

KANPI
COMMUNITY STRUCTURE PLAN NO. 1

JANUARY 2007

KANPI COMMUNITY STRUCTURE PLAN NO. 1

JANUARY 2007

Prepared for: **Kanpi Community**

Prepared By: **Taylor Burrell Barnett Town Planning and Design**
187 Roberts Road
SUBIACO WA 6008
Phone: 9382 2911 Fax: 9382 4586
admin@tbbplanning.com.au

In association with: **Arup**

DOCUMENT HISTORY AND STATUS

Revision	Date Issued	Reviewed by	Approved by	Date Approved
Rev 0	26.01.06	Roger Stein	Roger Stein	26.01.06
Rev 1	09.03.06	Roger Stein	Roger Stein	09.03.06
Rev 2	22.05.06	John Meggitt	John Meggitt	22.05.06
Rev 3	08.09.06	Roger Stein	Roger Stein	08.09.06
Rev 4	20.10.06	John Meggitt	Roger Stein	20.10.06
Rev 5	08.01.07	John Meggitt	Roger Stein	08.01.07

REPORT LIMITATIONS

This Community Structure Plan has been developed in consultation with the Community and Land Holding Authority as a planning guide for future development within the community. It is proposed to be updated on a five-yearly basis.

This Plan does not commit the State Government to the funding of infrastructure proposed. The funding of proposals will be subject to budgets and infrastructure planning processes.

Disclaimer

The Minister for Urban Development and Planning, Emergency Management Australia and the Australian Government make no representations about the suitability of the information contained in this document or any material related to this document for any purpose. The document is provided 'as is' without warranty of any kind to the extent permitted by law. The Minister for Urban Development and Planning, Emergency Management Australia and the Australian Government hereby disclaim all warranties and conditions with regard to this information, including all implied warranties and conditions of merchantability, fitness for particular purpose, title and non-infringement. In no event shall the Minister for Urban Development and Planning, Emergency Management Australia or the Australian Government be liable for any special, indirect or consequential damages or any damages whatsoever resulting from the loss of use, data or profits, whether in an action of contract, negligence or other tortious action, arising out of or in connection with the use of information available in this document. The document or material related to this document could include technical inaccuracies or typographical errors.

Project part funded by the Australian Government represented by Emergency Management Australia (EMA).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STRUCTURE PLAN REPORT	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Content and Purpose of the Community Structure Plan	1
1.2 The Kanpi Community	1
2.0 METHODOLOGY	2
2.1 Background	2
2.2 Tasks	2
2.2.1 Stage 1: Preliminary Investigation	3
2.2.2 Stage 2: Structure Plan - Formulation	3
2.2.3 Stage 3: Draft Structure Plan - Review and Revision	3
2.2.4 Stage 4: Structure Plan and Report - Finalization	3
3.0 REGIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXT	4
3.1 Land Tenure	4
3.2 Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Executive Board	4
3.3 AP Services	4
3.4 Community Management	5
4.0 HUMAN AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	6
4.1 Community Demographics	6
4.2 Historical Context	6
4.3 Economic Context	6
4.3.1 Local Economy	6
4.3.2 District Community Facilities	7
4.4 Transport Network	7
4.5 Climate	7
5.0 EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	8
5.1 Housing	8
5.2 School	8
5.3 Kanpi Store and Fuel Depot	8
5.4 Health Facilities	8
5.5 Open Space and Recreation	9
5.6 Industrial	9
5.7 Visitor Accommodation	9
5.8 Police Facilities	9
5.9 Cultural Purpose Sites	9
6.0 EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE	10
6.1 AP Strategic Infrastructure Plan	10
6.2 Water Supply and Reticulation	10
6.3 Effluent Collection and Disposal	10
6.4 Electrical Generation and Distribution	10
6.5 Road Network	11
6.6 Airstrip	11
6.7 Drainage	11
6.8 Telecommunications	11
7.0 OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS	12
7.1 Areas of Cultural Significance	12
7.2 Landform	12
7.3 Localised Flooding	12
7.4 Water Bores	12

7.5	Sewerage Disposal	12
7.6	Waste Management	12
7.7	Industrial Area	13
7.8	Dust	13
8.0	LAND USE RISK ASSESSMENT / RESPONSE	14
8.1	Isolation	14
8.2	Access	14
8.3	Potential Hazards	14
	STRUCTURE PLAN	17
1.0	STRATEGIC DIRECTION	17
1.1	Community Aspirations or Vision	17
1.2	Strategic Direction	17
2.0	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT	19
2.1	Options Considered	19
2.2	The Structure Plan	19
2.3	Land Use Sites	19
2.4	Buffers	20
2.5	Street Network	20
2.6	Housing Areas	20
2.7	Community Purpose Sites	20
2.8	Parks and Recreation	21
2.9	Visitor Camping	21
2.10	Light Industry	21
2.11	Waste Management	21
2.12	Development Issues	22
2.13	Service Upgrades	22
	2.13.1 Power	22
	2.13.2 Water	23
2.14	Development Priorities	23
3.0	POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT	24
3.1	Strategic and Statutory Planning Context	24
3.2	Land Not Within a Council Area (Far North) Development Plan	24
	3.2.1 Form of Development	24
	3.2.2 Waste Disposal (Landfill)	25
	3.2.3 Conservation	25
	3.2.4 Telecommunications Facilities	25
	3.2.5 Renewable Energy	25
3.3	Anangu Pitjantjatjara Water Management Plan, May 2002	26
3.4	Natural Resource Management Plan	26
4.0	KANPI COMMUNITY STRUCTURE PLAN - PLANNING OBJECTIVES	27
4.1	Form of Development	27
4.2	Integrated Risk Management	27
4.3	Housing Areas	27
4.4	Community Activity Areas	27
4.5	Commercial Activity Areas	27
4.6	Utilities/Industry	28
4.7	Parks/Recreation/Rural	28
4.8	Storm Water Management	28
5.0	KANPI COMMUNITY STRUCTURE PLAN – DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES	29
5.1	Integrated Risk Management	29
5.2	House Sites	29

5.3	Siting of Buildings on House Sites	29
5.4	Stormwater Management	29
5.5	Landscaping	30
5.6	Fences	30
6.0	IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW OF THE STRUCTURE PLAN	31
6.1	Application Requirements for Development	31
6.2	Changes to the Structure Plan	31
	ENDORSEMENT	32
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	33

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 Consultation Process

STRUCTURE PLAN REPORT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Content and Purpose of the Community Structure Plan

The Kanpi Community Structure Plan (Structure Plan) provides a framework within which development can proceed in an orderly and planned manner over the next 5 to 10 years.

The Structure Plan consists of the following:

- A plan depicting the physical layout of the community;
- The strategic direction, objectives and principles of development control;
- An explanation of the Structure Plan; and
- A background report on the preparation of the plan including an overview of the local and regional context.

The purpose of the Structure Plan is to:

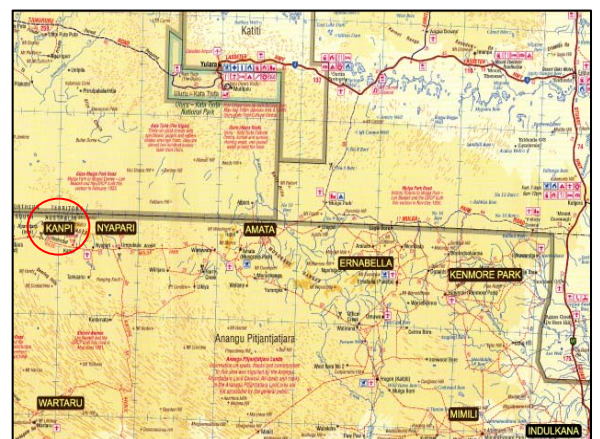
- Establish a vision for the community and a guide to future growth and development;
- Provide a community focus for, and involvement in, the development process;
- Facilitate proper and orderly planning of the community to establish development requirements based on need within cultural, physical, environmental and economic opportunities and constraints;
- Provide a mechanism for a coordinated approach to the provision of services and infrastructure and enable access to existing services and infrastructure information; and
- Promote development that maximises health, safety and welfare outcomes for the community.

The structure plan provides the community with a document that forms the basis for co-ordination of future development. The Plan can be used to assess future development proposals by government agencies, builders, funding bodies and the community.

1.2 The Kanpi Community

Kanpi is an Anangu community on the Pitjantjatjara Lands in the north west of South Australia. It lies approximately 460 km south west of Alice Springs. It is located 15 km away from Nyapari community and approximately 100 km from the nearest larger community of Amata. The Mann Ranges form a backdrop to the community.

Kanpi is part of the Murputja homelands group which includes Nyapari, Angatja and Umpukulu. The people living here are all Pitjantjatjara people with close connections to country to the west.



Location Plan [Source, Hema Desert Series]

The population of Kanpi ranges between 50 and 100 people, including a small number Piranpa (non-Aboriginal) people who work in the community to support Anangu.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Background

Community Structure Plans were prepared for nine of the major communities within the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands (APY Lands) in response to the need to establish a clear framework within which to accommodate development. Building works have, in the past, been initiated in some communities by State and Federal Government agencies without reference to clearly defined plans for the physical growth of the communities.

For the Anangu to be able to take responsibility for guiding the development of their communities and to protect places of cultural significance they need to have structure plans in place which are an expression of how they wish to see the physical development of their communities occurring.

Most of the funding for community facilities comes from a variety of sources outside the APY Lands. In the absence of adopted structure plans, some new facilities have been put in place without adequate input from community members and in locations which could be adversely affected by environmental conditions.

It is recognised that due to the remoteness and limited commercial opportunities within the APY Lands that outside funding to sustain the communities will be required for the foreseeable future. In addition, it is anticipated that local communities will continue to have only limited influence on the timing, scale, scope and funding of the infrastructure and development works being undertaken.

Furthermore, the high cost of providing and maintaining infrastructure in communities located great distances away from major urban centres, necessitates that existing infrastructure and facilities are well utilised.

As such, while it was essential to obtain input from the community members on the content of the structure plans, it was also important to seek out and include input from those agencies and authorities with responsibility for the current and future provision of services and infrastructure.

The plans give cause for questions to be asked about the sustainability of the communities, in particular with regard to underground water resources. At the present time there are concerns regarding the sustainability of water supplies in some communities, however there is no definitive data which can be drawn on to answer such questions. Funding is required for investigations to be undertaken across the APY Lands for how to not only provide for future increases in population but also to accommodate current population levels over time.

The structure plans have been prepared during a time of re-evaluation of past policies towards remote Indigenous communities and uncertainty in regards to future funding. The structure plans however provide a robust framework to accommodate physical changes reasonably expected to occur and allow for flexibility when future development pressures arise within the five to ten year life of the plans.

2.2 Tasks

The methodology followed for the preparation of the Community Structure Plans is summarised below:

- Investigation and research.
- Plan formulation and refinement through testing and review.
- Development of a preferred plan.

2.2.1 Stage 1: Preliminary Investigation

- Project Inception meeting with Planning SA and other stakeholders
- Obtain relevant documents, demographic details, community contact details
- Obtain base mapping, aerial photographs and format base plans
- Site visit and undertake site inspection
- Community consultation
- Mapping of physical constraints, opportunities, infrastructure, housing, community facilities
- Documented meeting/s, interviews

2.2.2 Stage 2: Structure Plan - Formulation

- Prepare draft Structure Plan
- Site visit
- Meeting with Community to present draft Structure Plan and receive comments.
- Copies of draft Structure Plan left to be distributed to school, art centre, placed on community notice boards
- Meeting with client
- Client and other stakeholders review structure plan, provide comment

2.2.3 Stage 3: Draft Structure Plan - Review and Revision

- Comments received, modifications made to the Draft Structure Plan
- Draft Report prepared
- Site visit
- Meeting with Community to present revised draft Structure Plan and Report, receive comments
- Copies of revised Plan and draft Report left to be distributed, placed on Community notice boards
- Meeting with client, provide copy of revised Structure Plan, draft Report for comments.

2.2.4 Stage 4: Structure Plan and Report - Finalization

- Comments received from stakeholders, modifications made to final Structure Plan, Report
- Prepare final Structure Plan and Report
- Site visit to address APY Executive meeting
- Copies of Structure Plan and Report issued.

3.0 REGIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXT

3.1 Land Tenure

Kanpi is part of the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara lands which are incorporated by the Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Act in which the SA Parliament gave title to the APY Lands to Aboriginal people in 1981.

3.2 Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Executive Board

The Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Act, 1981, provided for the vesting of title of the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands to the people known as Anangu Pitjantjatjara. The Executive Board of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) was constituted under this Act. The administrative centre of the APY Lands is at Umuwa near Pukatja.

The APY Executive Board oversees the activities of the various constituent groups serving the needs of the people on the APY Lands. It also helps shape policies regarding economic and social development. The Executive Board comprises elected members from across the APY Lands and they choose their own Chairperson.

Under the Act the functions of the Executive Board of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara are:

- to ascertain the wishes and opinions of traditional owners in relation to the management, use and control of the APY Lands and to seek, where practicable, to give effect to those wishes and opinions;
- to protect the interests of traditional owners in relation to the management, use and control of the APY Lands;
- to negotiate with persons desiring to use, occupy or gain access to any part of the APY Lands; and
- to administer land vested in Anangu Pitjantjatjaraku.

3.3 AP Services

Anangu Pitjantjatjara Services (AP Services) is located at Umuwa, and has an administration office, works depot and mechanical repair garage. Umuwa is located approximately central to the seven communities on the APY Lands.

AP Services has evolved as the service providing arm of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara. This involves project management and coordinating maintenance programs that support APY's responsibility as the land owner/land title holding body, particularly Anangu environmental health and safety. AP Services works very closely with Nganampa Health's UPK section.

AP Services ongoing responsibilities include: roadworks (including grading and realignment), housing repairs and maintenance, development and construction projects, construction inspection, waste management, homelands essential services, bore maintenance and alternative energy programs and other works related programs as they evolve.

Other projects completed since 1994 are "one off" projects, such as:

- Pipalyatjara Dust Control
- Relocation and Lighting of the Amata Airstrip
- Septic Tank Survey

- Removal of Asbestos Waste
- Construction of 12 Waste Management Landfills
- Construction of housing
- Nyapari and Kanpi Dust Control
- Town Plan Finalisation

3.4 Community Management

Kanpi is controlled by a Governing Council and supported by an administration staff member. Several people are in funded positions. The community is part of the Murputja Homelands Council Aboriginal Corporation which also includes Murputja, Angatja and Umpukulu.

The Kanpi Governing Council representing the Kanpi community manages the community. The community has a corporate CDEP with members participating in alternative employment projects. It employs staff through the CDEP for basic maintenance work around the community.

Kanpi Community Inc comprises the Community at Kanpi and three homelands. The three homelands are Tankannu, (17 km south of Kanpi), Ulkiya, (80 km south east of Kanpi) and Kunumata (60 km south of Kanpi).

4.0 HUMAN AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

This part of the report provides background information on Kanpi Community. It includes details about its population, economic activities, the transport network and climate. A very brief summary of the history of the community is included. This part of the report is drawn from various other reports and sources.

The APY Lands are located in South Australia's most northern region. They are bordered by Western Australia to the west, Northern Territory border to the north and encompass the Great Victorian Desert to the northeast. They cover an area of 505,000 square kilometres, which is approximately 20% of the state's total area.

4.1 Community Demographics

There are no specific census statistics for Kanpi as it is a small community and the information gathered was grouped together with a number of other communities when the data was compiled.

The population of the APY Lands is heavily weighted towards younger age groups with only about 25% of the Anangu on the APY Lands over 35 years old. The Anangu experience high dependency ratios, low life expectancy and poor living standards. People are highly mobile and place a high value on kinship obligations.

The population of Kanpi ranges between 50 and 100 people. There are occasional influxes of visitors during lore business and sporting events such as football carnivals. The population can increase with hundreds of people attending such events. Similarly, when lore business and sporting events occur elsewhere in the APY Lands, attended by Kanpi people, the population is temporarily reduced.

4.2 Historical Context

Kanpi community was initiated by Jimmy Baker and his two cousins Ivan and Douglas Baker. The three men started the new homeland because they wanted live in their own country and bring their families together. They all moved to the place where their old people used to live. Jimmy's father used to camp here and the old people used to have a large garden.

Kanpi is part of the Murputja homelands group which includes Nyapari, Angatja and Umpukulu. The people living here are all Pitjantjatjara people with close connections to country to the west.

Although they are close together, Kanpi and Nyapari are still separate places with their own community councils and associations with different tjukurpa (dreaming stories) and Country. Both places share the school; the Murputja Education Centre.

4.3 Economic Context

4.3.1 *Local Economy*

Kanpi has a small economy comprising locally produced art works with some employment at the school at Murputja and CDEP employment activities associated with maintenance works.

Art and craft is produced within the community. A number of the women and some men in the community come to the craft centre to work. The artists in Kanpi are all a part of the wider Anangu art collective on the APY Lands, Ananguku Arts. There are many different kinds of artworks produced ranging from paintings, screen prints, tie-dye t-shirts and batik to traditional woodwork, floor rugs and Tjanpi (spinifex) baskets.

4.3.2 *District Community Facilities*

Alice Springs in the Northern Territory is the nearest major town and supports a population of approximately 25,000 plus many more visitors during peak tourist periods. The town provides a wide range of education, health, administrative, commercial, sporting and cultural facilities.

There is a strong reliance on the regional facilities located in Alice Springs due to its proximity and accessibility and this arrangement seems likely to continue into the future.

4.4 **Transport Network**

Kanpi is serviced regionally by air, and a strategic freight and tourist road network via the Stuart Highway and Giles-Mulga Park Road. Access is via road either from the Stuart Highway at Indulkana or from Curtin Springs in the Northern Territory. Road conditions vary from impassable after rains to very rough during periods of hot weather.

Internal roads require sealing for dust abatement in the summer and safety in the wetter months when they become impassable. It is proposed that the internal roads will be sealed in 2006.

4.5 **Climate**

Kanpi shares a similar climate to the Giles weather station. It has a dry climate with hot summers and mild winters. The annual average rainfall is 283 mm on an average of 48 days and while the average rainfall is higher during the warmer months of the year, there is also considerable variation from year to year.

January is the hottest month, with an average maximum temperature of 37° C. By contrast winters are mild, with July average maximum and minimum temperatures being 20°C and 7°C respectively.

The wettest months are November to March, with February being the wettest month with an average rainfall of 49 mm over five days.

Source: *Australian Bureau of Meteorology*, 2006

5.0 EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Housing

Existing residential development consists of 14 single houses. Three of the houses are reserved for administration, store staff and contractors. With the Anangu population of Kanpi being approximately 75 people this indicates a household density of approximately seven people per house. Most houses are in a fair to good condition. House sites are mostly rectangular and have areas of approximately 900-1,200 m² with frontages of 35-40 m.



Typical community house

5.2 School

The Murputja Education Centre which is located 6 kilometres east of Kanpi was established in 1993 and services the Homeland communities of Kanpi, Nyapari, Umpukulu, and Angatja. The school is situated at Putu-ngapa (at the foot of the Mann Ranges), in between the four homeland communities it services. Each day a bus takes children from Kanpi, and other smaller outstations to Murputja school.



Murputja School

5.3 Kanpi Store and Fuel Depot

The Kanpi store is used by the residents of Nyapari and Murputja and a number of smaller homelands as well as other travellers on the Mulga Park Road. The community also provides fuel facilities for residents and travellers on the Mulga Park Road.



Kanpi store



Kanpi workshop and fuel pumps

5.4 Health Facilities

The facilities and services of the health clinic based at Nyapari are shared with Kanpi. A nurse provides general medical services to the community. The closest major health facility is approximately 100 km away, at either Amata or Pipalyatjara. The clinic is operated by Nganampa Health.

5.5 Open Space and Recreation

Kanpi has well established plantings of trees within the community which provide shade and assist with dust reduction.

The oval has been located south of the community and has yet to be grassed. Children's play equipment and basketball courts are located to near the office.



Recreation facilities

5.6 Industrial

The CDEP facilities are based in the workshop. The facility is used for minor vehicle and equipment repairs and for the maintenance and the storage of machinery.

5.7 Visitor Accommodation

Visitors usually camp in the area to the east of the community which contains a number of shade trees. No areas have been formally designated for large groups of people visiting the community for cultural or sporting occasions, nor are any visitor ablution facilities currently provided.

5.8 Police Facilities

A Police facility is located at Murputja which is approximately 10 km from Kanpi. Police from Murputja undertake patrols across the APY Lands and visit Kanpi regularly.

5.9 Cultural Purpose Sites

The main areas of cultural significance are located to the north of the community in the hills. They will not be impacted by any expansion plans. The claypan area immediately to the south of the community is also a focus for cultural activities and this area is to be protected from any future expansion of the community.

The community has an Inma area to the east of the store where open air church services are held. The Arts and Crafts Centre is located to the north west of the office.

6.0 EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

6.1 AP Strategic Infrastructure Plan

The Infrastructure Plan for Aboriginal Lands in South Australia aims to guide the orderly development of infrastructure on Aboriginal communities across the State. It was developed in partnership with Aboriginal communities, the Australian Department of Family and Community Services (FACS), South Australian government agencies and the infrastructure Sub-Committee of the APY Task Forces for South Australia.

The Plan identifies priority Infrastructure directions over the next three triennial funding periods at the broad strategic level and provides a means for improving consultation and coordination between Aboriginal communities, programme managers and funding providers for the delivery of Infrastructure. The following sections incorporate information identified in the Infrastructure Plan.

6.2 Water Supply and Reticulation

The main supply of water is a solar powered bore approximately 3 km north-west of the community which pumps via a 50 mm poly rising main to a 90 kL corrugated iron ground tank. An electric powered bore located at the tank site supplements the water supply.

The water is transferred to a 22 kL plastic tank on a 9 m stand prior to reticulation to the community through 80 mm and 50 mm PVC pipes.

A mains extension was recently installed to feed the vacant area east of the store and office. Markers have been provided however this extension does not appear on the survey plan.



Kanpi water storage tanks

6.3 Effluent Collection and Disposal

Existing on-site sewerage disposal involves individual septic tanks and leach drains. It is not expected that the community will grow in the foreseeable future to the point of justifying the installation of deep sewerage and wastewater treatment ponds.

6.4 Electrical Generation and Distribution

Kanpi's existing power compound comprises two diesel gensets housed in a converted sea container and a 9000 litre elevated fuel tank.

The power distribution consists of standard ETSA Utilities stobie poles and aerial bundled cable which reticulate the three-phase low voltage power. Property connections are generally underground.

The high voltage power line for the future power connection from Murputja is already installed. Once this is commissioned the Kanpi power station will be redundant.



Kanpi power generation compound

6.5 Road Network

The entrance to Kanpi is from an access road which runs parallel to the Mulga Park Road. The internal road network comprises a series of unsealed roads providing access to the housing and services within the community. It is proposed that the internal roads will be sealed by AP Services in 2006 which will significantly reduce dust levels.

The existing road network has been built around an irregular placement of buildings. Efforts have been made to restrict vehicles to the periphery of the community and provide a grid layout to the road pattern.



Vehicle control measures

The layout provides for the central area to have a pedestrian focus and for vehicles to be controlled around the children's play ground and the arts and crafts centre.

6.6 Airstrip

Murputja airstrip serves the Kanpi community and eight homelands. It is located approximately 7 km from the community and facilitates urgent medical evacuations, mail services and government and community aircraft charters.

It provides essential access as roads to the area become impassable on average 20 times per year due to flooding.

The site features a 12m wide sealed section contained within a 30m wide runway. The available length of 1,371m is considered satisfactory for current and future aircraft likely to utilise it, subject to resolution of the specific operating requirements for aircraft currently being reviewed.



Murputja Airstrip

The presence of the nearby Musgrave Ranges restricts the use of aerodrome. The airstrip requires fencing, a sealed parking pad for RFDS aircraft and replacement of the solar lighting system with mains power. It should be maintained to CASA standards for RPT light aircraft and day/night operations.

6.7 Drainage

There is no formal drainage infrastructure in place. After heavy rains surface water disperses rapidly. There is some water pooling for short periods however this does not restrict access or have any significant impact on the community.

6.8 Telecommunications

The community is reticulated with Telstra infrastructure with one public phone and an office phone.

7.0 OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

7.1 Areas of Cultural Significance

There is a cultural purpose site (lore area) immediately to the south of the community. No development is proposed in this area and as such it will not be affected by any future expansion of the community. There are other areas of cultural significance to the north of the community in the hills, this is noted but will not impact on any expansion plans.

The community has an Inma area to the east of the store. No facilities exist in Inma area however open air church services are occasionally held here. It is proposed that this area could be occupied by additional housing in future. A site located between the store and the office has been identified as an alternative location for the Inma area if required.

7.2 Landform

The land on which Kanpi is located is undulating with small scatterings of trees on the boundaries and within the community. There are no watercourses in the vicinity of the community and apart from some minor temporary water pooling after heavy rains it is not affected by flooding. The area is relatively unconstrained by physical features.



Typical landscape of the area around the community

7.3 Localised Flooding

There is no evidence of flood waters affecting the community and there are no watercourses in the vicinity of the community.

Water pooling can occur after heavy rains however this is usually confined to the north and north east of the community and disperses relatively quickly after falls of rain.



Water pooling after heavy rains

7.4 Water Bores

The collection tanks are located approximately 150 metres to the north east of the community and are unaffected by existing facilities or proposed future development. The water storage tanks are critical to the existence of the community and as such a buffer has been identified around the tanks to emphasise the need for protection.

7.5 Sewerage Disposal

Septic tanks are utilised for waste water disposal within the community. This system is adequate for the scale of development at the community. It is essential that future development is located in areas which do not encroach on the water bore buffer areas.

7.6 Waste Management

The waste management area is located approximately 300 metres south west of the community. Rubbish is dumped in pits approximately 2.0 metres deep which are later backfilled. The area is within a compound surrounded by a 1.8 metre wire mesh fence.

7.7 Industrial Area

While the power generator produces some noise it is relatively minor and isolated from the community. It was noted as not being a problem for the existing residential areas. Furthermore with the connection of Kanpi to the Murputja power grid within the next twelve months the generator will be redundant.

7.8 Dust

The roads are not currently sealed within the community however funding was available within the 2005/06 financial year to undertake this work. When completed, this will result in a significant reduction in the amount of dust generated within the community.

The surrounding area is however only lightly covered in grasses and will also generate large amounts of dust in windy conditions. Prevailing winds are from the south east.

The community has been progressively planting trees and shrubs to assist with the control of dust. It is proposed that this will continue in future years.



Recent tree plantings within the community

8.0 LAND USE RISK ASSESSMENT / RESPONSE

The region within which Kanpi is located is not one which is subject to catastrophic events such as cyclones, tropical storms or earthquakes. However isolation from other major regional centres, restrictions on accessibility in the event of an emergency and limited resources to deal with even small scale events increases the vulnerability of the community.

The protection of essential services and infrastructure such as the power supply, water supply and sewerage network is also critical to the normal functioning of the community. The main hazards the community is exposed to are local fires and possible severe storms.

The Kanpi Community provides an important component of an emergency management plan. By reducing the exposure to risk, working with the natural environment and identifying appropriate locations for development it provides a framework within which the emergency management plan can be developed.

8.1 Isolation

The location of APY communities in the north west of SA is particularly remote making them difficult to travel to at certain times of the year. When rain causes flooding, roads can be cut which then limits supplies of essential goods such as fresh food, fuel for generators, and services such as medical attention.

The only alternative is air transport which is very expensive and which cannot re-supply communities with heavy items. In the event of an emergency such as a major fire it may take a number of hours for specialised equipment to reach the community.

8.2 Access

The level and standard of access roads to remote Aboriginal communities is the primary means to address the issue of isolation. This is directly connected to the provision of adequate road funding. Reliability and travel safety is a key issue for roads servicing communities. Poor road conditions contribute to isolation and in turn safety and sustainability.

Roads should be planned and designed consistent with accepted engineering standards. Apart from regular grading maintenance, few roads are upgraded to a higher standard of vertical and horizontal alignment, width and base course.

Key access roads, such as the Mulga Park Road, should receive priority for upgrading to an all weather standard.

8.3 Potential Hazards

The Plan integrates a number of initiatives that will help reduce the potential for hazards to impact on the community and also to assist with the response to events should they occur. Possible hazards and the impact they might have on people, houses, community buildings, services and the environment are set out over:

The Impact of Hazards on:	Hazards and What They Might Affect		
	Fire	Storms	Transport Accident
People	x	x	x
Houses	x	x	
Community Buildings	x	x	
Services	x	x	
Environment	x		

The Kanpi Community Structure Plan integrates a numbers of initiatives that help reduce the potential impact of such hazards on the community and also to assist with the response to events should they occur. These measures include:

- A street pattern which avoids dead end streets and has a legible layout;
- Buffers around the water bores to protect them from development;
- Location of the rubbish dumping area away from the community as a protection from fires and from possible impacts on water source areas;
- Good access to the main road and the airstrip in the case of an emergency; and
- Dust reduction initiatives including road sealing and increased landscaping.

STRUCTURE PLAN

1.0 STRATEGIC DIRECTION

1.1 Community Aspirations or Vision

During the visits to the Kanpi discussions were held with community members to develop the Community Structure Plan. It was explained that the Structure Plan makes provision for future development, making sure that buildings and activities are put in the right place so the people who live in the community can be safe and healthy.

It was explained that although the Community Structure Plan is not a management plan and does not incorporate a financial program to undertake the desired improvements it can assist the development of these strategies. The Plan relates primarily to future building and infrastructure works and will also assist with the consideration of measures for the ongoing sustainability for the community.

In addition to the views and aspirations of the community members, discussions were also held with the administrative staff, APY and AP services, government agencies and service providers regarding their existing and future programs to fund housing, facilities and infrastructure.

The types of issues raised included:

- Where should new houses go? Do we need different areas for different families?
- Where should we put noisy or smelly activities?
- Are the roads safe? Where do the trucks go?
- Where does the drinking water come from and how can we look after it?
- Is there flooding here?
- How should we look after visitors?
- Should there be more parks or meeting places?
- Are there 'no-go' areas?
- Are there places for young people and old people?

Responses to these matters were incorporated into the draft plans and were modified following further discussion with the stakeholders. The aspirations for the community were tempered by their knowledge that there are modest amounts of funding available for development, short term budget timeframes and limited opportunity for the community members to influence decisions on funding.

Concerns were raised about the living conditions and it is apparent that there is overcrowding within the existing housing and that much of the housing stock requires upgrading. Some additional housing sites can be found within the existing residential areas however areas for future housing expansion are required.

The community is well established as a centre for arts and crafts and produces an eclectic and vibrant mix of works which are highly sought after by local and overseas collectors. While this work is largely undertaken by the women it is proposed that more men will be encouraged to become involved in future.

1.2 Strategic Direction

It is anticipated that Kanpi will not grow significantly in future years and will remain as a small community composed of the members of a small number of family groups. Community members will maintain ties to the surrounding country which holds their dreaming stories and is of great cultural significance to them.

The number and scale of facilities contained within Kanpi will always be limited as a result of its relatively small population. This reinforces the importance of its connections with other communities within the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands. In addition to cultural, family and sporting ties there are also issues associated with the provision of services such as health, education, administration, infrastructure provision and business that will ensure a strong bond between Kanpi and the other communities on the APY Lands.

Kanpi has a special relationship with Nyapari which is located 15 kilometres to the east through its sharing of education, health clinic, store, police and airstrip facilities and services.

While it is expected that there will only be limited population growth in the community there are opportunities for the expansion of community enterprises such as the arts and craft centre, possible future tourism related enterprises and for works to improve the local environment through additional landscaping, drainage and stormwater management.

Reliance on various State and Federal agencies for funding and as a source of income and changes in policy approaches has led to uncertainty about the medium to longer term sustainability of the smaller communities in the APY Lands. These issues have an impact on population levels, service provision and the capacity of families to remain in the smaller remote communities. As such the structure plan needs to have the flexibility to accommodate a range of growth scenarios.

2.0 FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

This section of the report describes the Structure Plan for Kanpi. The plan is included as **Figure 1** Kanpi Community Structure Plan.

2.1 Options Considered

The layout of the community that has been established provides a robust and functional framework for the existing dwellings and facilities. It also allows for the future expansion of the community to occur over time in a manner that provides a number of development options. Discussions with the community representatives have not indicated any desire to depart from the established layout of the community.

There have been no constraints identified that would necessitate the consideration of alternative sites for the community or would prevent the expansion of the community through incremental growth. This approach will also minimise the costs involved with the extension of infrastructure.

The compact layout of the community and permeable street pattern also has the benefit of encouraging people to walk rather than drive to neighbour's houses, the office, store and other facilities.

The Structure Plan provides for additional infill housing sites in a pattern and at a density of those already established. In the longer term, additional housing sites may be taken up in the abutting areas to the east and west of the community.

2.2 The Structure Plan

The Structure Plan has been prepared from an assessment of the site's physical and environmental characteristics, existing infrastructure, regard for the population demographics and constraints (physical, servicing). These factors have guided the form of the plan.

2.3 Land Use Sites

The Plan allocates land use sites throughout the area of the community and provides for objectives for each use type and development guidelines to help in the control of the scale and location of buildings on each site.

The Plan identifies preferred locations for land uses. Land use sites include:

- Housing
- Community Purposes
- Commercial
- Industry/Utilities
- Parkland/Recreation/Rural

Where an alternative land use is proposed for a site the Community Council may proceed to consider the suitability of the use taking into account the Planning Objectives and Development Guidelines for land uses set out in the Background Report.

2.4 Buffers

The Structure Plan contains buffers as a means of providing separation from incompatible uses or from those that generate noise, smells or other emissions. The buffers also provide protection for sensitive uses or facilities. The following land use buffers are identified in the Plan.

- The existing power station located on the west side of the community has a buffer of 200m. It is proposed that the new generator located at Murputja will supply power to the community from June 2006.
- The water bores located on the northern side of the community are shown with 100 m buffers to protect them from encroaching development.

The area of cultural significance to the immediate south of the community is identified as a "no go area".

2.5 Street Network

The structure plan provides for a future extension of the road network to make additional house sites available. No major new roads are proposed. The existing grid layout lends itself to an extension of the current semi formal layout. Additional roads in future can be accommodated as extensions to the existing network. It is intended that the roads within the community will be sealed.

2.6 Housing Areas

The community has identified no immediate desire for additional housing. The community is currently considered to be at an optimum size however this situation may change in future.

It is proposed that if additional housing is established then the area to the east of the store provides the best opportunity on land that is least affected by water pooling.

The Community Structure Plan provides sites for an additional 15 house sites. While it is not anticipated that all of these sites would be taken up in the next 10 years they provide a number of options if funding becomes available for housing.

2.7 Community Purpose Sites

The Community Purpose sites identified on the structure plan, which include the administration building, store and arts centre, are capable of being upgraded or expanded as demand arises and funding becomes available. It is proposed that the Inma area will be relocated to the site between the office and the store to increase its accessibility and in recognition of its significance to the Community.



Site for the future Inma area near the office

2.8 Parks and Recreation

The community has limited recreation facilities which are a reflection of the small population. A playground and children's play equipment is centrally located by the office. It is proposed that the existing recreation hall be relocated to the central area of the community adjoining the playground.

A site next to the workshop has been identified for a BMX track. It is unlikely that funding would come available in the foreseeable future to allow the football oval to be reticulated.



The Kanpi football oval

Community members have already initiated a successful tree planting program which has provided shade and some protection from winds. It is anticipated that this will be expanded over the next few years.

Some discussion has begun regarding the location of a BMX track, however at this stage a site has yet to be chosen.

2.9 Visitor Camping

There are no formal camping areas designated in the vicinity of the community for visitors. The community is very small and is not the focus of large gatherings of people from other communities. As such the provision of facilities for visitors is not warranted at this time.

2.10 Light Industry

At this time there are no commercial activities in operation the community. There is a workshop and compound adjacent to the power generator building which houses CDEP equipment. The potential exists for commercial activities to be expanded over time.

2.11 Waste Management

It is not proposed that the waste management area located approximately 400 metres south west of the community would be redeveloped. The facility has the capacity to accommodate the waste disposal needs of the current and future population; attention is required to ensure that the waste is contained at the site through regular infilling.

2.12 Development Issues

Issue	Response	Upgrading Proposals
Residential	Small increase in the population anticipated	Some existing housing stock requires upgrading / replacement Some additional housing required
Additional landscaping required Limited recreation facilities	Limitations on the availability of funding for works	Additional landscaping anticipated Recreation hall to be relocated to a central site BMX site to be established
Localised road flooding and dust generation Noise from generator Murputja Airstrip	Sealing of the roads Limited capacity exists to modify the existing facility Requires fencing, a sealed parking pad for RFDS aircraft and replacement of the solar lighting system with mains power	Funding is currently available to undertake the works during 2006 Power to be sourced from the Murputja generator during 2006 Funding has yet to be sourced for the proposed works
Community Facilities	Lack of facilities in the visitors camping area	Provision for camping ablution facilities
Commercial facilities	Large numbers of camels exist in the area	The potential to establish a local meat processing industry is being considered.

2.13 Service Upgrades

2.13.1 Power

ETSA Utilities is responsible for 'Licensed Operator Distributor Distribution' in accordance with the Electricity Act 1996 as administered by ESCOSA. Extensions to the power distribution will be required to service proposed housing sites.

If any upgrade work is carried out on the power distribution it may be an opportune time to realign those sections that currently span across residential lots.

Given the layout and size of the community, voltage drops may not be an issue with further development. However, should voltage drops be experienced at the extremities of the community, the existing distribution should be split to incorporate a second feeder.

Installation or modifications of power lines should be done in accordance with ETSA Utilities Technical Standard TS-107 (Overhead Line Design Standard For Transmission & Distribution Systems).

Power will eventually be supplied from the proposed power station at Murputja.

2.13.2 *Water*

A water main has already been installed to service the site of three proposed dwellings on the eastern side of the community. This main should be further extended for the future provision of water services to all lots in this area.

SA Water is the service provider for this community. All new water mains should be installed in accordance with the SA Water 'Water Supply Construction Manual'. Setback distances to roads and lots should follow the above manual wherever practicable.

It is recommended that all new lots, including commercial and industrial, be connected to a water meter.

2.14 **Development Priorities**

It has been possible to gauge some of the Community's objectives, special needs and requirements through discussions with Kanpi Community Council Chairman, and the Municipal Services Officer. It should be noted that it will be essential to upgrade infrastructure prior to any new housing or community facilities being developed.

Immediate Priorities (0 – 1 years)

- Generator to be replaced with power from Murputja.
- Roads within the community to be sealed.
- Traffic calming devices to be established.
- Recreation hall to be relocated.
- BMX track to be established.
- Infrastructure to service development.

Medium Term Priorities (1 – 3 years)

- Upgrading of housing stock.
- Camping ablution facilities for visitors.
- Additional landscaping and dust controls.
- Upgrading of the Murputja Airstrip.

Long Term Priorities (3 – 5 years)

- Commercial opportunities to be explored.
- Some additional housing as required.

3.0 POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT

3.1 Strategic and Statutory Planning Context

In South Australia, there are over 100 Aboriginal communities, many of which are located on land vested in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara under the Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Act 1981. These communities are outside local government areas planning controls.

The Development Act 1993 provides an assessment process for planning and building throughout the state. It also provides for development plans at a regional and Council level, against which development applications are assessed.

In the case of communities outside local government areas, the Development Assessment Commission must approve any development or building work. The Development Assessment Commission receives development applications from a range of sources associated with Aboriginal communities, including the Aboriginal Housing Authority and contractors. It involves the owners of the land to ensure building plans have the agreement of the relevant community.

3.2 Land Not Within a Council Area (Far North) Development Plan

The Kanpi community is located within the Land Not Within a Council Area (Far North) Development Plan Area. The following policies for Far North South Australia apply across the area.

3.2.1 *Form of Development*

Objective 2: Protection of the environment and minimization of conflict between recreation, tourism and other uses of land.

Objective 4: The economic, social, and cultural interests of the Aboriginal communities safeguarded.

Outside of mining, administrative and service centres, Aboriginal people with traditional ties to the land make up the majority of the population. Provision needs to be made to improve the economic resource base for Aboriginal communities and to protect their culture and heritage.

Development should, whenever appropriate, make special provision to improve the balance and stability of the population and to improve the cultural and economic prospects of affected communities. This will require that all communities and in particular Aboriginal communities, be consulted on all developments which would significantly affect their livelihood, lifestyle or traditional interest in the land. When assessing proposed developments emphasis must be placed on the social impacts as well as other environmental impacts.

Objective 5: Industrial, commercial, tourist and residential development restricted to recognised settlements, so that such development can be efficiently provided with services and interference with pastoral, mining and conservation interests is minimized.

Objective 6: Development which meets adequate standards for public safety, convenience, economy and amenity.

Objective 7: The coordinated provision of roads, public facilities and services in a manner which optimises the use of resources and public funds.

The development of community facilities at new settlements in proximity to existing settlements should be integrated to achieve the best use of resources. As the provision of services, such as electricity, water, sewerage and roads, is very expensive in remote areas, design guides and other means should be used to encourage development which makes the optimum use of available resources.

3.2.2 *Waste Disposal (Landfill)*

Objective 8: The orderly and economic development of landfill facilities in appropriate locations.

Objective 9: Minimization of environmental impacts from the location, operation, closure and post management of landfill facilities.

3.2.3 *Conservation*

Objective 11: The identification and management of areas of heritage value or special environmental significance.

The Far North contains many areas, sites and structures which are worthy of preservation. These range from specific localised items, of geological, palaeontological, cultural, archaeological or historical importance, to large areas of sacred, scenic, wilderness, habitat, or other special environmental significance. Because of the vastness and remoteness of the area, many have yet to be identified. Land and development should be managed in a manner which protects the heritage and environmental significance of these items in the long term.

Objective 12: The retention of environmentally-significant areas of native vegetation.

Objective 13: The retention of native vegetation where clearance is likely to lead to problems of soil erosion, soil slip and soil salinization, flooding or a deterioration in the quality of surface waters.

Objective 14: The retention of native vegetation for amenity purposes, for livestock shade and shelter and for the movement of native wildlife.

3.2.4 *Telecommunications Facilities*

Objective 18: Telecommunications facilities provided to meet the needs of the community.

Objective 19: Telecommunications facilities located and designed to minimise visual impact on the amenity of the local environment.

Telecommunications facilities are an essential infrastructure required to meet the rapidly increasing community demand for communications technologies. To meet this demand there will be a need for new telecommunications facilities to be constructed.

3.2.5 *Renewable Energy*

Objective 23: The development of renewable energy facilities, such as wind and biomass energy facilities, in appropriate locations.

Objective 24: Renewable energy facilities located, sited, designed and operated to avoid or minimise adverse impacts and maximise positive impacts on the environment, local community and the State.

3.3 **Anangu Pitjantjatjara Water Management Plan, May 2002**

The Arid Area Catchment Water Management Board has responsibility for 103,000 km² that accommodate several large Aboriginal communities. The area is home to a combined population of approximately 2,650 people living in communities within the APY Lands.

The goals of the AP Water Management Plan include:

- Improve knowledge of groundwater resources and implement practices that will sustain groundwater resources.
- Maintain and improve groundwater quality.
- A management recommendation for the purpose of implementing management practices that will maintain the pristine condition of watercourses and surface water.
- Plans for improving community awareness regarding best water management practices.

The Plan makes recommendations for watercourse and surface water management and rehabilitation. It does not contain any specific proposals for Kanpi.

3.4 **Natural Resource Management Plan**

The Australian and the South Australian Governments are working together to manage and improve the state's natural resources. The Federal Government Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and the Environment and Heritage jointly administer the Natural Resource Management plan. The Aboriginal Lands Integrated Natural Resource Management Regional Group has been given responsibility for developing and implementing, in consultation with local communities, the Aboriginal Lands Regional Plan for South Australia.

The plan is based on a 'whole of region' approach and addresses significant natural resource management issues incorporating social, environmental and economic problems.

Activities to be undertaken include:

- reducing water pollution and maintaining adequate water supplies;
- cleaning and protecting rock holes for biodiversity and cultural values;
- developing a dust mitigation program for at-risk areas, including revegetation with local native vegetation and stock management;
- developing biodiversity management plans for the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands.
- monitoring for native and introduced plants and animals and supporting integrated control of weeds and ferals;
- implementing patch burning for wildfire control and associated benefits.

Some planning has occurred in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands, which has helped to identify priorities for future investments and will provide a guide to similar planning elsewhere in the region to determine how to deliver programs and projects that satisfy the criteria for Natural Heritage Trust funding.

Finalisation of these plans will allow funds to flow to enhance environmental and natural resource standards in the region. The Aboriginal Lands region is therefore well placed to take advantage of these government programs to 2007-08.

4.0 KANPI COMMUNITY STRUCTURE PLAN - PLANNING OBJECTIVES

4.1 Form of Development

1. Development should form a compact extension of the Kanpi community.
2. Development should not cause undue nuisance, lead to a deterioration in health and living standards nor adversely impact on the environment including the impact on ground water.

4.2 Integrated Risk Management

The approach to the land use planning of the community is to improve risk reduction while addressing requirements for community safety and sustainability. Specific objectives are:

1. Development is to be avoided in areas of high risk;
2. Development should not result in people having an increased exposure to potential risks;
3. Interference with natural processes is to be minimised in order to reduce risk;
4. Incompatible uses are to be separated;
5. Sensitive land uses and facilities are to be provided with adequate buffers;
6. Buffers are to be identified around activities which expose the community to risk;
7. New development is to incorporate design measures to facilitate a rapid response in an emergency situation.

4.3 Housing Areas

The objectives for the land in the housing area are:

1. To provide relatively unconstrained land while avoiding culturally sensitive locations;
2. To provide housing areas convenient to central facilities and amenities;
3. To ensure that the design of the housing areas provides for privacy, security and an attractive setting;
4. To provide housing areas with appropriate access to power, water, communications and roads;
5. To provide housing areas where there is minimal disturbance from noise and incompatible activities;
6. To protect the housing areas from incompatible development;
7. To provide for the safety of pedestrians in the design of housing areas.

4.4 Community Activity Areas

The objectives for the land in the community activity areas are:

1. To set aside sites for community uses including civic and cultural activities;
2. To provide an appropriate location for special activity centres, meeting areas and special interest group activities;
3. To provide for educational or training facilities;
4. To provide an area where visitors from places other than the community can stay for a short time.

4.5 Commercial Activity Areas

The objectives for the land to be used for commercial purposes are:

1. To set aside sites for commercial uses including retail and business activities;
2. To ensure that sufficient land is available for vehicle access and parking;
3. To provide for areas for people to gather before or after visiting the commercial facilities.

4.6 Utilities/Industry

The objectives for the land to be used for Utilities / Industry are:

1. To provide secure and strategic locations for utilities and industry;
2. To ensure that enough land is allocated to provide for major servicing utilities such as water and power;
3. To select sites that are convenient to service and safeguard, but far enough away not to be a nuisance to living areas;
4. To ensure that major underground services are protected and not be built over.

4.7 Parks/Recreation/Rural

The objectives for land in the Parks and Recreation area are:

1. To provide areas where people can play sport safely;
2. Landscape protection;
3. To assist in the control of dust;
4. To set aside areas for informal and passive uses (sitting, walking, talking);
5. To make sure land areas are set aside in the proper location for major recreation uses;
6. To make sure that adequate and appropriate land is set aside for formal and active recreation.

4.8 Storm Water Management

Storm water management should address the following:

1. Stormwater from properties within the catchment area should be collected and used within the locality of the catchment;
2. Stormwater from the area surrounding the community should be managed through the use of ponding banks to avoid large volumes of storm water channelling through the community;
3. The flow of stormwater from hard surfaces within the community should be interrupted by changing the ground profile to arrest the flow and assist with the absorption of stormwater.

5.0 KANPI COMMUNITY STRUCTURE PLAN – DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

5.1 Integrated Risk Management

1. In response to the site constraints, it is proposed that it is proposed that development should be avoided in the area to the north of the community where water pooling occurs after heavy rains. Another areas which could expose residents to health risks and where housing is to be avoided is the vicinity around the workshop area.
2. Development is to be avoided in the buffers area around the water tanks and pumps. Until the Kanpi is connected to the Murputja power station the development of housing should be avoided within the buffer area around the current power station.
3. Future subdivision design is to facilitate access of emergency vehicles by incorporating interconnected roads and a permeable street pattern. The provision of a central fire tanker water filling point should be provided by the workshop.

5.2 House Sites

1. House sites should be of a sufficient size to meet the family, cultural and environmental needs. As a guide a minimum of 1,000 square metres should be provided for each house site.

5.3 Siting of Buildings on House Sites

1. Front building setback distances should be staggered where desirable, but should not be less than 6.0 metres from the front (street) or rear boundary.
2. Residential buildings shall be located centrally between the side boundaries. Residences should be located to take best advantage of prevailing cool breezes. Where possible residences should be orientated to overlook community and recreation facilities.
3. Preservation of existing trees is important and house siting can be varied to suit the location of trees.
4. Rainwater tanks should be provided for each dwelling and community building to reduce the impact of stormwater in the catchment area and provide irrigation to shade trees.

5.4 Stormwater Management

1. To avoid large volumes of stormwater from collecting within the road network sufficient land should be set aside for harvesting stormwater from roads at regular intervals.
2. Road verges should be between 5 to 10 metres in width. They should be designed to accommodate the construction of ponding banks and mounds to manage and reduce the amount of stormwater that would otherwise flow into the road system.
3. Sports ovals and other sporting facilities such as basketball courts and adjoining roads and parking areas can provide an opportunity for water harvesting and to utilise captured stormwater. The water can also be used to irrigate shade trees planted in the vicinity of the sports facilities.

5.5 Landscaping

1. Landscaping includes the planting and maintenance of trees, shrubs and grass and may also include street furniture, barriers and equipment. Existing trees should be preserved and maintained for shade and screening purposes. Landscaping also provides shade, helps to reduce dust, assists in the control of vehicle movements and creates a more attractive living environment.
2. Stormwater collected from rooves and overflow should be used in the maintenance of landscaped areas.

5.6 Fences

1. All residences shall be fenced along the front, side and rear and shall be to the full perimeter of the lot. No front fences shall be higher than 1.2 metres, unless otherwise approved by the Community Council.

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW OF THE STRUCTURE PLAN

The Kanpi Community Structure Plan will be used as a guide to future development and to ensure orderly and proper planning. It will assist the community council, APY Executive and Planning SA when they consider future development proposals for housing, community services and facilities, essential services and road works.

6.1 Application Requirements for Development

Development is not to be carried out on land within the Structure Plan area until a development application is lodged with the Development Assessment Commission (DAC) and approval obtained.

Bodies proposing development, including government agencies and AP Services, are to put forward building proposals to the Kanpi Community Council. The Community Council shall make a decision on the application based on the objectives applicable to each use type shown on the Structure Plan and the Development guidelines. The Community Council will pass its decision to AP Services and the DAC for advice and action.

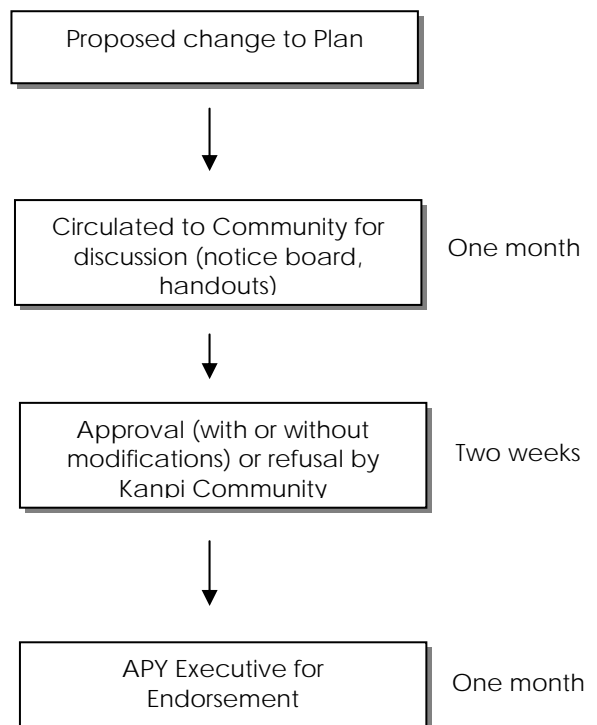
The Community Council may request more information where it considers the application is inadequate for it to arrive at a decision.

6.2 Changes to the Structure Plan

A proposed change to the Community Structure Plan, is to be prepared in a form that can be copied and circulated throughout the Community in such a way as to clearly show the changes. The revised plan should show the existing situation and how the Community Structure Plan will look with the changes.

From the time the proposed revised plan has been circulated, the Community Council shall not make a decision for at least one month. This time is to let community members tell the elected Community Council members about any concerns that they might have for further discussion and consideration at the Council meeting.

Following approval of the Amendment and endorsement by the Community Council, the Amendment shall be submitted to the APY Executive for its endorsement.



ENDORSEMENT

The **Kanpi Governing Council** hereby endorses the Kanpi Community Structure Plan No. 1 dated 20... (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 day of 20....

.....

Chairperson

The **APY Executive** hereby endorses the Community Structure Plan No. 1 dated 20.. (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 day of 20...

.....

Chairperson

.....

General Manager

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anangu Pitjantjatjara Services (2001) Community Planning Report – Pukatja

Australian Bureau of Statistics (2002). Census Data.

Bureau of Meteorology, *Available:* <http://www.bom.gov.au/weather/wa/giles/climate.shtml>

Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology. Climatic Averages for Ernabella.

Davies, A, Harris, R, Kalotas, A, Tregenza, J, (2002) Anangu Pitjantjatjara Water Management Plan (draft)

South Australian Year Book, (1997) special article Aboriginal Lands in South Australia

APPENDIX 1

Consultation Process

APPENDIX 1 CONSULTATION PROCESS

PREPARATION OF THE COMMUNITY STRUCTURE PLAN

The format and process undertaken in the preparation of this structure plan has followed the methodology and consultation detailed below.

Stage 1 – Stakeholder Consultation and Background Research

- Stakeholders identified and consulted for issues and advice, including:
 - Department of Family and Community Services (DFCS)
 - Department of Aboriginal Affairs & Reconciliation (DAARE)
 - Aboriginal Housing Authority (AHA)
 - PlanningSA (PSA)
 - APY Lands Community Councils
 - Anangu Pitjantjatjara Services
 - Nganampi Health
- Background research of the community and review of strategic plans and previous studies.
- Detailed site inspections of the community by the town planners and civil engineers to determine the condition of existing infrastructure and assess constraints and opportunities for development.

Stage 2 – Initial Community Consultation

Initial visit to the community was undertaken on 1 August 2005 by J Meggitt, R Stein and C King of Ove Arup. The objective was to introduce the team and inform the community of the aims of the project and the process of preparing the Community Structure Plan.

We met with the Community Chairman David Miller and the MSO Tim Spurdens. We explained the purpose of TSP and the methodology. Few residents were present as most were attending a football carnival however the Chairman guided us around the community. We inspected the community, met the store manager. We also travelled back to Murputja midway between Kanpi and Nyapari to view the school and police post.

Stage 3 – Community Visit 2

Visited Kanpi on 24 October 2005 and met Bill Young, the new MSO/Community Development Officer. He advised that due to a funeral the majority of the community members were away. We discussed the draft plan. A number of modifications were suggested:

- The office is located further east than shown on the plan; the access road through this area to the store should be removed.
- It was suggested that the density of the housing clusters should be reduced while keeping options for housing in each of the identified locations.
- The 'Sorry Camp' south of the Inma, it was suggested that this could be relocated further east.
- The road in the vicinity of the fuel bowsers needed redesigning, as the triple tanker fuel trucks cannot negotiate the sharp corners. Housing site 7 needs to be omitted. Housing site 8 is to be used for the Recreation Hall which is currently located near the power station.
- The housing site in the north-west needs redesigning to retain the stand of trees and to have a staggered layout.

- Some provision for smaller sites for aged persons housing needs to be made. Possibly sites 15, 16 and 17.
- It was suggested that a BMX track could be located in the vicinity of the workshop.

Stage 4 – Community Visit 3

A meeting was held with community representatives in Kanpi on 14 March 2006. Feedback was gained on the draft plan and minor modifications were noted. A further inspection of the community was carried out identifying changes to be picked up in the Plan.

Met Bill Young the MSO, he advised that he now also has responsibility for Nyapari. He advised that Kanpi community (Murputja Community Council) had elected a new Chairman; Frankie Namatjera. Was advised that Anton Baker, the traditional owner living in Kanpi, who was present at a previous visit was satisfied with the progress of the plans.

The MSO advised that the plan had been put on display in the office and it had generated a lot of interest and discussion in the community. He had discussed the draft plan with community members and a number of modifications had been identified.

Revisions in the plan are to include the office on the services plan. The alternative site for the Inma (by the shop) was noted.

Both Anton Baker and other senior community members David Miller and Frankie Miller have seen and discussed the plan and are happy with it. Was also advised that Teresa Tunken and Elaine Woods (senior community women) also support the plan.

Arranged to send Bill another six copies of the revised plan for display and discussion (Kanpi and Nyapari). The community has indicated that they are happy with progress.

Roundabout serves the purpose of access to child minding centre and to slow traffic. See changes /revisions to the roads layout on the draft plan – near visitor's house. Need to ensure that infrastructure also shows services to future ablution facilities.

I was advised that overcrowding of houses is leading to the demand for new houses rather than inward migration.

Stage 5 – Meeting with the APY Executive

Prior to returning to the APY Lands copies of the revised drafts of the Plans were sent to the communities for consideration. These plans incorporated changes suggested during the March visit.

At the APY Executive meeting held at Mimili on 3 May 2006 the project team provided an update on progress of the Community Structure Plans to the representatives from the communities within the APY Lands. The meeting also had in attendance Ken Newman the General Manager of APY, other APY staff members and a representative from AP Services.

The following matters were discussed at the meeting:

- Explanation of why Community Structure Plans have been prepared for Pukatja, Kanpi, Nyapari, Amata, Pipalyatjara and Watarru.
- An overview of the process that has been undertaken for preparation of the Community Structure Plans.
- Identification of the major features of the plans.
- Future Community Structure Plans for Yunyarinyi, Indulkana and Mimili.