringai, Gringai also spelt The Cooringay, Guringai, Gooreeggai, Gourenggai, Gingai, Gringai, Corringorri kuringai, Kuring-gai and Guringay on our language dictionary – Guthang)

Whatever way it has been spelt is not from the southern side of the Hunter River NSW we are from the North side of the Hunter river NSW recorded in the 1800s.

The Guringai

G. E Ford responded to "The Kuringgai Puzzle" before it was even published- Attached

84 Although in 2006 Lissarrague published about *Darkiñung* as a foreign language, this was contrary to what she published in 2008 with Wafer, although they did note: 'There may be some systematic phonological differences between Darrkinyung [language] and HRBB [Threlkeld's language(s)]',footnoting that: 'We have set these out in a paper forthcoming called "The Kuringgai Puzzle". This article 'forthcoming' has not been available at the time of completing this chapter.

See page 331 Ref Guringay Gringai

https://ses.library.usyd.edu.au/bitstream/handle/2123/7745/G_E_Ford_thesis_%202010_Darkinung_Recognition_corr.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

"The Kuringgai puzzle. BY Linguistics -Wafer, Jim and Lissarrague, Amanda." See attachment

Languages and dialects on the NSW Mid Coast.

"This interpretation of the data fits with the information we have about the location of this language variety and its speakers.

The Carigal were a Broken Bay tribe, and Karr,ee was, we have argued above, the dialect spoken at Brisbane Water, which is the northernmost of the large geographical 'breaks' that make up Broken Bay.

There is some debate about how far south this dialect extended. But our contention is that the present state of research does not provide unambiguous support for the notion that it reached further than Brisbane Water. Capell gives no other justification for calling this dialect 'Kuringgai' than the fact that it was 'convenient'. We suggest that this nomenclature has several major weaknesses. The name appears to have been invented by John Fraser, using morphemes from the Sydney language. There is no evidence that it was ever used by the speakers of the language variety to which the name was applied by Capell, or by their neighbours. And its original use, as the name of a super-language of the central NSW coastal belt, makes it ambiguous.

To avoid ongoing confusion about the referents of this term, we suggest dropping it as a name for the southern dialect of HRLM.

There are two obvious alternative names that would probably have a degree of **authenticity: Kari and Karikal** (spelt here in the orthography Lissarrague has developed for language revival in HRLM). We have decided to adopt the latter as a more **appropriate name for the southern dialect of HRLM than 'Kuringgai' (cf. Smith 2004:93).**

9.7 Conclusion

We propose the following (hypothetical) picture of the dialectology of the region

attributed by Capell to 'Kuringgai'. The language of Brisbane Water, extending north

through Tuggerah Lakes, was the southern dialect of HRLM (Karikal), and the language of the north shore of Broken Bay, to the west of Brisbane Water, was the coastal dialect of the Hawkesbury-MacDonald River language.17 The language of the south shore of Broken Bay was the Sydney language. Broken Bay appears to have been the area where the three languages converged, and was thus probably a linguistic transitional zone.

The three languages in question here (the Hunter River-Lake Macquarie language, the Hawkesbury-MacDonald River language and the Sydney language) are the central members of the supposed 'super-language' for which Fraser invented the name 'Kuringgai'. But contemporary research distinguishes as well another language to the north, which we call the 'Lower North Coast' language, and another to the south, called 'Dharawai'.

There were thus five languages spoken in the area attributed by Fraser to 'Kuringgai'; moreover, comparative research suggests that they belong to three distinct language groups.

18 In other words, there appear to be no grounds whatever for grouping them under the single term 'Kuringgai'.19"

"A handbook of Aboriginal languages of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory A handbook of Aboriginal languages of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory

Jim Wafer & Amanda Lissarrague"

From page 136

Rationale for the grouping of language varieties 6.1

Hunter River—Lake Macquarie Language 6.1.1.1 Awabakal **6.1.1.2 Karikal (Kuringgai)** 6.1.2.1 Wanarruwa 6.1.2.2 Kayawaykal (Geawegal) Earlier researchers (e.g. O'Grady, Voegelin and Voegelin 1966, Oates 1975, and Dixon 2002) have generally recognised that Wanarruwa and "Awabakal" are dialects of a single language. We propose that this language had other dialects as well, two of which have come to be known (e.g. Brayshaw 1986: 40) by

the names "Kuringgai" and "Geawegal". We use the name "Karikal" instead of Kuringgai, for reasons we explain below. And we spell "Geawegal" in the orthography that Lissarrague (2006b: 117) has developed for HRLM, as "Kayawaykal"

6.1.1.2 Karikal (Kuringgai)

We begin our discussion of the dialect that has been called "Kuringgai" by making a distinction between two phonologically similar but disparate dialect names. The name "Guringay" (Gringai), which will be discussed below under the section on the Lower North Coast language, is distinguished from "Kuringgai" by the absence of a velar stop after the velar nasal (i.e. there is no g after the ng).

The origins of "Kuringgai", as with the name "Awabakal", are probably attributable to John Fraser.104 According to James Kohen (1993: 14), Fraser invented the former name by using Mathews' Dharug grammar (1901) to add the (Dharug) possessive case form -nggai to the (HRLM) word kuri or "man". Fraser evidently intended the name to mean something like "belonging to the (Aboriginal) men".

In the 1883 article John Fraser "I owe special acknowledgments to Mr. C Naseby, Maitland (for the Kamilaroi tribe) and Mr. J. W. Boydell, Camyrallyn Gresford for the Gringai tribe. Both of these men have had an intimate acquaintance with these tribes for more than thirty years (1882:199). Mr. J. W. Boydell and William Scott in the book "The port Stephens Blacks" would have known each other

Written by JOHN FRASER 1890. This story was long before his print in 1892 totally contradicts his later work 1892 -93 and is proof of where he got the idea from that the kuring-gai were one super tribe and "&c , of Mr Oliver's letter" , John Fraser said in 1892 " "I assured myself" that the country thereabout was occupied by subtribes of the Kurring-gai." Fraser has spelt it "Goringai, kuring-gai and Kurig-gi on his map 1892."

Sydney Morning Herald (NSW: 1842 - 1954), Thursday 12 June 1890, page 4

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir, —When the municipalities of the North Shore combine and adopt the native name of their district, as Mr Oliver very fitly suggests, it is to be hoped that the spelling of the name will receive attention. For, although Cammeray is not a monstrosity like Woolloomooloo or Woollahra, yet the spelling of it might be improved. The C should give place to K, for C in English is a redundant letter, representing the sound either of K or of S, and should not be used here in our native words. The termination "eray" might, I think be written "arai," for "ara" and "arai" are established forms in the aboriginal languages. The whole name would thus be Kamarai, which, certainly, is prettier and easier to pronounce than St Leonards. But as our blacks make the "a" and the"o" sounds to be nearly alike, the name might also be written Komaroi; to this we have a parallel in the name Kamilaroi. Mr Oliver is right as to the location of the Kamilaroi tribe. Many years ago I had the privilege of long and interesting conversations about that tribe with a gentleman who had been one of the pioneer settlers in their district 50 years ago. He could speak their language "like a native," was called by them Charley Murruba, " Charles the Good," was never molested even in those days by any men of the tribe, and his property was always safe in their hands. He had often travailed the main road from Maitland to the Lower Namoi, and know the country well. The limits of the Kamilaroi dialect, he said, were then the River Gwydir on the north, on the west an irregular line drawn from Walgett, southwards through Coonabarabran and round to Scone on the Hunter, and thence east and north along the Dividing Range to the sources of the Gwydir. Beyond the Gwydir was the Ualaroi dialect, akin to the Kamilaroi, but yet considerably different from it; to the west the Wirrajery, or Wirradhuri, quite different and to the south and east the Goringai, also different from the Kamilaroi.

I know that the Goringai tribe occupied the whole of the east coast from the

I know that the Goringal tribe occupied the whole of the east coast from the Hastings and the Manning down to the Hunter, and had several subdivisions named from particular localities in their territory.

These subdivisions correspond with the Cammeray, Cadi, Gwea, "&c, of Mr Oliver's letter", which were only local portions of one great tribe stretching along the coast from the Hunter, "probably" as far south as the Illawarra district.

The language of this tribe was distinct from the Kamilaroi, although, like all the Australian dialects, they had many words in common and the same root-word used in different forms or with different applications. For instance, one would say murra (hand), another would apply the word to the whole of the lower arm, including the hand; so also, mir or mil, the eye; mir, the face. The Kamilaroi says kara-ji for wizard, doctor, medicine man, but the Goringai says kara-kal. Of course, variations like these are common in all languages.

The kal, of kara-kal, leads me on to say that cadi-gal is neither the name of a language nor of a tribe the gal or kal in this and similar names is merely a suffix equivalent to "belonging to" or " they of," just as we say a Sydneyite, a Londoner, an Aberdonian, an Englishman, in the local aboriginal dialect, would be called England-kal, and an Englishwoman England-kalin. Those who imagine that our aboriginal languages are only rude gibberish, are vastly mistaken. These languages or dialects are one of the unsolved problems of ethnology, but enough is known of them to prove that they have well defined principles of formation and of grammar which cannot have been the invention of mere savages.

I am, JOHN FRASER.

Mr Oliver's letter did not give this "one great tribe" a name in his letter. It would seem this is how John Fraser "assured himself" it was all Goringai / koringai, kuringgai now called Guringai country. In John Fraser's work 1882- 83

"I assured myself" that the country thereabout was occupied by sub-tribes of the Kuringgai Fraser 1892 Fraser came up with the name Kuringgai to describe a people, our peoples."

John Fraser reported on Gringai 1882 and 1892, he noted the Gringai/Kurig-gai, with the latter possibly being a

language and the former a group, had country in the area of the Paterson and Chichester/Williams Rivers.

John Fraser published what he said "Re-arranged, condensed, and edited" version of Edward Threlkeld's essay" on the Aboriginal language spoken around Lake Macquarie. Ten years prior to this, Fraser had announced that: "The tribes with which I am acquainted are chiefly those of the northern half of our territory, the Gringai, the Kamilaroi, and the Ooalaroi, and to these I add a slight knowledge of the Wiradjery and Yuin tribes (1882:199-200).

During the 1820s Threlkeld gathered some language from Broken Bay Aborigines, identified as 'Karree'.10 That is now recognised as representing the Cari'gal, Kari'gal or -Gari'gal group of the south Arms of Broken Bay (Pitt Water and Cowan Water). If the location was known as Gari, then Gari'gal were a local Broken Bay Clan. Language was collected also through Birraban an aboriginal Boy Thelkeld, whose work was on the Awaba ,AKA- Awabakal of Lake Macquarie (recorded as Awaba on the original map).

We-pohng or Biraban was born at Bahtahbah (Belmont, New South Wales) c.1800. During his childhood We-pohng was kidnapped by the British and raised within the military barracks located in Sydney. Subsequently, We-pohng was assigned to Captain J.M. Gill, a member of the <u>46th Regiment</u>. We-pohng remained with Captain Gill from February 1814 until Captain Gill departed Australia in December 1817. It was at this time We-pohng became fluent in English and was bestowed the name M'Gill (and its derivatives) as an indication of Captain Gill's "ownership".

We-pohng commenced assisting Captain Allman in 1821 with the establishment of a penal colony, assuming the role of regional guide, interpreter and a special constable, with We-pohng utilising his tracking skills to apprehend convicts escaping from Port Macquarie. Prior to his return to <u>Newcastle</u> in 1825 We-pohng married Ti-pah-mah-ah, with which he had one son, Ye-row-wa. From 1825 Biraban served as an <u>informant</u> to the <u>missionary Lancelot Edward Threlkeld</u> teaching him the <u>Awabakal language</u> and cosmology.

Maps by R.H. Mathews - 1897-1917

Initiation Ceremonies of Australian Tribes Author(s): R. H. Mathews Source: Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. 37, No. 157 (Jan., 1898), pp. 54-73 Published by: American Philosophical Society Stable URL: https://www.jstor.org/stable/983694 Accessed: 30-03-2020 09:40 UT

Surveyor and dedicated amateur ethnographer R. H. Mathews published several papers that included consideration of the hunter Valley and adjacent areas, with a particular focus on the Kamilaroi. The map shown below as Map 3-5 information from Mathews (1898)." Accompanying an article on male initiatory rites, Mathews 1898 had a map (see Map 2) "defining the areas representing the country occupied by each tribe which he numbered 1 to 9." He also in 1898 in addition noted "the people speaking the different dialects prevalent in each district". He indicated that:

"No. 2 includes the country of the Kamilaroi [and others]" (1898:67), "68 MATHEWS--INITIATION IN AUSTRALIAN TRIBES. [March 18,

No. 4 represents the country occupied by the tribes speaking the Darkinung, Wannerawa, Warrimee, Wannungine, Dharrook and some other dialects. Their country commences at the Hunter river and extends southerly till it meets and merges into that of the people of No. 3. Their ceremony of initiation is known as the Narramang, which is described in a paper published in Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria, Vol. x, N. S., pp. I-12. Their totemic system is dealt with in Journ. Roy. Soc. N. S. I4ales, Vol. xxxi, pp. 170-I 7 I.

No. 5. Within this area, which extends from the Hunter river almost to the Macleay, the initiation ceremonies are of the Keeparra type described by me in Journ. An/hrop. Ins/. London, Vol. xxvi, pp. 320-340. This tract of country is inhabited by the remnants of the tribes speaking different dialects, some of the most important of which are the following: Wattung, Gooreenggai, Minyowa, Molo, Kutthack, Bahree, Karrapath, Birrapee, etc. North of the Hunter river and extending along the sea coast to about Cape Hawk there is an elementary ceremony called Dhalgai,

RH Mathev	vs map		
		?	

Ref

Initiation Ceremonies of Australian Tribes Author(s): R. H. Mathews Source: Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. 37, No. 157 (Jan., 1898), pp. 54-73 Published by: American Philosophical Society Stable URL: https://www.jstor.org/stable/983694 Accessed: 30-03-2020 09:40 UT

The Origin, Organization and Ceremonies of the Australian Aborigines Author(s): R. H. Mathews Source: Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. 39, No. 164 (Oct. - Dec., 1900), pp. 556-578 Published by: American Philosophical Society Stable URL: https://www.jstor.org/stable/983776 Accessed: 17-02-2020 10:48 UT

Mirranen archive - Ceremonial 1894-1900 (aiatsis.gov.au)

Reference Type: Journal Article**

Record Number: 43 Author: Mathews, R. H.

Year: 1897

Title: The Burbung of the Darkinung Tribes

Journal: Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria

Volume: 10 (new series)

Pages: 1-12

Keywords: Ceremonies - initiation

Abstract: This article describes the male initiation ceremony practised by the coastal tribes of Darkinung people in New South Wales whose territory spreads 'from Newcastle southerly to about Sydney.' Mathews acknowledges the existence of other language groups within the stated area, naming the Wannungine and Darrook (Dharug) people. Given the inter-communal character of initiation ceremonies, it is possible that the Burbung described here was common to all these tribal groups. Mathews obtained his data when visiting a 'small remnant of the Darkinung Tribe' who resided on the Government Aboriginal Reserve twelve miles below Windsor on the Hawkesbury River. Two old initiated men—Joe Booburra and Charley Clark—were his informants. The description of the ceremony, which involved tooth avulsion, is organised under the following headings: 'The Main Camp and Burbung Ground'; 'Gathering the Tribes'; 'Daily Performances at the Camp'; 'Taking away the Novices'; 'The Watyoor Camp'; 'Ceremonies in the Bush'; 'Return of the Novices'. Mathews believed that the Darkinung ceremony had been influenced by the larger neighbouring communities of Kamilaroi and Wiradjuri people.

Notes: TRIBES

- 1. Darkinung
- 2. Wattung
- 3. Wiradjuri
- 4. Kamilaroi
- 5. Darrook
- 6. Wannungine

LOCATIONS MENTIONED

- 1. Hunter River
- 2. Jerrys Plains

INFORMANTS Not applicable.

CORRESPONDENTS Not applicable.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Nil.

REFERENCE TO OWN WORK

- 1. Ground carvings (3).
- 2. Initiation rites of Kamilaroi, Wiradjuri (12).

Howitt and Fison Papers https://fromthepage.com/tyay/howitt-and-fison-papers/hw0146

Howitt - Refers to a **tribe he calls the Geawegal**, as inhabiting part of the valley of the Hunter River extending to each lateral watershed and from twenty to thirty miles along the valley on each side of Glendon. On one of 'the maps illustrating his work he shows their territory as lying along the north bank of the Hunter from about Tomago to Glendon. Howitt also applies the name to the aborigines of the district around Dungog on the authority of J.W Boydell of Camyr Allyn NSW, who was noted for his keen interest in the natives, (Geawegal, with the evidence recorded would be a clan of the Gringai and of the Kattang language group).

James Boydell 1820s Identified – **Greengai** (I have on map as Geawegal) he refers to them headquartering at Camyr Allyn.. that I have as Alamongarindi Clan (Camyr Allyn) ...

William Scott born 1844 identified Gringai Carrington Nsw

Donald Mcrae identified the boundaries of the Tookala - Gringai https://fromthepage.com/tvay/howitt-and-fison-

papers/hw0143/display/452363?translation=false and https://fromthepage.com/tyay/howitt-and-fison-papers/hw0144/display/452365 (the first one has been transcribed to Yookala but a month later it is clear it is just a badly written script.). This was knowledge was achieved and taken from local knowledge and family's - Mr Hook and others from the Barrington Gloucester and Dungog areas NSW.

Extracts- "Gringai "From the Barnet River to karuah River - North and South to Myall River to Mount royal ranges East and West."

William Anderson Cawthorne, ca. 1865-187-?, including family details of the Coringoori Tribe, Patricks Plains, Singleton District, New South Wales, 187-?

Mathews on his map, mentions the Katthack,/ Gathang and the Warrimee or Worimi (145-150), and he did mention the Darkinung. His mention of Gooreenggai were the people "Fraser earlier recorded as Kurig-gai / Gringai." Frasor has noted/ spelt it kuringgai, Goringai and kurig-gai and the Wannerawa were the Wonnarua-(Same word spelt differently)

Fraser's map shows Kamalarai the pink area occupying the Hunter Valley and more, and extending off into lands to the northwest. As far as the Hunter Valley is concerned, the Kamalarai are shown as ranging in the east to what appears to be country along Glendon Brook, in the west to the watershed beyond Cassilis. in the north to the watershed beyond Murrurundi and. in the south to the watershed beyond Barigan. Outside the Valley the Kamilaroi meet the Wiradjuri in the southwest and the Kurig-gai (Gringai) in the east the Paterson and the Chichester/Williams Rivers are shown as flowing through Kurig-gai (Gringai?) country.

Enright described Worimi country extending from the coast westerly to the area of Glendon Brook. W J Enright 1932 Identified the Giringai "The suffix "gal," however, shows conclusively that "the Geawegal was only a horde, and Kattang was the language," at any rate as far west as Maitland and Paterson. The Geawegal, he (Howitt) states, spoke the language of and intermarried with those of Maitland and also of Paterson. The Gringai, according to the same author, intermarried with the Paterson River natives and those of Gloucester."

Tindale described Worimi country running from the coast inland to about Glendon Brook.

Brayshaw had Worimi country lying east and southeast of Gringai lands. and Brayshaw also described Gringai country in the area of the Paterson and Allyn Rivers.

Arthur Capell in 1970 identified the language to 'more conveniently be called *Kuringgai* (*Gurigai*)', and *Guringai* is the name applied for use by descendants of the Broken Bay Aborigines" from 1970" to the present day.

In 1970, Capell made the following comment: —Karee, or Kuringgai, is the language of the Pittwater people, and included the well-known Cammeraygal on the extreme south, along the northern shores of Port Jackson, and stretched as far north at least as Broken Bay. This is the basis for the statement above that the "Sydney" language did not cross Port Jackson (1970:24).

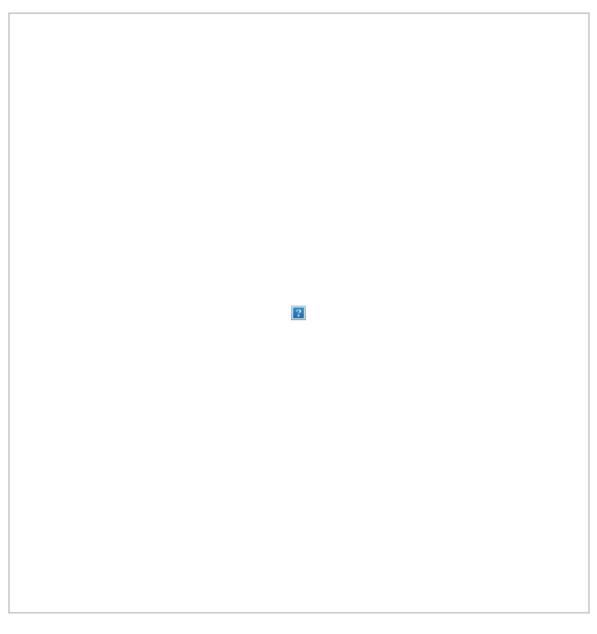
Capell's 1970 paper was not complete, he called it 'this initial report' and wrote about 'the monograph that is intended to follow'. He had retired from the Sydney University in 1967, and his last work on Aboriginal languages.

Gordon Bennet Identified the Giringai Dungog, Williams and Patterson Rivers

James Boydell 1820s Identified – Greengai (I have on map as Geawegal) he refers to them headquartering at Camyr Allyn.. that I have as Alamongarindi Clan (Camyr Allyn) ...

William Scott born 1844 identified Gringai Carrington Nsw

R. H. Mathews 1898 Gooreenggai North of the Hunter River No. 5.North of the Hunter River Within this area, which extends from the Hunter river almost to the Macleay, the initiation ceremonies are of the Keeparra type described by me in Journ. An/hrop. Ins/. London, Vol. xxvi, pp. 320-340. This tract of country is inhabited by the remnants of the tribes speaking different dialects, some of the most important of which are the following: Wattung, **Gooreenggai**, Minyowa, Molo, Kutthack, Bahree, Karrapath, Birrapee, etc. North of the Hunter river and extending along the sea coast to about Cape Hawk there is an elementary ceremony called Dhalgai,



John Fraser 1890 "I know that the Goringai Tribe occupied the whole of the east coast from the Hastings and the Manning down to the Hunter, and had several subdivisions named from particular localities in their territory."

Howitt - Refers to a tribe he calls the Geawegal, as inhabiting part of the valley of the Hunter River extending to each lateral watershed and from twenty to thirty miles along the valley on each side of Glendon. On one of 'the maps illustrating his work he shows their territory as lying along the north bank of the Hunter from about Tomago to Glendon. Howitt also applies the name to the aborigines of the district around Dungog on the authority of J.W Boydell of Camyr Allyn NSW, who was noted for his keen interest in the natives, (Geawegal is a clan of the Gringai and of the Kattang language group.

Dr. Elkin at Port Stephens recorded "Worimi are a clan of the Kattang"

W J Enright 1932 Identified the Giringai "The suffix "gal," however, shows conclusively that "the Geawegal was only a horde, and Kattang was the language," at any rate as far west as Maitland and Paterson. The Geawegal, he (Howitt) states, spoke the language of and intermarried with those of Maitland and also of Paterson. The Gringai, according to the same author, intermarried with the Paterson River natives and those of Gloucester."

Howitt and Fison Papers https://fromthepage.com/tyay/howitt-and-fison-papers/hw0146

Here are some of the claims made by descendants from Bungaree or through his last wife Cora Gooseberry still in the public domain in regards to Guringai, and one of the emails sent to me by Laurie Bimson.

This is in their own book Bungaree- Attached

(The story of Bob Waterer -read the yellow highlighted sections ("In the early 19th century Bungaree, a well-known Aboriginal man, was the leader of the people from the Broken Bay area. It has been suggested that **Sarah may have been the daughter** of his first wife Matoru,)

Neil Evers Story, he wrote himself in his own paper **2014**. Neil claims to be a Bungaree descendant this was written before "**Filling a void 2015 was published**", Neil Evers is Laurie Bimsons cousin

"Story By Neil Evers Pittwater online news July 27 - August 2, 2014: Issue 173"

http://www.pittwateronlinenews.com/bungaree-was-flamboyant-by-neil-evers.php

"Bungaree (1775 - 24 November 1830) **possibly born at Patonga**, was of the **Garigal Clan** and Pittwater People or saltwater people."

"Bungaree and his people brought with them their Garigal language, which is now mistakenly called Kuringgai (Guringai), a name first coined by the Reverend John Fraser in 1892 and used by linguist Arthur Capell in 1970 'for convenience'."

The Sydney Guringai web site http://www.guringai.com.au/text.html (I think is now pulled down removed)

"By J Frasor "I assured myself that the country thereabout was occupied by sub-tribes of the Kurringgai Fraser 1892 Fraser 1892 came up with the name Kurringai to describe a people, our peoples. Guri / Koori meaning Black man, Ngai meaning Black Woman or belonging too, bring the words together and get GuriNgai."

In the original document J Frasor did not say "Koori meaning Black man, Ngai meaning Black Woman or belonging too, bring the words together and get GuriNgai."

Now watch this video and then read the email from NPWS Director Laurie Bimson

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kyensWEYmco

Laurie Bimson is a member of Guringai Tribal Link Aboriginal Corporation who confessed to the Director NPWS Deon Rensburg that's its not Guringai country

From: Deon Rensburg

Sent: Monday, 18 November 2019 8:54 AM

To: Bob & Sam

Subject: RE: Guringai

Good Bob

"I have now followed up extensively in NPWS to better understand the issues and the extent of use of the term Guringai in Sydney. Last week I also met with Laurie Bimson to talk with him about this – and also managed to have a catch up with Nathan (at the end of a separate meeting about another matter). I have also discussed with NPWS managers and Aboriginal staff who work in NPWS.

All these discussions were extremely productive and I think we landed in a good place. "Laurie acknowledged that the use of Guringai is not appropriate in the way it is being used in Sydney and said he had been moving away from using it." I discussed with him that we would be looking to remove the term from use in any of our interpretive and other materials as it was incorrect and he was accepting of this. Had a similar discussion with Nathan and it sounds

like we are all in agreement.

What NPWS will now do is to look to remove all use of the term that denotes a Guringai as a tribe or language group in Northern Sydney) that includes web content, interpretive signs, brochures etc (may take some time to get them all but we will progress as fast as we can). This has commenced.

I would like to thank you for bringing this to my attention and providing us information to correct this error.

Kind Regards
Deon
Deon van Rensburg
Director
Greater Sydney Branch
NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service

P.O.Box 3031 Asquith 2077 T 02 94728901 M 0418 277 548 W nationalparks.nsw.gov.au

Laurie Bimson

From: Guringaitours

Sent: Sunday, 18 August 2019 6:57 PM

To: Bob & Sam

Subject: Re: Language differences and the use of the word Kuringal. Kuringai. kuringay

changed and now referred to Guringai by some in 2015

"Note tribes do things differently we are the salt water people like my ancestor Bungaree we are part of a nation that goes down to eden near the Victorian border and north to port Stephens and west the mountains there are about 29 tribes and languages in our nation . I am related to the Gadical the over the harbour through Bungaree last wife Cora Gooseberry"

Regards . Laurie Bimson.

Sent from my iPad

https://www.guringaitours.com.au/ "I am Laurie Bimson, Guringai man, a descendant of Bungaree, leader of the Guringai tribe"

Mr Laurie Bimson is also on the advisory committee for National Parks and Wildlife Service Metro North East, various other advisory committees!

and link to his video, I was told funded by NPWS. -

https://www.bing.com/videos/search?

q=laurie+bimson&view=detail&mid=73643FF53DFED33CBFD273643FF53DFED33CBFD2&&FORM=VRDGAR

On this web site Mr laurie Bimson and Mr Neil Evers claim they are direct descendant of the Garigal clan of Guringai language people,

http://news.navy.gov.au/en/Jul2015/Events/2166/Cameragal-Country-Recognised-at-HMAS-Penguin.htm#.XVjiCnduLIU

I think they have changed the text now.

Another web site whom is Laurie Bimson cousin

http://www.pittwateronlinenews.com/Budawa-Aboriginal-Signage-Group-Profile.php

[&]quot;I am Laurie Bimson, Guringai man,

Extracts below from the signage group as follows – For Kuringai Chase NSW" The word for man or person is kuri (Koori) and kuringga, the possessive means 'belonging to kuri'. Ngai (ng/guy) means 'woman'. **The name Kuringai now Guringai was coined by ethnographer John Fraser in 1892 as "the original name of the tribal group was not known".**

Another inconsistency https://historyofaboriginalsydney.edu.au/north-coastal "What languages were spoken in this region?"

In 1892 the ethnographer John Fraser used the term 'Kuringgai' for a 'nation' which he showed extending along the coast north of Sydney Harbour. He said the name Kuring-gai meant 'men'. Tracey Howie, 2010 Chairperson of the Guringai Link Aboriginal Corporation, relates that 'Wannungini is our traditional name'.

And another http://www.pittwateronlinenews.com/neil-evers-profile.php its claimed "Guringai is your language not the people".

Mr Neil Evers, Laurie Bimson Cousin "Until about 4 years ago I was unaware of my ancestry. I am a 5th generation Aboriginal. A cousin that I never knew, Bob Waterer, found all of our family's history. What a journey we have had. Bob has recently released a book "The Story of Bob Waterer and his Family 1803-2010" telling the entire story.

I now belong to the Aboriginal Support Group – Manly Warringah Pittwater. The ASG relies on membership monies to help in education of children of all cultures to understand and close the gap. The Guringai Tribal Link (I am a member) has produced a booklet "Guringai Language for Beginners Vol 1-2" 10,000 copies have been distributed and schools are looking for more, so I personally would like to help the ASG raise the monies needed to produce more. I am editor of the group's newsletter, the Elimatta."

Another web site I found yesterday with another tribal name called the Deerabin
Deerabin
https://ninglunbooks.wordpress.com/early-last-century/family-stories-4-a-guringai-family-story-warren-whitfield/

Family stories 4 — A Guringai Family Story — Warren Whitfield

The family concerned is Warren's mother's family, related to me only by marriage. Sophy Bungaree was born in Brisbane Water on the northern arm of Broken Bay, Hawkesbury River in around 1810. At that time the Hawkesbury River was known to the Aboriginal inhabitants as Deerabin.

Claims made on the public domain (that I can find) all descendants from Bungaree or through his last wife Cora Gooseberry

- 1."Guringai Clan"
- 2."Guringai language group"
- 3."Garigal Clan of the Guringai language people"
- 4. "The original name of the tribal group was not known"
- 5. "Wannungini is our traditional name"
- 6. "I am related to the Gadical"
- 7. "Hawkesbury River was known to the Aboriginal inhabitants as Deerabin."

Conclusion

It appears that confusion or lack of knowledge is present.

I came across this Aboriginal place names on the Newcastle UNI website https://livinghistories.newcastle.edu.au/nodes/view/77235

Kuring-gai -Aboriginal meaning - Black Duck- North Hornsby

Manuscript: Toponomy: Place Names of New South Wales: Their Origin, Meaning and

Locality, compiled by J. Carlos W.Stretch

Creator: Stretch, John Carlos William, 1887-1967

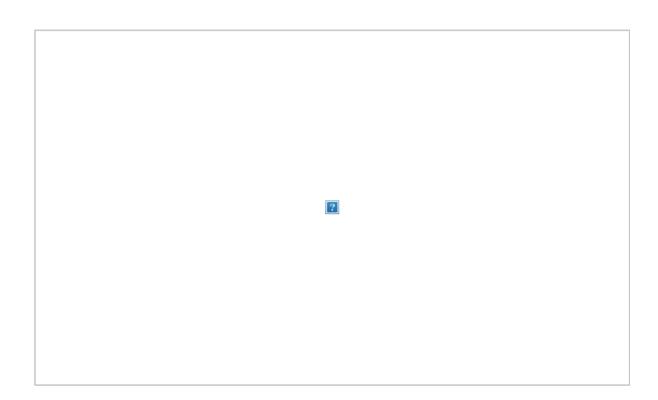
Subject: Names, Geographical -- Aboriginal Australian

Subject: Aboriginal peoples Place names

Subject: Australian languages

Subject: Toponomy

Notes: livinghistories.newcastle.edu.au/assets/downloadwiz/234302



References to the Guringai, Gringai or spelt Guringay

Howitt and Fison Papers

https://fromthepage.com/tyay/howitt-and-fison-papers/hw0146

Kind regards

Robert Syron

Registered Aboriginal owner of Worimi Guringai Lands

Australian Rwandan War veteran 1994-95, ANZAC Peace Prize 1995, Meritorious Unit Citation

Guringai language https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l0geN8vuoCw

kabook and Watoo people https://hunterlivinghistories.com/2018/08/15/the-kabook-watoo/_

We acknowledge the Traditional Lands of the Worimi, Guringai or spelt Guringay and Biripi people of the kutthung language the Custodians, spiritual and cultural owners of these lands. We acknowledge our Elders past and present to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The Gringai continue to practice Culture and have a strong connection to our lands and secrete sites where our ancestors lay in the Barrington / Gloucester Manning Valley area











NSW Premier Hon Gladys Berejiklian

3rd June 2020

Dear Premier,

Local Aboriginal Land Council concerns regarding Guringai claims of Traditional Ownership of Northern Sydney and Central Coast

We are a collection of Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs) from the Sydney/Newcastle Region (also known as the Eastern Zone). LALCs are statutory bodies whose objects are to improve, protect and foster the best interests of all Aboriginal people in their area. Our functions include to take action to protect Aboriginal culture and heritage in our areas and to promote awareness in our communities of Aboriginal culture and heritage.

Our areas cover, broadly, the Sydney, Northern Sydney, Central Coast, Lake Macquarie, Newcastle, Cessnock, and Maitland areas.

We refer to the Native Title Registrar's recent public notification on 27 May 2020 of a notice to register an area agreement over Crown land adjacent to the St Ives Pistol Club on the Register of Indigenous Land Agreements. That area agreement was allegedly authorised by persons claiming to be the 'Awabakal and Guringai People' at a meeting on 15 February 2020.

We submit this joint statement in response to that notice and the alleged authorisation and its implicit claim to Traditional Ownership of land in the Northern Sydney and Central Coast areas by people of Guringai or Awabakal descent. We advise that:

- 1. There are no registered Native Title holders or applicants within our areas in the Sydney/Newcastle Region.
- 2. The Native Title application made by the 'Awabakal and Guringai People' on 13 May 2013 was discontinued in the Federal Court on 28 June 2017. That discontinued application overlapped the boundaries of all our areas. It occurred after the State decided that it would contest the claim to native title on the basis of an absence of credible evidence to support the claimants' connection to the areas claimed.

- 3. Guringai people are acknowledged and accepted as being the original custodians of the Dungog, Williams River and Gloucester areas.
- 4. The name 'Awabakal' refers to the Aboriginal people occupying the Lake Macquarie and Newcastle areas (see https://downloads.newcastle.edu.au/library/cultural%20collections/awaba/culture/anthropology.html).
- 5. Any reference to Guringai or Awabakal being a description of the Aboriginal people originally from the Northern Sydney and Central Coast areas (as is implied in the ILUA proposed with the St Ives Pistol Club and the Crown on the Northern Beaches of Sydney) is the cause of an illusory truth effect and needs to be corrected.
- 6. We do not recognise those persons, with exception of two claimants being Kerrie Brauer & Shane Frost being members of Awabakal LALC, claiming to be the 'Awabakal and Guringai People' as being of Aboriginal descent; nor, are they active members of our Aboriginal communities in the Sydney/Newcastle Region.
- 7. We have observed that several spellings of 'Guringai' have been used over many years (e.g. Gooringai, Goreengai, Kurangai, Kuringgai, etc); however, these spelling all refer to the same group.

We unconditionally support the actions of Aboriginal people who seek to exercise and assert their genuine Traditional, Cultural and Human Rights (including their connection to their lands); however, <u>any</u> claim that Guringai or Awabakal people are from the Northern Sydney or Central Coast areas is false and should be rejected.

We strongly encourage you to rigorously investigate the substance of any claim that the Guringai or Awabakal people are from or connected to the Northern Sydney or Central Coast areas and any claim to Traditional Ownership based on such connection.

If you have any queries, please contact Mr. Nathan Moran CEO on (02) 8394 9666.

Yours in Unity

Nathan Moran

CEO Metropolitan LALC for and on behalf of Awabakal LALC, Bahtabah LALC, Biraban LALC, Darkinjung LALC, Mindaribba LALC and Worimi LALC.

'Guringai' rejected over Indigenous link...

By STEPHEN RICE

The Australian Friday 21st May 2021 767 words

Page 1,2 | Section: THE NATION

387cm on the page



'Guringai' rejected over Indigenous link doubts

EXCLUSIVE

STEPHEN RICE

The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service will stop using the term "Guringai" on all signs, maps and interpretative materials after claims a group using the name is "not recognised as being of Aboriginal descent".

The move follows revelations in The Australian on Thursday that at least seven Aboriginal land councils in NSW had opposed native title claims by the group over large parts of Sydney and the central coast because of its alleged lack of connection with the land. Some members of the group claimed to be descendants of Indigenous leader King Bungaree.

The NPWS says after consulting with Aboriginal staff and the Metro Local Aboriginal Land Council, it will stop using the term "given the concerns raised and its potential to offend".

FULL REPORT P2





Bloodline doubt sees references wiped out

The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service will stop using the term "Guringai" on all signs, maps and interpretive materials following claims a group using the name is "not recognised as being of Aboriginal descent".

The move follows revelations in The Australian on Thursday that at least seven Aboriginal land councils in NSW had opposed native title claims by the group over large parts of Sydney and the central coast because of its alleged lack of connection with the land.

Some members of the group claiming to be descendants of Indigenous leader King Bungaree did not even know they had Aboriginal heritage until one discovered a wallet containing old birth

certificates at the back of a wardrobe in 2004, it is alleged.

The NPWS says after consulting with Aboriginal staff and the Metro Local Aboriginal Land Council, it will stop using the term "given the concerns raised and its potential to offend".

"NPWS works closely with the Aboriginal community and takes their advice and lead on the use of appropriate cultural Aboriginal language, terms and references to culturally significant matters", a spokesman said. "NPWS works hard to ensure all references to the cultural significance and history within our national parks estate is respectful to the traditional owners and reflects the strong partnership we have built with the Aboriginal community in caring for country."

The NPWS ruling will apply to areas in northern Sydney, including the Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park and the central coast, but not the Worimi/Guringai area north of Newcastle,

which most historians and the Aboriginal Heritage Group agree was the traditional home of Guringai people. The parks service will also remove all use of any term denoting Guringai as a tribe or language group in northern Sydney.

The NPWS has been aware for some time that claims by amateur anthropologist John Fraser in 1892 that northern Sydney had been inhabited by the "Guringai",

or "Ku-ring-gai" were incorrect.

One historical researcher describes Fraser's work as "the most unsatisfactory and unquestionably the most inaccurate and garbled account ever published about the Aborigines".

Fraser's account is also strongly rejected by Indigenous people in the Hunter region who say they have been robbed of their birthright. "It's disgusting to take another mob's tribal name and claim it as your own," said Bob Syron, who is a registered Aboriginal owner of Worimi/Guringai lands, north of the Hunter River. "It's bastardising our language and culture."

It is understood the NPWS requested more than a year ago that a member of the Sydney group, Laurie Bimson, stop advertising on his Guringai Aboriginal Tours website that his people "have been custodians of Guringai country for about 40,000 years". Mr Bimson runs \$65-ahead tours of Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park and hires out his services for smoking ceremonies and welcomes to country.

In a November 2019 email seen by The Australian, a senior NPWS official states after meeting Mr Bimson that "Laurie acknowledged the use of Guringai is not appropriate in the way it is being used in Sydney and said he had been moving away from using it".

However, it is understood several parks staff were concerned that Mr Bimson has continued to claim on his website that he is a traditional custodian and caretaker of the national park.

The "Awabakal and Guringai People" have previously tried to claim native title over a vast stretch of coastal NSW from the northern suburbs of Hornsby and Mona Vale up to Newcastle and Maitland. That bid failed because the group could not prove it had followed traditional laws and customs since white settlement.



Bloodlines row over native title claim

EXCLUSIVE STEPHEN RICE NSW EDITOR





How The Australian broke the story on Thursday

NSW EDITOR

'It's disgusting to take another mob's tribal name and claim it as your own'

BOB SYRON ABORIGINAL LAND OWNER





21 August 2020

By email: NTService@nntt.gov.au

Attention: Diane Drake

The Hon. John Dowsett AM President National Native Title Tribunal GPO Box 9973 SYNDEY NSW 2001

Dear President Dowsett,

Proposed area agreement for the Awabakal and Guringai People's ILUA

I write as the Registrar of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act* 1983 ('Registrar'). The functions of the Registrar are set out in section 165 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act* 1983 (NSW) ('ALRA') and include maintaining the Register of Aboriginal Land Claims, conciliation of disputes relating to the ALRA and maintaining the register of Aboriginal Owners, being Aboriginal persons with cultural association with land in NSW.¹

I refer to correspondence I received from Awabakal, Biraban, Bahtabah, Darkinjung, Mindaribba, Metropolitan and Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Councils dated 3 June 2020 concerning the proposed NI2020/001 St Ives Pistol Club Incorporated & the Awabakal and Guringai People and Ors ILUA ('proposed ILUA').

As Registrar I write to raise concerns over the proposed ILUA in light of the following circumstances:

- The native title claim for the Awabakal and Guringai People (NC2013/002) was discontinued on 28/06/2017.
- The native title representative body in NSW, NTSCORP Ltd ('NTSCORP') and the land owner, NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment -Crown Lands, are not party to the proposed area agreement.
- The parties to the agreement, being the Awabakal and Guringai People and the St Ives Pistol Club may be represented by the same solicitor.
- The State of NSW is not a party to the agreement and the group have not participated in a legal process to establish their connection with the land.

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¹ ss 170-171. ALRA.

- The members of the former claim group are not registered as Aboriginal Owners in NSW.
- The land is subject to an undetermined Aboriginal Land Claim made by Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council. The Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council therefore has an inchoate property right in relation to the land² and is not party to the proposed area agreement.

In these circumstances, I am concerned that the proposed area agreement *may not* have been properly authorised by persons who claim to hold native title in the land. I am also conscious that NSTCORP's Facilitation and Assistance policy does not allow NTSCORP to assist a person/s who wishes to object to the proposed area agreement.

I respectfully ask the NNTT to consider whether this agreement should be registered in these circumstances.

I am available on 0419 280 297 if you require any information in relation to this matter.

Yours sincerely

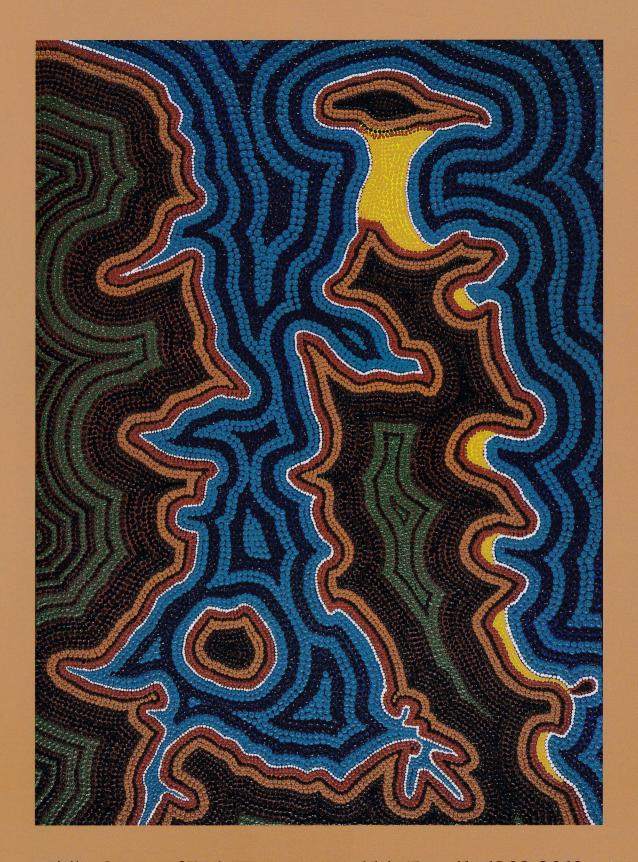
Nicole Courtman

Registrar

Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

cc: Awabakal Local Aboriginal Land Council
Biraban Local Aboriginal Land Council
Bahtabah Local Aboriginal Land Council
Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council
Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council

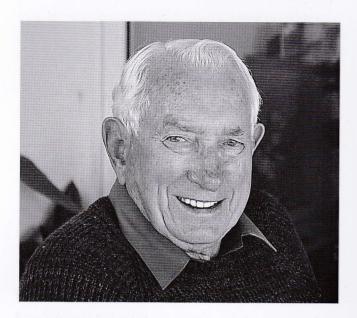
² Narromine Local Aboriginal Land Council v Minister Administering the Crown Lands Act (1993) 79 LGERA 430, at 333 – 334; and see JA in New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council v Minister Administering the Crown Lands (Consolidation) Act and the Western Lands Act (Winbar Claim) (1988) 14 NSWLR 685, 696.



The Story of Bob Waterer and his Family 1803-2010

Nan Bosler

Bob's Story - Introduction



I stood on my tip toes and reached to the back of the wardrobe and found a leather pouch with all the birth, death and marriage certificates that I had been searching for. I couldn't believe my luck and to find other certificates in addition to Mum and Dad's papers was a real bonus because to me it put beyond doubt that our heritage went back to the Broken Bay Aboriginal clan led by the famous Bungaree.

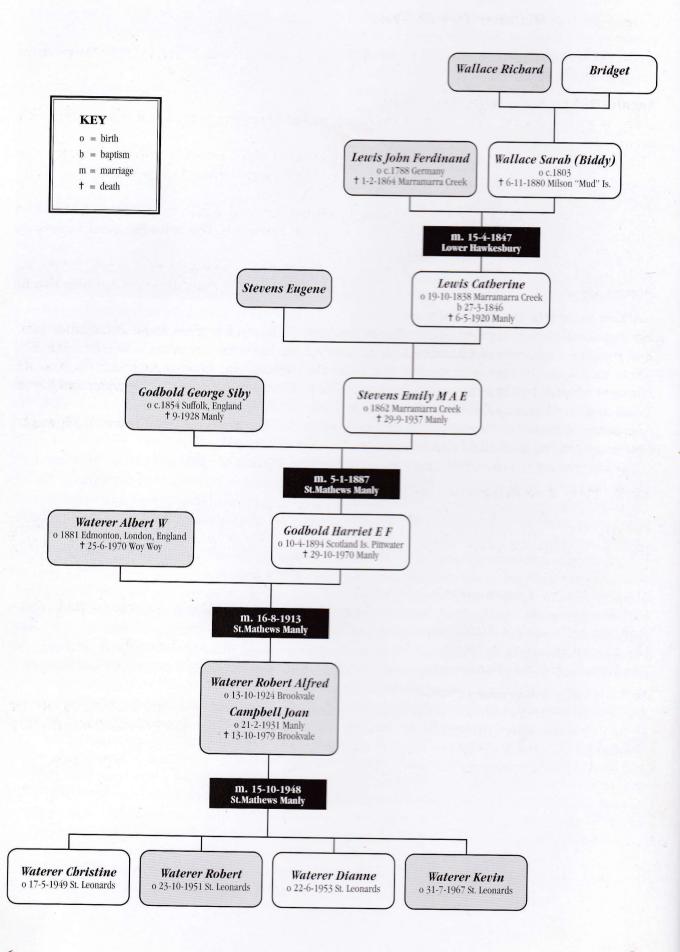
I can remember my mother telling me, when I was possibly at the age of 12 or 14, that I had Aboriginal and German blood in me. I don't remember if she told me about them together or on separate occasions. Mum never again spoke to me of our heritage nor did I ask any questions. I guess that at that age I was not interested, nor was I particularly interested till after my sister Joan Wheeler died in 2004 when I was aged 80.

In 1948 Joan and I had bought blocks of ground at numbers 21 and 23 Shackel Avenue, Brookvale, on the Northern Beaches of Sydney, and through the War Service Homes Scheme we had our houses built together, moving into them in 1951. We sold our homes to developers in 2004. It was 12 months from the time the deposit was paid until the final settlement on the properties. Shortly before settlement Joan moved to the War Veterans Retirement Village² at Narrabeen where she suddenly passed away. As her husband Fred Wheeler had died in 2000 and they had no children, it fell to me to empty her home of all its contents before demolition.

During the emptying of her house I carefully looked for the certificates from Mum and Dad but was unable to find them. A week before I moved to the War Veterans Retirement Village I decided to have one more search. I gave myself no chance of finding them as I had looked before. In a back bedroom was a floor to ceiling wardrobe that Fred had built; Joan had kept her spare blankets, sheets and pillows in the top section. I had taken them out originally and run my hand over the shelf but had found nothing. On the day I went for a final look I stood on my tip toes and reached to the back of the wardrobe and found the leather pouch containing family records that I had been searching for.

The stroke of luck that led to the discovery of our family's heritage was finding the birth, death and marriage certificates of my mother and father and other family members.

The Waterer Family Tree



Notes on the Waterer Family Tree

To see the more detailed family tree of Sarah (Biddy) Lewis go to the chapter entitled "The Descendants of Sarah (Biddy) Lewis".

Sarah (Biddy) Wallace (c.1803-1880)

Biddy, as she was known to her husband and family, was an Aboriginal woman whose people probably lived in the Broken Bay area.

The Early Church Record V1947286 of the marriage of Sarah Wallace to John Lewis was registered in the Lower Hawkesbury. The NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (BDM) has the references of 32C/1847 and 286 Vol:32C.

Sarah affectionately became known as Granny Lewis. On her death certificate her father is shown as Richard Wallace, an Aboriginal, and her mother as Bridget, unknown. The death certificate was issued by the BDM with Registration Number 1880/009462.

In the early 19th century Bungaree, a well known Aboriginal man, was the leader of the people from the Broken Bay area. It has been suggested that Sarah may have been the daughter of his first wife Matora.

Catherine Lewis (1838-1920)

Her baptismal record, Registration Number B1846/1408-31, shows her given name as Catharine [sic].⁷ The marriage certificate of Catherine Sanville and Joseph Bens has Registration Number 590/1874. There are many changes of name within this family and this was no exception. Sanville was the surname adopted by Catherine Lewis probably to provide respectability for her daughter and Joseph Bens's real name was Ambrol Josef Diercknecht.

The death certificate of Martha [sic] Catherine Bens shows her parents as John Lewis, a shipwright, and Sarah Ann Wallace. BDM Registration Number is 1920/008992.

Catherine was known to many as the Queen of Scotland Island.

Emily Mary Ann Elizabeth Stevens (1862-1937)

Emily married George Siby Godbold in 1887. BDM Registration Number is 3485/1887.

Her birth certificate has not been located. Her death certificate shows her father as Eugene Stephens [Stevens], a water policeman, and her mother as Martha [sic] Catherine Lewis. Registration Number is 1937/026071.

Harriet Emma Frances Godbold (1894-1970)

Her birth certificate shows her mother as Emily Stevens and her father as George Godbold. BDM Registration Number is 20226/1894.

Harriet married Albert W. Waterer in 1913. BDM Registration Number is 12062/1913.

The BDM Registration Number for Harriet's death certificate is 38933/1970.

Robert Alfred Waterer (1924-)

Robert Waterer, known as Bob Waterer, was born at the family home, 39 Carter Road, Brookvale. On his birth certificate his father is shown as Albert Waterer and his mother as Harriet Godbold. His birth certificate is certificate 34⁸ and the Registration Number is 112.

The marriage certificate of Robert Alfred Waterer to Joan Campbell is numbered 27574/1948.

Bar Island is one of the most fascinating places on the Lower Hawkesbury. The Aboriginal name the Hawkesbury River is Deerubbin, which means *wide*, *deep water* in the Darug language. The Hawkesbury's western reaches lie in the Darug Country of the Cumberland Plains. The northern bank between Wisemans Ferry and Wilberforce is Darkinjung Country and the Guringai people are the moditional owners of Broken Bay and the mouth of the Hawkesbury River.

There is evidence of Aboriginal use of Bar island, including an engraving on the western shore, stone arrangements and a large midden on the northern shore. The midden on the island, several feet deep, has not been scientifically assessed or dated but it would seem to indicate a long-standing presence of Aboriginal people. One problem in assessing midden remains on the Lower Hawkesbury is that lime burners, such as John Lewis, took supplies of shells to central locations to burn them.

Bar Island has been described as having considerable significance to the Darug and Darkinjung communities. In 2002 Mr John Gallard, then Sites and Research Officer of the Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation, made the following comments in a letter to Hornsby Shire Council:

The Island forms a recognisable part of what is defined as the eastern boundary of Darug land. On the summit area is a single marker which points up the main arm of the river and marks the junction between Darkinjung Country and Darug Country. This Island was in fact a meeting place and a shared resource between both communities. Bar Island is an important part of Darug Darkinjung Aboriginal Communities dreaming past, present, and future.

It is a burial place for both Aboriginal and Pioneer People of European and Mixed Blood. It contains Cultural Heritage that spans an enormous bridge of time and as such is a sacred place, a place for quiet enjoyment, reflection and contemplation. It is also an Archaeologically unique Heritage Site and great respect and care should be given to its management.⁹⁸

The social significance of the island is also evident through the listing by the National Trust of NSW.⁹⁹ On 7 March 1788 an expedition to the Hawkesbury River¹⁰⁰ led by Governor Arthur Phillip camped on Mullet Island, now known as Dangar Island near present day Brooklyn. Lieutenant William Bradley described how on landing they *found some huts on the island, but only three natives came to us this evening*. The Aboriginal people were painted in red ochre and pipe-clay which was found beneath the sand on the beach.¹⁰¹ The Governor's party explored Mooney Mooney Creek and the islands of the Lower Hawkesbury before sailing as far north as Wisemans Ferry where supplies ran out.

It was during a later expedition in June 1789 that Phillip is believed to have rested on Bar Island.¹⁰² On 11 June the party returned to Mullet Island where a supply of fish always seemed assured.¹⁰³ This exploration resulted in the discovery of arable ground along the Hawkesbury River. The Hawkesbury district became known as *the bread basket of Sydney* ¹⁰⁴ with produce being transported to Sydney in small sloops. This continued until the 1880s when improved roads and the development of railways provided easier means of getting produce to the markets.

The 1869 painting of Bar Island by George Slade¹⁰⁵ indicates that the island, with an area of about 3.8 hectares, had been partly cleared prior to any building or occupation and was possibly being used for grazing. John Greer, a pioneer from Big Bay on Marramarra Creek, tried to buy Bar Island in 1871 but it had been gazetted as a reserve and the authorities refused his request. European settlement on the island is evident through the remains of the church that was opened on 26 October 1876 and the establishment of the cemetery.

In 1875 Rev. Henry Ham Britten,¹⁰⁷ the Anglican Minister from St Pauls, Castle Hill, applied for a grant of land on Bar Island for a church but his request was refused. Money to help build the church was raised by the local community. Britten's second application was successful¹⁰⁸ and St Johns Anglican Church¹⁰⁹ was built with services held there from 1876.¹¹⁰ Sarah Jane Shuttles, granddaughter of Sarah and John Lewis, married Albert Rogers, a Victorian, at St Johns on 18 December 1877.

Scotland Island

Pittwater is the southern arm of Broken Bay. Scotland Island, which has a circumference of approximately 3 kilometres, lies towards the southern end of Pittwater in the land of the Garigal clan of the Guringai people, the original owners of the area. The precise boundaries between the coastal clans will now never be fully known.¹²⁹

Middens, containing remnants of shells and fish at places where generations of Guringai people dined, have been found on the northern and western parts of Scotland Island. European settlers extracted shells from middens on the Pittwater foreshore and shipped them to Sydney to be used for lime to make mortar, although there is no record of any being taken from the island.

On 2 March 1788, just six weeks after the colony was founded, Governor Arthur Phillip in a cutter and Lieutenant William Bradley in a longboat from HMS *Sirius*, the flagship of the First Fleet, set out to examine the *broken land* (Broken Bay) described by Captain Cook. It was nightfall before they reached a point north-west of Lion Island at the mouth of the Hawkesbury River and it was at nearby Pearl Beach¹³⁰ that Phillip made the first close contact with the Guringai people.¹³¹



Scotland Island. The mainland at Church Point is approximately 400 metres south of the island. Printed with permission of the Land and Property Management Authority.



Aboriginal Support Group-Manly Warringab Pittwater

The Aboriginal Support Group-Manly Warringah Pittwater (ASCAMP) located on the Northern Beaches of Sydney, began as a treaty organisation in 1979. The group has developed into a community of people committed to supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strate Search and their broader struggle for justice.

© Aboriginal Support Group-Manly Warringah Pittwater

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Editor: Pat Frater

Graphic Designer and Prepress: Mark Ansiewicz

Printed in Warriewood, Australia, by Major Graphics Printed in Warriewood, Australia, by Warriew

National Library of Australia Cataloguing-in-Publication

Author: Bosler, Nan

Title: The Story of Bob Waterer and his Family 1813-2010 New Bosley

editor, Pat Frater; cover artist, Paul McCardon

ISBN: 9780646553344 (pbk.)

Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index

Subjects: Waterer, Bob-Family.

Families, Aboriginal Australian-Genealogy

New South Wales-Genealogy.

Other Authors/Contributors:

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Dewey Number: 306.8509944

Queen of Scotland Island



Catherine Bens c.1900. Written on the back of the photograph is "To Harriet with love from Granny". Harriet was Bob Waterer's mother.

Acknowledgements

When Bob Waterer found a leather pouch containing family are the was elated. For him it put beyond doubt that our family's heritage, traced through the family are to the Broken Bay Aboriginal clan led by Bungaree.

This is the story of one family and combines both family and loss book is not written as an Aboriginal history.

In 2008 Warringah Council generously provided a group—Manly Warringah Pittwater to scope the possible of Sarah (Biddy) Lewis and her descent and his family. The steering committee set up to scope the book was to take. Support and encouragement given be a least information & Library Services, and Tina Graham, Local Studies Library Services.

Warringah Council is hosting the launch of the book at this event.

Warringah Council is hosting the launch of the book at this event.

Dee Why RSL Club gave a grant of \$1,500 toward the cost of the book. Their support and faith in the value of this project is acknowledged with the book.

Hawkesbury historian Tom Richmond has been research to some 30 years and several chapters for this book have been based on the second to the s

Clair Jackson has been the Aboriginal consultant for this publication. The time and care she has given to ensure that it has been written in an appropriate and seem invaluable.

The creative style and attention to detail of graphs designed the second has played a key role in preparing the manuscript for publication. My the second has played a key artwork which depicts the Pittwater area, so important the second has played a key role in preparing the manuscript for publication.

Pat Frater as editor has contributed an enormous and the seeds that led to the writing of this book and leave of the contributors including colleagues of Bob's and Sarah Lewis's descendent to work with Pat.

Bob Waterer and his daughters Christine and Discourse Willing to provide more information and to consider new facts as they arose. They have the work with and Bob's recall of events and people is most impressive. Company descendants of Sarah Lewis including Agnes Bevan, Laure Bob Michael Craft, Neil Evers, Shirley Harbridge, Annette Hedges, Sylva London Provide more information and to consider new facts as they arose they are the work with and Bob's recall of events and people is most impressive. Company descendants of Sarah Lewis including Agnes Bevan, Laure Bob Michael Craft, Neil Evers, Shirley Harbridge, Annette Hedges, Sylva London Provide more information and to consider new facts as they arose they are the solution of the solution of

Special thanks to Carol Gerrard. People who have the competition of this project include Anna Bell, Gail Bimson, Alan Boyd, Jim Boye, Par Barry Dawson, Don Frater, Sandra and Ross Gillett, Blair Gilmore, David How and Warren Howie, Jim Macken, Viv May, Daryn McKenny, Dick Persson, Par Barry May and Isa Wye. They have provided extra information or they have read and they have been encouraging or gently critical when necessary.

References and endnotes have become an important term to book. They have been used to expand information about people, places, events. Eastle and the place in history of many of the details written about in the text.

It has been my honour and privilege to be the author of this book. The Story of Bob Waterer and his Family 1803-2010.

Nan Bosler

aboriginal Names.

abougmal Hames by & Y Mann.

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Tome few words were in common use throughout this territory and extended mits Quendand . For histance Budgery good , satisfactory protty . Boll or Bail a reguline - murry o merry pleuty, many, great, large et - thong thing, out of right and their. The word Budgory in connection with Gar give a name for The beautiful minature parakot now so prequently sew in lager gar, gai faliafollo a aller to pleasant Camping places as Kurringa, Gai - Dong Bring is suitably applied to the locality, as the River Wingertamber here loses itself in a no comp

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Cook Family of Barrington Aboriginal Corporation (ICN8752)

Mr Brendan Moyle CEO Darkinjung LALC

To whom it may concern,

We the Guringay, *Gringai Kabook and Watoo People* registered Native Title claimants, have observed people purporting to be 'Guringai' over the last few years making claims to Traditional ownership throughout Sydney's Northern Beaches, the Central Coast and Newcastle areas.

We are currently being supported by the Australian Government as legitimate Native Title claimants, via funding and support being provided by NTSCorp NSW as we progress our Native Title claim and the negotiation of an Indigenous Land Use Agreement. We speak as legitimate Guringay Peoples whose Traditional Lands have been documented to span the northern Hunter area.

We have no reason to acknowledge or accept this group as members of the Guringay peoples, as we have never been provided with evidence to demonstrate any claimed connection with our Apical Ancestral Lands, or Tribal Groups. We also do not acknowledge or accept the claims that the Guringay Traditional lands covered the areas of Sydney's Northern Beaches, the Central Coast or Newcastle.

We also do not condone the disrespectful behaviour demonstrated by that group in their attacks on individuals, the broader Aboriginal community and Local Aboriginal Land Councils who may not accept their claims to Aboriginality and traditional ownership.

We collectively, and individually through our membership, have worked closely with Local Aboriginal Land Councils across our traditional lands. These Land Councils may differ from us but work in strong partnership with us as legitimate Traditional Owners. This enables us to leverage our different roles to achieve our obligations and aspirations to preserve our lands and cultures and create opportunities that benefit both the Aboriginal and the wider community.

Further, we understand that attacks have also been launched against non-Indigenous people who want to work in respectful strong partnership with the legitimate Aboriginal community embodying the true spirit of reconciliation. We are disappointed to see and hear of these attacks and are concerned that our Traditional groups may be seen to support or condone this. We as the legitimate Guringay Peoples do not support any of this behaviour.

Yours respectfully

VINCENT COOK

Chair

Native Title Sub-Committee

Cook Family of Barrington Aboriginal Corporation (ICN8752)

Cook Family of Barrington Aboriginal Corporation ICN 8752





Case details

Documents

Action summary

Submission Type

I am making a personal submission

Title

Mrs

First name

Family name

Please tick this box if you do not want your name published in the list of submitters on the department's website

Email

Suburb/ Town

Lake Munmorah

I have made a reportable political donation

I agree to the Privacy statement

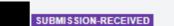
submission

I have no objection to the additional housing only ask for serious consideration given to the impact it will have to Carters Road traffic.

There is one road in and out for 4 schools and a pre school. Many of us now park across the highway and have the children walk over the bridge which is solving the traffic issue however with more housing and more children coming into the area - I believe the traffic will become an issue again.

I believe Council need to discuss with this new developer and other land owners next to the schools to develop a road running off Carters road behind the Catholic school and into the new development site that will allow drive through access for residents at the new site to drive to the school without entering the highway and also as a second point of entry/exit. If there is a major accident at the traffic lights during school drop off pick up - this road can act as a by pass. Likewise for the new homes there can be a second exit point via Carters road so there is not a 'one road out' design.

I believe a 40km school zone should be setup on the Pacific Highway along with safe footpaths and fencing as children will be walking from home to school in the new proposed housing area.





✓ Submission

Case details Documents Action summary
Submission Type
I am making a personal submission
Title
Mr
First name
Family name
Name withheld
Please tick this box if you do not want your name published in the list of submitters on the department's website
Email
Suburb/ Town
Lake Munmorah
I have made a reportable political donation
No
✓ I agree to the Privacy statement
submission
I have previously opposed the proposal to both council and the department without any feedback. I am opposed as very few of the local residents know of or understand the consequences. Each proposal is look at in total isolation and do not consider the cumulative impacts and externalities of the region. We have chronic health issues in the region that the state government believes the need to have health risk assessment as per report 4 March 2021 Legislative Council.
To introduce some 130,000 new residents into a region that has not solved the reasons why we have nine cancers being 6% above the NSW average and chronic asthma out of control with children 0-15 years would simply be irresponsible and possibly criminal.

RE: SUBMISSION TO THE STRUCTURE PLAN - GREATER LAKE MUNMORAH 2019

It is with great regret as a ratepayer and citizen of the Central Coast that I and my family totally oppose this draft Greater Lake Munmorah Structure Plan on the following grounds...

The inclusion of San Remo, Budgewoi, Toukley, Buff Point, Blue Haven, Halekulani, Canton Beach, Noraville and Norah Head regions into this Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah curtilage, without further information of what are the externalities proposed in those regions including facts, figures or statistics. I would suggest it would be deemed by the Land and Environment Court, as simply illegal and lacking any morals on behalf of both Council and the N.S.W. State Government.

To include the suburbs of Frazer Park, Freemans & Wybung is simply following the Central Coast Regional Plan 2036 with its \$180 Million P.A. worth of mineral extractions coming from the Lake Munmorah Conservation Area, which will not be tolerated by our community.

This document is based on the overarching Plan the Central Coast Regional Plan 2036 of which less than 0.07% of the residents of the Central Coast had any input. Similar figures will be found with this plan. The Draft Greater Lake Munmorah Structure Plan is nothing more than an outcome from the Central Coast Regional Plan 2036, which ignores any other proposed development outside the curtilage of what is proposed and ignores the cumulative impact of the externalities for the region, such as that approved for the corner of the Pacific Highway and Kanangra Drive, Summerland Point turnoff, just up the road, let alone the many suburbs outside this plans curtilage.

The importance of defined community engagement processes has been previously quoted and announced by Planning N.S.W. "If community engagements are not conducted in good faith and do not fully engage the community, they can be perceived as cynical and manipulative exercises. They may also be seen as tokenism responding to dominant voices and ignoring the broader community, as a means of co-opting groups or defusing opposition, as falsely raising public expectations or as substitutes for good government and sound policy making". It continues with "Part of this approach is clarifying the limits of the community's influence in the process. This is particularly necessary when the decision making power ultimately rests with government. Without a clear definition of the realities of a particular situation, it is inevitable that a sense of distrust will be generated about the engagement process".

This finding was prepared for Planning N.S.W. in partnership with NSW Department of Local Government, Lgov N.S.W., Institute of Public Administration Australia (NSW Division), Planning Institute of Australia (NSW Division), International Association for Public Participation & the NSW Premier's Department (2003). The objective of this document was to place final decision making in the hands of the public, yet Governments' at all levels have learnt very little or simply putting it, I and the community have the real perception of corruption on the Central Coast once again.

Part of the Engagement Essentials is **Participation** - referring generally to more active processes in which the public is given a greater role in formulating plans or influencing development outcomes.

The benefits of community engagement, especially to the magnitude of both the Structure Plan Greater Lake Munmorah and the Central Coast Regional Plan 2036 has found the recent emphasis on community engagement is partly a response to the community's apparent apathy and cynicism, arising from a perceived lack of opportunity to influence the decision making process. Healthy democracies must continually promote opportunities for people to be involved in decision making in matters of public interest or massive changes to their way of life.

These Plans fail to understand or recognise the true meaning of Community, Sustainability & Affordability, as you cannot build a community, it simply evolves over a period of time. It's people who put in hours of voluntary work over many years to better their region or suburb. It's compassion and dedication, not just newcomers to the region who have no understanding of the history or values of those living in the existing suburbs.

It's those who pick up rubbish on the side of the road because it's an issue for them. It's the Landcare, Duncare or Tidy Towns people who struggle to get recognition or have their concerns heard. It's the little groups of people like precinct committees, Rotary, Free Masons or the View clubs that are the concerned residents of any region. Yet they in many cases are treated as second class citizens or nuisance value by Council or Local Members of Parliament.

It is poor value for our community when State Member for Swansea during the recent elections was approached at the polling booth about this Structure Plan - Greater Lake Munmorah, having no understanding of what was in the plan and passed it off as a Council issue. This being the biggest development in her electorate and she has had nothing to do with it or is that just another example of acting dumb or dirty politics?

I refer Council to its own document "Quality of Life of Central Coast Residents Survey 2012", I quote: "What is quality of life? It is the general wellbeing of a person and or communities, including positive and negative features of life. Whilst it means different things to different people quality of life typically includes aspects of life relating to a person's health, education, employment, level of prosperity, housing, interactions with family and friends, how connected they are within their community, feelings of safety, and their neighbourhood."

It continues with "Quality of life is shaped by a person's personal attributes and the environment in which they live". Having already 32% of our community needing Healthcare or Social Assistance, adding 101,000 more residents will only add to all healthcare issues with no answers or concerns found in this document.

None of the above is addressed in the Structure Plan Greater Lake Munmorah, yet many negatives are found in it. Every aspect of the Plan will have impact on the current resident's quality of life and go against those three reasons why we live on the Central Coast, "Our way of life, our bushland and our beaches".

We do not want the repeat of development already in places like Wadalba and Warnervale, where the landscape is effectively denuded and only a sea of grey tiled roofs can be seen for kilometres. Nothing complying with affordability or sustainability, with developments being built on increasingly important flood plains and wetlands, that not only control flood waters, they are the lungs of the region for the health of our lagoon systems.

I remind Council of the issues raised in the Central Coast Regional Plan 2036 that have conveniently been ignored in this Structure Plan - Greater Lake Munmorah...

- Taking out the proposed 3,883 extra homes in the Lake Munmorah Structure Plan from an area of 1,524 ha, leaves a further 36,617 homes identified in the CC Regional Plan 2036 to be constructed in less than two decades outside of the immediate Structure Plan's curtilage.
- The Central Coast Regional Plan 2036 being the overarching document, identifies some 41,500 new dwellings in the north alone, mixed with \$180 Million PA. Worth of Mineral Extractions and nobody including Lee Shearer, Director General can or is willing to identify where?

Obviously someone has calculated a number of options, as the previous plan the North Wyong Structure Plan talks of 17,000 extra homes, a further 24,500 seems to be a calculated figure, not just a flippant comment in and around the highly impacted mine subsidence region.

• To include a further 3,347 homes within the Greater Lake Munmorah Structure Plan is an increase in dwellings to the local area of 86%, therefore adding to the current population some 8,367 more people & nearly doubling the current population.

Absolutely NO indication of the impacts to the supply of extra classrooms and or teachers, medical services, water & electricity supply, sewage & treatment plants, drainage and the direct environmental impacts on the Tuggerah Lakes system and Lake Macquarie, which are both currently having major environmental issues due to poor planning & overdevelopment during past decades.

The region also suffers from major Mine subsidence, yet it seems amazing that much of the Mine Subsidence areas have recently been lifted, just before this Plan is announced. Regular television and radio dropouts, with those living on the northern Central Coast not being able to get any Central Coast news. These issues have been raised numerous times with Telecommunication's Ministers and Federal Member Pat Conroy without any outcome. Is this to plague the 8,367 proposed new residents, as this is as simple as it gets?

Council's Community Vision on page 31 is not that of our rate paying communities. It is one designed by those faceless bureaucrats found in Planning N.S.W. and Central Coast Council. I totally object to this Plan as page 31 shows that the plan "To be completed after public exhibition period". Anything could be added without the community knowing of any changes.

No concern for the following...

- Protecting our wildlife from loss of habitat & impacts from overdevelopment.
- REGIONAL HEALTH with air pollution causing Asthma, Diabetes, Cardio vascular issues and Low Birth rates.
- University identified & documented nine types of cancer clusters at least 6% above the average of N.S.W. in the immediate curtilage proposed.
- Toxic heavy metals and asbestos in the equivalent to 455 Olympic swimming pools
 of stored Fly Ash next to the proposed Greater Lake Munmorah Structure Plan.

- Fifty year old, unlined dams containing the Fly Ash & now illegally bumped asbestos with NO plans for remediation.
- PFAS and recently diesel contamination of Lake Munmorah and Colongra Bay.
- Mine subsidence in the entire proposed Lake Munmorah Structure Plan (especially north of the highway) continues today and for the following decades, yet the authority's want it swept under the carpet or take some of the region (south of the highway) out of the mine subsidence areas so it doesn't look so bad.
- The proposed continuation of both Vales Point and Eraring power stations for at least the next decade, if not longer.
- Potential mining of Lake Munmorah Conservation Area and GAS or Oil rigs off our beaches. (Federal proposal) as Wybung, Frazers and Freemans have been named in this Plan. National Parks have been notified.

A few shops or temporary jobs do not make an area. Liveability doesn't mean having the Golden Arches, Harvey Norman or Ikea. It doesn't mean anything to the families who lost their businesses and livelihood within the Lake Munmorah regional shopping centre by the introduction of Woolworths to the region, when we already had 10 major convenience stores with a ten kilometres radius.

The Bakery first, then the Butchers, followed by the Newsagent/Post Office and now the Real Estate Agent. Attempts to poach our only hairdresser luckily failed for the dying shopping centre when this proposed plan spruiks about jobs. So what about those families and staff who no longer work in Lake Munmorah, thanks to poor planning that doesn't worry about the locals?

ENVIRONMENT:

The glossy spin pictures within the Structure Plan - Greater Lake Munmorah, showing bush walks that may not exist in the future, totally inaccessible parks, power station stacks, shops that have since closed and of cause, don't forget the idyllic setting of the swans on the lake that are quickly disappearing. Not bad to convince a community that has trouble understanding exactly what infrastructure actually is and to help them agree with Council's perception of progress?

The need to retain all bushlands within the Greater Lake Munmorah Plan is highlighted by the removal of so much from the Wadalba/Warnervale districts. Road kills are a frequent occurrence within the proposed area with fauna habitat being increasingly demised, this will continue to grow.

Has Central Coast Council forgotten such documents as the CMA's "Where the land meets water". CSIRO's Ecological History of the Tuggerah Lakes Final Report, Council's Water Plan 2050, Wyong Council's state of the environment reports or the findings of Tuggerah Lakes way back when?

All these documents identify the pressures and impacts on the Tuggerah Lakes (Lagoons). Documents seventeen years old, document that identify...

PRESSURES:

- Rapid urban development around the lakes with associated problems with sewage and stormwater disposal.
- Land clearing and logging of the upper catchment, resulting in erosion problems.
- Dredging of the nearshore zone to remove the sludge.
- Commercial and recreational fishing and prawning.

IMPACTS:

- Increased nutrient concentrations in water and sediment. Particularly in the nearshore zone.
- Increases in abundance of macroalgae in the nearshore zone.
- Loss of seagrass in the centre of the lakes, particularly Ruppia megacarpa (stackweed).
- Increased levels of organic ooze (and associated smells) in the nearshore zone.
- Loss of saltmarsh.
- Decreases in abundance of some species of fish and prawns.
- Loss of riparian vegetation and reclamation of surrounding wetlands.
- Decrease in the abundance of jellyfish in the lakes.
- Increased sedimentation, particularly near stormwater drains.

The pressures and impacts not identified in this plan is the long term operation of Vales Point Power Station for at least another decade, that's if the Federal Government does not finance a further upgrade or new power station which will continue to produce more fly ash, to be stored in a limited and aging dam. Therefore creating the potential of further loss of bushlands and increasing impacts on the environment and human health.

All bushland is intrinsically connected to the health of the region and especially the lakes systems both Tuggerah Lakes and Lake Macquarie. The terminology "Corridor" is described as a belt of land linking two other areas or following a road or river. The proposed Biodiversity Corridor or Environmental Land (Green Corridor/Drainage Corridor)

is not large enough to sustain any of the native species be them mammals, birds, reptiles or the flora which provides the food & shelter that makes our bushland sustainable.

Threatened, vulnerable and endangered species are found in existing pockets of land within the Structure Plan - Greater Lake Munmorah curtilage. It should not be rocket science for Council or the State Government to understand the increasing threats which are decreasing the suitable and sizable lands protecting native fauna & flora throughout the state and including Lake Munmorah and surrounds. They are due to poor planning processes and the greed of developers who are not worried about biodiversity, only the quick dollar.

These are our creatures, the reason why we live in the region and there is no compromise when it comes to their safety and wellbeing, as they are intrinsically linked with the community's welfare. Fencing and Aerial connections are only part of a solution.



Echidna: slow moving potential loss to our biodiversity:

Biodiversity credits are nothing more than an excuse to offset the impacts due to the destruction of any particular stance of bushland or critical habitat yet are a feel good exercise that still allows for that destruction. Once we loose our biodiversity, it will take many decades to rehabilitate and introduce species that is if the will and finances are available from decision makers with Central Coast Council and the N.S.W. Government.

To suggest that what is proposed plus other measures will protect those areas in perpetuity is simply flying with the fairies, as page 34 indicates bushland in North Chain Valley Bay as part of the Biodiversity corridor, yet on page 89 indicates the long term staging of the same area as Sportsgrounds.

The same occurs with the proposed corridor boarded by Chain Valley Bay Rd., Kanangra Drive and the Pacific Highway (p58) being subject to pending Aboriginal Land Claims or ownership wanting to build further housing estates that are not sympathetic to habitat or the biodiversity corridor.



The Lakes, Tuggerah Lakes system (Lagoons) and Lake Macquarie, both being habitat are under extreme pressure from hard surface runoffs and stormwater draining into the lakes systems unfilted or treated from overdevelopment. Toxic substances being either illegally dumped or unintentionally released by major developments that self monitor. The leaching or overflow of toxins from the Vales Point Ash Dams and the illegal mixing of asbestos with the North Connex clean fill being used to diminish the Dams capacity is only one example of how our natural environment is treated and seemingly fully supported by the State Government and apparently Council. This proposal is nothing more than a land grab that very few residents are aware of, understand or comprehend.

Existing long term isolated pockets of bushland owned by Central Coast Council and therefore our community, no matter how isolated they are they form habitats for birds, mammals, reptiles & insects and substitute for foraging and nesting places when times get hard. They allow very precious flora and flora to exist in small quantities, yet as time goes on there is nothing in the plan that guarantees their longevity.

Most inhabitants are territorial and once numbers become unsustainable they simply die. Many of our bird species are also migratory, coming to the region for food, nesting and rest from long flights from other countries. The purchase of private lands to enhance any proposed Biodiversity Reserve having legislation to protect and isolate from over development, is the only way that our native creatures may survive.



Most of our bushlands are regularly frequented by trail bikes and vehicles that do immeasurable damage to both flora and fauna. The more development, the more destruction and Council is powerless to stop it. What is proposed has not identified how it intends to define a character within the region. If Wadalba is any example, we certainly don't want it.

Having Environmental Land adjoining Commercial & Employment land creates a change to stormwater overflows and groundwater direction by the introduction of hard surfaces which currently do not exist. The Plan itself identifies both Coastal Zones and Coastal Wetlands that will have impacts from development and are protected under the S.E.P.P's for both.

Riparian lands nor bushlands cannot be protected from the encroaching developments especially if the proposed Darkingjung land claims are upheld, meaning the majority of the proposed Biodiversity Corridor will become housing estates and NOT part of the protected biodiversity corridor.

1/3 of the proposed Biodiversity corridor is subject to rezoning or land claims for further housing with the entire region being earmarked for extractions of gravel and coal under leases 706-722. 1/4 of the corridor is already Lake Macquarie State Conservation area, not adding any increase of what already exists. Therefore the mooted 474 hectares are nothing but a pipe dream. There is nothing in the Plan that indicates how this 474 Ha Biodiversity Corridor is going to be maintained or by whom?

Other parcels of bushland adjoining Lake Macquarie are identified as Endangered Ecological Communities found within Coastal swamps and floodplains and protected under several State and Federal Environmental legislations.

Page 10 Executive Summary is flaunting with lies and deception. Much of the corridor is earmarked for further housing if and once approved. Precinct 7 named Chain Valley Bay on page 11 is earmarked as Environmental Land (biodiversity corridor), yet at least half is already part of the Lake Macquarie Conservation Area.

SMOKE & MIRRORS:

Page 34 of the Structure Plan identifies the proposed Biodiversity Corridors. Starting in the west at the Vales Point Coal- ash dam & extending east to Kanangra drive.

The parcel of bushland between Chain Valley Bay road and Kanangra Drive, plus that to the west at the rear of the school precinct in Carters Road earmarked No.1, is subject to Darkinjung Local Aboriginal Land Council proposal. 600 LAND LOTS (Page 56).

Also No.4 Mulloway Road proposal is just another nail in the Biodiversity Corridor coffin.

No.2 earmarked as Pacific Highway Project (FURTHER HOUSING)

No.3 earmarked as Carters Road Proposal (OWNERS WANTING TO DESTROY BIODIVERSITY CORRIDOR/ POTENTIAL HOUSING).

Any chance of the proposed Biodiversity Corridor being sustainable is totally lost if Council and State Government think that the estimated 1000 extra homes within the corridor are to be approved.

Page 73 issues highlight Sewer Servicing- CAPACITY CONSTRAINTS & ODER ISSUES or TransGrid easements impacting on development within the Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah.

Simply putting it, The Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah is totally a land grab for developers including the Darkingjung Land Council. It will and is being seen as a manipulative, smoke and mirrors exercise to effectively tick boxes and allow heavily contaminated lands to be capped with concrete without remediation and massive housing to continue to add to Lake Macquarie and Tuggerah Lakes (Lagoons) environmental wows.

Nothing more than icing over a cracked cake, hiding all the faults & trying to make it look as pretty as possible. The cooks or should I say crooks, having no idea of how to fix the current major environmental issues, nor do they seem to want to, let alone knowing those they are about to add to the regions problems.

No concern for those community members who have not only indicated that our bushlands are precious in previous Council surveys, yet ignoring those in the community dedicated to preserving our heritage and environment.

Environmentally friendly and biodiversity rich housing estates could be achieved in a more acceptable and natural manner if Permaculture Principals where adhered to all proposals. A true promotional selling point, for those wishing to make their Central Coast living experience something to strive for, instead of rows of tiled houses with hard surfaces and nothing that resembles a tree, as per Wadalba & other suburbs.

If this proposal S.P.G.L.M. and those other precincts intended as part of the Central Coast Regional Plan 2036 were effectively sustainable from every aspect, then why had both Planning NSW and Central Coast Council limited community debate and understanding of what is proposed?

Many of the local community who attended the two drop-in sessions held by council were prodimately about their own personal issues, very few either understood or comprehended the bigger picture for the region, as the document was only either available on the internet or viewable at libraries or Council's chamber.

Council has become synonymous for limiting the community's input into drop-in sessions or workshops by the divide and conquer process. This including limiting addressing council meetings to three minutes from five minutes. It is apparent that if Mayor Smith does not like what she hears, the speaker is quickly shut down at the end of the three minutes.

Previous councils either asked if the speaker needed a further minute to complete their address or it went to a council vote, nothing of the sort with the current Council.

The community is feeling powerless, having one or two opportunities to express their concerns. Yet many don't understand what has been proposed and how it will change the region forever. The Structure Plan Greater Lake Munmorah should have been a slow progression, even though Council will argue that it is only one of many precincts. Once approved developers who have been circling, will make their decent to end what we know as Lake Munmorah and beyond.

WE HAVE A CHOICE, THIS...



Wollongong University retro fit of old fibro home to become one of the top ten sustainable homes in Austraia.

Developments which are sustainable, affordable, accessible and leaving very little footprint on the environment. Limited in size, yet having character of which these documents claims will be part of the process plus having "Universal Housing" design to suit 32% of the population currently forgotten in this Structure Plan.

Even though I see many negative issues with Murrays Beach, yet at least it has character and style, something that will be missing from what is proposed in the Structure Plan Greater Lake Munmorah.

OR ARE WE HEADING FOR OR HAVE ALREADY REACHED THIS...?



We have a choice and now is the time to do so. Size doesn't matter if it is thoroughly thought out, designed well, has appropriate infrastructure and services and is totally liveable.

32% of our current residents have a disability, mobility or aging issue which impairs their ability to access building, parks, picnic areas and other public amenities. We have on the Central Coast the third largest aging population in N.S.W. and apparently about to grow further with what is proposed.

I see nothing in the Structure Plan - Greater Lake Munmorah or other surrounding proposed precincts that has even assumed that the 32% will be able to live comfortably and happy in these regions. This has not been on any State or Council planner's radar.

Reviews of the Development Servicing Plan should have already been sourced and infrastructure outside the proposed housing, industrial and commercial estates must be capable of sustaining the new overload or the developments cannot be approved.

Catherine Hill Bay's "Beaches Estate" is one that has already failed halfway through the construction phase on their proposed onsite sewage system. Too many homes and certainly very little infrastructure, that is now going to threaten our regional environment.



Are we heading down the same road through overdevelopment or lack of infrastructure?

Cumulative impacts that have not been addressed from further developments outside the curtilage of the Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah are part of the smoke and mirror approach by Council.

Our lakes are under further pressure from proposals that have no detail on how they will not leave an environmental footprint and how they intend to offset what footprint they will have?

Designated Biodiversity corridors that are already under threat from findings in the Structure Plan by land owners and Land Titles, is not enough to sustain what is proposed.

TRANSPORT & ROADS:

A connecting road between Tall Timbers road and Carters road will be used as an alternative route for school drop downs and pick ups to alleviate some traffic congestion, yet it also opens up further development be it housing of commercial in nature. To establish such a link, much of the bushland or biodiversity corridor will be destroyed or disconnected.

The proposed link between Rutleys road and Tall timbers road will also connect to Carters road and Kanangra Drive and will become an alternative shortcut to the highway, taking out further bushlands.

An alternative highway is predicted as we see the proposal from Chain Valley Bay road and Carters road. Smoke and mirrors for a stealth proposal. Further sets of traffic lights will add to the already increasing traffic problems of the region. To lower the speed limit will only add to our ever growing traffic congestion.

Council is aware that transport is a real issue in the region. Antiquated, time consuming and now a proposal for a bus interchange within the Lake Munmorah Local Centre making the quiet township equivalent to Lake Haven or beyond. If it was not for the efforts of the Northern Lakes Disability Tourism Precinct Committee Inc. the new design for lifts at Wyee Station would not now be happening. Something that Council has never attempted to approached, yet the community did and got the results.

Public transport in the northern part of the Central Coast can only be described as third world much the same as television or radio reception. Bus shelters from suburb to suburb rarely exist. Council has already declared that shelters are the Bus Company's responsibility with Central Coast Council accepting no responsibility.





RECREATION:

The need for more and improved recreational facilities is well overdue, yet I read nothing and see even less when it comes to Inclusion and Accessibility. Neither word has entered this Structural Plan - Greater Lake Munmorah, as if the 18.4% of our community living with a disability do not exist. If Council's examples of recent Accessible parks throughout the Central Coast is anything to go by, then that 18.4% of local kids and adults have nothing to look forward to.

Council has very little understanding of what makes a park or any other facility Accessible or Inclusive. I quickly found this out when sitting on Council's Disability Inclusion Reference Group for over six months.

Having multi purpose community facilities is fine, as long as Council does not expect volunteer to run such facilities or make it financially out of reach of community members to use the facility for public meetings and such.



Accessible play equipment: Collaroy Beach N.S.W.

May I remind Council and the N.S.W. Government of the Federal Disability Discrimination Act 1992 & the N.S.W. Disability Inclusion Act 2014, where both are required to have Inclusion Plans in place yet the Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah nor the Central Coast Regional Plan 2036 totally fail to include or mention the answer for a quickly growing aging & disability population in the north of the Central Coast.



Accessible play equipment:

Accessibility is not just for play equipment, as Council has found that our beaches are held in high esteem and doubling our population will eventually find this outcome...



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ECONOMY:

The economy that the faceless bureaucrats have placed on the success of the Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah, is based on the fiscal value of major retail and housing developments. Those same bureaucrats have not included Inclusive Tourism in NSW being worth some \$8.9 Billion over three months in 2017 alone (Local Government N.S.W.).

The processes of massive Industrial, commercial and housing estates and what goes with them, have already been decided by faceless bureaucrats in Sydney, as they unload poor planning practices in Sydney over many decades onto the Central Coast, yet still continue with their antiquated planning processes. Have they not learnt or does the dollar take precedence over peoples lives and or concerns. I think we know the answer?

When will Central Coast Council stops bowing to their masters in Sydney and say what the people want, with a well defined plan for the future that does not destroy why we live here. I suppose we call that Politics?

As earlier stated for every positive there is a negative for employment lands or commercial estates. Local business is always impacted upon and by introducing new businesses you also need to consider those we loose due to so called progress.

Have those involved with the Structure Plan spoken to or apologised to the local store owners at Lake Munmorah, their families and employees who no longer have a livelihood, such as the Baker, Butcher, Newsagent, Post Office, Real Estate Agency, due to planning decisions that cater for the developer and totally ignore the value, both fiscal and socially, of local business to the community.

CHARACTER:

The character of any community is determined firstly by the people making up that community. Their love and knowledge of that community's history and their willingness to accept some change, yet not of which they have had no input into.

Character is not just feeding the Pelicans at The Entrance or having a Holiday at Avoca Beach. It's not just fishing or surfing on our beaches or a weekend break in a Holiday Park. It's not just going for a bush walk or a lazy afternoon at the pub. It's a combination of them all, including those individuals who choose to live on the Central Coast. As ratepayers it's what they expect from planners who are paid by our rate instalments, yet

in this case very few within the community will see what is proposed, understand or comprehend, have any input or be able to read between the lines of the Plan.

The overarching and stealth document leading this charge is the Central Coast Regional Plan 2036. The Structure Plan- Greater Lake Munmorah is one of many other Structure Plans (precincts) that will follow.

The cumulative impact on the wider community has not been disclosed and the total lack of infrastructure to make any of the proposed Structure Plans sustainable has conveniently been omitted from this Structure Plan. In fact most of the fine print has not been disclosed, yet little hints of what the future will hold are hidden within the Plan.

A very deceitful and underhanded attempt to pull the wool over the community's eyes.

MINING AND RESOURCE AREAS:

The Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah is a region that has been exploited by underground coal mining which has placed all residential owners within the curtilage in a mine subsidence area. Amazingly many residents have had their properties removed from the Mine Subsidence region as part of a recent review, just before the release of this Plan.

Ten years ago I needed approval to purchase my already existing home in Lake Munmorah. Five years ago I needed approval for my mother's Granny Flat from the board, yet call me sceptical when this Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah is about to be released, miraculously we don't find ourselves in the Mine Subsidence area any more.



Swansea Heads front yard disappears 2014

This does not take the underground mines out of the picture, they still exist, subsidence will continue and the only reason why we don't now reside in a subsidence area is due to the flick of a pen. The proposed Employment, Commercial and Residential sites both north and south of the Pacific Highway are certainly within the Mine Subsidence regions.

The R.M.S. warning sign for drivers of undulations in the Pacific Highway through Doyalson has also conveniently disappeared, even though the Ash Dams remain in a Mine Subsidence zone.

As earlier stated, if we are only looking at that proposed within the boundaries of the Structure Plan- Greater Lake Munmorah, then why do we highlight suburbs outside the curtilage. Those like Halekulani, Canton Beach, Noraville and Norah Head. The quickest route between Lake Munmorah to Norah Head is 12.2km, the longest via the Pacific Highway through Toukley is 21.5km., therefore many kilometres from the curtilage of the Structure Plan - Greater Lake Munmorah.

So called suburbs like Frazer Park, Freemans and Wybung are named within the Lake Munmorah Conservation Area, they are also outside the cartilage and only mentioned as part of the \$180 Million of mineral extractions for their coal reserves, as per the C.C.R.P. 2036.

HAZARDS:

The Plan on page 8 describes under ENVIRONMENTAL as the need to pursue a program of street tree planting along wider parts of the Pacific Highway median strip, which will assist in safe crossing opportunities for fauna. Yet under the sub-heading of HAZARDS on the very next line, it states to implement a street tree planting program. Are the trees seen by Council as habitat, scenery, tokenistic offsets or a hazard?

Page 69 PRINCIPLE: states... "Ensure future planning for this area is undertaken with a sound knowledge of the natural hazards affecting the area".

The Plan's immediate issues are...

- Significant Bushfire hazards
- Potential land contamination
- Prevalence of dispersive soils
- Significant flood hazards
- Preparing for Climate Change
- Sewage capacity constraints
- The need for several sewer pumping stations (Not identified)
- Major sewer upgrades

- Sewage odours
- Electricity easements dissecting the Biodiversity corridor

The need to carryout Contamination & Geotechnical studies or incorporate roads as buffers after the approval of the Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah, is once again sweeping the issues under the carpet. Council will only try to find out the extent of contamination or where it originated, if the lands are deemed to be suitable for human use.

I warn Council and NSW Planning that we will eventually have an Erin Brockovich dilemma, if the process of isolating Structure Plans to specific areas without understanding the cumulative and larger picture surrounding Lake Munmorah.

Figure 66 Page 71 shows the foreshore of Lake Munmorah, it does not show the 37 stormwater drains leading into the lake after rain periods or the contamination such as PFAS or diesel. The Council signage warns swimmers of contaminated water three days after rain.

The Development Sequencing Plan nor the Development Servicing Plan are not included in the Structure Plan –Greater Lake Munmorah, yet they are the most significant plans needed to make sure that water and sewage can cater for what is proposed. Another example of the cart before the horse or not worrying about it until the proverbial hits the fan years later.

The infrastructure required (P72) names one part the responsibility of Council (Passive and Active open space). All other fall back on the Developer/VPA or RMS who will limit their responsibility as much as possible after the approval of the housing & or commercial estates.

Page 74 acknowledges the North Wyong Structure Plan with its proposed 17,000 additional dwellings and 42,500 new residents, yet it does not acknowledge the remaining 24,500 additional dwellings or 61,250 new residents from the cumulative Structure Plans under the Central Coast Regional Plan 2036.

To look at any Structure Plan Precinct in total isolation is not only a receipt for disaster, it is basically poor planning by both Central Coast Council and NSW Planning.

CLOSING THE GAP BETWEEN THE NORTH & SOUTH:

Certainly closing the gap between the north & south by creating higher densities, no infrastructure and creating another suburb of Sydney is what is proposed.

Way before any plan, the residents of the north had complained about the gap between the north and south where major infrastructures were developed such as sporting fields, etc. in the south to the detriment of the northern suburbs.

We currently have the southern suburb of Terrigal potentially gaining a \$5.8 Million ocean boardwalk, staged traffic flow improvements, playground improvements and rock pool restorations through two community feedback engagements.

The Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah, certainly a much larger proposal is gaining a Regional Park, 41,500 extra homes, 103,750 increase in population, Mineral extraction processes to the tune of \$180 Million per annum, increased air pollution, further health issues like the Cancer Clusters identified by Torrens University, further loss of bushlands and we too had two drop-in sessions. But what the south doesn't have is Power stations, ash dams and environmental degradation.

No wonder the Northern suburbs feel let down by the Central Coast Council and Planning N.S.W.

ISSUES AND PROPOSALS:

- More traffic lights and pedestrian crossings.
- Street plantings be them good or bad?
- Reduction of speed limits on Pacific Highway to 60km or less.

This will only add to the traffic congestion issues that already exist due to over populations and if the Central Coast Regional Plan 2036 is full adopted, we will have at least an additional 80,000 extra vehicles on our regional roads in the north.

Pennant Hills road at the end of the M1 Freeway has 60,301 vehicle movements per day.

Page 77 states that Bus stops are provided in locations nominated by the relevant authority with Council having the responsibility. The Northern Lakes Disability Tourism Precinct Committee Inc. put forward a service request in September 2018 for a replacement shelter on the corner of Pacific Hwy & Boronia Rd. Lake Munmorah. Till this day we have not had a reply nor a new shelter built.

Most if not all current bus shelters are not accessible or inclusive for the disabled or aging that represents 32% of our current population.

EASE OF ACCESS TO ACTIVE & PASSIVE RECREATION:

The total lack of recreational parks within the curtilage of the Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah both proposed and existing is totally disgusting by any means, yet their accessibility is downright immoral, if not illegal.

For example, Tom Burke reserve at Lake Munmorah has no appropriate access to the beach, water or playground for those with a disability or mobility issue. Sandstone slabs create a barrier for storm surges, yet also a barrier for 32% of the community. The ramp was designed for the Council machinery and is too steep and at the other end is an undulating grass area from the pathway.

TOWN CENTRE THAT FOCUSES AS A FOCUS FOR THE COMMUNITY:

ISSUES...

No single town centre to act as a community hub.

This was not a concern before Council approved the Woolworths development that shattered our community hub. Woolworths were given the nod by NSW planning of what was proposed for the Structure Plan –Greater Lake Munmorah way before the community, as the few thousand people living in Chain Valley Bay and Lake Munmorah did not warrant any new facility.

The closure of the old Town Centre's Baker, then shortly after our Butcher. Then came the Newsagent and ultimately with that the poaching of the Post Office and closure of the Post Office Boxes that serviced many people living in the assortment of over 50's retirement parks within the Plans curtilage. Recently the Estate agent whose photo graces this Structure Plan (page 29) had also closed.

The proposal to reinvigorate neighbourhood centres is nothing but a pipe dream or certainly some decades down the track. The opportunity has existed for decades and yet Council had done very little. Trip hazards still exist in the footpaths, the condition of the street area is grossly under maintained, Council has moved the only disabled parking space in Lake Munmorah Centre to the western end of the car park from the centre, which originally was closer to the Chemist & Pathologists in which most Disabled and aging frequent.

The identification of the Lake Munmorah Local Centre has been supported by an Economic Analysis prepared for Council by Hill PDA without community input or approval (p83).

Medium density developments is not what people want in the region and totally against why many have chosen the region to live. Surely the residents and ratepayers have a legal right to be in charge of the direction of development and their destiny, not the faceless bureaucrats that designed the many Structure Plans which will become spreading melanomas around the region.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATING DEVELOPMENT:

It has been identified on page 85 that an Economic Analysis prepared as part of this Structure Plan indicates THAT IT IS UNLIKELY that the Study Area's population growth will demonstrate demand for the large area of Employment land proposed.

This could only mean three things, that being it would be uneconomic to do so or the need for further development to make it economically viable or as indicated turn Employment lands into Residential lands after the approval of the Structure Plan therefore increasing the population further.

More warehousing, logistics, food manufacturing and other innovative enterprises can only mean more traffic and truck on the roads. Being concerned that the amenity of the area is retained is a bit of a joke when what is proposed actually destroys the local amenity as we know it.

ESTABLISH A DEFINED CHARACTER:

ISSUES:

No defined character for this area due to haphazard development.

If a defined character is what Central Coast Council and N.S.W. Government is wanting, then they have failed miserably with areas such as Wadalba & Warnervale. Nothing in this Plan indicates the meaning of a defined character.

Character is defined as an aggregate of features that form the individual nature of a place or person. The only features in this plan sound the demise of our way of life, our bushlands and potentially our Conservation areas due to greed and corruption.

Nothing in this plan suggests that Tourism is an objective in fact everything is a forecast for a total nightmare without the understanding of the existing community.

If haphazard planning is the case, then who then were responsible for those haphazard developments, Council or NSW Planning or both? Council has neglected these Neighbourhood Centres for many years. Now all of a sudden we are expected that new style buildings and other facilities and structures will become common place, nothing more than a smoke screen for medium density and or shop top development.

Council is totally responsible for opposing many of the projects that they see not fit to improve the public amenity, such as the Lakes Beach Accessible ramp. Council did everything they could do to delay, if not oppose the project because it was community instigated and constructed. Council's reluctance to supply a Construction Certificate and forcing the community to have the decision overridden by the then Planning Minister the Hon Brad Hazzard MP is one example, especially now that Council spruiks the site as one of their top three accessible beaches.

ENSURING FUTURE DEVELOPMENT IS ORDERLY AND DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH RESOURCE EXTRACTIONS:

The acceptance that resource extractions take precedence over the protection of our environment and human health & welfare is a testimony to the attitude of Central Coast Council and the N.S.W. Government selling out the residents of the northern region.

Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah should be about future sustainable housing, improved infrastructures, building a region that people want to live in and setting a standard for others to follow, not giving way to Resource Extractions of which once the existing community is totally aware, will totally oppose this principle.

The residents of the north were subject to a rate levy a few years ago for Council to keep up maintenance with infrastructure. We have seen very little improvement, so how do they intend to maintain the extra parks, sporting fields or passive areas proposed in this Plan?

This proposal is the most arrogant, irresponsible and environmentally damaging of the entire Structure Plan. If the loss of bushland and habitat to housing, employment and commercial lands and roads is not bad enough, This then could be called the rape and pillage of the Northern sector of the Central Coast.

Zonings are merely a tick of the box, yet someone or some power has got into the ear of planners and created a dream opportunity for developers who are not worried about character, just the bottom line dollar.

How Central Coast Council could contemplate such proposals will bring their demise. Somewhere in amongst all what is proposed is another corrupt process that has haunted the Central Coast for decades. Nobody in their right mind could seriously contemplate this massive destruction of land for no direct benefit to the local community.

As previously, stated this is nothing more than a massive land grab by the NSW Government, Central Coast Council, the Darkingjung Land Council and many irresponsible developers. It is not intended to listen to or respond to local concerns and therefore I totally call for an Independent review of the Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah or a Commission of Inquiry, as all is not above board.

Nothing is set in stone, as the implementation of a staged program of Planning Proposals are suggested to ensure the study area is developed in a responsible and sustainable manner. NOTHING is responsible or sustainable unless you are a mining company.

The community looses its amenity, its bushlands & way of life for the approval of massive housing, traffic congestion issues, more roads, sets of lights & open cut mines and their impacts with no indication of where the mines will be located, how long the mines will operate, what happens with remediation and what the future use of the land will be.

There is no net gain for the existing residents only a total nightmare for decades to come.

TO REFINE NORTH WYONG SHIRE STRUCTURE PLAN PRECINCTS TO ENABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AN ORDERLY AND POSITIVE MANNER:

ISSUES:

Further refinement is required for NWSSP precincts and staging of development.

Nothing in this Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah can be seen as complete and therefore Council is asking the community to tick the box without understanding the final outcome.

"It is anticipated that refinements of precincts will enable more positive developments" (P 88) does not instil confidence in a process of trust me, I'll do the right thing by you!

If Sewer Servicing provisions are deemed as Minor criteria (P 88) when some 41,500 new dwellings are proposed, then all planning departments both Council and NSW Government need to immediately dismiss themselves from what is proposed.

Page 90 of the Structure Plan indicates the need to minimise road crossings that disrupt the biodiversity corridor. Can this be clarified or explained?

To create a gateway entry to the Employment land proposed via Basford Road would require massive new road widening, as it currently is nothing more than a laneway for residents.

Page 97 describes the potential for Higher Lot Yields in the vicinity of Local Centre and schools, effectively a quaint way of saying high density development which impacts further on every amenity.

Page 100 Composite Structure Plan is nothing more than a deceitful manipulation of figures that take into no account of proposed developments outside the immediate curtilage of the Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah. The predicted 825 additional jobs cannot be identified or quantified, unless Council knows more than what they are allowing the community to know.

PRECINCT PLANNING:

The Structure Plan seeks to inform the community of the future direction and vision for the study area. Yet copies of the plan were not available to the public, let alone the ratepayers. Many of the residents in the third largest aging population area in N.S.W. do not have the internet and would in most cases be unable to attend local libraries or Council chambers to sit, read and comprehend the 104 page document.

Two drop-in sessions predominantly exposed individual's concerns in their immediate region of their home. Very few would understand the bigger picture within the Structure Plan - Greater Lake Munmorah nor what is proposed outside its curtilage. The externalities are those that have been hinted at, yet no details are available, effectively what Council wants for future justification of further development in the north.

Again to agree with this Plan without all subsequent documentation such as a Development Control Plan, Masterplans and or a Public Domain Strategy and adequate Public meetings and forums where both sides of the story can be discussed, amounts to dictatorship and manipulation by Council and the N.S.W. Government.

Page 103, NEXT STEPS indicates to liaise with significant landowners who all have a vested interest and a conflict of interest. The existing residents and ratepayers, some 8000 have effectively been excluded from any further debate with Council considering they have done their job.

It is pretty apparent that all involved with this Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah be them developers, commercial and industrial enterprises or mineral extraction operators have had plenty of opportunity to develop their proposals and conduct extensive tests with complete support from Central Coast Council & Planning N.S.W.

Yet the community has been given very little opportunity to comprehend what is proposed, as they collectively are the largest landowners which Council seems to forget. The rot set in when Woolworths were approved and the melanoma is quickly spreading.

Ongoing actions and advocacy, capital works and new initiatives are to be finalised after the exhibition. This is not good enough for Council expects the largest landowners in the region to tick it off without the document being completed in any way.

CONCLUSION:

I chose Lake Munmorah on the Central Coast to be my home and the place that will be my final resting place. Knowing that it had several issues such as Power Stations and Mine subsidence, I took every precaution by contacting the operators and the C.S.I.R.O. to discuss the future environmental and human health issues.

I paid my fees to the Mine Subsidence Board for my home close to a decade ago. Some five years later I did the same for a Granny Flat for my aging mother. Now I find miraculously neither is now in a mine subsidence zone. Nothing has changed, the mines in close proximity still exist, mine subsidence will continue and I find that I now live in a mine subsidence oasis surrounded by potential disasters. Purely because of a review that obviously was persuaded by Government influences with a conflict of interest?

I have been a very active community advocate since becoming a resident of the Central Coast. I have addressed Council on many issues impacting our community. Volunteering as Hon Chairperson for Camp Breakaway Inc., Hon President of the Northern Lakes Disability Tourism Precinct Committee Inc., Hon National President of the Disabled Surfers Association of Australia Inc. and leading major projects such as the Lakes Beach Disability Access walkway and conducting many free Access Audits for both former Gosford and Wyong Councils. I instigated and ran Lake Munmorah Landcare for several years.

I do what I do because I am a passionate Disability and Environmental Advocate. The Federal Government acknowledged my commitments with an Order of Australia Medal in 2007 and I am fulfilling my commitments to both the Disabled and Environment by maintain my rage with any development that does not consider the community as part of its proposals.

As firstly stated this proposal is most probably admirable in some cases, yet it lacks clarity or detail and omits much of what is needed for the existing residents and landowners to make an informed decision.

Citizen Science in Major Development Assessment, Lynda Newnam's paper investigates the role of Citizen Science in planning processes that seek to secure environmental conservation, drawing on new empirical data from Sydney, Australia, for the case of Citizen Science around the Chullora Wetlands (Freshwater Creek Wetlands). Embraced by the former N.S.W. Government and other Government departments which sets a precedence to the legitimacy of the community having greater say in the development

assessment process than what has been afforded under both the Central Coast Regional Plan 2036 and now the Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah.

I stand by my findings that this Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah is only part of a greater plan called the Central Coast Regional Plan 2036, in which less than 0.07% of residents had any input, yet is being pushed by the N.S.W. Government (Lee Shearer Director General) whether we like it or not, as she has stated to me.

The Plan proposed is the greatest change to the Central Coast's northern region that has ever been contemplated. The former Plan the North Wyong Structure Plan was mooting 17,000 new dwellings, yet miraculously we now find that we will be subject to 41,500 new dwellings plus some \$180 Million of mineral extractions per annum in the same region, yet the Council nor the State Government will disclose where.

Mine subsidence in the complete region remains and always will be a massive issue. Air Pollution has been identified by many including Environmental Justice Australia's recent report Toxic & Terminal. Out of the Ashes by the Hunter Community Environment Centre is a recent report on the impacts of Fly Ash from power stations in which we have two, Vales Point (Operational) & Lake Munmorah (Decommissioned). Vales Point is expected to continue operations for at least a further decade, producing further Fly Ash with limited capacity to store the toxic materials. We now have well over the equivalent to 455 Olympic Swimming pools of stored ash in a fifty year old, unlined dam that is showing signs of leaching next door to what is proposed in the Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah.

PFAS and Diesel contamination has been found in Lake Munmorah and Colongra Bay and as yet the problem has not been resolved, only swept under the carpet. Legal action is pending by Denton Lawyers (Sydney) as we speak.

Buried asbestos in both Vales Point Ash Dams and land surrounding the decommissioned Lake Munmorah power stations is either being denied by authorities or again swept under the political carpet. A four year Torrens University Cancer Cluster report has identified at least nine cancers above the N.S.W. average. Suburbs like Wyong, Gorokan and Charmhaven are three of many to be within the firing line.

Yet, young children in Chain Valley Bay having contracted Brain Cancer and Spinal Tumours are being put down to be socio economic circumstances by authorities, as they insist it is due to higher than average smoking on the Central Coast, yet neither of the children had started smoking nor their parents.

Yet again with all this knowledge of human health and environmental impact, we still insist on going forward with what is proposed in this Structure Plan. Who knows what else we will find within the proposed Structure Plan curtilage and in those already identified contaminated lands?

I as a ratepayer, resident and advocate for my family, our home & other residents and after personally meeting with Lee Shearer (Director General C.C.R.P. 2036) plus attending Council's drop in session, totally oppose this Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah on the grounds set within this submission.

I call on Council to provide the Lake Munmorah Community Hall & Chain Valley Bay Community Hall free of charge to allow me to conduct two community forums to allow both sides of the argument to be heard by the residents. Then and only then, this process could be called democratic and what then would proceed would be with the full understanding of what is proposed by both Council and the N.S.W. Government.

The need for a Regional Health and Environment Audit to be conducted is very apparent before any proposed plan for further housing & therefore any increase in population. I therefore call on the State Government for an independent inquiry or Commission of inquiry to disclose all that is not contained in the Structure Plan – Greater Lake Munmorah and other Plans.

A truly democratic process needs to be adhered to, one that the community will approve of with a greater understanding of what the future holds for the region, in which they have invested in their two largest assets, their families health & where they have chosen to live.

I have taken some time and effort to understand the proposals and how they will impact on my family & chosen home. I thank Central Coast Council for the opportunity to submit my concerns.

Yours sincerely,

Case details Documents Action summary

Submission Type
I am making a personal submission

Title
Mrs

First name

☑..

Family name

Please tick this box if you do not want your name published in the list of submitters on the department's website

Email

Suburb/ Town

Gorokan

I have made a reportable political donation

No

I agree to the Privacy statement

submissio

I would like to make NSW Planning aware of my disapproval for the application made by Darkinjung Aboriginal Land Council. Firstly, to apply for re-zoning of land that had been deemed of environmental and conservation importance is beyond belief. This shows that the Land Council has a no interest in preserving the natural land but, instead, only wishes to line its confers. More importantly, the infrastructure on the Central Coast can barely cope with the current number of homes etc., let alone with 600 more homes and the cars and people that go along with them. If this application is approved it makes a mockery of the work done by those who truly wish to care for and protect our natural environment. The Central Coast needs to preserve what little natural bush remains not destroy it. Please do NOT approve Darkinjung's application.

Case details Documents Action summary
Submission Type I am making a personal submission
Title Mrs
First name
Family name
Name withheld Please tick this box if you do not want your name published in the list of submitters on the department's website
Email
Suburb/ Town Lake Munmorah
I have made a reportable political donation No
☑ I agree to the Privacy statement
submission To whom it may concern,
I wish to voice my objection to this housing project. The small streets Deakin Ave and Chisholm are not appropriate for all the extra traffic the housing project will cause. At this present time it can already be difficult to exit the Woolworths shopping centre turning left into Tall Timbers Rd for the already residents of Lake Munmorah, Chain Valley Bay Sth and King Fisher Shores. Adding 600 and extra homes will greatly increase a problem that already exists, especially in the afternoons. I understand there is to be a second entry onto the highway however the residents will use Tall Timber Rd due to having the traffic lights onto the high way. At semi and peak times residents are already having to line up down the high way to turn left into Tall Timbers because, of the additional traffic at these lights. Even though it's a turn left at any time the turning lane is not long enough and residents are left in a queue behind cars driving straight ahead. Then there is the environmental impact, Lake Munmorah is known as a beautiful area because of its bush land and I strongly feel it should be left untouched. There are kangaroos in this area I have seen them on multiple occasions and I have seen one hopping up Deakin Ave. What is to happen to these Australian animals and their food source?
Kind regards

Case details Documents Action summary

Submission Type
I am making a personal submission

Title

First name

Name
Name withheld
Please tick this box if you do not want your name published in the list of submitters on the department's website

Email

Suburb/ Town
Lake Munmorah
I have made a reportable political donation
No

submissio

As a long time resident of Lake Munmorah (I'm 62, my parents and grandparents were born in the Wyong shire area also) my experience is that the overwhelming majority of residents don't want this development, nor any of the other proposed developments (area between Woolworths and Kangaroo st etc) to proceed based on the negative impacts that will result from the further congestion and overcrowding of this special part of the Central Coast. People choose to live here, or remain here, because of the natural beauty, open spaces and still relatively non-congested roads, shopping centres etc (though it is definitely changing, decade by decade) compared to other areas of the coast that have been raped of all charm. The only winners from these proposed re-zonings/ developments will be the developers, as always. Their money always talks, very persuasively, to the officials whose job it is to decide the relative importance of continued quality of life for residents, versus the need for developers to continually degrade that quality of life in the pursuit of increased profit. I work in the building industry. In every working day I see how detrimental to existing residents the non stop development of previously laid back, very livable towns and suburbs, is. As a community, we are opposed to the plans put forward for these proposed developments. Unfortunately, as always, the developers will most probably have their way over the wants and needs of the community.





Case details Documents Action summary Submission Type I am making a personal submission	
Title	
First name	
Family name ——	
Name withheld Please tick this box if you do not want your name published in the list of submitters on the department's website Email	
Suburb/ Town	
Chain Valley Bay I have made a reportable political donation No	
I agree to the Privacy statement	
Hi The site plan showing the block layouts there are 65 blocks with there backyards facing onto Chain Valley Bay Rd That means there will be 520 metres down both sides of colorbond fencing or lapped and capped timber fencing with all different colours They will get graffitied, timber will fall over. Have a look at the road from Wyong Leagues Club to Lakehaven it's a degrace and I'm sure the developer said they would landscape that. There needs to be leave as much natural vegatation as possible. Also there needs to be one type and colour choice for fencing (watagan park) The landscape design and impact states about seeing bush to soften the impact but it also only talks about driving south nothing about what a terrible eye sore when you turn off the highway heading not nothing but 520 metres of fencing.	



Case details	Documents	Action summary
Submission Type		
I am making a perso	onal submission	
Title		
First name		
Family name		
Name withheld		
Please tick this box if	you do not want yo	ur name published in the list of submitters on the department's website
Email		
Suburb/ Town		
Lake Munmorah		
I have made a reporta No	ble political donatio	on .
☑ I agree to the P	rivacy statement	

Lake Munmorah is a small area and currently has 4 areas of low-cost housing available, Pacific Lakes Estate, Ingenia Lifestyle over 55's living, Park Trees over 50's living and Lakeside Leisure Living there is no trains, minimal local work prospects, no police Station. This will greatly devalue properties in the area, bring more low socio economic people to an already challenged area. Crime rates will obviously rise, and the safety of the community will be greatly

This is highly irresponsible and extremely poor planning for our community. To put so much low-cost housing within one area will just create a ghetto. History would reflect that low-cost housing needs to be integrated into small pockets of all areas to eliminate this from happening.

Areas such as Morriset would be far more suitable for a development such as this. They are not already inundated with this type of housing. There is a train line, an industrial estate and a large development in the process and multiple supermarkets which would have a high number of suitable job prospects available to change the lives of people with low-income prospects.

I have lived in Lake Munmorah for 31 years am angered to see that this has been approved.



Case details Documents Action summary
Submission Type
I am making a personal submission
Title
First name
Family name
Name withheld
Please tick this box if you do not want your name published in the list of submitters on the department's website
Email
Suburb/ Town
LAKE MUNMORAH
I have made a reportable political donation
No
I agree to the Privacy statement
submission
I am a resident nearby and am concerned that virgin flora is being depleted in the area. Land that has been previously cleared or downgraded could be used for development, but that no virgin bushland be cleared to reduce our carbon store, and oxygen output.

Case details Documents Action summary

Submission Type
I am making a personal submission

Title
Ms

First name

Family name

Value Name withheld

Please tick this box if you do not want your name published in the list of submitters on the department's website

Email

Suburb/ Town

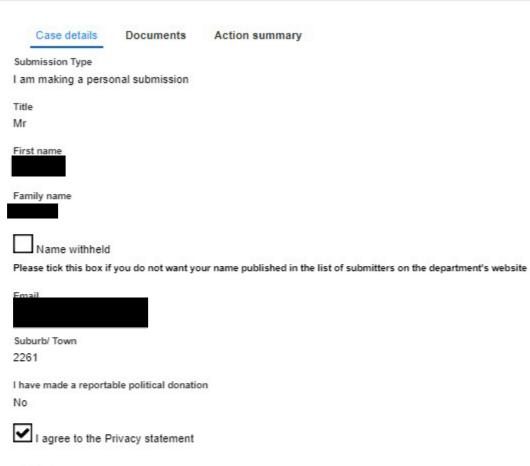
Lake Munmorah

I have made a reportable political donation

No

suhmission

I object in the strongest way to this proposal. As it is at the moment there is not enough shopping for the residents we already have, let alone the amount of traffic we already have. Without more infrastructure and traffic solutions it is totally unacceptable for the community to have ANOTHER 600 houses and all the traffic etc that would entail.



submission

It appears the original area to be rezoned has been reduced to maintain the biodiversity corridor. This corridor is very important for the migration of the Swift Parrot. In June 2019 I had the pleasure to see 100 to 200 swift parrots adjacent to the Joshua Porter Reserve at Chain Valley Bay South. The winter flowering of the Swamp Mahogany was the draw card for the migration. The Flora and Fauna report does not appear to provide much detail on the importance of the Swamp Mahogany in this corridor.

The residential zoning now appears to have changed from all R1 - Low density to a mixture of R1 and R3 medium density. It is assumed the R3 zoning will be for another mobile van village. This brings the number of villages in Lake Munmorah/Chain Valley Bay area to at least 7. Has the socio economic impact of this concentration of low cost housing been considered in the planning?

The intersection of Chain Valley Bay Rd and Pacific Hwy will need to be upgraded to have lights and this has been recommended in the Traffic survey. The timing of this upgrade is important otherwise the problems that have plagued Carters Rd will be repeated. The road network on the north side of the Pacific Hwy is incomplete (eg Carters Rd no through road) Further development will cause more traffic problems unless it is properly planned. The road and cycle network needs to be connected to the Shopping Centre via backroads.

The stormwater requirements have not been detailed (eg the size and location of detention basins is vague) The current Glenning Valley stormwater management plan shows that the sediment loads are over boarding into the adjacent wetlands. The impact of increased sediment and nutrient loads needs to be studied in more detail otherwise the problems highlighted by the Tuggerah Lakes Expert Panel will be repeated.

The mobile phone and internet infrastructure requirements have not been reported in the planning documents.



Case details	Documents	Action summary
Submission Type		
I am making a perso	nal submission	
Title		
Mr		
First name		
Family name		
Name withheld		
Please tick this box if	you do not want you	ur name published in the list of submitters on the department's website
Email		
Email		
10212 - 2022		
Suburb/ Town	2	
HAMLYN TERRACE	-	
I have made a reportal	ble political donation	n
No		
I agree to the Pr	rivacy statement	
submission		

I support this development moving ahead as it is giving the Central Coast residents more potential to buy and invest in. This are has high growth and rapidly with land prices soaring the Central Coast needs more land to build on. If land is not developed the prices will continue to soar and potential first home buyers will have no chance of buying property on the Coast.

This also gives opportunity to Aboriginal People on the Central Coast to own a property and giving more housing to our people.