

Kanpa

Layout Plan 1

Background Report



Ratified Draft

Version Control:

Version 1 - May 2016

Version 2 - November 2020

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Community Representative Organisations

Resident community representative Organisation	:	Pira-Kata Aboriginal Corporation
Traditional Owners representative organisation	:	Ngaanyatjarra Land Council Aboriginal Corporation
Related Organisations	:	

Acronyms

AHA	:	Aboriginal Heritage Act (WA) 1972
ATSIC	:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
CR	:	Crown Reserve
DoH	:	Department of Housing
DIA	:	Department of Indigenous Affairs
DoP	:	Department of Planning
EHNS	:	Environmental Health Needs Survey
PKAC	:	Pira-Kata Aboriginal Corporation
ILUA	:	Indigenous Land Use Agreement (under the Native Title Act 1993)
KRSP	:	Kimberley Regional Service Providers
LP	:	Layout Plan
NNTT	:	National Native Title Tribunal
NTA	:	Native Title Act (Commonwealth) 1993
NTRB	:	Native Title Representative Body
PBC	:	Prescribed Body Corporate (under the NTA, representing native title holders)
RAESP	:	Remote Area Essential Services Program
UCL	:	Unallocated Crown Land
WAPC	:	Western Australia Planning Commission
OTHER		
OTHER		

Layout Plans & the Development Process

Layout Plans provide a structure for future development. LP preparation includes consultation with a range of relevant government authorities and agencies, but it is not development approval.

Prior to commencing development a range of consents, approvals, licenses and clearances may be required.

It is the responsibility of the developer to ensure that all relevant consents, approvals, licences and clearances are in place prior to commencing physical works on site.

Organisations responsible for such matters may include, but not be limited to: the landowner; local government; incorporated community council; prescribed body corporate; Aboriginal Cultural Materials Committee; Environmental Protection Authority; Western Australian Planning Commission, and; Department of Water.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kanpa Layout Plan 1 (LP1) has been prepared over a 6 month period in 2016.

Kanpa is recognised primarily as the Kanpa Substance Abuse Prevention and Rehabilitation Centre. The community supports people who require accommodation, diversion and support while on parole, undertaking community service and who are court-referred or self-referred. It is predominantly used for law and justice issues, diversionary programs and substance abuse respite. More detail regarding its cultural and recreational uses are detailed within the report.

The table below summarises the main issues concerning the planning, development and provision of services within Kanpa, covered in more detail in the body of this report.

Figure 1 – Population Summary

Existing Population:	18
Aspirational Population:	25
Design Population:	30

Figure 2 - Place Characterisation Indicators

Indicator	Community Characteristics
Drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drinking water not regulated or licenced.• Drinking water bore services community. New source potentially required due to proximity to incompatible land uses.• No Drinking Water Source Protection Plan (DWSPP).
Electricity	Power not regulated. Diesel generator provides reliable electricity to community.
Flood	No Flood Study available. Some pooling during heavy rain. No community reports of significant flooding.
Land tenure	Community entirely located on Unallocated Crown Land.
Wastewater	No reticulated sewerage. Septic tanks and leach drains.
Emergency assistance	No community clinic. Warburton closest medical facilities. Visiting doctor/nurse on irregular basis. Royal Flying Doctor Services from Kalgoorlie.
Education	No community school. Warburton closest education opportunity.
Health	Closest clinic/medical facilities at Warburton.
Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Small community store.• Community kitchen provides some meals.• Small orchid, poultry farm and vegetable garden.
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Road access to Kanpa via The Great Central Road.• CASA Code 2 Airstrip. Gravel, not all-weather.

Waste services	Community tip (open/unfenced) 700 metres north east of living area. Un-regulated.
Employment & enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearest urban job market outside of Kanpa is Laverton. • Kanpa Bail Centre.
Governance	Pira-Kata Aboriginal Corporation.
Native Title / Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kanpa is wholly within the Ngaanyatjarra Lands – Part A Determination WC04/3. • No Heritage Survey over settlement area.

LP1 plans for future expansion of the community and formalises existing infrastructure and land-uses and provides a future SL-lot layout and road design.

The major purpose of LP1 is to guide the growth and development of Kanpa by providing a layout of future land uses in the community. LP1 addresses future growth issues in the context of constraints to development including access, essential service provisions, housing and safe drinking water supply.

Kanpa complies with SPP3.2 in terms of requiring a Layout Plan as the community has over five domestic dwellings and is supported by essential services provided by the Housing Authority.

LP1 outlines a clear and straightforward way for Kanpa to grow in a co-ordinated and efficient manner.

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

The following initiatives, development and works are needed to implement LP1:

1. Establishment of a new drinking water source in a location that is appropriately separated from incompatible land uses, in order to secure safe drinking water supply for Kanpa.
2. Construction and refurbishment of housing, in order to provide an appropriate level of accommodation for the existing and future population of Kanpa.
3. Construction of roads.
4. Establishment of the community store.
5. Establishment of the community clinic.
6. Establishment of recreation land uses within the community.
7. Preparation of a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan endorsed by the Department of Water.
8. Apply to the Department of Lands to have the 'Settlement Zone' for Kanpa redescribed as a Lot.

Implementing the LP

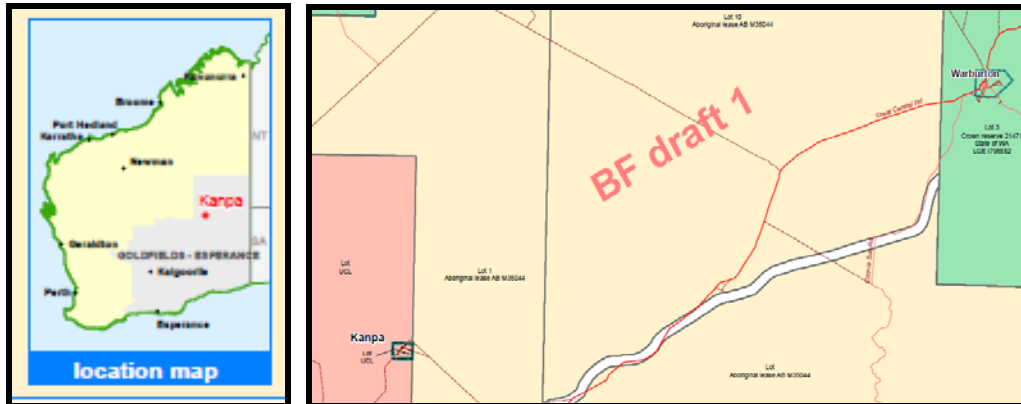
The implementation of this LP will rely on the energy and endeavour of the community members. The future growth of Kanpa will require community members to find solutions for the provision of services and infrastructure (such as housing and sealed roads). This reinforces the objectives of Pira-Kata Aboriginal Corporation to help bring about the self support of its members by the development of economic projects and industries, and to encourage members to manage their affairs on their own land.

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Location & Setting

Kanpa is located within the Shire of Ngaanyatjarraku in the Ngaanyatjarra Lands. It is 120kms south-west of Warburton off the Great Central Road. It was originally an outstation of Warburton and now provides a Bail or “Outreach” site for people on parole.

Figure 1 and 2 - Location of Kanpa – WA Context and proximate to Warburton



1.2 Climate

Kanpa is within the Ngaanyatjarra Lands which is classified as arid to semi-arid, with hot summers, temperatures are often above 40 degrees with moderately cool winters and often very cold nights.

Temperature and rainfall indicate that most of the mean annual rainfall of 215mm to 256mm occurs during the hottest months from December to March. Daytime temperatures during this period are often in the low 40 degrees. This is influenced by the northern cyclonic activity in summer, and the southern depressions in winter.

1.3 History

There is very limited historical information published regarding the establishment and development of Kanpa.

Kanpa (or Pira-Kata) was originally an Outstation of Warburton and whilst it had a small number of permanent residents, it is now recognised and equipped to act as a Bail or “Outreach” site for vulnerable young people who are involved in the justice system and/or substance abuse (Kanpa Substance Abuse Prevention and Rehabilitation Facility). The community supports young people who require accommodation, diversion and support away from urban centres whilst on parole, undertaking community service and who are court-referred or self-referred.

Kanpa is a very small community with limited number of permanent residents and a significant number of transient residents. Many Warburton residents come out to Kanpa to go hunting and to

camp out for brief periods. It is predominantly used for law and justice issues, diversionary programs and substance abuse respite.

The community become Incorporated as Pira-Kata Community Aboriginal Corporation and became an official member community of Ngaanyatjara Council.

2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

2.1 Population

Current Population

The only known population statistic for the Kanpa community is 18 provided by the Department of Housing (DoH).

Based on the above, this report assumes that the current permanent population of Kanpa is approximately 18.

Aspirational Population

The population of Kanpa is projected to increase through natural growths (births over deaths) and migration.

The community has advised that there was the potential that a further 10 or more people would move to the community for employment should suitable housing and infrastructure be provided, and the proposal for a school developed.

Design Population

The aspirational population noted above reasonably reflects the likely growth of Kanpa over the next 10 to 15 years. To reflect the aspirations of the Kanpa community and expected growth the design population is 28-30 people.

Although LP1 currently shows 17 'Residential' SL-lots, actual construction and population growth will depend on the future provision of housing and essential services.

Populations of Aboriginal Settlements

Estimating and predicting populations in Aboriginal settlements is difficult because Aboriginal people tend to be mobile in terms of housing and living arrangements. Populations can increase and decrease quite rapidly based on family, cultural or administrative factors.

Population figures also vary depending on the time of year of enumeration, methods and sources by which data are collected. ABS data has been criticised for undercounting populations in remote communities. Current population levels can be estimated from a range of sources, including Census Data from the ABS and the Environmental Health Needs Survey undertaken by the Department of Indigenous Affairs. A key source of population data is from the resident community itself.

One of the objectives of Layout Plans is to ensure that community residents are provided with an appropriate level of services and housing throughout the 15 year time frame of the Layout Plan, by coordinating infrastructure provision with population growth. This requires the formulation of an aspirational population figure and a design population figure.

Aspirational population refers to the future population over the time frame of the Layout Plan as desired by the resident community.

Design population means the number of residents that the Layout Plan plans for. The design population takes into consideration the community's aspirational population, the capacity of existing and future infrastructure, and the physical and cultural opportunities and constraints to development.

2.2 Governance

Yarnangu Ngaanyatjarraku Parna (Aboriginal Corporation) is the Registered Native Title Body Corporate (RNTBC) representing the Determined Naanyatjara Lands (Area A) Traditional Owners.

Pira-Kata Aboriginal Corporation is meeting regulatory standards with a functional office in the community which takes care of day to day matters.

Ngaanyatjarra Council is the other corporation that have interests in Kanpa. Ngaanyatjarra Council is the principal organisation in a large conglomerate of Ngaanyatjarra service delivery organisations. The Council was separately incorporated in March 1981, under the Aboriginal Corporations Act.

Warburton, Wingellina, Blackstone, Mantamaru, Warakurna, Tjirrkarli, Tjukurla, Wanarn, Kiwirrkurra, Cosmo Newberry, Patjarr and Kanpa and the current member communities of Ngaanyatjarra Council. The main objective of the Council is to support the development of its members in all ways. The Council is directly involved in a variety of initiatives relating to health, education, training, employment, housing, law and justice matters, finance, land management and a variety of viable commercial enterprises. Ngaanyatjarra Council's operations are principally funded by grants from a range of Commonwealth and State Government ministries, notably FaHCSIA.

2.3 Land Tenure

Kanpa and its associated essential service infrastructure is located on Unallocated Crown Land. This tenure is considered suitable at present as all housing and infrastructure are contained within the UCL.

It is recommended that the 'Settlement Zone' within the Layout Plan be redescribed as a Lot. This will assist in any future plans to allocate the Lot for an appropriate purpose.

2.4 Native Title

Kanpa is within the Determined Ngaanyatjarra Lands (Area) Federal Court No. WAD6004/04, Tribunal No. WCD2005/002 (NTDA WC04/3). The determination date was 29 June 2005.

Background to Native Title in Australia

The *Native Title Act 1993* (NTA) enshrines in legislation the High Court Mabo decision, in which the common law of Australia formally recognised Indigenous land ownership through the continuing observance of traditional law and custom.

Native title is defined by section 223 of the NTA as:

the communal, group or individual rights and interests of Aboriginal people or Torres Strait Islanders in relation to land or waters where:

the rights and interests are possessed under the traditional laws acknowledged, and the traditional customs observed, by the Aboriginal people or Torres Strait islanders; and b) the Aboriginal people or Torres Strait Islanders, by those laws and customs, have a connection with the land and waters; and c) the rights and interests are recognised by the common law of Australia.

Native title is therefore not a form of land tenure, such as a freehold estate or pastoral lease, but is the recognition of pre-existing rights and interests in country.

Under the NTA, registered native title claimants and registered native title bodies corporate (often referred to as PBCs) are entitled to the right to negotiate regarding proposed future acts which may affect native title rights and interests. Procedures for negotiation can either be in accordance with Subdivision J of the NTA or in accordance with alternative procedures agreed by both parties in the form of an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA).

Examples of future acts which may affect native title rights and interests include mining exploration or the construction of public works (such public housing).

Native title rights and interests are also variously affected by different forms of land tenure. For example, native title rights and interests are generally extinguished by valid grants of freehold tenure (see Division 2B of the NTA and also Ward and Lawson decisions) while native title may co-exist with pastoral leases, but if there is any inconsistency between the two then pastoral interests are likely to prevail (see Wik decision).

Additionally, ILUAs can be entered into so that agreement can be made about instances when the non-extinguishment principle applies.

More information about native title can be obtained from the [National Native Title Tribunal](#).

2.5 Aboriginal Heritage

No heritage survey has been completed for Kanpa in association with the preparation of LP1.

The following discussion of heritage matters derives from consultation with the community and a desk-top survey of sites registered under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* using the Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System.

The purpose of the following discussion is to foreshadow heritage constraints to development as they relate to the implementation of the LP1. These constraints to development must be addressed prior to construction of housing and other works.

No-Go Area

The community has not identified any No-Go areas at this state that have been included in LP1. However, it may be necessary to amend the LP in the future as a result of heritage surveys or additional consultation.

Registered Sites

There were no registered sites noted within or in close proximity to the Kanpa community.

It is noted that further consultation and a heritage survey is required with the relevant Traditional Owner groups, and other Aboriginal people known to have specific cultural knowledge of, or association with the area, in order to identify heritage sites and the potential impacts to heritage sites/values.

Impact of Aboriginal Heritage on Urban Growth in Remote Aboriginal Communities

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (AHA) was introduced in Western Australia to provide automatic protection for all places and objects in the State that are important to Aboriginal people because of connections to their culture. The Department of Indigenous Affairs maintains a Register of Aboriginal Sites as a record of places and objects of significance to which the AHA applies. It should be noted that unregistered sites of cultural significance to Aboriginal people are also protected under the State Government's *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*, but only registered sites are recorded on the Department's database and are generally included in the Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System.

The presence of an Aboriginal site places restrictions on what can be done to the land. Under the AHA it is an offence for anyone to excavate, damage, destroy, conceal or in any way alter an Aboriginal site without obtaining the appropriate approvals. Anyone who wants to use land for development or any other cause must therefore investigate whether there is an Aboriginal heritage site on the land.

Contact should be made with the relevant Native Title Representative Body in the first instance.

No formal heritage assessment under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* has been undertaken as part of the preparation of LP No. 1 and the LP Background Report and LP map-set do not represent clearance under that Act in any way. It is expected that any future development of housing and other infrastructure on the community be undertaken in consultation with the community and native title holders and cleared in accordance with the provisions of the AHA.

2.6 Culture

As discussed in previous sections within this report, Kanpa is a relatively new community in close proximity to Warburton with a low permanent population. It has developed into a parole and "outreach" facility, whilst also accommodating numerous transient residents who use it as a base for hunting and camping.

As Kanpa is a Ngaanyatjarra Lands community it shares the same cultural attributes common to residents within this region.

Ngaanyatjarra Land and Culture program (Land and Culture), provided by Ngaanyatjarra Council, supports its traditional owners in traditional land management such as patch burning and encourages the handing down of traditional ecological knowledge, hunting, dancing, art production and the Tjukurrpa (dreaming stories) to young people. The Land and Culture program works with hundreds of members each year from across all communities to care for country and manage land access.

2.7 Community Aspirations

Providing a sufficient standard of living for the current population of Kanpa and future residents is dependent on maintaining and improving the existing facilities and making sure that there is the right mix of housing and other uses.

There is an understanding that development of Kanpa is something that has taken time, and will happen over many years.

The ideas for improvements to the facilities noted by the Kanpa community when developing the Layout Plan are listed below. Not all of these aspirations can be incorporated into a LP, but have been noted as a record of a more general community improvement plan.

1. Expansion and improvement of the community store.
2. Expansion and improvement of the community clinic.
3. Develop the new 'Residential' SL-lots within the community living area.
4. Establishment of a 'Recreation' SL-lot.

3 INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

As Kanpa is a Ngaanyatjarra Council community, Ngaanyatjarra Essential Services (NG ES) is responsible for infrastructure and essential services, which is funded through the RAESP. NES ensures remote communities have equitable access to reliable power, safe drinking water, and all other essential services.

NG ES employs a number of skilled tradespeople who travel to all the communities, including Kanpa, on a regular or semi-regular basis to complete scheduled maintenance and necessary repairs on existing community infrastructure as well as collect water samples from the many bores located on the lands.

The Building Division is based in the South Perth office, and is under the supervision of the Building Services Manager. The Building Division is the responsible body for construction and upgrading of all buildings on the Ngaanyatjarra Lands, and liaises closely with the following organisations:

- Local Government (Ngaanyatjarraku Shire)
- Service Providers (Ngaanyatjarra Services - Essential Services)
- Ngaanyatjarra Council Regional Housing Program
- Funding Bodies (Department of Housing)
- Each Ngaanyatjarra Community

The Building Division is responsible for providing a reliable building service in the Ngaanyatjarra Communities at a competitive rate. All profits from the Building Division are returned to the Communities via Ngaanyatjarra Council. Materials are purchased by the Building Division exclusively through Ngaanyatjarra procurement agency (NATS).

3.1 Electricity Supply

The power station is located on SL-lot 37, which consists of a diesel generator. It is community operated and managed through NG ES.

The power station is currently within the 500 metre drinking water bore exclusion boundary and consideration should be given to relocating the power station to a more appropriate site if a new water bore is not drilled.

3.2 Water Supply

The drinking water bore is located on SL-lot 38, which includes a pump and storage tank.

DoH have advised that the water quality does not meet the regulatory standard with water supply having no licenced service provider.

It is recommended that a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan (DWSP) be prepared and endorsed by the Department of Water. This will allocate a Priority 1 drinking water protection area which can be incorporated into the layout plan. This may lead to the locating of a new water source site to protect and maintain safe drinking water.

3.3 Wastewater

There is no reticulated waste water system or waste water pond at Kanpa. The community uses septic tanks and leach drains and are managed by the community.

3.4 Rubbish Disposal

The community rubbish tip is located on SL-lot 40, where community waste is disposed of in an open, unfenced, unregulated area.

A new location is required for the tip as currently the entire community living area is within the 2000 metre rubbish tip exclusion boundary. A site further to the north-east off Sixth Street would most likely be the appropriate location. Greater clarification on details and relocation of the community rubbish tip will be available once a DWSP is prepared for Kanpa.

3.5 Airstrip

The community airstrip is located on SL-lot 39. It is a CASA Code 2 airstrip consisting of a gravel surface. It is not an all-weather surface and not suitable for night time landing.

The airstrip is roughly 1000 metres south of the community living area and generally considered to be in an appropriate location.

3.6 Internal Road Layout

The internal road layout is simple, although not well defined. Generally the development has occurred either side of First Street, with two access roads (Second and Third Street) running north-west. The main community road (Seventh Road) runs from the Great Central Road into the community living area.

LP1 has identified and named all key roads, including the roads to the bore, airstrip, residential expansion road to the south-east and rubbish tip.

The community would benefit from the sealing of First, Second and Third Street to define the internal road network and clarify traffic movement.

3.7 Access & Dedicated Roads

The main access to the community is via the Great Central Road which is not sealed or dedicated. It is generally kept in reliable traversing condition, although can be subject to conditions that would only be suitable for four wheel drive vehicles.

All of the Kanpa community roads are unsealed and not dedicated.

The Shire of Ngaanyatjarraku and Ngaanyatjarra Services maintain roads within the Shire and communities.

3.8 Community and Social Services

The following community facilities and social services are located at Kanpa:

Store

There is a small community store located at SL-lot 31, however it has very limited in stock and irregularly maintained. There are plans to create a new store at SL-lot 13 with improved facilities and stock.

School

There is no school in Kanpa, however a site has been nominated by the community at SL-lot 4 to allow for a potential school in the future.

Office

A functioning office is currently run out of SL-lot 31. A new site for an office has been identified by the community and provided in the Layout Plan at SL-lot 12.

Clinic

Kanpa does not currently have a community clinic. The community have identified the location for a future clinic and this has been provided in the Layout Plan as SL-lot 11.

Recreation

SL-lot 32 contains the central gathering and recreational space, which also includes children's play ground equipment.

Oval

A larger recreational space has been provided at SL-lot 50. This should facilitate the creation of a grassed and reticulated oval in the future to allow for larger scale ball sports and recreational pursuits.

Rural

There is a small community orchid, poultry farm and vegetable garden located at SL-lot 51.

Visitor Camping

The visitor camping site is located at SL-lot 17.

3.9 Housing

There are six domestic dwellings in Kanpa.

Housing is provided and maintained by the Housing Authority.

4 Recommendations

4.1 Design Summary

LP1 is based on limited information from the community and other government agencies and organisations, including the Shire of Ngaanyatjaraku, Ngaanyatjarra Services and the Department of Housing.

The general design principles of the plan are:

1. Maintain adequate separation between incompatible uses;
2. Define the road network that is suitable for all uses, including water, electricity and other services;
3. Plan for future growth by identifying areas suitable for residential expansion.
4. Allocate land for a range of land uses that are desired or may be required in the future.

The Kanpa LP1 shows all proposed improvements to Kanpa, as well as a layout for current and future land uses.

4.2 Future development

Kanpa is a small community with nine houses generally located in a square design format around the central recreation, community and commercial area.

Given Kanpa is a relatively new community which also functions as a Bail or “Outreach” Centre the quality of housing and infrastructure is generally quite good and well maintained by NG Building.

Future urban areas have been limited to reflect the reality that the community is small and expansion will be limited and dependent on bail facility expansion and the creation of the school and clinic in the next 10 to 15 years.

LP1 in consultation with the community has identified potential new residential areas predominantly within the existing living area, and to the south of the community. A total of 8 new ‘Residential’ SL-lots have been provided.

The new residential infill and expansion areas have been selected in consultation with the community in a broad future growth sense. Further investigation will be required in terms of suitability, and assessment of technical information regards essential service capacity to meet increased population.

4.3 Road Layout

The ‘Road Reserve’ land use shown on LP1 identifies existing roads as well as roads that require construction.

There is effectively only 3 active roads in Kanpa, which is reflected in LP1, and development is essentially based around First, Second and Third Street. In addition, the roads leading to the rubbish tip, airstrip, bore and new residential area have been included.

Road reserves are generally 20 metres in width and a basic system of table drains should be incorporated into the road network as it is formalised to reduce problems associated with stormwater pooling.

4.4 Community Store

SL-lot 13 has been identified in consultation with the community as the preferred location for the new and improved community store. It has therefore been given a 'Commercial' land use for this purpose.

4.5 Community Clinic

SL-lot 11 has been identified in consultation with the community as the preferred location for a clinic. It has therefore been given a 'Community' land use for this purpose.

4.6 Community Office

SL-lot 12 has been identified in consultation with the community as the preferred location for an official office. It has therefore been given a 'Commercial' land use for this purpose.

4.7 Community School

SL-lot 4 has been identified in consultation with the community as the preferred location for a school. It has therefore been given a 'Community' land use for this purpose.

4.8 Community oval

SL-lot 50 has been identified for future recreation purposes and therefore given a 'Recreation' land use for this purpose.

6 PLANNING FRAMEWORK

6.1 State Planning Policies

State Planning Policies (SPPs) are prepared and adopted by the WAPC under statutory procedures set out in section 26 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*.

The WAPC and local governments must have 'due regard' to the provisions of State Planning Policies when preparing or amending town planning schemes and when making decisions on planning matters. The State Administrative Tribunal is also required to take account of SPPs when determining appeals.

The following SPPs were given due regard in the preparation of LP 1:

- SPP 3 – Urban Growth and Settlement;
- SPP3.2 - Aboriginal Settlements; and
- SPP2.7 – Public Drinking Water Source Policy.

6.2 Shire of Ngaanyatjaraku

The Shire of Ngaanyatjaraku does not have a Local Planning Scheme or Strategy.

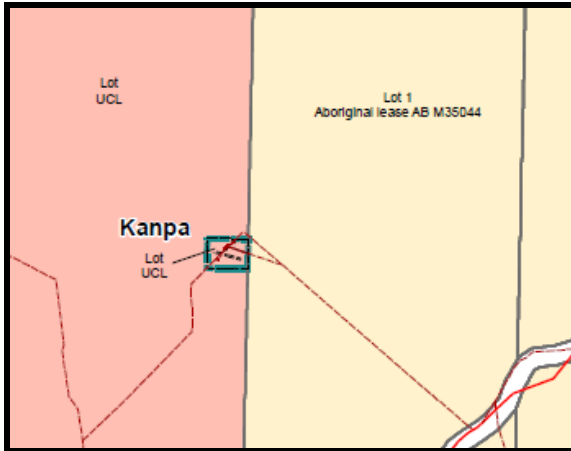
These planning documents are currently being prepared and should contain provisions for Settlements Zones.

6.3 Recommended Settlement Zone

State Planning Policy 3.2 – Aboriginal Settlements provides that all Layout Plans are to define and delineate a clear and appropriate area for settlement zone. Kanpa Layout Plan 1 Land Ownership Plan shows an area defined as a 'recommended settlement zone' for inclusion within the Scheme. The intention of this proposed zone is to provide the Shire with a basis for future classification in the Scheme as a 'Settlement' zone. The recommended settlement zone has been based on the rational provided in Figure 9.

Figure 9 – Recommended Settlement Zone

The Kanpa Layout Plan 1 includes a 'recommended settlement zone' that is based on a parcel of UCL which is appropriately sized to incorporate the community living area and all associated essential service infrastructure.



7 ENDORSEMENTS

Not endorsed.

Comprehensive review and consideration by all parties as per State Planning Policy 3.2 required.

8 CONSULTATION, REFERENCES & INFORMATION

CONSULTATION SUMMARY

Preparation of this Layout Plan is the result of consultation with the community representatives and a range of agencies, authorities, non-government organisations during 2009-2010.

Information was obtained from the following sources.

Organisation	Date
Kanpa representative	August 2015
Australian Bureau of Statistics	September 2015
Department of Aboriginal Affairs	September 2015
Department of Housing	August/September 2015
Shire of Ngaanyatjaraku	August 2015
Landgate	August 2015

REFERENCE

Department of Indigenous Affairs (DIA) 2004 *Environmental Health Needs Survey of Indigenous Communities in Western Australia*. Government of Western Australia. Available at: www.dia.wa.gov.au

Memmot, P. & S. Long & M. Bell & J. Taylor & D. Brown 2004 *Between Places: Indigenous Mobility in Remote and Rural Australia*. Australian Housing & Urban Research Institute, University of Queensland.

Taylor, J. 2006 *Population and Diversity: Policy Implications of Emerging Indigenous Demographic Trends*. CAEPR discussion paper No. 283/2006. ANU: Canberra.

9 VERSIONS

Reason for redrafted version

The Department of Planning, on behalf of the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC), is the custodian for Layout Plans prepared under State Planning Policy 3.2, including the draft Kanpa Layout Plan 1 (LP1).

Proposed Version 1 of the Kanpa LP1 was prepared by the Department of Planning in consultation with the resident community and relevant government agencies and authorities. However, LP1 was not endorsed by the resident community at that time for a range of reasons, including governance arrangement issues.

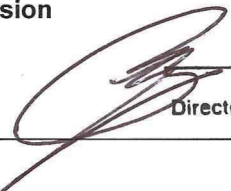
LP1 (May 2016) was not endorsed by any party.

Ratification

In some instances, such as Kanpa, Layout Plans remain in draft form. This can be for a range of reasons, usually political (failure to secure endorsement from various parties) or empirical (absence of data necessary to permit considered decisions). Delivery of housing and infrastructure by state agencies and authorities relies on Layout Plans for an agreed spatial framework. WAPC ratification of draft Layout Plans ensures that there is an agreed spatial framework for housing and infrastructure development on Aboriginal settlements.

Western Australian Planning Commission

please sign and print name


Ashley Randall
Director, Regional Planning Policy
Regional Planning
PN: 15151
19/5/2016

Other Information:

This Layout Plan does not constitute development approval.

It is the responsibility of the developer to ensure that all relevant consents, approvals, licences and clearances are in place prior to commencing physical works on site. Organisations responsible for such matters may include landowner, local government, incorporated community council, native title representative body, Department of Environment & Conservation, Aboriginal Cultural Materials Committee, Environmental Protection Authority, Department of Consumer & Employment Protection and Department of Water.

Proponent : Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage

Date : October 2020

Reason for the Amendment

In August 2020 the Minister for Lands approved the creation of a new locality matching the extent of the 'Recommended Settlement Zone' on Draft Layout Plan No.1 called 'Kanpa'.

In August and September 2020, the Minister for Lands approved private road names based on Draft Layout Plan No.1, on the request of the Shire of Ngaanyatjaraku.

Land Identification		Amendment description
1.	All	Rename SL-roads to match the private road names approved by the Minister for Lands. (Attachment 1)

Endorsement:

In accordance with State Planning Policy 3.2 Aboriginal Settlements Guideline (June 2020) this amendment is minor in nature. As such, the endorsement of the Western Australian Planning Commission is solely required.

Determined on behalf of the Western Australian Planning Commission in accordance with the *Instrument of Delegation – Delegation to officers of certain powers and functions of the Western Australian Planning Commission.*

Determination

Ashley Randel
Director, Regional Planning Policy
Regional Planning
PN: 15151

Other Information:

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Kanpa Private Road names approved by the Minister for Lands, September 2020.

See map-set for location

First Street
Second Street
Third Street
Fourth Street
Fifth Street
Sixth Street
Kanpa Road