

Wurreranginy

Layout Plan 1

Background Report

November 2005

Date endorsed by WAPC



Amendments

Amendment 1 - May 2013

Amendment 2 - January 2018

Amendment 3 - June 2020

Amendment 4 - July 2022

WURRERANGINY LAYOUT PLAN 1

Layout Plan 1 (LP1) was prepared during 2003-2005 by Taylor Burrell Barnett Town Planning and Design in association with Sinclair Knight Merz.

LP1 has been endorsed by the resident community (8 July 2005), the Shire of Halls Creek (8 August 2005) and the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) (15 November 2005).

During the period April 2013 until January 2018 the WAPC endorsed 2 amendments to LP1. The endorsed amendments are listed in part 7 of this report. All of the amendments were map-set changes, with no changes made to the background report.

Consequently, the background report has become out-of-date, and in June 2020 it was updated as part of Amendment 3. The Amendment 3 background report update sought to keep all relevant information, while removing and replacing out-of-date references and data. All temporal references in the background report refer to the original date of preparation, unless otherwise specified.

<p>As part of the machinery of government (MOG) process, a new department incorporating the portfolios of Planning, Lands, Heritage and Aboriginal lands and heritage was established on 1st of July 2017 with a new department title, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. Since the majority of this report was finalised before this occurrence, the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage will be referred to throughout the document. Other government departments mentioned throughout this document will be referred to by their department name prior to the 1st of July 2017.</p>
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Community Representative Organisations

Resident community representative organisation	: Wurreranginy Aboriginal Corporation
Traditional Owners representative organisation	: Kimberley Land Council
Related organisation	Baulu-Wah Aboriginal Corporation

Acronyms

AHA	: <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act (WA) 1972</i>
AHIS	: Aboriginal Heritage Information System
ABS	: Australian Bureau of Statistics
ALT	: Aboriginal Lands Trust
BWAC	: Baulu-Wah Aboriginal Corporation
BOM	: Bureau of Metrology
DIA	: Department of Indigenous Affairs
DoC	: Department of Communities (Housing)
DPLH	: Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
EHNS	: Environmental Health Needs Survey
IARE	: Indigenous Area
ILUA	: Indigenous Land Use Agreement (<i>under the Native Title Act 1993</i>)
KLC	: The Kimberley Land Council
LP	: Layout Plan
LPS	: Local Planning Scheme
NNTT	: National Native Title Tribunal
NTA	: <i>Native Title Act (Commonwealth) 1993</i>
NTRB	: Native Title Representative Body
ORIC	: Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations
PBC	: Prescribed Body Corporate (under the NTA, representing native title holders)
PTMS	: Property Tenancy Management System
REMS	: Remote Essential and Municipal Services
SL-lot	: Settlement layout lot
SPP	: State Planning Policy
WAPC	: Western Australia Planning Commission
WAC	: Wurreranginy Aboriginal Corporation

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.

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 the landowner, local government, incorporated community council, native title representative body, native title prescribed body corporate, Aboriginal Cultural Materials Committee, Environmental Protection Authority, state and federal government departments, and other relevant regulatory authorities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Wurreranginy Layout Plan No. 1 (LP No. 1) was prepared over a 3 year period between 2003 and 2005. The tables below summarise the main issues concerning the planning, development and provision of services within Wurreranginy, and these are covered in more detail in the body of this report.

Table 1 – Population Summary

Existing Population :	50
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Table 2 - Place Characterisation Indicators

Indicator	Community Characteristics
Drinking water	The main water supply for Wurreranginy is obtained from two bores. Water is pumped to elevated storage tanks. Water supply and distribution is managed by DoC under the REMS program.
Electricity	Wurreranginy is serviced by a diesel power station located north of the community. The electricity supply and distribution network is managed by DoC under REMS
Flood	Wurreranginy is located on the banks of Frog Hollow Creek. The community is subject to local flooding from heavy rains. No flood study has been undertaken.
Land tenure	The Wurreranginy community is located on Lot 44, Crown Reserve 13944.
Wastewater	The community is serviced by septic tanks and leach drains with the system managed by the community.
Emergency assistance	24/7 emergency nurse on call service located at Warmun Clinic 35km away.
Education	Purnululu Aboriginal School caters for years K-10. Approximately 28 staff are employed at the school. The school has approximately 45 students.
Health	Wurreranginy community members utilise the clinic located in Warmun. Health services are provided by WA Country Health Services.
Food	The community utilises the Wungkul store and Warmun Roadhouse for groceries located in Warmun 35km away.
Transport	Wurreranginy is located approximately 128 km north of Halls Creek, 1km west of the Great Northern Highway within the Shire of Halls Creek
Waste services	The waste disposal site is located approximately 800m south west of the community. The community dispose of their waste in an unregulated, unfenced, trench.
Employment & enterprise	Community members are employed at the school, surrounding tourism operations and in Warmun.
Governance	The community is managed through its incorporated body the Wurreranginy Aboriginal Corporation. The Kimberley Land Council represent traditional owner interests.
Aboriginal heritage	The community is located within the determination area of Yurriyangem Taam Native Title Claim (WC2010/013 and Federal Court No. WAD44/2019).

LP No. 1 plans for future growth of the community, formalises existing infrastructure and land-uses and provides for future lot layout and road design.

The major purpose of the LP is to guide the growth and development of Wurreranginy by providing a layout of future land uses in the community.

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

The following initiatives, development and works were developed in 2003-2005 to implement LP1.

Immediate Priorities (0 – 1 years)

1. New residences
2. Training in construction and landscaping
3. Women: training in 'B' class licence and sewing
4. Adult education literacy classes for the Community Council

Medium Term Priorities (1 – 3 years)

1. Construction of housing, landscaping and fencing on-site
2. Cultural tourism developments
3. On-going inter-cultural awareness raising
4. Art Centre development

Long Term Priorities (3 – 5 years)

1. Construct hostel
2. Women: day care centre/crèche
3. Local government representation

Implementing the Layout Plan

The implementation of this LP will rely on the energy and endeavour of the community members.

The future growth of Wurreranginy 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 the Wurreranginy Layout Plan 1 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

Wurreranginy is located approximately 128km north of Halls Creek and 1km west of the Great Northern Highway within the Shire of Halls Creek. Warmun the nearest Aboriginal settlement is located 35km north east of Wurrenranginy.

Wurreranginy is commonly referred to as Frog Hollow, the name of the creek and spring on which the community is located. The original residents moved to Wurreranginy in 1981 from Guda Guda, near Wyndham, where they had gone to live after being expelled from cattle stations in the early 1970s.

Wurreranginy is located north west of the Bungle Bungle Range that forms the Purnululu national Park. This area is known as the Ord Basin, the main rock units in the Wurreranginy locality are intrusive igneous rocks, mainly granite and gabbro, and moderately to strongly metamorphosed rocks known as Tickalara Metamorphics.

Wurreranginy is located on the eastern edge of the Fitzgerald botanical district, characterised by mainly siliceous rocks, proterozoic, sandstones, Archaean granite, shale and acid volcanic.

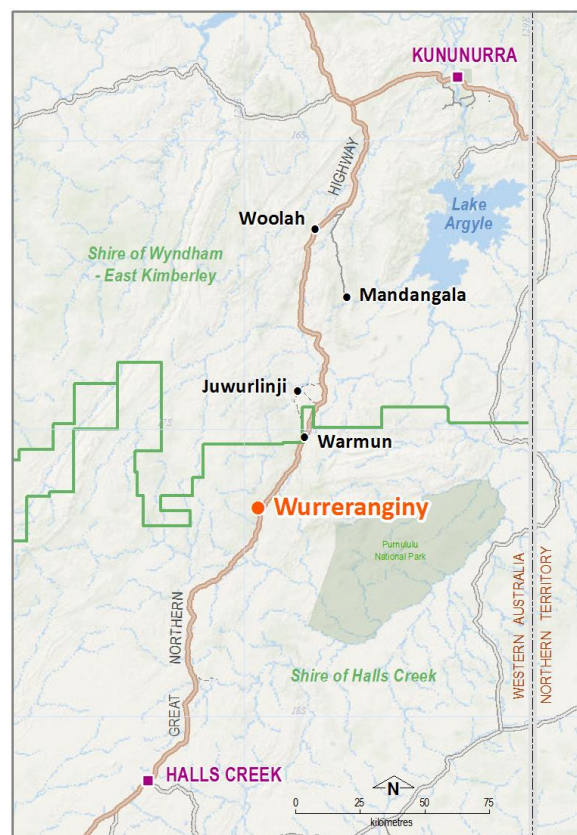


Figure 1 – Regional context of Wurreranginy

The landscape includes rugged ranges and hills of the Kimberley foreland and the Kimberley plateau. The vegetation includes a curly spinifex ground layer on the siliceous rocks and some tall grass savannah woodland on basic volcanics, short grass savannah on dry calcareous plains and tree steppe on shale.

1.2 Climate

The Shire of Halls Creek has a tropical climate with a wet and dry season. The dry season is from May to October and the wet season is from November to April. The dry season is characterised by sunny blue skies and cold nights, while the wet season is hot and humid with large rainfall quantities and sometimes violent thunderstorms.

Wurreranginy has a sub-tropical climate characterised by summer rainfall and dry winters. Rainfall in this region is predictable, and in the wet season often associated with thunderstorms. Cyclones can come inland and affect this area with high speed winds and rain. Evaporation is also high, and rainfall only exceeds evaporation in the summer months. The nearest Bureau of Metrology (BOM) weather station for Wurreranginy rainfall, is located in Warmun.

The mean annual rainfall for Warmun is 722 mm with the majority of rain falling between December-March. BOM rainfall for Warmun is summarised in Table 3:

Table 3 – Warmun mean rainfall (1898 to 2019)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Rainfall (mm)	180.7	176.5	115.4	24.9	10.2	5.9	5.2	1.3	4.5	23.1	60.3	119	721.9
Rain days \geq 1mm (no.)	9.6	8.7	6.1	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	2.2	4.4	7.2	41.8

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

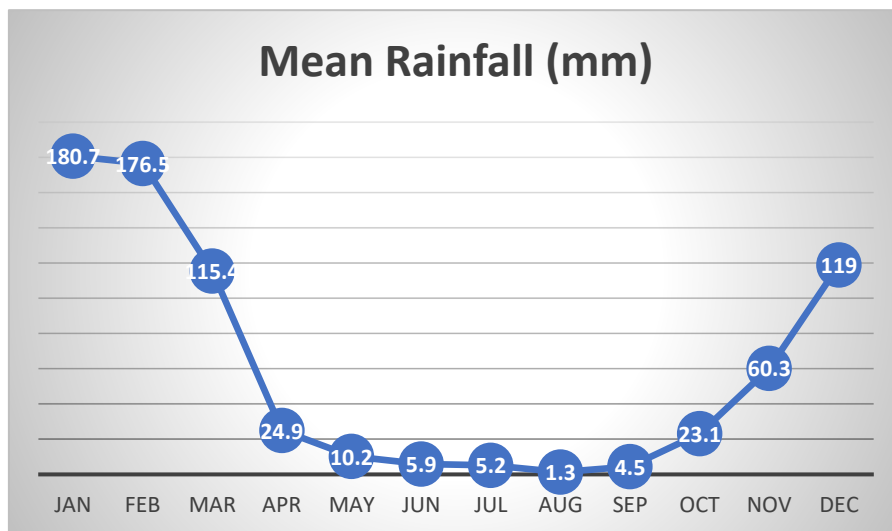


Figure 2 – Warmun Mean Rainfall (1898 to 2019)

Summers are hot, and winter mild to cool. Mean maximum daily temperatures range between 36-38 °C in summer, and between 29-32 °C in winter. The daytime prevailing wind direction is westerly and southerly at night, with some variation throughout the year.

Table 4 – Warmun mean temperatures (1962 to 2019)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mean max. temp (°C)	37.1	36.1	36	35.2	32.2	29.5	29.6	32.2	36.2	38.7	39.3	38.4
Mean min. temp (°C)	24.7	24.3	23.2	20.6	17.2	13.8	12.7	14.7	19.3	23	24.9	25.1

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

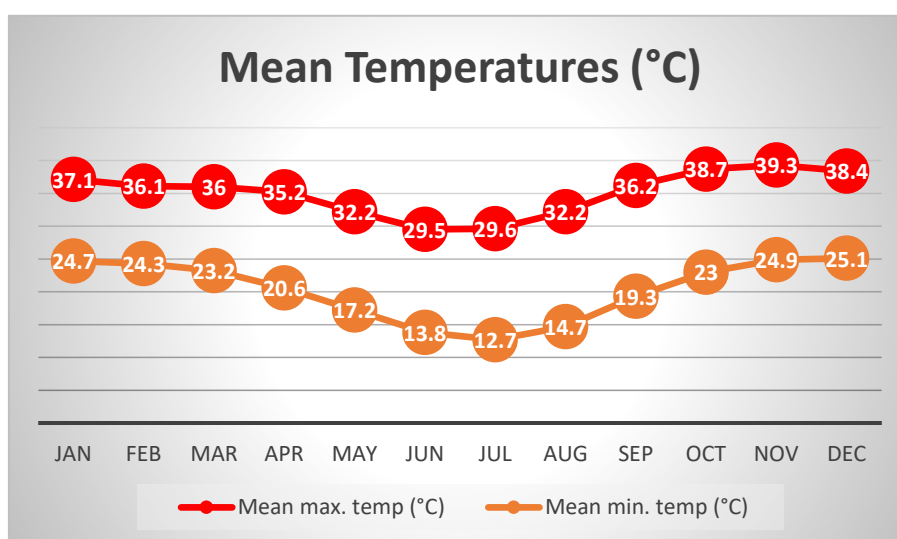


Figure 3 – Warmun Mean Temperature (1962 to 2019)

1.3 History and Culture

Please note that this is a concise summary of the post-settlement history of Wurreranginy and is for the purposes of understanding the settlement.

Early contact history

Although the Ord and Margaret Rivers were mapped during Alexander Forrest's expedition of 1879, intensive non-Aboriginal settlement of the Halls Creek region did not begin until the discovery of gold at Halls Creek in 1885. By 1886, 2000 prospectors were living at Halls Creek, and these early encounters were often characterised by violence as competition for water and food sources intensified (Jebb 2002). Police-directed reprisals followed many incidents involving Aboriginal people and miners and pastoralists. Such a pattern of conflict, which featured organised punitive raids on indigenous people, was a regular feature of East Kimberley history right through to the 1920s (Achoo et al 1996).

1950s to 1970s – Aboriginal contributions to the pastoral industry

Wages were not introduced for Aboriginal pastoral workers until 1950, but these were not uniform or commensurate with non-Aboriginal wages. The Commonwealth Government Pastoral Industry Award became applicable in the Kimberley in 1968, which entitled Aboriginal workers to equal wages, holiday and sick pay. This introduced a formal equality to the labour market, but also meant that many stations could no longer function as they previously had when they could rely upon much seasonal, skilled, but cheap labour.

This resulted in a large out-migration from pastoral stations to towns and reserves.

The 'Homelands' movement – 1970s and 80s

The emergence of the Wurreranginy community can be seen in the context of the homelands movement; whereby particular Aboriginal groups have sought to return to lands with which they enjoy strong traditional and historical connections. This movement can be seen emerging after policies of indigenous self-determination were introduced in the early 1970s, and after the role of missions and government residential institutions in the lives of Aboriginal people had steadily declined. In many cases, this return to traditional lands was enabled by the transfer of pastoral stations from white pastoralists to Aboriginal groups. In the East Kimberley region, Doon Doon, Lake Gregory, Billiluna and Glen Hill stations were purchased by Aboriginal groups in 1976.

The original residents moved to Wurreranginy in 1981 from Guda Guda, near Wyndham, where they had gone to live after being expelled from cattle stations in the early 1970s. The people of Wurreranginy are Kija speakers with a mixture of adults, pensioners and children being present in the community.

Formal recognition of rights to country – 1970s to present day

The pursuit of a formal recognition of Aboriginal land rights has gained momentum since the late 1970s, with the founding of the Kimberley Land Council in 1978, and the Seaman Inquiry of 1984. This process was given further impetus with the passage of the Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993, which established a framework for the lodging of native title claims.

Wurreranginy is located within the determination area of the Yurriyangem Taam Native Title Claim. The Gija people gained legal recognition of their native title rights over Wurreranginy land on 23rd May 2019.

This historical context underlines the strong desire of Aboriginal groups in the East Kimberley to build and sustain facilities and enterprises that allow for continued association with traditional lands but that also enable these groups to engage with external economic and government interests through the context of an independent, organised community

Culture

The traditional owners of the area are the Gija people also spelt Gidja and Kija and alternatively known as the Lungga.

Gija people have lived in the lands around Warmun and Wurreranginy since the Ngarranggarni, or creation time, when spiritual beings roamed the land and created everything in it. This country contains their traditional hunting grounds and ceremonial sites, the songs and stories, and the resting places of the ancestors, all of which embody the past and define the future for the Gija. The stories of Ngarranggarni have been passed down orally from generation to generation for thousands of years, preserving the people's understanding of the country and their relationship to it.

1.4 Previous Layout Plan

No previous layout plan.

2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

2.1 Population

Table 5 – Population

Existing Population :	50
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Existing Population

Estimating and predicting populations in the Kimberley is difficult because Aboriginal people tend to be mobile in terms of housing and living arrangements. Populations can increase and decrease rapidly based on family, cultural or administrative factors (see Taylor 2006 for a useful discussion of demographic trends of remote Indigenous populations). Population figures also vary depending on the time of year of enumeration, methods and sources by which data is collected. This is reflected in the available demographic data for Wurreranginy.

A summary of recent population data is shown in Table 6. The population estimates in Table 6 are sourced from the Environmental Health Needs Survey (EHNS) undertaken by the former Department of Indigenous Affairs (DIA) in 1997 and 2008 and the Department of Communities (DoC) Property Tenancy Management System (PTMS) from 2019.

As Wurreranginy is not listed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) as an Indigenous Area (IARE) there are no population estimates available from that source.

Table 6 – Population figures of Wurreranginy by source 1997-2019

	1997	2008	2019
Total persons	60	50	24
Source	EHNS	EHNS	DoC

The Chief Executive Officer of Warmun Community (Turkey Creek) Inc indicated the population of Wurreranginy is approximately between 40-70 people as some families move back and forth between Warmun and Wurreranginy regularly.

Based on the information available, number of dwellings in the community and the EHNS data, it is considered the estimated population of Wurreranginy is approximately 50 people.

Aspirational Population

Aspirational population refers to the resident community's expected future population in the settlement within the next 10-15 years. The aspirational population of the community is unknown.

Design Population

The design population is intended to reflect the number of people the LP plans for, taking into consideration the community's aspirational population, the estimated population growth rate over the years and the servicing and physical constraints of the community. The design population of the community is unknown.

2.2 Governance

There are two governance bodies which support the Wurreranginy Aboriginal Community; one comprising of members of the community itself and the other representing traditional owners recognised under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

Incorporated Community

The community is managed through its incorporated body the Wurreranginy Aboriginal Corporation (WAC). Wurreranginy Aboriginal Corporation was incorporated under the *Aboriginal Councils and Associations Act 1976* on 28 May 1986.

WAC is registered with the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC). Documents on WAC can be obtained from www.oric.gov.au

Traditional Owners

The Kimberley Land Council Aboriginal Corporation was registered on the 27 July 1979 under the *Aboriginal Councils and Associations Act 1976* which has now been replaced by the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006*.

The Corporation's main objectives and statutory functions are to represent traditional owner interests, strategic development and community assistance to Aboriginal people. It is also to perform the functions of a prescribed body corporate as required by the *Native Title Act 1993*.

Related Organisations

Baulu-Wah Aboriginal Corporation (BWAC) was registered on 3 August 1981 and was incorporated under the *Aboriginal Councils and Associations Act 1976*.

BWAC is registered with the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC). Documents on BWAC can be obtained from www.oric.gov.au

2.3 Land Tenure

The Wurreranginy community is located on Crown Reserve 13944. The details are provided below.

<i>Tenure</i>	Crown Reserve 13944
<i>Lot Details</i>	Lot 44
<i>Primary Interest Holder</i>	Aboriginal Lands Trust
<i>Area</i>	96502.3 ha
<i>Limitations/Interests/ Encumbrances/Notifications</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reserve 13944 For the purpose of use and benefit of aborigines.2. Standard lease to Wurreranginy Aboriginal Corporation. Violet Valley-WAC lease, expiry date 29 June 2087.3. Standard lease to Baulu-Wah Aboriginal Corporation. Violet Valley-BWAC lease expiry date 31 October 2085

2.4 Native Title

The community is located within the determination area of Yurriyangem Taam Native Title Claim (WC2010/013 and Federal Court No. WAD44/2019). The application was registered in October 2010.

The Yurriyangem Taam people gained legal recognition of their native title rights over approximately 23,000km² of land near the Western Australia/Northern Territory border on 23rd May 2019. The Kimberley Land Council (KLC) is the Native Title Representative Body that represents the claimants. The Federal Court of Australia made a determination that native title exists in parts of the application area.

Further information regarding native title can be found on the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) website <http://www.nntt.gov.au>

Spatial searches for native title matters can be undertaken using the NNTT's spatial search tool, Native Title Vision, available at:

<http://www.nntt.gov.au/assistance/Geospatial/Pages/NTV.aspx>

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](http://www.nntt.gov.au).

2.5 Aboriginal Heritage

It should be noted that both registered and unregistered sites of cultural significance to Aboriginal people are protected under the State Government's *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*, but only registered sites are recorded on the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage [Aboriginal Heritage Information System](#) (AHIS) database.

Registered Sites

There are no registered sites within the Wurreranginy settlement zone, however there are two registered sites within close proximity to the community (as of June 2020). A summary of the sites are listed below:

- Place 13735 – Djalangangung, Lodged - Mythological
- Place 13736 – Baaluu – Lodged - Mythological

Any future development at the community, including implementing LP1 should therefore be undertaken in consultation with the community and the traditional owners to ensure adequate avoidance of sites.

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 Planning, Lands and Heritage 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 Community Aspirations

During consultation in 2003-2005 the resident community provided the following aspirations:

1. New residences
2. Training in construction and landscaping
3. Women: training in 'B' class licence and sewing
4. Adult education literacy classes for the Community Council
5. Construction of housing, landscaping and fencing on-site
6. Cultural tourism developments
7. On-going inter-cultural awareness raising
8. Art Centre development
9. A hostel
10. Women: day care centre/crèche
11. Local government representation

3 INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

3.1 Electricity Supply

Wurreranginy is serviced by a diesel power station located on SL-lot 111. The electricity supply and distribution network is managed by DoC under the Remote Essential and Municipal Services (REMS) program.

The majority of dwellings in the community are located inside the 200m buffer prescribed under the *Aboriginal Settlement Guideline 3 Layout Plan Exclusion Boundaries* (2012) for a power station. It would not be feasible to relocate the power station at this time, a site located over 200m from the nearest dwellings should be considered in future.

3.2 Water Supply

The community is serviced by two groundwater extraction bores located north of the community on SL- lot 100. There is one diesel bore and one solar powered bore which deliver water to the community via a 100mm diameter PVC main. There are also two 25 kL steel storage tanks on a 6m elevated stand with UV disinfection system located on SL-110. Water supply and distribution is managed by DoC under the REMS program.

The majority of dwellings are located within the recommended 500m buffer to the ground water drinking water source prescribed by the *Aboriginal Settlement Guideline 3 Layout Plan Exclusion Boundaries* (2012). It is not considered feasible to relocate the drinking water source at this time, a site located over 500m from the nearest dwellings should be considered in future. A Drinking Water Source Protection Plan has not been prepared for Wurreranginy.

3.3 Wastewater

The community is serviced by septic tanks and leach drains with the system managed by the community. No pumping stations are used at Wurreranginy.

3.4 Rubbish Disposal

The waste disposal site is located approximately 800m south west of the community on SL-lot 42. The community dispose of their waste in an unregulated, unfenced, trench.

All community housing and infrastructure is located within the prescribed 2000m buffer outlined in the *Aboriginal Settlement Guideline 3 Layout Plan Exclusion Boundaries* (2012). It would not be feasible to relocate the rubbish disposal site at this time, a new rubbish tip site located 2000m from the community should be considered in the future.

3.5 Telecommunications

A Telstra communications compound is located on SL-lot 28 to the east of the school and provides phone communication services to the community.

3.6 Airstrip

The nearest airstrip is located in Warmun community 35km north east of Wurreranginy. The airstrip is a 1400m unsealed airstrip, with a perimeter fence, windsock, runway markers and parking (Aviate Centre 2016). The airstrip is located on Reserve 34594 with the Reserve purpose 'Aerial Landing Ground'.

The airstrip is used by the Royal Flying Doctor Service and air services that deliver freight, pick up passengers and complete other tasks.

3.7 Internal Road Layout

The internal settlement layout (SL) road network consists of a ring road with the majority of community housing and infrastructure located within. Tracks radiate to the bores, cemetery and rubbish disposal site. The roads are unsealed dirt roads.

The current SL-road layout is considered to adequately allow for the future growth of the community.

3.8 Access & Dedicated Roads

Wurreranginy is located approximately 128 km north of Halls Creek. Warmun the nearest Aboriginal settlement is located 35km north east of Wurreranginy.

The community is accessed 1km west from the Great Northern Highway via an unsealed road, maintained by the Shire of Halls Creek.

The community is known to experience localised flooding from Frog Hollow Creek however it is unknown if the community is cut off from Great Northern Highway during these periods of time.

3.9 Community and Social Services

Warmun is an important service centre for the Wurreranginy people; this enables the community to live comfortably at Wurreranginy with few facilities. Most Wurreranginy people travel to Warmun to conduct business of various kinds before returning to Wurreranginy. Community members visit the clinic, collect pensions, make telephone calls and buy groceries as well as meet with relatives.

Office

There is currently no office in the community.

Store

There is currently no store located in Wurreranginy, the community utilise the stores located in Warmun 35km away.

The Wungkul store in Warmun provides basic supplies such as, tinned foods, frozen meat, ice, cold drinks and fuel. The Warmun Roadhouse provides a variety of supermarket goods such as milk, bread, fresh fruit and vegetables, frozen foods, various household goods, unleaded fuel, a restaurant and takeaway foods.

School

Purnululu Aboriginal School is located on SL-lot 25 and caters for years K-10. Approximately 28 staff are employed at the school with approximately 14 staff being full time. The school has approximately 45 students which includes some students from the Warmun community. Some of the teaching staff from the Purnululu Aboriginal School reside in Warmun. There is a strong focus in the school on two-way education encompassing the Western Australian Curriculum as well as traditional forms of culture (Gija) and learning.

Clinic

There is currently no clinic at Wurreranginy, community members utilise the clinic located in Warmun. Health services in Warmun are provided by WA Country Health Services and specifically through the Kimberley Population Health unit. Approximately 9 permanent staff and various visiting doctors and nurses from Kununurra are employed at the clinic.

The clinic provides a 24/7 emergency nurse on call service. The main services provided at the clinic include medication management, child and school health, men and women's health, chronic disease management and immunisations. Various visiting specialists also attend the clinic as required and include paediatricians, mid wives and renal specialists.

Workshop

There is currently no work shop located in Wurreranginy.

Recreation Areas

An area north of the school on SL-lot 26 has been allocated for development of a basketball court and oval. The site is reasonably level and clear of rock and trees. It is also central to the community and visible from several residences. There is an existing basketball court located at the Purnululu Aboriginal School.

Art Centre

There is no art centre located in Wurreranginy, the community utilise the art centre in Warmun. The Warmun Art Centre was established in 1998 by the founding members of the contemporary painting movement in Warmun. It is owned and governed by Gija people with 100% of income returning to the community.

Warmun Art Centre has grown to represent approximately 60 established and emerging artists. Gija art is known for its highly unique, aesthetic and graphic depictions of the landscape.

Cemetery

The cemetery is located south of the community on SL-lot 41.

Community Facilities

There is a community kitchen located on SL-lot 5 and ablution facilities located on SL-lot 9.

4 HOUSING

4.1 Residential Areas

The residential dwellings in Wurreranginy are located in a central cluster surrounding the Purnululu Aboriginal School.

4.2 Number & Type of Dwellings

At present there are approximately 12 dwellings within the community. A number of outbuildings and transportable buildings are also present in the community.

The Department of Communities (Housing) does not provide property and tenancy management services within the community

4.3 Future Residential Development

There are approximately 6 potential residential lots on the layout plan map-set for future housing needs. Development is constrained by the proximity to Frog Hollow Creek to the east outcropping rock and a possible lore area to the west, water bores to the north and the school to the south. The community has expressed a preference for future residences to be located north of the school.

5 CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

5.1 Flood Hazard

Wurreranginy is located on the banks of Frog Hollow Creek. The community is subject to local flooding from heavy rains. No flood study has been undertaken for Wurreranginy.

5.2 Drainage

There is no formal system in place to cope with stormwater within the community. Stormwater runoff is directed to Frog Hollow Creek via open drains.

5.3 Bushfire

The community is designated as bushfire prone under SPP 3.7 Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas (SPP 3.7). It is unknown whether the community has any bushfire management emergency/evacuation procedures in place.

5.4 Exclusion Boundaries

The exclusion boundaries shown on the map-set are in accordance with the WAPC's *Aboriginal Settlements Guideline 3: Layout Plan Exclusion Boundaries (2012)*.

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 SPPs into account when determining appeals.

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

- SPP 3.0 – Urban Growth and Settlement;
- SPP 3.2 – Aboriginal Settlements;
- SPP 2.7 – Public Drinking Water Source; and,
- SPP 3.7 – Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas.

6.2 State Planning Policy 3.2 - Aboriginal Settlements

SPP 3.2 was published in the Government Gazette on 11 May 2011. The objectives are to:

- Provide for the recognition of Aboriginal settlements through local planning schemes and strategies; and,
- Collaboratively plan for the orderly and coordinated development of Aboriginal settlements.

SPP 3.2 defines Layout Plan as the valid planning instrument applicable to Aboriginal settlements and prescribes the manner in which they are to be prepared, authorised and amended. SPP 3.2 requires that local governments classify land as 'settlement' zone in a local planning scheme.

6.3 Shire of Halls Creek

Halls Creek Local Planning Scheme No. 2

The Shire of Halls Creek Local Planning Scheme No.2 (LPS 2) was gazetted on 17th September 2019. Wurreranginy is zoned 'Settlement' under LPS 2. The purpose of this zone is to identify existing and proposed Aboriginal settlements and to collaboratively plan for the orderly and proper development of those places. Under the Scheme, preparation and endorsement of a layout plan in accordance with State Planning Policy 3.2, and ensuring that development accords with a layout plan, are requirements of the settlement zoning (see current Scheme zoning in Figure 4).

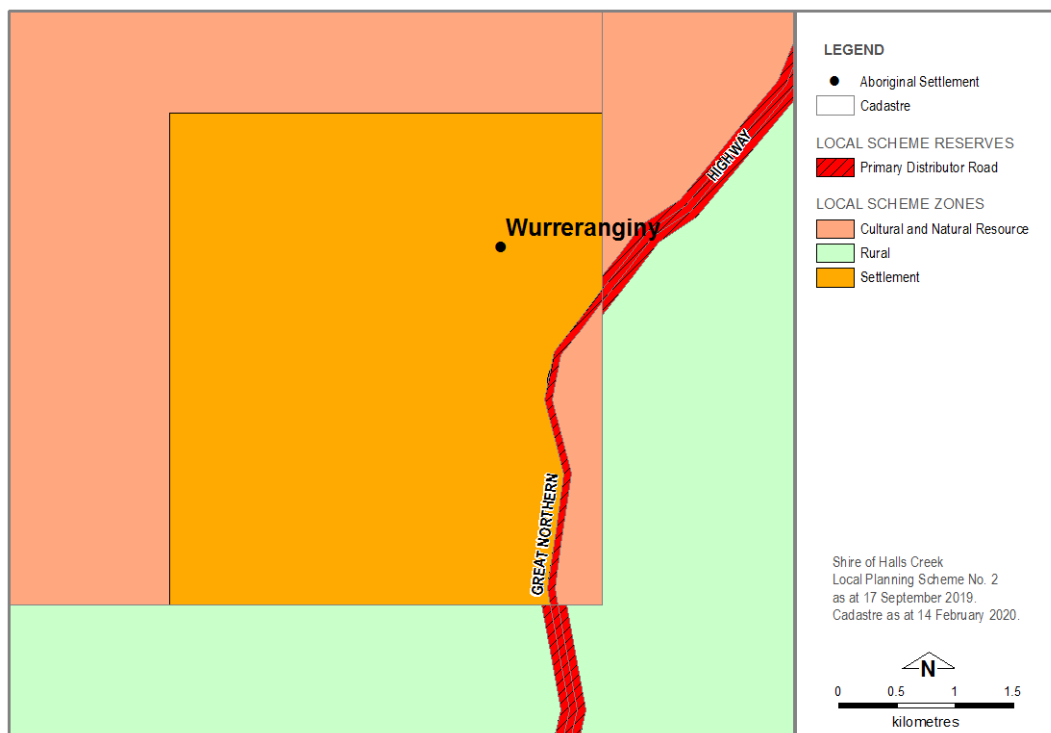


Figure 4 - Land classification under Shire of Halls Creek LPS 2, Wurreranginy

Local Planning Strategy

The Shire of Halls Creek Local Planning Strategy (endorsed by the WAPC 25th May 2016) provides a vision for the future planning, growth and development of the Shire over the next 10 years.

The strategy notes that layout plans are required to be prepared for land zoned 'Settlement' within the Local Planning Scheme and that it is recommended that an Economic Development and Service Delivery Strategy be prepared to provide overarching guidance for the medium to long term economic development, and infrastructure provision and services delivery.

7 ENDORSEMENTS

8.0 ENDORSEMENT

The **Wurreranginy Community (Frog Hollow)** hereby endorses the Community Layout Plan No. 1 dated February 2005 (including the Report, the Plan and the Provisions), for the purpose of ensuring the proper and orderly planning of the community area, at the meeting of the Council held on the eight day of July 2005

BERYLIVE MUNK
Chairperson

.....
Chief Executive Officer

The **Shire of Halls Creek** hereby endorses the Community Layout Plan No. 1 dated March 2005 (including the Report, the Plan and the Provisions), for the purpose of ensuring the proper and orderly planning of the community area, at the meeting of the Council held on the 25 day of August 2005

Patricia McKay
President

[Signature]
Chief Executive Officer

The **Western Australian Planning Commission** hereby endorses the Wurreranginy Community Layout Plan No. 1 dated January 2005 as a guide for development to ensure proper and orderly planning within the community area.

Signed for and on behalf of the Western Australian Planning Commission

[Signature]

An officer of the Commission duly authorised by the Commission pursuant to section 57 of the Western Australian Planning Commission Act 1985 for that purpose.

WITNESS [Signature]

DATE: 16 MAY 2005

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

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AMENDMENTS

Wurreranginy Layout Plan No.1

Amendment No.1

Plan Date	: 8 July 2005	WAPC	: 15 November 2005
Proponent	: Department of Planning	Endorsed Requires Endorsement	: WAPC only – minor amendment

Reason for the Amendment

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 Wurreranginy Layout Plan No.1.

Since the publication of that Policy in August 2000 all Layout Plan map-sets have been prepared using a variety of computer-aided-design (CAD) formats. All Layout Plan map-sets have now been converted to a common user geographic information systems (GIS) format, including the Wurreranginy Layout Plan No.1.

This conversion process has required a comprehensive re-development of the map-set and includes a number of data and content upgrades. This may include the establishment of new Settlement Layout lots (SL-lots), the inclusion of recommended settlement zones, modification to ensure land-use areas accord with Aboriginal Settlements Guideline 1, inclusion of drinking water source protection areas, incorporation of updated cadastre, and many other general improvements.

Approved

This is a minor amendment as the myriad changes made to content and illustration are of a technical nature. As such, under provision 6.14 the endorsement of the WAPC only is required.

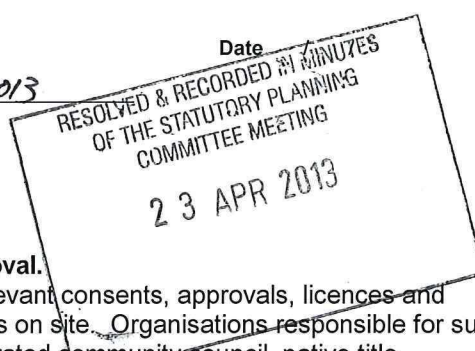
Western Australian Planning Commission


Date: 2/5/2013
Signed by an officer duly authorised by
the Western Australian Planning
Commission pursuant to section 24 of
the Planning and Development Act 2005

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.



Wurrenraginy Layout Plan No.1

Amendment No.2

Proponent	: Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
Date	: 15 January 2018

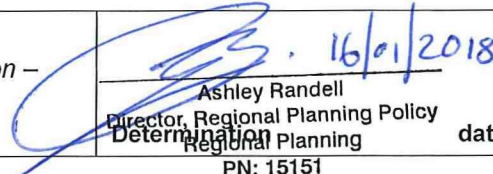
Reason for the Amendment

Amendment 2 to Wurrenraginy Layout Plan 1 proposes to undertake a range of minor amendments in response to the identification of existing uses and development that do not match the current SL-lot framework.

Land Identification		Amendment description
1.	East of SL-lot 27	Add new SL-lot 110, land use classification "public utility" to match existing water tank infrastructure.
2.	First Street	Re-align First Street to match existing alignment to SL-lot 100 as shown in May 2014 air photo.
3.	First Street, north-west of SL-lot 20	Add new SL-lot 111, land use classification "public utility" to match existing power station.
4.	Second Street north of SL-lots 3 & 8	Re-align Second Street to match existing alignment as shown in May 2014 air photo, change land use south of new Second Street alignment to "Open Space".
5.	SL-lots 9 & 16	Re-align SL-lots 9 & 16 to match new alignment of Second Street.
6.	SL-lots 11 & 12	Re-align SL-lots 11 & 12 to match fences as shown on air photo.
7.	Wurrenraginy Street	Re-align Wurrenraginy Street to match existing alignment as shown in May 2014 air photo.
8.	Waterway land use	Update waterway land use classification based on May 2014 air photo.
9.	All	General spatial upgrade.

Endorsement:

In accordance with Planning Bulletin 108/2013 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 <i>Instrument of Delegation – Delegation to officers of certain powers and functions of the Western Australian Planning Commission.</i>	 Ashley Randell Director, Regional Planning Policy Determination Regional Planning date PN: 15151
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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, Aboriginal Cultural Materials Committee, Environmental Protection Authority and Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.

Proponent : Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
Date : June 2020

Reason for the Amendment

The enactment of the Shire of Halls Creek Local Planning Scheme No.2 (LPS 2), gazetted on 17th September 2019, has resulted in the need to delete the 'Recommended Settlement Zone' and add the 'Settlement' zone to match the LPS 2.

DPLH has also undertaken an update of the Layout Plan background report and map-set to ensure that it remains up-to-date, accurate and fit-for-purpose. The updates include:

- Revising the population and housing data;
- Editing and reformatting the background report;
- Removing out of date text and references
- General update to the layout plan map-set

Land Identification		Amendment description
1.	All	Delete the 'Recommended Settlement Zone'. Add 'Settlement' zone to match the Shire of Halls Creek LPS 2.
2.	SL- lot 112	Add a 'Residential' lot and allocate SL- lot number 112 on the map-set to match the existing development
3.	SL- road Sixth Street and Third Street	Realign Sixth Street to connect to Third Street to match the existing development
4.	All	Update the Background Report.

Endorsement:

In accordance with Planning Bulletin 108/2013 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 <i>Instrument of Delegation – Delegation to officers of certain powers and functions of the Western Australian Planning Commission.</i>	 26 June 2020
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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, Aboriginal Cultural Materials Committee, Environmental Protection Authority and Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.

Wurreranginy (Frog Hollow) Layout Plan No. 1

Amendment No. 4

Proponent : Department of Communities

Date : 28 July 2022

Reason for the Amendment

Amendment of the current Layout Plan is required to resolve existing non-compliance issues regarding the community power network, in support of a proposed redevelopment of the community school site on SL-lot 25.

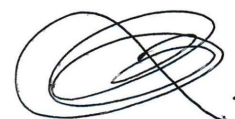
The proposed amendments include:

Land Identification		Amendment description
1.	SL-lot 25	Realignment of the eastern boundary of SL-lot 25, setback from an existing power transformer and overhead power line.
2.	SL-lot 120	The remaining portion of land that contains existing power lines is to be designated 'Open Space', allowing for the existing essential service distribution network.

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*.



28 July 2022

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, Aboriginal Cultural Materials Committee, Environmental Protection Authority and Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.