10.0 APPENDIX B

Community responses post May 2008 site inspection

ATOAC
Awabakal Traditional Owners
Aboriginal Corporation
P.O.Box 253 Jesmond NSW 2299
Phone: (02) 49156947
Mobile: 0412866357
Email: klbrauer@bigpond.com
ABN: 90 203 408 309
ICN 4411

22 May 2008

Angela Besant
Archaeologist
Insite Heritage
P.O. Box 98 Wangi Wangi NSW 2267

Re: Site Assessment Report for the Proposed Trinity Point Morisset Peninsula, NSW Survey Area

Dear Angela,

With regards to our recent return to the proposed Trinity Point Development Site on the 13th May 2008 to have a further look around confirmed our original comments that the site is of highly significants to the Awabakal people.

Our investigation revealed another large Shell Midden, a possible Axe Grinding Groove and another possible Scared Tree within the proposed development site.

Our concerns are that the Shell Middens are extremely exposed and are in danger of being further destroyed with the impact of the proposed development. We believe that the developer has not taken into consideration enough precautions in the protection and value of these historical sites.

We would suggest that further investigation is needed in regards to how far the Midden extends into the proposed development area.

There are several possible Axe Grinding Grooves along the shore line that may be in danger of being destroyed by the increased activity by the proposed development.

The second possible Scared Tree is extremely close to the edge of the proposed high rise apartment complex and the proposed public access boardwalk.

The Shell Midden on the foreshore is highly exposed and is deteriorating at an alarming rate.

We are concerned and anxious in regards to how this site will be protected with the increased public access and resort occupation within the proposed development.

The lack of communication and consultation by the developer regarding how they intend to protect these significant cultural reminders causes us great concern and anxiety.

We recommend the use of Aboriginal interpretive signage and art throughout the development site to show respect for the Aboriginal historical value of the site, however this seems not to be forthcoming.

The environment surrounding the development site is one of exceptional uniqueness that will be severely impacted upon with such a large development of this scale within such a small area.

We have attached a copy of the proposed development showing the proximity of where the sites are within the proposed development area.

In conclusion we feel that the lack of recognition of the Aboriginal heritage that surrounds the proposed development site has been one of disregard and negligence in the safeguard of such a highly significant and sensitive area.

This environment interconnects our spirituality and land to our peoples past, present and future. The descendants of the Awabakal people believe now more than ever that it is essential to protect the cultural landscape of our ancestral family.

Yours sincerely,

K. Brauer.

Kerrie Brauer
Secretary/Public Officer


EXISTING RESIDENTIAL
EXISTING RESIDENTIAL
EXISTING RESIDENTIAL
EDGEWATER
LAKEVIEW ROAD
SUNRISET PARK ROAD
TRINITY
CELESTIAL
POINT
DRIVE
BARDENS BAY
PROPOSED MARINA, CAFE, FUNCTION CENTRE AND RESTAURANT
LAKE MACQ
Boutique Terrace Homes
POSSIBLE SCARRED TREE
SHELL MIDDEN
AXE GRINDING GROOVES
SHELL MIDDEN FORESHORE.
HISTORIC WEDDING GROTTO
PROPOSED BARBEQUE AND PICNIC SHELTER
KAYAK LAUNCHING FACILITY
without notice.

"From the Mountains to the Sea"
AWABAKAL
Descendants Traditional Owners
Aboriginal Corporation
20402046601

PO BOX 86
CLARENCE TOWN
NSW 2321

Date: 17 May 2008

Attention: Angela Besant –Archaeologist
Insite Heritage Pty Limited
PO Box 98
WANGI WANGI NSW 2267

Re: Aboriginal Archaeological Field Assessment, Trinity Point Marina

ALLA Angela,

I am writing to you in regard to the Aboriginal Archaeological Heritage field assessment that we took part on Tuesday 13th of May 2008 at the Proposed Trinity Point Mariner site at Bardens Bay, Morisset.

We are a registered Aboriginal Corporation under the Federal Governments ***Aboriginal Corporations Act*** to carry out business within Australia in regard to the representation of our people through this corporation known as the ***Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation***.

Being the direct descendants of the Traditional Awabakal People of the Lake Macquarie/Newcastle area we still live and maintain our cultural ties with our Traditional Country and are concerned and desire to be involved in all the affairs that may affect that cultural heritage which is vital to our people in maintaining connectedness in respect of our Traditional Country. This area at Bardens Bay, Morisset that the Aboriginal Archaeological Heritage field assessment took place at falls into the Traditional Tribal Country of our people the Awabakal. As you can understand this area and every part of our Traditional Country is special to us, not just for the Physical aspect but also the Spiritual and Oral aspect. Our Traditional Tribal Country is the reason we take every opportunity to make ourselves available for consultation in regard to these very important issues and also the decisions that need to be made in regard to what gives us the right through birth to be called Traditional Awabakal People.

This letter is only to confirm our attendance at the Aboriginal Archaeological Heritage field assessment on the day of Tuesday 13th of May 2008.

This letter does not fully reflect our position or opinion in regard to the subsequent finding of new Aboriginal archaeological evidence that was found and recorded on the day which comprised Two (2) Shell Middens and One (1) Stone artefact along with the recording of several grooves (possibly sharpening grooves) located in the sandstone which is situated at the base of the cliff face which makes up the headland known as 'The Bluff'. Also we draw to your attention Angela the fact that these new finds aren't reflected in the original report and there is a need to include some form of method to protect these new Aboriginal archaeological finds and we would suggest that they be added to the original report or as an addendum before further comment is made.

I hope this addresses any queries you may have Angela, if not and further information is required please don't hesitate to contact me ASAP. My contact details are as follows.

NGI NOA (Farewell in Awabakal)

Shane Frost
Chairman: Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
Email: shanefrost@bigpond.com Phone: 49964362 Fax: 49964325 Mobile: 0428320671

11.0 APPENDIX C

Test Excavation Results from TA 1 and TA 2.

St John of God site on Morisset Peninsula
Artefact analysis
By
Norma Richardson
April 2002

An identification and analysis of stone artefactual material recovered by Angela Besant of Insite Heritage from the St John of God site on the Morisset Peninsula was undertaken by Norma Richardson in April 2002. These results are presented in the following brief report. This analysis is restricted to a basic content description of the artefacts and non-artefactual fragments recovered from the excavation. Attributes recorded and described are artefact type and raw material, flake size and the incidence of water worn and heat affected artefacts and fragments. A basic distribution analysis is presented.

Numbers and types of artefacts

Four classes of flaked stone artefacts were identified: flakes, retouched flakes, cores and flaked pieces. Tables 1 and 2 list the types and numbers of each type found at the two locations sampled. Two of the retouched flakes were broken backed artefacts. One of the broken backed artefacts was a geometric microlith which is less commonly found than the asymmetrical types (i.e. Bondi points) in this region of Australia.

Table 1. Artefact types and numbers at Location 1.

Trench	Flake	Retouched flake	Core	Flaked piece	Total
1				1	1
2	1				1
4	11	1			12
5	1				1
6	1				1
7	46	2	1	4	53
8	5				5
Total	**65**	**3**	**1**	**5**	**74**

Table 2. Artefact types and numbers at Location 2.

Trench	Flake	Retouched flake	Core	Flaked piece	Total
1	1				1
2	3		1		4
3	3			1	4
4	1				1
5	4				4
Total	**12**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**14**

A combined total of 88 flaked stone artefacts were recovered from the two locations. Most (74) were recovered from Location 1 where the distribution of material along this series of eight trenches was uneven with most of the material recovered from Trench 7. At both locations one trench (Trench 3 at Location 1 and Trench 6 at Location 2) contained no artefactual material.

Raw material types and distribution

A range of raw materials was identified within the assemblage. Tables 3 and 4 list the types and numbers of artefacts made from each material at both locations.

Table 3. Raw material types and numbers at Location 1.

Trench	Chert	FGS	Quartzite	Silcrete	Volcanic	Total
1		1				1
2					1	1
4				12		12
5		1				1
6				1		1
7		2		51		53
8		2		3		5
Total	**0**	**6**	**0**	**67**	**1**	**74**

Table 4. Raw material types and numbers at Location 2.

Trench	Chert	FGS	Quartzite	Silcrete	Volcanic	Total
1		1				1
2	1	2	1			4
3	1	3				4
4	1					1
5	3	1				4
Total	**6**	**7**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**14**

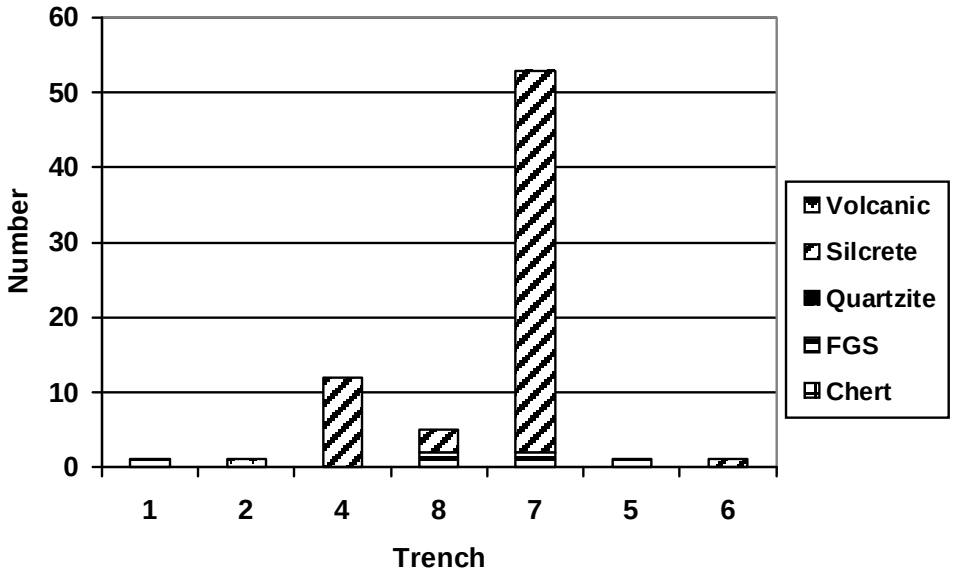


Figure 1. Flaked stone artefact material types and numbers by trench at Location 1.

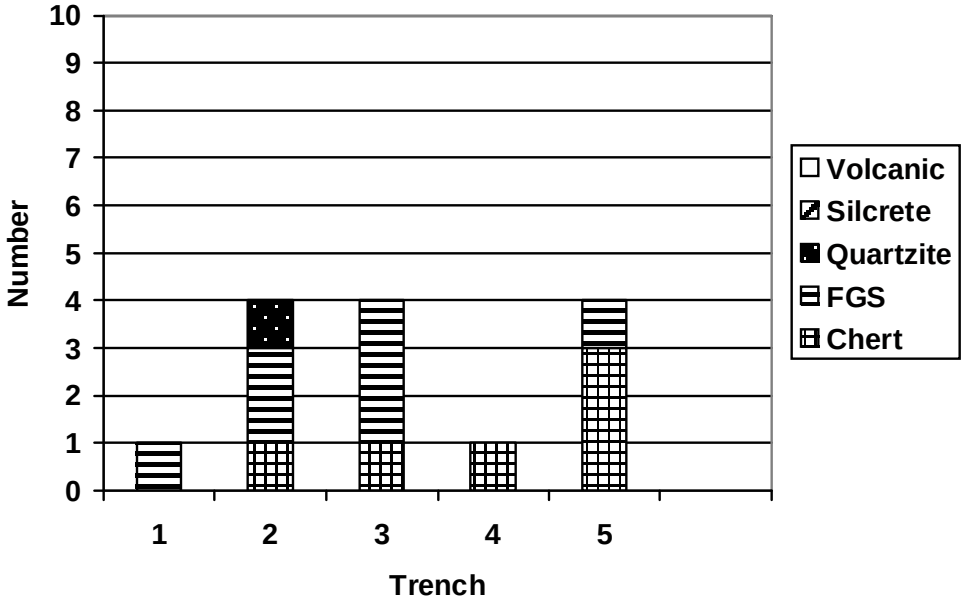


Figure 2. Flaked stone artefact material types and numbers by trench at Location 2.

A notably different incidence of raw material types at each location is illustrated in Figures 1 and 2. It should be noted that these two assemblages are of very different sizes. Silcrete is the dominant raw material type found at Location 1 while mainly chert and FGS (fine grained siliceous) types were recovered from Location 2. At Location 1 a total of 67 of the 74 artefacts are made from silcrete with 51 of these originating from one trench. In contrast only 14 artefacts were found at Location 2 where roughly equal numbers of FGS and chert artefacts occurred.

Trench 7 at Location 1 contains a high concentration of silcrete flaked artefacts compared to all other trenches at both locations. This excavation unit also contained both of the silcrete broken backed artefacts that appear to be of the same raw material as the other silcrete artefacts. Two flakes from Trench 7 were conjoined which indicates that *in situ* artefact production may have occurred. Both backed artefacts were broken, which might be considered evidence to support the inference that this concentration of silcrete artefacts represents a knapping floor. Further support for this inference is provided below on the size of silcrete flakes in the assemblage.

Flake size

Only whole flakes are included in the analysis of flake size as broken artefacts bias the data towards smaller sizes. In this assemblage the bias from broken artefacts would be considerable as over half (50) of the 88 flaked artefacts recovered were broken. Tables 5 and 6 summarise these data.

Table 5. Numbers of whole and broken flaked artefacts at Location 1.

Artefact type	Whole	Broken	Total
Flake	28	37	65
Retouched flake	0	3	3
Core	1	0	1
Flaked piece		5	5
Total	**29**	**45**	**74**

Table 6. Numbers of whole and broken flaked artefacts at Location 2.

Artefact type	Whole	Broken	Total
Flake	8	4	12
Core	1	0	1
Flaked piece	0	1	1
Total	**9**	**5**	**14**

These tables show that 28 of the flakes from Location 1 are unbroken while only 8 whole flakes were recovered from Location 2. A range of sizes is exhibited by the 36 whole flakes recorded. Table 7 lists the minimum, maximum and average lengths, widths and weights of these whole flakes.

Table 7. The minimum, maximum and average lengths, widths and weights of all whole flakes.

	Length	Width	Weight
Minimum	4.2mm	4.6mm	0.05gm
Maximum	37.6mm	28.4mm	6.6gm
Average	12.4mm	12.1mm	1gm
Std. Deviation	7.1	5.9	1.6

These data indicate that the assemblage is composed mostly of small unretouched flakes averaging less than 12.5mm in either length or width. The presence of small flakes less than 10mm in length or width is considered evidence of *in situ* artefact manufacture as such small flakes are considered unlikely to be transported. In Table 8 the number of whole flakes in each size class at each location is presented. Flakes less than 10mm in length account for almost half the total unbroken flakes. The next most numerous flake size class contains flakes between 10mm and 15mm. At Location 1, more than half (15 of the 28) unbroken flakes are silcrete and measure less than 10mm in length. These data support the inference that *in situ* artefact manufacture is represented by the cluster of silcrete artefacts in Trench 7 at Location 1.

Table 8. Size classes of flakes at each Location.

	<10mm	10-15mm	15.1-20mm	>20mm
Location 1	15	7	3	3
Location 2	2	4	1	1
Total	**17**	**11**	**4**	**4**

Other artefact attributes

Two features were noted during identification and recording of artefact attributes: rounding of artefact surfaces from water abrasion and breakage from exposure to heating. The incidence of each of these features on the assemblages from the two locations sampled is presented in Tables 9 and 10.

Table 9 shows that nearly half (43%) of the 14 artefacts at Location 2 exhibited signs of water abrasion while none of the artefacts at Location 1 were waterworn. This is consistent with the environmental setting of the sampled areas whereby the beach ridge is more likely to be affected by wave action and the subsequent dumping of artefacts from elsewhere or the *in situ* abrasion of artefacts.

Table 9. Numbers of waterworn artefacts at each location sampled.

	Not waterworn	Waterworn	Total
Location 1	74	0	74
Location 2	8	6	14

Total	**82**	**6**	**88**

Table 10. Numbers of heat affected artefacts at each location sampled.

	Not heat affected	Heat affected	Total
Location 1	69	5	74
Location 2	11	3	14
Total	**80**	**8**	**88**

It is clear from the figures presented in Figure 10 that only a small proportion (9%) of the identifiable artefact assemblage exhibits signs of exposure to heating. Any exposure to heating may cause artefacts to shatter and only those artefacts not exposed to heat remain identifiable. The possibility that artefact breakage after exposure to heat has impacted upon the numbers of identifiable flaked artefacts is raised by the existence of heat damaged non-artefactual fragments found in association with the artefacts at Location 1. The non-artefactual fragments consist of the same range of raw materials seen in the artefact assemblage. The numbers and raw material types of non-artefactual fragments are presented in Table 11 and the incidence of heat affected fragments is shown in Table 12.

Table 11. Non-artefactual fragment raw material types at each location sampled.

	FGS	Silcrete	Other	Total
Location 1	9	32	5	46
Location 2	3	0	1	4
Total	**12**	**32**	**6**	**50**

The differences in raw material types seen in the non artefactual fragments at each location mirrors the contrast between the raw material types of the artefacts found at each location. It is possible that the fragments derive either from the same imported raw materials used for artefact production or that the fragments result from artefact breakage. One of the possible causes of artefact breakage is exposure to heat. Table 12 lists the numbers of heat affected fragments at each of the sampled locations. Other mechanisms such as breakage during manufacture or use and post depositional processes also cause artefact breakage.

Table 12. Numbers of non artefactual fragments affected by heating at each location.

	Not heat affected	Heat affected	Total
Location 1	23	23	46
Location 2	4	0	4
Total	**27**	**23**	**50**

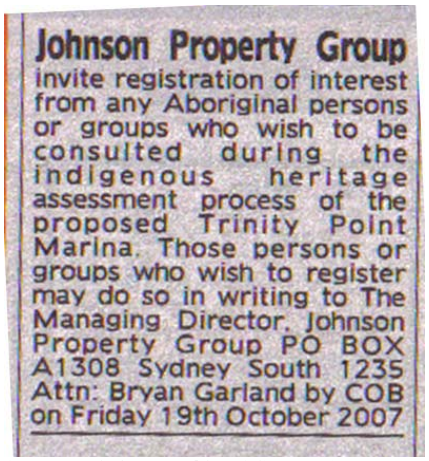
At Location 1 half of the fragments exhibit features consistent with exposure to heating while none of the fragments at Location 2 appear to have been affected. It is therefore possible that at Location 1 the original numbers of flaked artefacts were higher with the heat affected non artefactual fragments representing those artefacts broken by heating. Table 5 showed that over half of the flaked artefacts were broken. It is clear that significant levels of breakage, probably from a range of mechanisms, exists within the assemblage recovered from both locations.

Summary

- Significantly different numbers of flaked stone artefacts were recovered from the two locations sampled.
- A notably different incidence of raw material types exists between the two locations. Silcrete is the dominant material type at Location 1 while Location 2 contained mainly chert and FGS artefacts.
- A cluster of silcrete artefacts, including two broken backed artefacts, occurred in Trench 7 at Location 1.
- One of the broken backed artefacts was a geometric type that is less commonly found than the asymmetrical types (i.e. Bondi points) in this region.
- The presence of small flakes less than 10mm in length supports the inference that the cluster of silcrete artefacts in Trench 7 represents *in situ* artefact manufacture. This is further supported by the conjoining of two silcrete flakes.
- The presence of waterworn artefacts at Location 2 is consistent with the environmental setting.
- The distribution of non artefactual fragments matches the incidence of artefactual raw material types.
- The evidence for heat damage of non-artefactual fragments suggests that broken artefacts may be the source of fragments.

12.0 APPENDIX D

Project Advertisement & Correspondence



Advertisement *The Herald* Public Notices 02.10.2007.

Our reference : GM:WS:DOC07/40226

The Development Manager
Johnson Property Group
PO Box A1308
Sydney South NSW 1235

0 8 OCT 2007

Dear Sir

ISSUE: WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF PROPOSAL AS REQUIRED UNDER DECC INTERIM COMMUNITY CONSULTATION REQIREMENTS FOR APPLICANTS- TRINITY POINT ON BARDENS BAY LAKE MACQUARIE

I refer to your letter dated 28 September 2007 to the Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) regarding the above matter.

Attached is the list of known Aboriginal parties that DECC feels is likely to have an interest in your development. Please note this list is not necessarily an exhaustive list of all interested Aboriginal parties and receipt of this list does not remove the requirement of a proponent/consultant to advertise in local print media and contact other bodies seeking interested Aboriginal parties, in accordance with the Interim Requirements.

If you wish to discuss any of the above matters further please contact Maxine Naden, Aboriginal Heritage Planning Officer, Planning and Aboriginal Heritage Section, North East Branch on (02) 6659 8225.

Yours sincerely

G. Moss

GRAEME MOSS
Acting Manager, Planning and Aboriginal Heritage - North East
Climate Change & Environment Protection

-5 OCT 2007

The Department of Environment and Conservation NSW is now known as the Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW

Locked Bag 914, Coffs Harbour NSW 2450
Federation House Level 7, 24 Moonee Street,
Coffs Harbour NSW 2450
Tel: (02) 6651 5946 Fax: (02) 6651 6187
ABN 30 841 387 271
www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Department of **Environment and Conservation** NSW

ATTACHMENT 1

ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDER GROUPS (OTHER THAN LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCILS) ON CENTRAL COAST AREA THAT THE DECC HAS WRITTEN TO IN REGARD TO THE 'INTERIM COMMUNITY CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICANTS'.

Guringai Tribal Link Aboriginal Corporation 19 Coolabah Road WYONGAH NSW 2259	Mur-Roo-Ma Inc. 7 Vardon Road, FERN BAY NSW 2295
Wonnaruah1 Sites Offficer 619 Main Rd Glendale NSW 285	

13.0 APPENDIX E

Community Consultation Log

28.09.2007
Letters distributed by Johnson Property Group informing of project details and asking for contact details of registered stakeholders who may have an interest in the project sent to:
NSW Native Title Services
Office of the Registrar
Lake Macquarie City Council – Heritage Officer
DECC

Invitations to register interest in the project also sent by Johnson Property Group to:
Koompahtoo LALC
Bahtabah LALC
Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corp.
Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corp.

02.10.2007
Advertisement of project details and an invitation for Aboriginal stakeholder groups to register interest in the project placed in the Newcastle Morning Herald.

08.10.2007
Response received from DECC with list of stakeholder groups to contact. Appendix D.

15.10.2007
Response from Wonn1 Contracting registering interest in the project.

17.10.2007
Following response from DECC to JPG letter of invitation of registration sent to Mu Roo Ma Inc and Guringai Tribal Link.

Registration of interest in the project received from Ms K Brauer Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corp.

Registration of interest received from Mr S Frost Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corp.

25.10.2007
Registered groups emailed a copy of the draft report for review and comment.

06.11.2007
Site meeting held at Trinity Point and was attended by representative from:
Bahtabah LALC, Koompahtoo LALC, Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corp., Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corp., Wonn1 Contracting, Guringai Tribal Link.
Notes. At this meeting the Land Councils ATOAC and ADTOAC asked Wonn1 (Arthur Fletcher) to leave as he identified as a Wonnarua person and therefore in their view had no business at the site. Mr Fletcher stated that as he had lived in the area for many years he had the right to an opinion. The LALCs and TOs insisted the he left. Insite (AB) supplied AF with a draft report and told AF that his comments would be welcome. AB then contacted DECC (RM) and confirmed that this was the correct action. RM stated that AF could comment but that TO's and LALC's had the right to make recommendations.
The group then raised the following issues; 1. the scale of the development – would prefer either no development or low key development such as a caravan park.(all) 2. the impact upon the foreshore by increased boat traffic (all) 3. need for more direct contact with JPG (ATOac) 4. potential impacts on artefacts on lake floor (LALCs). 5. more subsurface testing to determine extent of sites. AB said that the previous sub surface work resulted in sites that extend over the landform unit i.e. 45-7-0228 Wyong soil landscape 45-7-0244 over Doyalson soil landscape therefore all the area considered a site with intervals of disturbance from previous buildings.

AB asked if there were any oral history or stories known for the site. Comment that none that people wanted to share from TO's. Shane Frost commented that his father spent much time in the area at the time of the Baileys occupation and confirmed presence of fresh water hole as noted in stages 1-4 excavation notes.
The groups generally expressed that they thought the project was too large for the relatively undeveloped area of the Lake.
Additional meeting held at Koompahtoo LALC with Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corp., Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corp., with information passed to Mick Green of Bahtabah LALC by Lois Towney of Koompahtoo LALC.
No notes received.

11.11.2007
Updated draft report emailed to groups.

12.11.2007
Response to report received from Ms Tracie Howie - Guringai Tribal Link, Mr Arthur Fletcher - Wonn1 Contracting, Mr Shane Frost - Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation and Ms K Brauer - Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation. See appendix A

11.12.2007
Final report forwarded to registered groups.

30.1.2008
The traditional owner groups ATOAC and ADTOAC (represented by Kerrie Brauer, Dene Hawkins and Shane Frost on phone) are non native title registered parties in claim no. NSD729 of 2007. NTS did not inform Insite of this in-spite of notification letter. A mediation session was held between Johnson Property Group (Andrew Mutton) and ATOAC, ADTOAC at NTS in Sydney. Registration for non native title had been received after closing date however the meeting was to go ahead. NT had been deemed extinguished. Notes - *The TOs were asked if they had mitigation offsets in mind – ATOAC suggested a keeping place, naming streets with Awabakal names. Also want more direct communication with JPG. at this stage they did not JPG offered to consider some suggestions such as public interpretation, display cabinet. Could not agree to a keeping place as requested as there is insufficient space on the limited development area. Dene commented that they were not in a good position to negotiate as they had registered too late for effective mediation.*

14.4.08 general update meeting with Lois Towney KLALC. *Notes explained that the draft for the EA had received comments from NSW LALC representing her comments too them. Insite (AB) would now address those comments and finalise an EA for the concept plan. Asked Lois if she had any mitigation or offsets in mind. Lois concerned that if she presented offsets that would be taken as supporting the development. AB said that all Insite could do is to state clearly at the out set of the document that the LALC considered the site a cultural landscape. Ultimate decision is with the Dept of Planning.*

24.4.08
Met with Lois Towney and Michael Green at KLALC. Discussed potential mitigation measures for the development. Suggested meeting with Keith Johnson date set for the

5.5.08
Both Lois Towney and Michael Green unable to attend the meeting. Notified Bryan Garland for need to reschedule. Lois and Mick indicated that they would prefer to leave for an undetermined future date.

13.05.2008
Additional site meeting held at Trinity Point and was attended by: Mr Shane Frost Awabakal Descendants Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, Ms K Brauer & Mr Dene Hawkin - Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, Ms Ashley Hudson – Koompahtoo LALC.

21.5.08
Meeting with Jason Field NSW LALC. Jason raised issues put forward by KLALC; perceived conflict in significance assessment. AB pointed to assess of high cultural signif. Thought confusion between that and scientific (mod) and reference to lake mac heritage study indicating low potential. AB agree to

make clearer. JF indicated that LALC not against all development but NSW LALC want to see working in with community and exploration of compromise & mitigation.

23.05.2008
Response from site meeting and additional recommendations received from Ms K Brauer – Awabakal Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation.

27.8.08
Site meeting with DECC (Roger Mehr, Nick Pulver) KLALC (Lois Towney Rob Sampson Ashley Hudson, Allan Plant, Daniella Chedzky, Jessica Wagner John Wagner) Shane Frost (ADTOAC), Wade Morris (JPG), Dene & Nola Hawkins, Kerrie Brauer (ATOAC)

Note: The community put forward their objections to the development particularly the scale and the lack of planning for site protection. Also raised was protection for sites in foreshore reserve. KLALC indicate desire to monitor earthworks. All present reiterated the cultural significance of the site due to site diversity. Also raised potential for burials. The scarred tree (large one) confirmed as scarred by Roger. Smaller tree Roger thought maybe scarred but later thought not so (12.9.08). AB to put in site cards for the tree in the housing development and gg's & midden in foreshore reserve.
Noted tension between LALC's and TO's as too whom should be speaking for the area.
DECC raised potential for offsets, all too consider but none at this time suggested. DECC asked how people felt about buildings being constructed where up to three storey buildings had been previously located. ATOAC and LALC said no development at all in any area. LALC. Rob Sampson stated he felt there should be more field work on the site. AB pointed out that the site had dense ground cover, that it had been surveyed and that the areas of bare earth were clay caps over demolition areas.
LALC and TO's reiterated that the site was an important cultural landscape to the Awabakal community and that the complexity of sites contained in the surrounding landscape (the grinding grooves & midden in foreshore) and natural features (ochre lenses in bluff) and artefact scatters including a knapping floor in housing development confirm this analysis.

11.9.2008
Meeting with Michael Green at Bahtahbah LALC, discussed scale of the marina and the potential for foreshore stabilisation works around the lake in general to mitigate against increased traffic.
Notes MG Raised the cumulative effect on foreshore from expansion to Belmont, Marmong Point and Trinity Point marinas. The effects of erosion on the foreshore how would this be addressed?
The scale of the development too large for the area.
The complexity of the surrounding sites are significant to the community

23.9.908
Visited KLALC amongst other things discussed the Lake Mac Aboriginal heritage study and TPM progress.
Notes
Asked LT if she had any ideas for mitigation / offsets. LT stated that the community were against the development and whilst she doesn't want to support it she wanted to be sure to gain community benefit if it were to proceed. AB suggested that the Statement of Commitments was an opportunity to have JPG commit to any offsets the LALC may have in mind. We then discussed employment / training options. Lois raised the potential for K2 (KLALC indigenous nursery project) to be involved in landscaping of the site.
LT also said that the LMAHS had not been endorsed by the community and was concerned that Council insisted on Insite referring to it.

16.10.08
Met with Tom French at TPM to look at sites found by Ashley Hudson and Tom a few weeks ago. *Most of the sites have previously been recorded. Tom had said 11 sites recorded – these included the two middens recorded (surface exp in several assoc loci.) the large scarred tree in the housing development and another scarred tree in the housing development. Told Tom the arborist had visited the site and found all the scars under consideration to be possibly Ab. in origin. Tom did not feel the scarred bluegum was Ab in origin (as did AB) (GDA 363846 E 6333843N) and we removed it from the recorded list. We added a scarred tree within stage 5-9 housing development (363749E 6333815),*

grinding grooves on small boulders in tidal zone and an isolated find within the foreshore reserve (we couldn't relocate but submit site card anyway). Site cards filled in. Tom was satisfied that we had all sites recorded.

27.10.2008

Sent draft ideas for inclusion in the statement of commitment to Kerrie Brauer and Shane Frost requesting any feedback further ideas. Sent by email.

29.10.08

Met with Lois Towney and Mick Green at Bahtahbah. Discussed the significance of the landscape, the scale of development and the potential for mitigation. Also discussed potential policy statements and statement of commitments that would include training opportunities for local people, the provision of services by K2 project operating at Eraring (local plant nursery and planting services).

Notes MG – employment opportunities he would like to see the various marina developers get together and organise employment / training opportunities for Bahtahbah members.

LT agreed that if the TPM were to proceed there should be benefits to the local Aboriginal community as an offset to the salvage / destruction of sub surface sites.

Would also like to see monitoring of earthworks in both the housing and tourist developments.

Both concerned about the potential for increased rate of erosion of the headland at TP.

LT again suggested involvement of K2 nursery project in landscaping.

Both concerned about the potential for burials. AB said would be managed in AHMP to be developed in conjunction with the community. Also that the standard processes would apply to burials i.e. stop work notify police and DECC.

LT would like to see further investigation of the Aboriginal history of TP. Neither MG or LT knew of any resources off hand. AB thought could be undertaken as part of interpretation plan.

MG discussed Juncas species as a useful plant for foreshore stabilisation and grows to a height that discourages foot traffic.

30.10.08

Email from Shane Frost requesting more time to circulate draft commitment ideas. AB advised that comments will be received at any time however need to finalise draft 31.10.08 also is the public exhibition period that will provide additional opportunity.

5th Nov 2008 Suggestions for the Statement of Commitments received from ATOAC

10th Nov 2008 Suggestions for the SoC received from ADTOAC

14.0 APPENDIX F

Correspondence from Dept Planning (Heritage Branch)

NSW GOVERNMENT
Department of Planning

Contact: Cathy Colville
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File: S90/07462/010
Our Ref: HRL47848
Your Ref:

Angela Besant
Archaeologist
Insite Heritage Pty Ltd
PO Box 98
WANGI WANGI NSW 2267

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: Archaeological Investigation Report – Former St John of God Site, Morriset Park

Thank you for referring the Arcaheological Investigation Report for the former St John of God Site, Morriset Park to the Heritage Branch for comment.

The contents of the report have been noted and the subsequent recommendations made are supported.

The report has been recommended as a reference to Lake Macquarie Council in recent correspondence regarding the proposed rezoning and future development of the site.

I trust these comments are of assistance. If you require any additional information please contact Siobhan Lavelle on (02) 9873 8546.

Yours faithfully

10/6/2008

Rajeev Maini
Acting Manager
Conservation Team
Heritage Branch
Department of Planning

15.0 APPENDIX G

2001 Survey Results & Field Notes 2001-2008

Survey results 2001

(Chapter 2 Preliminary Research Application for
St John of God School Site
Morisset Peninsula, Lake Macquarie NSW.
Insite Heritage Oct 2001 Report to Harper Somers)

Chapter Two

Archaeological Results

6. Study Plan

The study is based on a model of site distribution developed from a review of the site register, geomorphology, environment and historic landuse.

The study area is then divided into landform units based upon geomorphology and topography.

Field survey then samples each landform unit and tests the site distribution model by inspection of portions of each landform unit, regardless of the predicted potential for sites to be found. The air photo of the site showed that there was minimal likelihood of ground exposure of the majority of the study area.

7. Survey Strategy

The survey strategy was designed to gain an insight into the distribution of archaeological material, the nature and area of any disturbance and to note any modifications to the landscape as a result of agricultural activity (for example the concealment of drainage lines by pipes and pasture improvement).

A review of other work in the environs of Lake Macquarie, the soil landscape, and topography was conducted to divide the study area into specific survey units. The site register was also consulted for any sites previously recorded in the area.

8. Field Methods

The survey was conducted on foot. The foreshore area was surveyed in a lineal manner. The remaining areas were to be surveyed by straight transects, however, once in the field it was evident that the thick pasture would render visibility very low. The transects were adjusted to take advantage of the stock tracks which were generally orientated from the south west to the north east across the paddocks. Gateways were inspected as were any excavations or exposures of any type.

9. Survey Coverage Data

The site was divided into the two soil landscapes. These units were further divided on the basis of topography.

The characteristics of each survey unit and the location of the artefacts can be seen in Table 1 overleaf. Figure 2 denotes the location of the survey units, artefacts and areas of disturbance.