

Attn; Chris King.
NSW Department of Planning & Infrastructure,
GPO Box 39
Sydney NSW 2001.



Your reference; SSD 4952.
Shoalhaven Cancer Care Centre Application.

Dear Sir,

Please find attached objections to the Development Application SSD4952 on the Nowra Park site.

Shoalhaven residents are desperate for and support improved health services, expecting only health facilities that accept the responsibility for the waste they produce and respects an environment that is inter-generational.

This present proposal is at the cost of others, those others have equal rights and are entitled to benefit from the use of the environment, and from the enjoyment of clean and healthy natural resources.

The whole precinct development relies on a t-junction intersection in the Riparian Zone at Scenic Drive and North Street.

That is not the case North Street stops at West Street, the connecting pavement is illegal, voiding vehicle insurances and exposing motorists to prosecution.

All persons whose signature supports these objections declare they have not donated more than one thousand dollars to any political party in the previous two years.

On behalf of all signatories objecting to this development, please direct correspondence to

Bill Hancock
57 Shoalhaven Street
Nowra NSW 2541
0244217186
1st December 2011.

Yours Sincerely,



THE RESIDENTS, WHO'S SIGNATURES ARE ON THE PAGES
NUMBERED 26, SUBMIT THESE OBJECTIONS TO DEVELOPMENT
APPLICATION SSD4952 ON LOT 7300 DP 1132679
SCENIC DRIVE NOWRA

1. This DA and health facility will not protect the Shoalhaven community and the environment from toxic waste prescribed and generated from the site. The potential social and economic impact on a community that relies on Agriculture, Aquaculture and Tourism could be catastrophic.
(References start on page 4)
2. This DA requires disposing of toxic waste into the town's sewerage system, that transfers the responsibility for disposing of that toxic waste from the responsible waste producer " The Department of Health " to "The Shoalhaven Rate Payers". (References start on page 8)
3. A " Duty of Care " extends beyond the safety of staff under Work Cover legislation to the wider community. In regional areas Cytotoxic wastes discharged through communities sewerage system's are recycled back into the community and the dangers associated with Cytotoxic wastes need to be made clear to that community.
(References start on page 8)
4. The DA relies on access to the site via North Street, North Street from West Street to Scenic Drive was extinguished on the 6th of June 1887 and is part of Nowra Park, managed by a Generic Plan of Management it is regulated "No parking" and "No vehicles".

To re-open this section as a road would enter traffic into the Riparian Zone, retention of a proper riparian zone requires that the entry to any development be located elsewhere.

(Reference is on page 10)

5. The Shoalhaven River is a Category 1 watercourse and the road, parking, building site and associated infrastructure of this DA is totally unacceptable because it intrudes the Category 1 Riparian Zone, as protected in the Water Management Act 200.
(References start on page 11)

REFERENCE TO SUBMISSION POINT 1.

1. **The inability of this DA to protect the Shoalhaven community and the environment from toxic waste prescribed and generated from the site. The potential social and economic impact on a community that relies on Agriculture, Aquaculture and Tourism could be catastrophic.**

The World Health Organisation and the World Bank Group's minimum safety requirements for health care facilities require,

1. "No chemicals or pharmaceuticals are to be discharged into the sewerage system."
2. "Sewerage from health care establishments should never be used for agricultural or aqua cultural purposes.

Australia is a signatory to the World Health Organisation.

Cytotoxic waste is defined in the Protection of the Environment Act 1997 and the Office of Environment and Heritage Waste Guidelines– Part 1; it is pre-classified as special waste.

The Cancer Centre will be prescribing and administering Cytotoxic drugs, considered to be a biological medical hazard.

Cytotoxic drugs seek out and kill fast growing cells, embryos are fast growing cells.

Presently all cytotoxic drugs administered are flushed through the patient and disposed of via the sewerage system.

Work Cover NSW state "All body substances may be contaminated with the unchanged drug or active drug metabolites".

The only recommended method of destruction is incineration at 1200 degrees. there are no recommendations that suggest chlorine or dilution as a disposal method.

Cytotoxic drugs are planned to be discharged into Nowra's aged sewerage system, the system has a history of leaking from the pipes into the surrounding environment, prior to the treatment plant.

Blockages and overflows of raw sewerage into residential streets, drains and then into the Shoalhaven River are common.

Safe management of wastes from health-care activities

Table 9.1 *Overview of disposal and treatment methods suitable for different categories of health-care waste*

Technology or method	Infectious waste	Anatomical waste	Sharps	Pharmaceutical waste	Cytotoxic waste	Chemical waste	Radioactive waste
Rotary kiln	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low-level infectious waste
Pyrolytic incinerator	Yes	Yes	Yes	Small quantities	No	Small quantities	Low-level infectious waste
Single-chamber incinerator	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Low-level infectious waste
Drum or brick incinerator	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Chemical disinfection	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Wet thermal treatment	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Microwave irradiation	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Encapsulation	No	No	Yes	Yes	Small quantities	Small quantities	No
Safe burial on hospital premises	Yes	Yes	Yes	Small quantities	No	Small quantities	No
Sanitary landfill	Yes	No	No	Small quantities	No	No	No
Discharge to sewer	No	No	No	Small quantities	No	No	Low-level liquid waste
Inertization	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Other methods				Return expired drugs to supplier	Return expired drugs to supplier	Return unused chemicals to supplier	Decay by storage

Sewerage discharge in Regional areas is returned to the environment, in the Shoalhaven it is recycled through the “Northern Shoalhaven Reclaimed Water Management Scheme”.

The “Northern Shoalhaven Reclaimed Water Management Scheme” treatment is partially effective in processing bacteria but has no way to separate out water soluble chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

The effluent distributed by the “Northern Shoalhaven Reclaimed Water Management Scheme” irrigates in excess of 500 hectares of farmland including dairy farms where it is also used as wash down water.

The water distributed by the “Northern Shoalhaven Reclaimed Water Management Scheme” irrigates golf courses and sporting areas used by children, the irrigation system creates aerosols that are wind blown.

This water then finds its way into the Shoalhaven River, a recreation and aquaculture food source for the community.

The discharge of cytotoxic waste into sewerage is avoidable, it is an engineering problem, this planned health facility needs a site where a closed sewerage system can be installed to treat contaminated waste from strategic (Red) toilets for patients located in the health facility.

No patient should be discharged or treated as an outpatient while contaminated with cytotoxic drugs.

Public toilets (Green) in the health facility can be returned to the Shoalhaven sewerage system.

From; Work Cover NSW Cytotoxic drugs and related waste.

1.4 Potential adverse health effects

Where control measures are inadequate, adverse health effects may result from occupational exposure.

Health effects that have been attributed to those who prepare and administer cytotoxic drugs include:

- alterations to normal blood cell count
- foetal loss and possible malformations in offspring
- fertility changes
- abdominal pain, hair loss, nasal sores and vomiting
- liver damage
- contact dermatitis, a local toxic reaction or an allergic reaction that may result from direct contact with the skin or mucous membranes.

These effects have not been reported where a high standard of risk control is in place.

Cancers are on the increase, according to the International Agency For Research into Cancer 80-90% of human cancer is determined environmentally, chemotherapy treatments are known to put children at increased risk of developing a second primary cancer. according to the National Cancer Institute.

The public donate generously to cancer research, a climate of bias exists when health facilities knowingly dump contaminated waste into the environment instead of responsibly managing the situation.

This DA does not attach the Cancer Care Centre directly to the hospital, transporting of patients is inevitable.

The siting on this site as per the development application can not be supported as the only suitable location.

EXTRACTS
FROM

Principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development

By

The Hon. Justice Brian J Preston

- The concept of sustainability applies not merely to development but to the environment.
- The Australian National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development defines ESD as "development that improves the total quality of life, both now and in the future, in a way that maintains the ecological processes on which life depends".
- The application of the precautionary principle and the concomitant need to take precautionary measures is triggered by the satisfaction of two conditions precedent:
 - A threat of serious or irreversible environmental damage *and*
 - Scientific uncertainty as to the environmental damage.
- The degree of scientific uncertainty that needs to exist in order to trigger application of the precautionary principle varies depending on the magnitude of environmental damage used in the formulation of the first condition precedent of the precautionary principle.
- The activation of the precautionary principle results in the taking of measures to prevent environmental damage without having to wait until the reality and seriousness of the threats of environmental damage become fully known.
- This is the concept of preventative anticipation.
- Potential errors are weighted in favour of environmental protection.
- Weighting the risk of error in favour of the environment is to safeguard the ecological space or environmental room for manoeuvre.
- *Inter-generational equity* requires the present generation to ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment are maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations.
- The polluter pays principle should be adopted, i.e. those who generate pollution and waste should bear the costs of containment, avoidance or abatement.

REFERENCE TO SUBMISSION POINT 2 and 3.

- 2. This DA requires disposing of toxic waste into the town's sewerage system, that transfers the responsibility for disposing of that toxic waste from the responsible waste producer "The Department of Health" to "The Shoalhaven Rate Payers".**

The World Health Organisation's "Polluter Pays Principle", and the United Nations "Agenda 21" both say waste disposal is the responsibility of the waste producer, in this case "The Department of Health".

The "NSW Department of Health" have no authority to dispose of their contaminated waste obligations onto the "Shoalhaven Ratepayers", who own and are responsible for the sewerage system, a licence issued does not make it right.

Issuing of a licence presumes that ongoing contamination of our environment, food and water is an immutable fact of the human condition to which we must accommodate ourselves.

The final disposal of sewerage waste and any pollution repercussions resulting from the issuing of that licence will fall on the Shoalhaven Ratepayers.

Inside a Health Facility a patients urine and other body fluids come under Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001 with specific provisions and staff training for their safety.

A "Duty of Care" extends beyond the training of staff under Work Cover legislation to the wider community, Cytotoxic wastes discharged through the communities sewerage system is recycled back into the community.

As an outpatient that same patient can use a public facility like swimming pools or caravan park showers and toilets where no protection or warning is offered the general public, this is discriminating and showing disregard for the health of the general public.

A "Duty of Care" exists for the protection of workers, patients, the community and the environment by all authorities involved, the underlying object of purpose is defeated if the "Duty of Care" is not complied with wholly.

The World Health Organisation clearly states the general public should be informed about the risks linked to health-care waste.

EXTRACTED
FROM;



World Health Organization
Geneva
1999

Safe management of wastes from health-care activities

15.1 Public education on hazards linked to health-care waste

Promotion of the appropriate handling and disposal of medical waste is important for community health, and every member of the community should have the right to be informed about potential health hazards. The objectives of public education on health-care waste are the following:

- *To prevent exposure* to health-care waste and related health hazards; this exposure may be voluntary, in the case of scavengers, or accidental, as a consequence of unsafe disposal methods.
- *To create awareness and foster responsibility* among hospital patients and visitors to health-care establishments regarding hygiene and health-care waste management.
- *To inform the public* about the risks linked to health-care waste, focusing on people living or working in close proximity to, or visiting, health-care establishments, families of patients treated at home, and scavengers on waste dumps.

The following methods can be considered for public education on risks, waste segregation, or waste disposal practices:

- Poster exhibitions on health-care waste issues, including the risks involved in scavenging discarded syringes and hypodermic needles.
- Explanation by the staff of health-care establishments to incoming patients and visitors on waste management policy. This may be difficult to achieve, in which case the distribution of leaflets should be considered.
- Information poster exhibitions in hospitals, at strategic points such as waste bin locations, giving instructions on waste segregation. Posters should be explicit, using diagrams and illustrations to convey the message to as broad an audience as possible, including illiterate people.

For maximum effectiveness, all information should be displayed or communicated in an attractive manner that will hold people's attention.

In the health-care establishment, waste bins should be easily accessible for patients and visitors and should be clearly marked with the waste category for which they are intended.

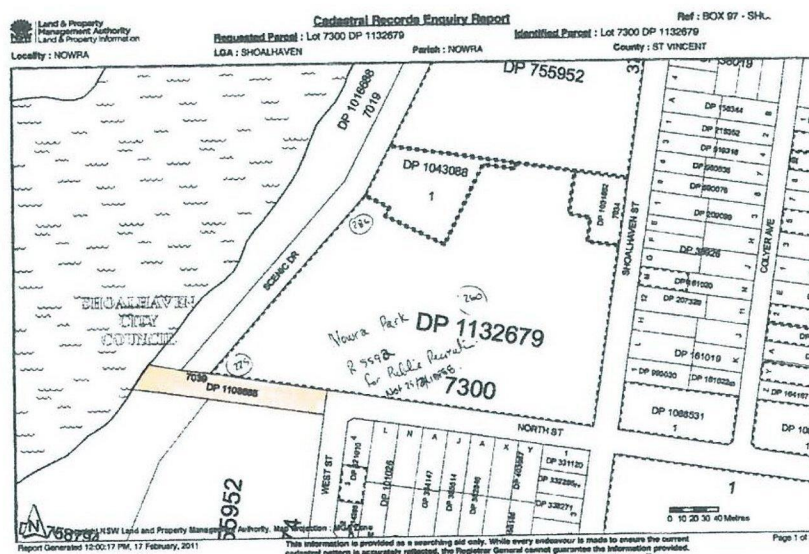
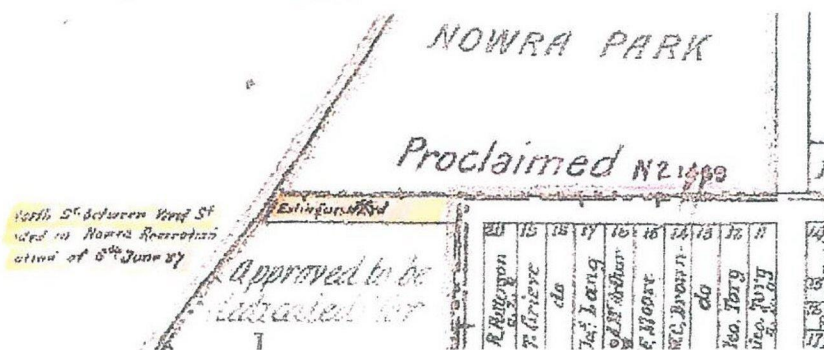
Growing awareness of health and environmental hazards has greatly increased public demand for information and guidance on these issues. Demand has intensified as the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and viral hepatitis B has risen. Health-care establishments should set an example to society by managing their waste in a manner designed to protect health and the environment.

REFERENCE TO SUBMISSION POINT 4.

- The DA relies on access to the site via North Street, North Street from West Street to Scenic Drive was extinguished on the 6th of June 1887 and is part of Nowra Park, managed by a Generic Plan of Management it is regulated by "No Parking" and "No Vehicles".

To re-open this section as a road would enter traffic into the Riparian Zone, retention of a proper riparian zone requires that the entry to any development on the site be located elsewhere.

Vehicles using closed roads void their insurance and fines of \$1000 per wheel apply.



Retention of a proper riparian zone requires that the entry to any development on a site be located elsewhere this would also apply to the Shoalhaven Memorial Hospital, the traditional entrance was from Shoalhaven Street.

Nowra Showground's traditional entrances were Junction, Worrigee and Plunkett Streets, all from outside the riparian zone.

REFERENCE TO SUBMISSION POINT 5.

5. The Shoalhaven River is a Category 1 watercourse and the road, parking, building site and associated infrastructure of this DA is totally unacceptable because it intrudes the Category 1 Riparian Zone, as protected in the Water Management Act 2000.



ATTACHMENT A

Major Project – Four Storey Hotel – Scenic Drive Nowra

Director-General's Environmental Assessment Requirements

Department of Water and Energy – Key Issues

Protection of Riparian Lands

Stream Mapping - Riparian Corridor Objective Setting:

The former DIPNR has developed a stream classification system (Riparian Corridor Objective Setting – (RCOS)) to identify minimum riparian corridor widths along watercourses. The RCOS stream classification uses three categories which reflect the environmental significance of watercourses. The minimum widths to achieve the riparian categories are as follows:

- **Category 1 – Environmental Corridor (Red):**
 - Purpose: to protect and enhance ecological connectivity between key remnant native vegetation.
 - Minimum width : a CRZ width of 40 metres (measured from the top of bank) along both sides of the watercourse + a 10 metre vegetated buffer.

The Shoalhaven River is a Category 1 watercourse.

2 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES

2.1 Water Management Act 2000

2.2 Riparian Corridor Guidelines for Controlled Activities

DWE is required to assess the impact of a controlled activity to ensure that there will be minimal impact on waterfront land. The guidelines (DWE, 2008) define three riparian corridor zones that should be considered when determining appropriate riparian corridor widths for a controlled activity:

1. A **Core Riparian Zone (CRZ)** is the land contained within and adjacent to the channel. The Department will seek to ensure that the CRZ remains, or becomes vegetated, with fully structured native vegetation (including groundcovers, shrubs and trees). The width of the CRZ from the banks of the stream is determined by assessing the importance and riparian functionality of the watercourse (Table 1), merits of the site and long-term use of the land. There should be no infrastructure such as roads, drainage, stormwater structures, services, etc. within the CRZ.
2. A **Vegetated Buffer (VB)** protects the environmental integrity of the CRZ from weed invasion, micro-climate changes, litter, trampling and pollution. There should be no infrastructure such as roads, drainage, stormwater structures, services, etc. within the VB. The recommended width of the VB is 10 metres but this depends on merit issues.
3. An **Asset Protection Zone (APZ)** is a requirement of the NSW Rural Fire Service and is designed to protect assets (houses, buildings, etc.) from potential bushfire damage. The APZ is measured from the asset to the outer edge of the vegetated buffer (VB). The APZ should contain cleared land which means that it can not be part of the CRZ or VB. The APZ must not result in clearing of the CRZ or VB. Infrastructure such as roads, drainage, stormwater structures, services, etc. can be located within APZs.



Department of
Primary Industries

Mr Bill Hancock
57 Shoalhaven Street
NOWRA
NSW 2540

5'O'keefe Ave
Nowra NSW 2541
helen.wheeler@lands.nsw.gov.au
ph:4428 9133
fax: 4421 2173
www.lands.nsw.gov.au
Our Ref: 11/12408

Date 31-10-2011

Dear Mr Hancock

Re: Shoalhaven River Riparian Corridor.

Thankyou for your letter of 24 October regarding the relationship between the categorisation of Shoalhaven River and the LEP zoning of Nowra Park.

The Shoalhaven River remains a Category 1 waterway regardless of the zoning of adjacent land under a Local Environmental Plan.

Any Controlled Activity carried out in on or under waterfront land is regulated by the Water management Act 2000, which is administered by the NSW Office of Water.

A copy of their fact sheet on Controlled Activities has been included for your convenience.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Helen Wheeler".

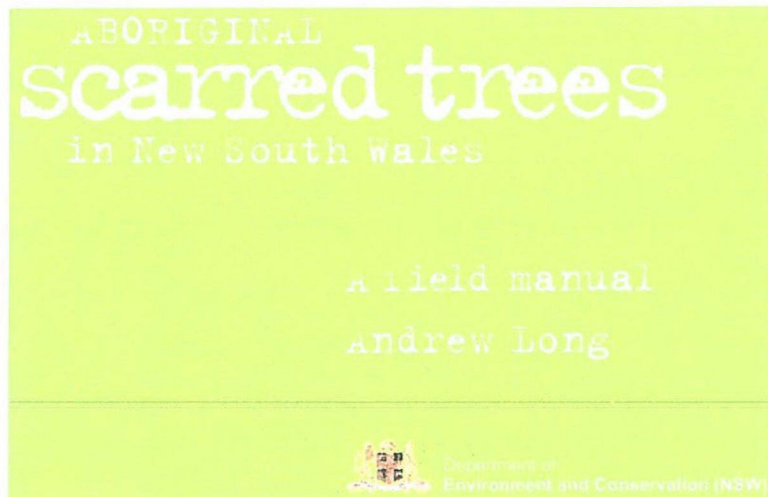
Helen Wheeler
Natural Resource Project Officer
Crown Lands Division

REFERENCE TO SUBMISSION POINT 6.

6. The environmental impacts of the development on Aboriginal cultural heritage and Aboriginal Scarred Trees.

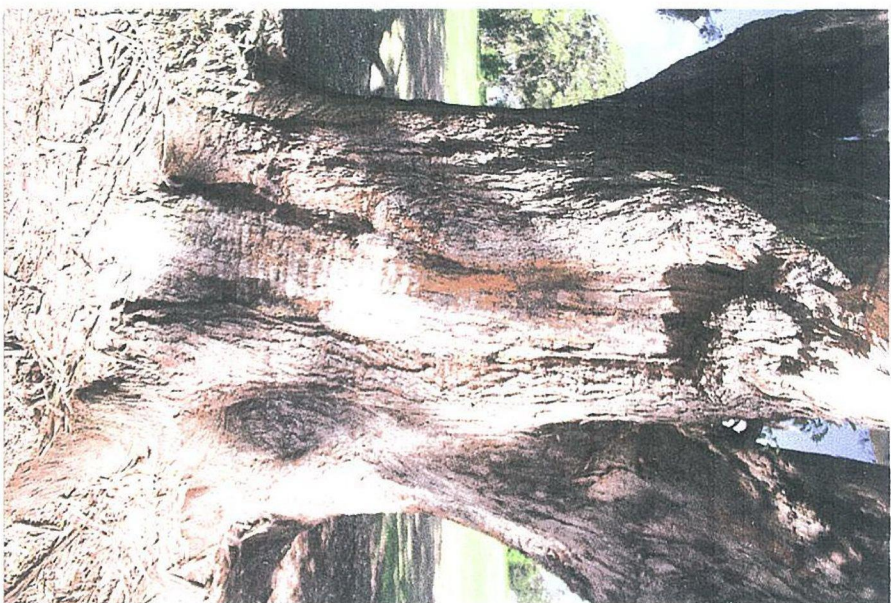
There is a State heritage nomination over Nowra Park concerning Aboriginal occupation.

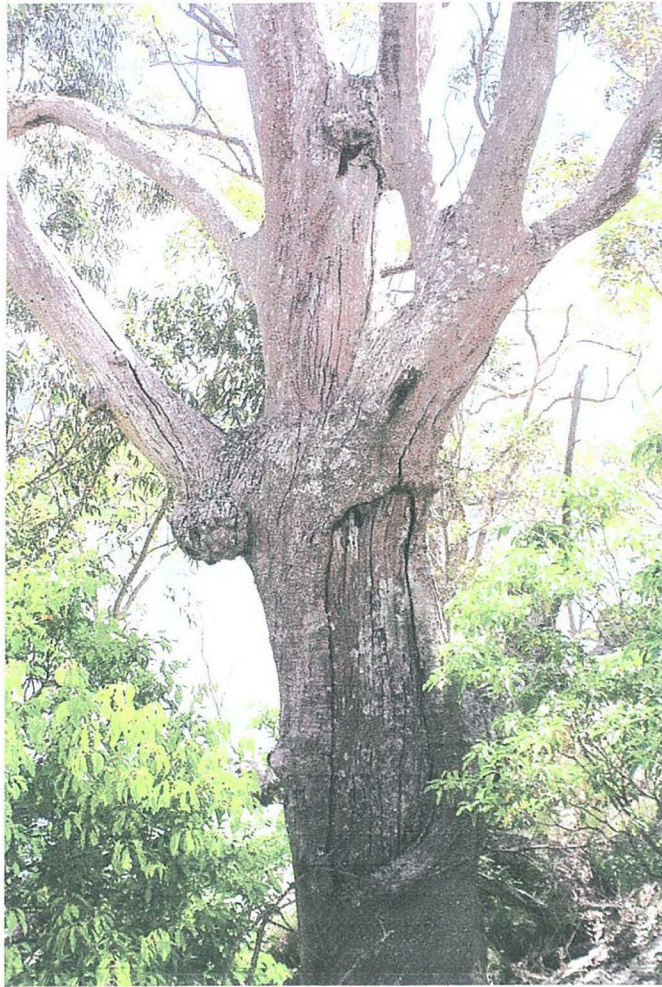
The Heritage study and the Flora and Fauna study that support this development both fail to identify or consider these facts.



Why we look for and record scarred trees

- 1 The main reason is to ensure their future protection and preservation in the landscapes of New South Wales. Realistically, this can only be achieved if their location, conservation and management requirements are known. Scarred tree protection may involve recognising the existence of a scarred tree so that it is left unharmed by a development or other form of human land use, such as logging, firewood removal or pasture clearance, or it may involve taking steps against a natural or incidental process such as bush fire, stock damage, vandalism, timber rotting or tree collapse.
- 2 A second reason is that scarred trees are significant evidence of Aboriginal occupation in what is now a highly modified agricultural landscape. There are few developed agricultural regions in the world where signs of pre-modern Indigenous activities are preserved in the fabric of living plants. This makes scarred trees of south eastern Australia a record of human activity of potential world importance.
- 3 Thirdly, scarred trees can tell us much about past Aboriginal activities in the area that they are located, which can help us understand and preserve information about Aboriginal culture and the way in which it interacted with the environment. Scarred trees are evidence for the use of perishable materials which rarely survive in archaeological sites. Very few bark artefacts have been preserved in museum collections.





The “Grandfather Tree “ shown on the next page has three large scars, it is located east of the proposed Cancer Centre site, this huge tree is protected from the westerly winds by the forested area along the river escarpment.

Studies show that the presence of a triangular gap in the trees gives up to 30% higher wind speeds directly behind the forest edge compared to a straight forest edge.

This development application proposes to remove that wind barrier and the Flora report expresses concern in Section 4.1; of the report; “Some ambiguity as to the exact trees that will be removed in the central area of the site”.

Vic Gov Dept Sustainability and Env; Elevated tree mortality along recently cut forest boundaries is a well established phenomenon

The structure of a forest affects the behaviour of wind in and around it. The concern for rainforest protection is that there will be windthrow of eucalypts and rainforest species in the buffer, due to increased wind velocities and to turbulence caused by the uneven canopy



REFERENCE TO SUBMISSION POINT 7.

7. The environmental impacts of the development on the commemorative Australian Bicentennial Tree Plantings.

In 1988 the State Government established the NSW Bicentennial Council and in association with the Shoalhaven City Council they contributed \$60,000 to prepare sites and supply trees to be planted by school children to commemorate the Bicentenary.

Saint Michaels Catholic school pupil Bernadette Sharpe won the right to name the scheme as “Shoalhaven Trees are in our Hands”.

Saint Michaels Catholic School pupils planted groves of trees into this area of the Riparian Zone to strengthen and enhance this intergenerational band of trees that act as a wind break on the escarpment.

From the point of view of the Catholics it commemorated the first forced migration scheme when many of their ancestors were transported as convicts.

Previous plantings for this corridor have been supplied by the Sydney Botanical Gardens in the 1880s and 1890s and by the Government Nursery at Gosford in the early 1900s.

The trees to the west of the CBD provide an important visual backdrop to the town proper as the Council have identified in earlier planning strategies.

The Heritage study and the Flora and Fauna study that support this development both fail to identify or consider these facts.

REFERENCE TO SUBMISSION POINT 8.

- 8. The environmental impacts of the development on Heritage in the area, whether listed or not, there are four nominations for State Heritage over this site.**

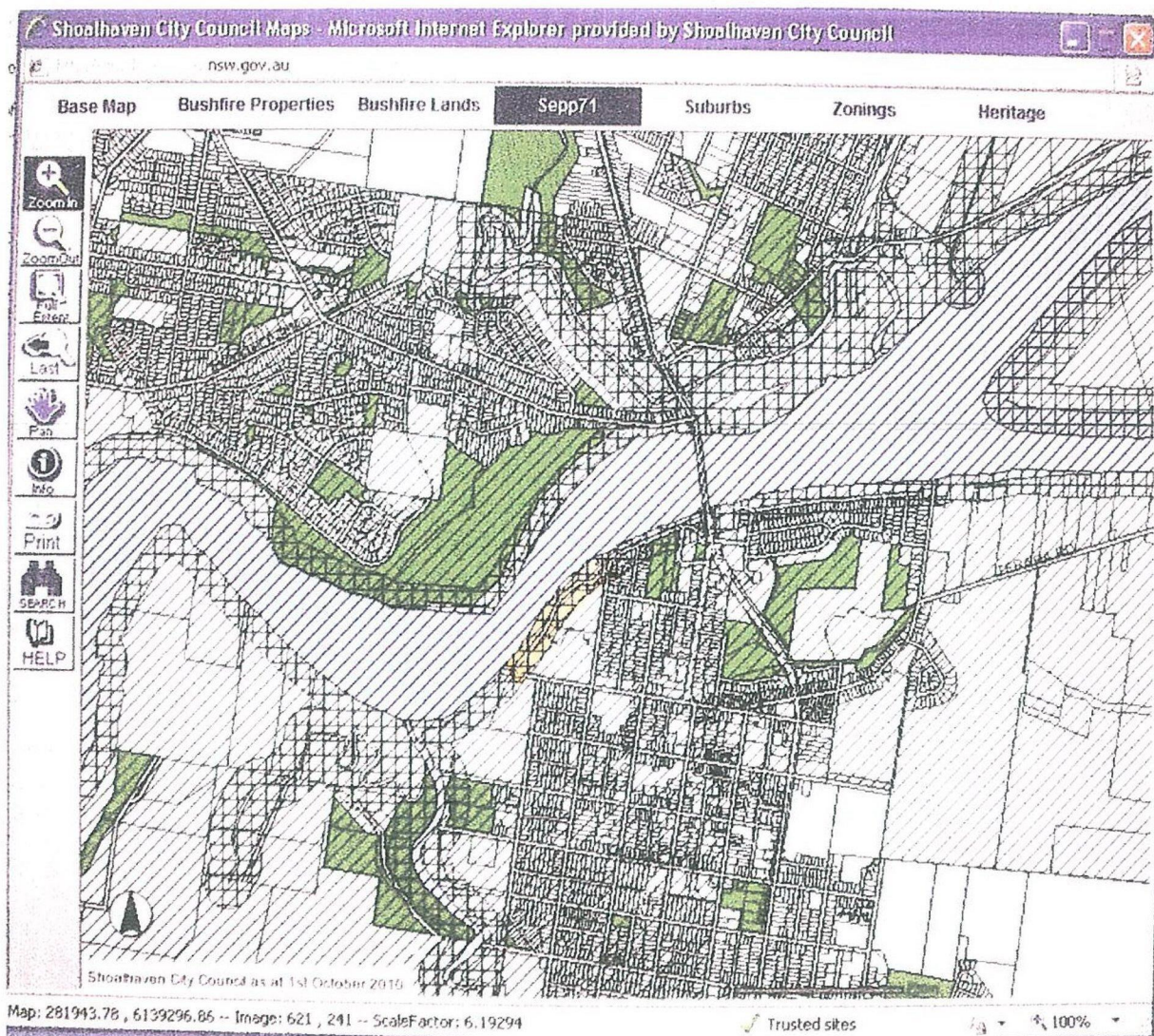
The Heritage study that support this development fails to acknowledge or consider these facts.

Nominations are for,

- (A) Aboriginal occupation and relics of Paringa, Nowra Park and Nowra Creek.
- (B) Catholic Quarter and association since 1811.
- (C) The oldest Park in Nowra and linked with the establishment of the first Dedicated Public Park in Australia.
- (D) Nowra Park as a place of Aboriginal occupation and Recreation.

REFERENCE TO SUBMISSION POINT 9.

9. The proposed site of the DA is zoned by SEPP 71 “Sensitive Coastal Location”.



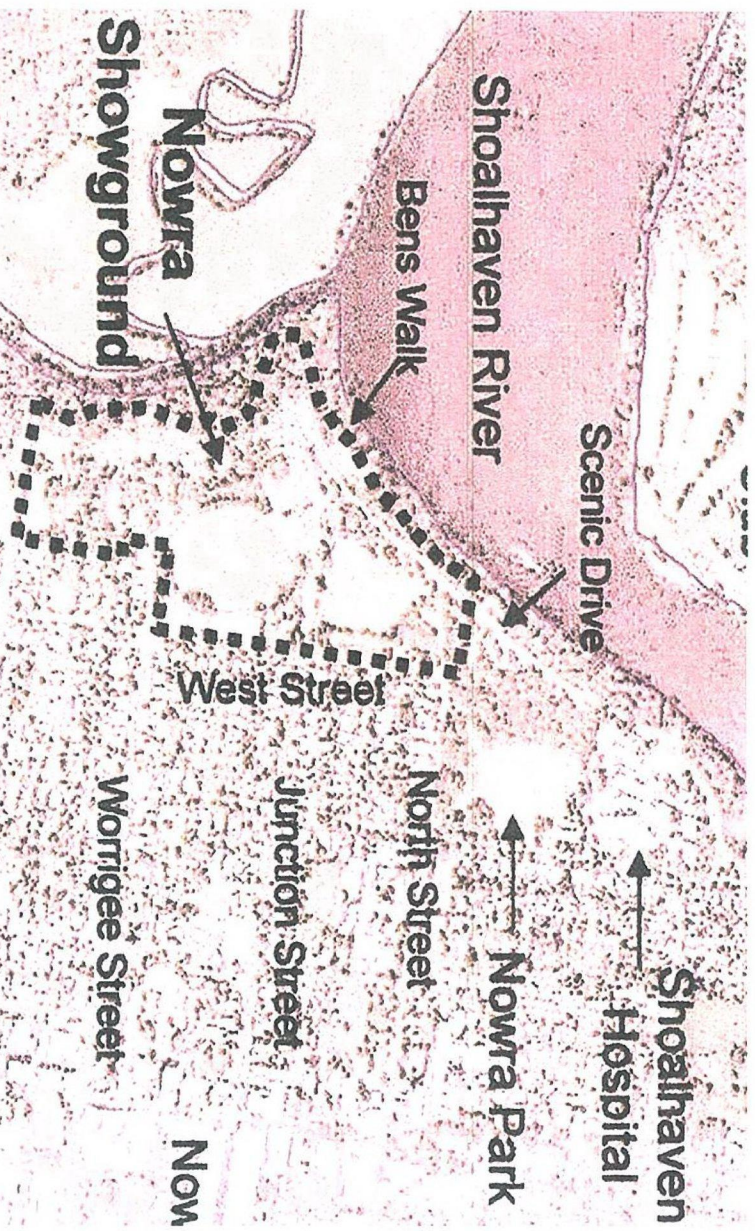
REFERENCE TO SUBMISSION POINT 10.

- 10. The site is a high value scenic asset to the social and economic structure of the community.**

Nowra Park adjoins and the tree line and canopy unite with Nowra Showground, the trees are an important western back drop to the CBD.

All of the following statements regarding social value and the trees in the Showground also equally applies to the Nowra Park site.

The following extracts are from the Nowra Showground Plan of Management adopted by Shoalhaven City Council December 2007, adopted by Department of Lands October 2008



The Nowra Showground is an important public space used by many people, both Shoalhaven residents and visitors, with flow-on social and commercial benefits to the local community. This multi-functional site, a major recreational centre in Nowra, is of high social value for past and present generations and a reminder of the enterprise of volunteer labour in providing facilities for the district. It contains a number of built structures which reflect changing community needs and interests in the district.

The Showground provides an exceptional opportunity for retaining a large number of trees, including some very large trees, in an urban setting. There are almost 400 trees at the Showground.

There are informal remnant and regrowth native vegetation, with the most common native species being Spotted Gum, Black Butt and Grey Gums.

There are some structured formal plantings, some of which are reported in the Nowra Showground Conservation Management Plan as having been supplied by the Sydney Botanic Gardens in the 1880s and 1890s, and by the Government Nursery at Gosford in the early 1900s.

Trees at the Nowra Showground are important because of:

- outstanding aesthetic quality,
- outstanding size or age,
- provision of shade,
- important contribution to the townscape,
- association with local people,
- historical associations and commemorative trees,
- having curious growth habit or unusual physical features and
- being part of an historic garden or park.

EXTRACT FROM COUNCIL LETTER;



City Administrative Centre

Bridge Road, Nowra NSW Australia 2541

Phone: (02) 4429 3111 • Fax: (02) 4422 1816 • DX 5323 Nowra

Address all correspondence to

The General Manager, PO Box 42, Nowra NSW Australia 2541

COUNCIL REFERENCE: 2254E (D09/228734)

CONTACT PERSON: Gary Girdlestone

15 December 2009

Mr Bill Hancock
57 Shoalhaven Street
NOWRA NSW 2541

- 2) *Nowra Park Recreation Ground is the first area to be used continuously as a park in Nowra. Note, the trees to the west provide an important visual backdrop to the town proper as identified in earlier planning strategies.*

REFERENCE TO SUBMISSION POINT 11.

11. The environmental impacts of the development on coastal zone management plans within the meaning of the Coastal Protection Act 1979.

There are many points to be considered under this Act, one in particular is this one from Section 3.

COASTAL PROTECTION ACT 1979 - SECT 3

(c) to recognise and foster the significant social and economic benefits to the State that result from a sustainable coastal environment, including:

- (i) benefits to the environment, and
- (ii) benefits to urban communities, fisheries, industry and recreation, and
- (iii) benefits to culture and heritage, and
- (iv) benefits to the Aboriginal people in relation to their spiritual, social, customary and economic use of land and water, and

(d) to promote public pedestrian access to the coastal region and recognise the public's right to access, and

REFERENCE TO SUBMISSION POINT 12.

- 12. The Department of Health can not be trusted to comply to, or provide recommendations in a development order, and are negligent in their duty to maintaining the surrounding environment especially in the riparian zone.**

This development application proposes to remove trees and the Flora report expresses concern in Section 4.1; of the report; “Some ambiguity as to the exact trees that will be removed in the central area of the site”.

The hospital development DA01/1780 on 16th May 2002 incorporated the following issued consent.

LANDSCAPING

6. Landscaping shall be carried out on the land in accordance with a plan lodged with the Development Application by Belt Collins Australia dated March 2001. In this regard, an amended plan shall be submitted to Council for approval, addressing the following items:

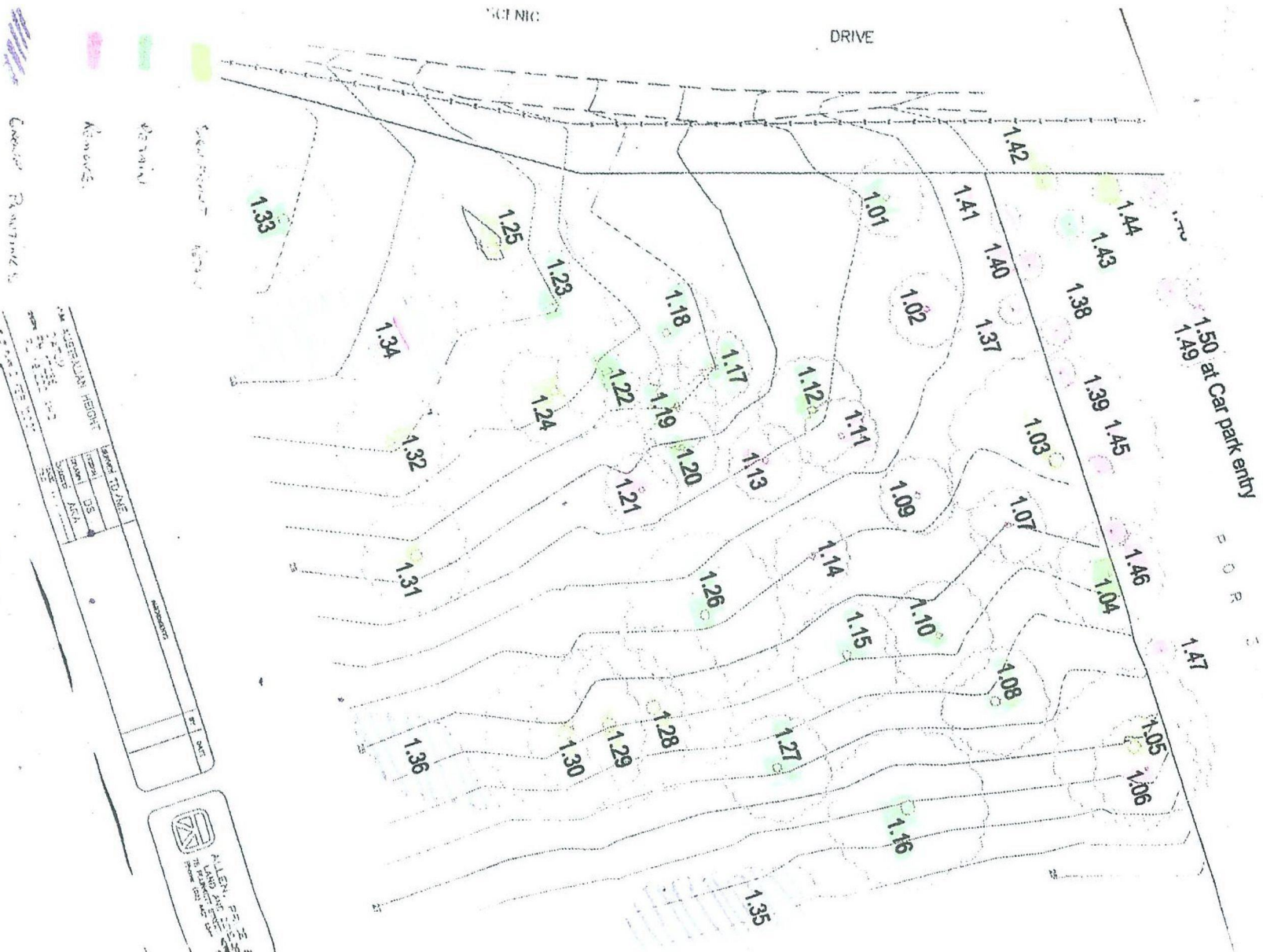
A) Memorial trees for returned soldiers within the hospital site must be retained where possible.

B) Tree removal from the site shall only be carried out in accordance with the Shoalhaven Hospital Existing Tree Survey, prepared by Belt Collins Australia, dated 5 April 2001. The reserve tree canopy shall be maintained where possible and replaced within the car park landscaping with species of a similar height on maturity where practicable to ensure a continuous future tree canopy for the reserve.

C) Landscaping plan for the new carparking area (117 spaces) on the adjacent reserve to the south.

1. The reserve tree canopy has not been maintained in fact it has been completely removed .
2. Landscaping has not been carried out in accordance with the plan lodged with the development Application.
3. Of the eleven “Significant Retain” trees, only one has been retained.
4. Of the Sixteen “ Retain ” trees, all have been removed.
5. All of the Commemorative Bicentennial tree groves were removed.

PLAN SHOWING DETAIL OVER PART OF
 SHOALHAVEN DISTRICT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
 AND ADJOINING GROUNDS
 AT SCENIC DRIVE & SHOALHAVEN STREET, NOWRA
 FOR INCOLL RCA



Department of Health have never provided sufficient parking, instead forcing patients, staff and visitors into surrounding residential streets and public reserves.

Parking requirements of this DA need to consider total hospital requirements, the cancer centre is integrated to the hospital, the development is as one.



City Administrative Centre
Bridge Road, Nowra NSW Australia 2541
Phone: (02) 4429 3111 • Fax: (02) 4422 1816 • DX 5323 Nowra
Address all correspondence to
The General Manager, PO Box 42, Nowra NSW Australia 2541

COUNCIL REFERENCE: 32149
CONTACT PERSON: Robert Sutherland
YOUR REF:

16 April 2007

Gareth Ward
41 Tarawal Street
BOMADERRY NSW 2541

Dear Gareth

Shoalhaven District Hospital - Car Parking

I refer to your letter of 5 April 2007 regarding the need for additional parking at the Hospital.

Council is aware of the issue and staff have initiated discussions with hospital staff as to options to improve the situation.

It should be noted that the Department of Health did not provide the recommended extent of parking when undertaking the recent development.

Any additional parking works will need to be initiated by the Department of Health and be subject to due process under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act.

If you need further information about this matter, please contact Robert Sutherland, Strategic Planning Group on (02) 4429 3219. Please quote Council's reference 32149.

Yours faithfully



Robert Sutherland
Infrastructure Planning Manager

WE THE UNDESIGNED OBJECT TO DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION
SSD4952 SHOALHAVEN CANCER CARE CENTRE APPLICATION.

On the grounds that are highlighted in this submission, we all support the establishment of a Cancer Centre and infrastructure that is sympathetic to and does not pollute the environment, the proposed location is wrong.

We declare we are aware that if we have made reportable political donations of \$1000 or more in the previous two years we must declare the donation at www.planning.nsw.gov.au/donations.

NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
Natalie Beckett	Pinkes Hwy Bomaderry	N Beckett
Cheryl Cowan	3 Isabelle Close West Nowra	C Cowan
Marie Stewart	8 Camellia Grove Bomaderry	Marie J. Stewart
E. Stanton	15/22 RITCHIE ST BOMADERKY	E Stanton
Glenda Smith	2 Isabel Cl. Nowra	G Smith
Jolie Stewart	6 Kameruka Crs Nowra	J Stewart
Rhonda Clarke	2/14 BUNBERRA ST BOMADERRY	R Clarke
JASON GROVES	12 SUMNER ST BOMADERRY	J Groves
ARON GROVES	1/24 NUMROCK ST BOMADERRY	A Groves

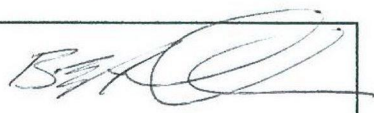
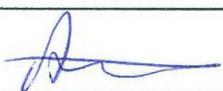
THE BOARD AND
DIRECTORS OF
NOWRA LOCAL
ORIGINAL
LAND COUNCIL.

BOARD & DIRECTORS OF NOWRA LALC

WE THE UNDESIGNED OBJECT TO DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION
SSD4952 SHOALHAVEN CANCER CARE CENTRE APPLICATION.

On the grounds that are highlighted in this submission, we all support the establishment of a Cancer Centre and infrastructure that is sympathetic to and does not pollute the environment, the proposed location is wrong.

We declare we are aware that if we have made reportable political donations of \$1000 or more in the previous two years we must declare the donation at www.planning.nsw.gov.au/donations.

NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
Brian Allen	34 Greenwell Point Road Greenwell Point	
Barry Allen	23 Greenwell Pt Road Greenwell Point	
Anthony Mann	31 GP Road Greenwell Point	
Chris Mann	"	
Anthony Mann on behalf of SQAP	31 GP Road Greenwell Point	
THE ALLEN'S TRADE AS SHOALHAVEN OYSTER SERVICE ————— SQAP IS THE SHELLFISH QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM.		

**WE THE UNDESIGNED OBJECT TO DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION
SSD4952 SHOALHAVEN CANCER CARE CENTRE APPLICATION.**

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NAME

ADDRESS

SIGNATURE

BARBARA HINNICHSEN	20 SOCRATES WARR	Ba. Hinnichen
GERALDEEN WALKER	107 SHOALHAVEN ST. NOCCA	G. Walker
KEITH PATERSON	43 JERVIS ST. NOWRA	K. Paterson
ALAN CLARK	PO Box 799, Nowra	Alan Clark
LYNNE ALLEN	10 GOORAMA DR. WARRA	L. Allen
Sue Chivers	/KARA	Sue Chivers
Kate Allen	10 Goorama Dr. Warr	Kate Allen
Kimberley Bowerman	10 Gooramadr (Ambe	Kimberley Bowerman
R. C. ALLEN	10 Gooram Dr. Warr	R. C. Allen
SHOALHAVEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY PRESIDENT & MEMBERS		

**WE THE UNDESIGNED OBJECT TO DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION
SSD4952 SHOALHAVEN CANCER CARE CENTRE APPLICATION.**

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NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
Bill Hancock	57 SHOALHAVEN ¹ STREET NOWRA.	W. Hancock
Jannette Hancock	57 Shoalhaven St Nowra	JL Hancock
GARRY HOLLISWAY	4 NORTH ST NOWRA	Garry Hollisway
JUDITH HOLLISWAY	4 North St Nowra	J Hollisway
Lisa Green	7 Greendale C. ^{NOWRA} HILL	L Green
GODFREY GREEN	7 GREENDALE C. ^{NOWRA} HILL	G. Green
JOHN CLARK	2 NORTH ST	J Clark
WILL GILBRATH	4 WILK ST	W Gilbrath
Ross Sweet	6 North St	R Sweet
Suzette Hancock	^{NOWRA} 57 Shoalhaven St	S Hancock
Vah Houldsworth	10 North St. Nowra	V. Houldsworth
Tom Houldsworth	10 NORTH ST. NOWRA.	T Houldsworth
Helena Sargent-Clark	16 North St Nowra	H Sargent-Clark

We declare we are aware that if we have made reportable political donations of \$1000 or more in the previous two years we must declare the donation at www.planning.nsw.gov.au/donations.

[illegible]



Planning & Infrastructure

14 November 2011

J L & W F HANCOCK
57B SHOALHAVEN ST
NOWRA NSW 2541

Contact: Chris King
Phone: (02) 9228 6430
Fax: (02) 9228 6455
Email: Chris.King@planning.nsw.gov.au

Our ref: SSD 4952

Dear Sir/ Madam,

**Shoalhaven Cancer Care Centre Application,
off Nowra Park, corner North Street and Scenic Drive, Nowra (SSD4952).
Notice of Exhibition**

NSW Health Infrastructure (the Applicant) has submitted an application for the Shoalhaven Cancer Care Centre located at Lot 7300 DP1132679 at the intersection of Scenic Drive and North Street, Nowra. The application involves the redevelopment of the site for a two storey, split level, Cancer Care Centre, which will accommodate radiotherapy and chemotherapy treatment areas, consultant rooms, staff areas, café and patient/carers accommodation for 32 people, and associated car parking.

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will be on exhibition from **Wednesday 16 November** until **Friday 16 December 2011**

If you wish to make a submission on the application, it must reach the Department by close of business on **Friday 16 December 2011**.

For further details on how to make a submission and where to view the EIS during the exhibition period, please see overleaf.

Your contact officer for this proposal, Chris King, can be contacted on (02) 9228 6430 or via email at Chris.King@planning.nsw.gov.au. Please mark all correspondence regarding the proposal to the attention of the contact officer.

Yours sincerely

**Anthony Witherdin
A/Director, Metropolitan & Regional Projects South**

EXHIBITION OF STATE SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

Shoalhaven Cancer Care Centre Application

Application No	SSD 4952
Location	Adjacent to Nowra Park at intersection North Street and Scenic Drive, Nowra.
Proponent	NSW Health Infrastructure
Council area	Shoalhaven City Council

Description of proposal

An application for a two storey, split level, Cancer Care Centre, which will accommodate radiotherapy and chemotherapy treatment areas, consultant rooms, staff areas, café and patient/carers accommodation for 32 people, and associated car parking

Exhibition

A copy of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) may be viewed on the Department of Planning & Infrastructure's website (majorprojects.planning.nsw.gov.au). The EIS will also be on exhibition from **Wednesday 16 November 2011** until **Friday 16 December 2011** during regular business hours at:

- **Department of Planning & Infrastructure**, Information Centre, 23-33 Bridge Street, Sydney; and
- **Shoalhaven City Council**; City Administration Centre, 36 Bridge Road, Nowra.

Submissions

Submissions on the Application must reach the Department by close of business on **Friday 16 December 2011**. Your submission should include:

- Your name and address;
- The name of the application and the application number;
- A statement on whether you support or object to the project; and
- The reasons why you support or object to the project.

Your submission should be:

- Faxed to (02) 9228 6455;
- Posted to Major Projects Assessment, Department of Planning & Infrastructure, GPO Box 39, SYDNEY NSW 2001; or
- Emailed to plan_comment@planning.nsw.gov.au or via the entry for the project on the Department's website (majorprojects.planning.nsw.gov.au)

Persons lodging submissions are required to declare reportable political donations (including donations of \$1000 or more) made in the previous two years. For more details, including a disclosure form, go to www.planning.nsw.gov.au/donations

Under Section 85A(1) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations, 2000* the Director-General is required to provide copies of submissions received during the exhibition period, or a report of the issues raised in those submissions, to the Proponent and other interested public authorities. It is Departmental policy to also place a copy of your submission on the Department's website. If you do not want your name to be made available to the Proponent, these authorities, or on the Department's website, please clearly state this in your submission.

Enquiries

1300 305 695 or information@planning.nsw.gov.au