

NYAPARI

COMMUNITY STRUCTURE PLAN No.1
APY Lands, S.A.



NYAPARI COMMUNITY STRUCTURE PLAN NO. 1

FEBRUARY 2008

Prepared for: **Nyapari Community**

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DOCUMENT HISTORY AND STATUS

Printed	7/02/2008 2:41:00 PM
Last Saved	17/12/2007 12:56:00 PM
Job No.	05/19
Author	John Meggitt
Document Version	Rev 8

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
Rev 6	02.03.07	Terry Quinn (Planning SA)	Roger Stein	21.03.07
Rev 7	12.09.07	Meg Bartholomew	Roger Stein	12.09.07
Rev 8	07.02.08	Terry Quinn (Planning SA)	Roger Stein	07.02.08

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.

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STRUCTURE PLAN REPORT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Content and Purpose of the Community Structure Plan

The Nyapari 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;
- 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:

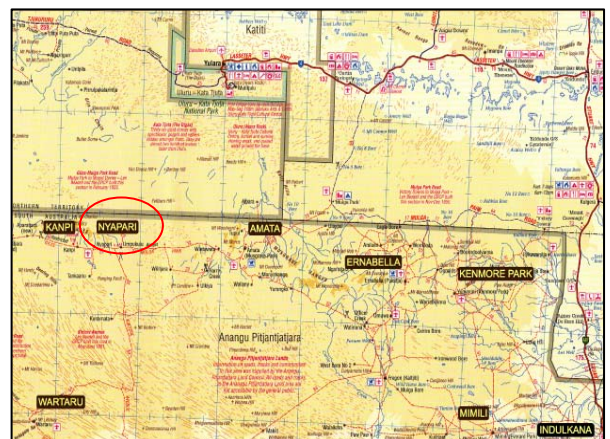
- Establish a vision for the community and a guide to future growth and development;
- Provide a community focus for, and involvement in, the development process;
- Facilitate proper and orderly planning of the community to establish development requirements based on need within cultural, physical, environmental 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 Nyapari Community

Nyapari is located in South Australia about 20 km south of the Northern Territory border. It lies approximately 450 km south west of Alice Springs. The community is comprised of a small Anangu community located 15 km east of Kanpi, another small community, in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands (the APY Lands). The nearest major town is Alice Springs which is about six hours or 550 km to the northeast. It is 115 km east of Pipalyatjara and 95 km west of Amata.

The people living in Nyapari are mainly Pitjantjatjara people, and Pitjantjatjara is the main language spoken at home and around the community. English is learned and spoken at school and in the clinic, office and store. The population of Nyapari ranges between 50 and 100 people, including a small number of Piranpa (non-Aboriginal) people who work in the community to support Anangu. All the people living in Nyapari are part of an extended family group.



Location Plan [Source, Hema Desert Series]

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 to plan 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

Nyapari is part of the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands which are incorporated by the Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara 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 Yankunytjatjara Land Rights Act, 1981, provided for the vesting of the title of the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands to the people known as Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara. The Executive Board of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara was constituted under this Act. The administrative centre of the APY Lands is at Umuwa, 30 km from 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 based 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 Dust Control
- Town Plan Finalisation

3.4 Community Management

Nyapari is controlled by a Governing Council and supported by an administration staff member. Several people are in funded positions.

The Nyapari Governing Council representing the Nyapari 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.

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

4.0 HUMAN AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

This part of the report provides background information on Nyapari 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. Also included is a description of the close associations members of the Nyapari Community have with other social groups in the APY Lands.

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 Victoria Desert to the northeast. They cover an area of 105,000 km², which is approximately 10% of the state's total area.

4.1 Community Demographics

There are no specific census statistics for Nyapari 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 Nyapari ranges between 50 and 100 people. The population fluctuates as people travel for cultural, sporting and family commitments. Some might be visiting from affiliated homelands or communities, others might be travelling on lore or other culturally related activities.

There may be 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 Nyapari people, the population is temporarily reduced.

4.2 Historical Context

Nyapari was established in the mid 1970's by the father of the current chairperson Keith Stevens. Keith brought his family back here because he wanted to look after his father's country. It is a small place situated on a spinifex plain next to a spectacular range of ancient hills which hold the dreaming stories which have significance for the families who live there.

Currently there is a small number of administrative and nursing staff working in the community. The number of people employed in these roles varies but at times there is an MSO/CDEP Manager, an arts and crafts coordinator and a nurse who works in the clinic.

The people living here are mainly Pitjantjatjara people, and Pitjantjatjara is the main language spoken at home and around the community. English is learned and spoken at Murputja School, and in the clinic and office.

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

4.3 Economic Context

4.3.1 Local Economy

Nyapari operates a small economy comprising of locally produced art works, employment at the health clinic and the school at Murputja and CDEP employment activities associated with maintenance works.

The artists in Nyapari are 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, batik 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. Police patrols visit regularly. The police post is located at Murputja.

4.4 Transport Network

Nyapari 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 existing internal roads will be sealed during 2006.

4.5 Climate

Nyapari shares a similar climate to the Giles weather station having a dry climate with hot summers and mild winters. The annual average rainfall is 283 mm on an average 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 on five days.

Source: *Australian Bureau of Meteorology, 2006*

5.0 EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

The community is located within an open, lightly treed plain with a range of hills approximately 1.0 km to the north. A low density pattern of development has been established with most dwellings provided with an outlook to the surrounding countryside. Football and softball ovals are located to the immediate east and a small community garden is located to the west.

There is no store in the community. People from Nyapari go to Kanpi for everyday goods. The Office serves as the communication hub of the community with phone, fax, radio transmitter and computer.



The entrance to Nyapari

5.1 Housing

Existing housing consists of 15 single community residences. Three of the houses are reserved for administration, health clinic staff and contractors. The majority of the housing stock is in good condition.

Nyapari is laid out on grid pattern, but with some disconnected roads with pedestrian short cuts. House sites are mostly rectangular and have areas of approximately 900-1,000m² with frontages of 30-35m.



Typical community house

5.2 School

Murputja Education Centre, which is located six kilometres west of Nyapari, was established in 1993 and services the Homeland communities of Nyapari, Kanpi, 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 Nyapari, Kanpi and other smaller outstations to Murputja School. The school teaches children from pre school up to year eleven.



Welcome sign for Murputja School

5.3 Health Facilities

The health clinic based at Nyapari is 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.



The Nyapari Health Clinic

5.4 Office

The office is contained within a transportable structure and is located near the entrance to the community. The building is a basic structure and is in fair condition. It contains rudimentary administration facilities. There is a covered meeting space adjoining the building. A parking area is located opposite.



Office

5.5 Open Space and Recreation

The Nyapari community has planted shade trees along the internal roads. More trees are due to be planted this year – 1,000 eucalypts and 1,000 fruit trees for the community garden.

The oval and softball pitch has been located east of the community. The oval has yet to be grassed. Children's play equipment and basket ball courts are located near the office.

The community garden is maintained through the CDEP programme.



Citrus plantings in the community garden

5.6 Visitor Accommodation

No areas have been formally designated for large groups of people visiting the community for cultural or sporting occasions nor are any ablution facilities currently provided.

5.7 Police Facilities

A Police facility is located at Murputja which is approximately 5 km from Nyapari. Police from Murputja undertake patrols across the APY Lands and visit Nyapari regularly.

5.8 Cultural Purpose Sites

There are no cultural purpose sites (lore areas) in close proximity to the community. The areas of cultural significance north-west of the community in the hills have been noted but will not impact on any expansion plans. The Inma or church site is located within the community opposite the office. Anthropological Cultural Heritage Clearance of the community has been undertaken. For future development, information on sites of significance within the area can be obtained from APY.



The arts and crafts centre

The Arts and Crafts Centre is located to the rear of the office. Art and craft is produced within the community by a number of women and some men from the community who come to the craft centre to work.

6.0 EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

6.1 Water Supply & Reticulation

The community's water supply is connected to four bores, three of which pump to a 90 kL corrugated iron ground tank in the main storage compound north of the community. Water is transferred to a 22 kL plastic tank on a 9m stand prior to reticulation through 50 mm PVC pipe.

A windmill bore is located north-east of the community.



Water storage tanks and new electric bore

6.2 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 to the point of justifying the installation of deep sewerage and wastewater treatment ponds.

6.3 Electrical Generation & Distribution

Power is generated by one of two diesel generator sets located in a shed. One genset is used primarily for backup purposes.

The gensets are serviced fortnightly by AP Services and a major service is undertaken every six months by Cavpower.

Power is distributed through the community by aerial bundled cable on standard ETSA Utilities stobie poles. Property connections are generally underground. Power is also fed by HV cable to Murputja. This cable also provides power to a Telstra fibre optic hut.



Nyapari power generation compound

6.4 Road Network

The community abuts a short bypass road which connects to the Gun Barrel Highway. The unsealed streets are laid out in a modified grid form. The buildings abut two north south orientated streets with a narrower laneway running between providing pedestrian access connections to driveways. The internal roads have been formed and graded by AP Services in 2006. The internal road network may be sealed as funding becomes available.

6.5 Aerodrome

The Murputja aerodrome serves the Nyapari community and eight homelands. It is unsealed and located 9 km from the community and provides urgent medical evacuations, mail services, and government and community aircraft charters. It provides essential access as roads to the area become impassable on average 6 times per year due to flooding.



Murputja Airstrip

The aerodrome needs fencing and a sealed parking pad for RFDS aircraft. It should be maintained to CASA standards for RPT light aircraft and day/night operations.

6.6 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.

6.7 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 are no cultural purpose sites (lore areas) in close proximity to the community. The areas of cultural significance north-west of the community in the hills have been noted but will not impact on any expansion plans.

7.2 Landform

Nyapari is located in an area with few building constraints. The land is flat without rock outcrops that could constrain development or impede the installation of infrastructure services.

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 of the community.

7.4 Water Bores

Two water bores are located within 200 metres of the northern edge of the community. The catchment areas of these bores need to be protected from development to ensure the integrity of the water supply and as such 100 metre buffers around each bore are identified in the structure plan.

7.5 Sewerage Disposal

The on-site sewerage disposal utilises septic tanks and leach drains. 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 2.5 km south of the community. Rubbish is dumped in pits approximately 3.0 metres deep and then later backfilled. The area is within a compound surrounded by a 1.8 metre wire mesh fence.



7.7 Industrial

The power generator produces some noise however it is relatively isolated from the housing and is not considered to be an issue that requires attention. Furthermore with the connection of Nyapari to the Murputja power grid within the next twelve months the generator will be redundant.

7.8 Dust

The area around the community is only lightly covered in grasses and therefore large amounts of dust are generated in windy conditions. Prevailing winds are from the south east.

The roads are unsealed, but have been formed and graded in preparation for bitumen sealing if funding becomes available. This would result in a significant reduction of dust generated within the community.

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



8.0 LAND USE RISK ASSESSMENT / RESPONSE

The region within which Nyapari 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.

8.1 Isolation

The remote location of APY communities in the north west of SA makes 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 condition contributes to isolation and in turn safety and sustainability.

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

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 below:

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 Nyapari Community Structure Plan integrates a numbers of initiatives that help reduce the potential impact of such hazards on the community and also 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 contamination of 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 Nyapari 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 of 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 indicated.

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 Nyapari will not grow significantly in future years and will remain as a small community composed of the members of one large extended family. 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 Nyapari 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 Nyapari and the other communities on the APY Lands.

Nyapari has a special relationship with Kanpi which is located 15 kilometres to the west through its sharing of education, health clinic, store, police and aerodrome 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 Nyapari. The plan is included as **Figure 1** Nyapari 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, clinic 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 an additional north south road to the east of the community may be required to provide for additional dwellings. This would require the relocation of the football and netball ovals however these facilities are not grassed or reticulated and if relocated to the south of the community it may reduce the level of dust which affects the residents.

2.2 The Structure Plan

The Structure Plan has been prepared from an assessment of the community'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 site and development guidelines to help in the control of the size and location of buildings on each Land Area.

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.

There are two buffer areas in the vicinity of the community.

- The existing power station located on the west side of the community has a buffer of 200 m. 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.

2.5 Street Network

The entrance to Nyapari is from an access road which runs parallel to the Giles-Mulga Park Road. None of the roads are currently paved or drained, however it is intended that they will be sealed in the future. Three unpaved north south running roads provide vehicle access to all residences.

The central access lane has a width of approximately 10 metres and provides access to the rear of the houses. Fences and landscaping assist in controlling vehicle movements and containing it to the existing road network.



Laneway between houses

It could be seen as unnecessary to retain the laneway. However a number of houses only have vehicle access from the laneway and as such omitting it would involve expensive works to re-establish new gateways and vehicle shelters. As such it is proposed that the laneway would remain in place.

The structure plan provides for a future extension of the road network to make additional house sites available. The existing grid layout lends itself to an extension of the current semi formal layout. These roads generally have been designed to follow existing services.

2.6 Housing Areas

The community has identified no immediate demand for additional housing. The community is considered to be at an optimum size however this situation may change in the next few years.

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.



Typical community house

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.



The administration building

2.8 Parks and Recreation

The community has limited recreation facilities which is a reflection of the small population. It is proposed that the central area adjoining the Inma area be retained for additional landscaping as well as for the future upgraded office.

It is unlikely that funding would become available in the foreseeable future to allow the football and softball ovals to be grassed.

Community members have already initiated a successful tree planting program which provides shade and some protection from winds. It is anticipated that this will be expanded over the next few years to outer housing areas and to the area around the football oval.



The football oval

2.9 Visitor Accommodation

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, with the exception of the art and craft work. 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 Community Garden Site

A site exists to the west of the community where a community garden has been established. This site is connected to the community water supply network and a number of citrus and other fruit trees have been established. The potential exists for this to be expanded in future.

2.13 Development Issues

Issue	Response	Upgrading Proposals
Residential	Little increase in the population anticipated.	Upgrading of the housing stock. A range of possible housing sites identified on the structure plan.
Dust generated within and around the community	Roads to be sealed Only limited areas presently landscaped. Alternative softball and football site identified on the structure plan.	Internal roads to be sealed. Additional tree planting to be undertaken. Limitations on the availability of funding for works.
Community Facilities	Arts and crafts centre in poor condition. Community garden is rundown	Arts and crafts centre to be upgraded. Revamping of the community garden proposed.
Infrastructure	Sealing of the roads. Noise from generator. Aerodrome requires fencing.	The internal roads have been formed and graded in preparation for sealing. Power to be sourced from Murputja. The work to be programmed for future funding.
Administration	Office inadequate.	Existing office to be replaced when funding becomes available.

2.14 Service Upgrades

2.14.1 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.

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 along the existing HV cable.

2.14.2 *Water*

The proposed visitors' shower and toilets are to be connected to the established water reticulation network. This supply may need to be classified as non-potable as it would precede any treatment system should one be later installed. Also, a non-return valve should be incorporated into the connection if the bore rising main were to be tapped into. This will protect the bore from contamination.

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 and services be provided with a water meter.

2.15 Road Network

The community can be accessed from the Gun Barrel Highway via an unsealed road which is maintained by AP Services.

The internal road network is comprised of a series of unsealed roads providing access to the housing and services within the community. The internal roads have been formed in preparation for sealing during the latter part of 2006.

2.16 Development Priorities

The following priorities have been identified through discussions with community representatives. 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)

- Upgrading of the Arts/Crafts Centre.
- Roads within the community to be sealed.
- Traffic calming devices to be established.
- Landscaping program - 2,000 trees to be planted.

Medium Term Priorities (1 – 3 years)

- New office with toilet and kitchen facilities.
- Upgrading of housing as required.
- Fencing of the aerodrome.

Long Term Priorities (3 – 5 years)

- Upgrading of housing as required.
- Review housing needs.

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, it is the Development Assessment Commission that must approve any development or building work. The Development Assessment Commission (DAC) receives development applications from a range of sources associated with Aboriginal communities, including the Office for Aboriginal Housing 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 Nyapari 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 Nyapari.

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 NYAPARI COMMUNITY STRUCTURE PLAN – PLANNING OBJECTIVES

4.1 Form of Development

1. Development should form a compact extension of the Nyapari 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

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 Purpose area are:

1. To set aside land areas 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 used for Commercial Purpose are:

1. To set aside land areas 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 land in the Utilities / Industry areas 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 sewerage, water, power and communications;
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 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 NYAPARI COMMUNITY STRUCTURE PLAN – DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

5.1 Integrated Risk Management

1. In response to the site constraints, it is proposed that development should be avoided in the vicinity around the workshop area.
2. New housing sites are to be located to avoid groundwater protection areas. Until Nyapari is connected to the Murputja power station and the current power station is in standby mode the development of housing should be avoided within the 100 m buffer 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. A minimum of 1,000 square metres should be provided for each house site.
2. Other non-residential buildings shall be located to provide the best access and appearance of the development while minimising the effect on the amenity of the adjoining buildings.

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 to maintain privacy from neighbouring dwellings. Residences should be located to take best advantage of prevailing cool breezes. Where possible residences should be orientated to overlook community and recreation facilities and provide privacy from neighbouring dwellings.
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 15 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 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.
2. Stormwater collected from rooves and overflow should be used to in the maintenance of landscaped areas.
3. Landscaping also provides shade, helps to reduce dust, assists in the control of vehicle movements and creates a more attractive living environment.

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 Nyapari 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 the APY Lands within the areas covered by the Structure Plans until a development application is lodged with the Development Assessment Commission (DAC) relevant fees paid and consent approval is obtained.

Development includes building work, land use changes and subdivision. All development requires Development Plan Consent, buildings and structures also require Building Rules consent.

The DAC considers APY approval advice prior to issuing Development Plan Consent.

Bodies proposing development (including government agencies and service providers) are to put forward a development proposal with relevant documentation to APY. Proposals should be consistent with the current Structure Plan for the Community and APY policies regarding development.

The APY Lands Council shall examine the suitability of the proposal based on the objectives applicable to each use as shown on the Structure Plan and in the development guidelines and consult with its members, Community Councils and Traditional Owners, to ascertain their support. APY may request more information where it considers the application is not adequate for its members to arrive at a view.

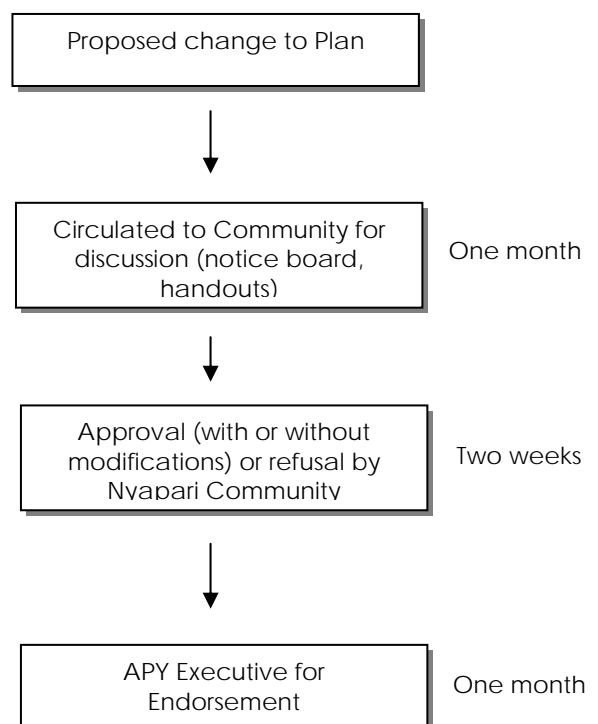
APY will inform the applicant and the DAC in writing whether or not it supports the proposed application. The DAC will assess the application and may grant Development Plan Consent.

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 **Nyapari Community Council** 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 29th day of January 2007.

Roy Jugodai
.....
Chairperson

The **APY Executive** hereby endorses the Community Structure Plan No. 1 dated February 2008.....
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 9th day of April 2008.....

[Signature]
.....
Chairman

Kenneth J. Johnson
.....
General Manager

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 the Premier Cabinet Aboriginal Affairs & Reconciliation Division (AARD)
 - Office for Aboriginal Housing (OAH)
 - Planning SA (PSA)
 - APY Lands Community Councils
 - Anangu Pitjantjatjara Services
 - Nganampa 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.

Options for the community were discussed, including the need for additional house sites, road alignment, powerline alignments, parks and sports areas.

Draft Structure Plan and report prepared.

Met with MSO Shaun Jupp to explain purpose of Community Structure Plan and methodology - completed field survey. Few residents were present as most were attending a football carnival. The MSO guided us around the community.

The roads surveyed and pegged for construction and upgrading, dependant upon available funding after airstrip upgrade. Central power station to be located at Murputja.

Stage 3 – Community Visit 2

Met Brian Hallet, the new MSO/Community Development Officer. He had no objection to the general approach set out in the preliminary structure plan. Met with a number of community members but the Chairman Keith Stevens was away in Fregon for a funeral.

It was not considered that there would be a problem with shifting the location of the football oval, as it is expected that there will be a grassed oval at Murputja (5 km west). A smaller upgraded oval to the south of the bypass road would be sufficient.

We discussed the three north-south roads that it is intended to seal. While it was considered that having the central route sealed is excessive, it would be expensive and difficult to relocate the heavy access gates to the houses to the rear, it would also mean that some trees would have to be removed. It was agreed that this central route should be sealed as a narrow access lane only and additional planting put in place.

We considered the location for the replacement office. It was considered that it would be better located on the site immediately south of the existing office. The site adjoining the Inma area is to be kept as open space, i.e. a landscaped communal area.

A future housing area was also suggested to the north-west of the community to the rear of the health clinic. The plan needs to show how future housing could be accommodated in the south-east of the community.

Stage 4 – Community Visit 3

Keith Stevens, the Chairman, was away on business in Fregon. Bill Young the MSO at Kanpi has responsibility for Nyapari now that Brian Hallett has resigned. This will be a permanent arrangement. Bill will talk to the community about the plan. He does not see any problems with the layout.

Met Gwenda Milton (community member) who advised that the arts centre was continuing well and that the community was expecting 4-6 houses to be built in the near future and that two duplexes for police are to be built at Murputja in six months (i.e. four dwellings). She also stated that she was aware that the roads were to be sealed shortly.

Gwenda stated that Angatja still operates for tourists (has permanent residence) but it is run from Amata. Nyapari is approximately 2 km from Murputja.

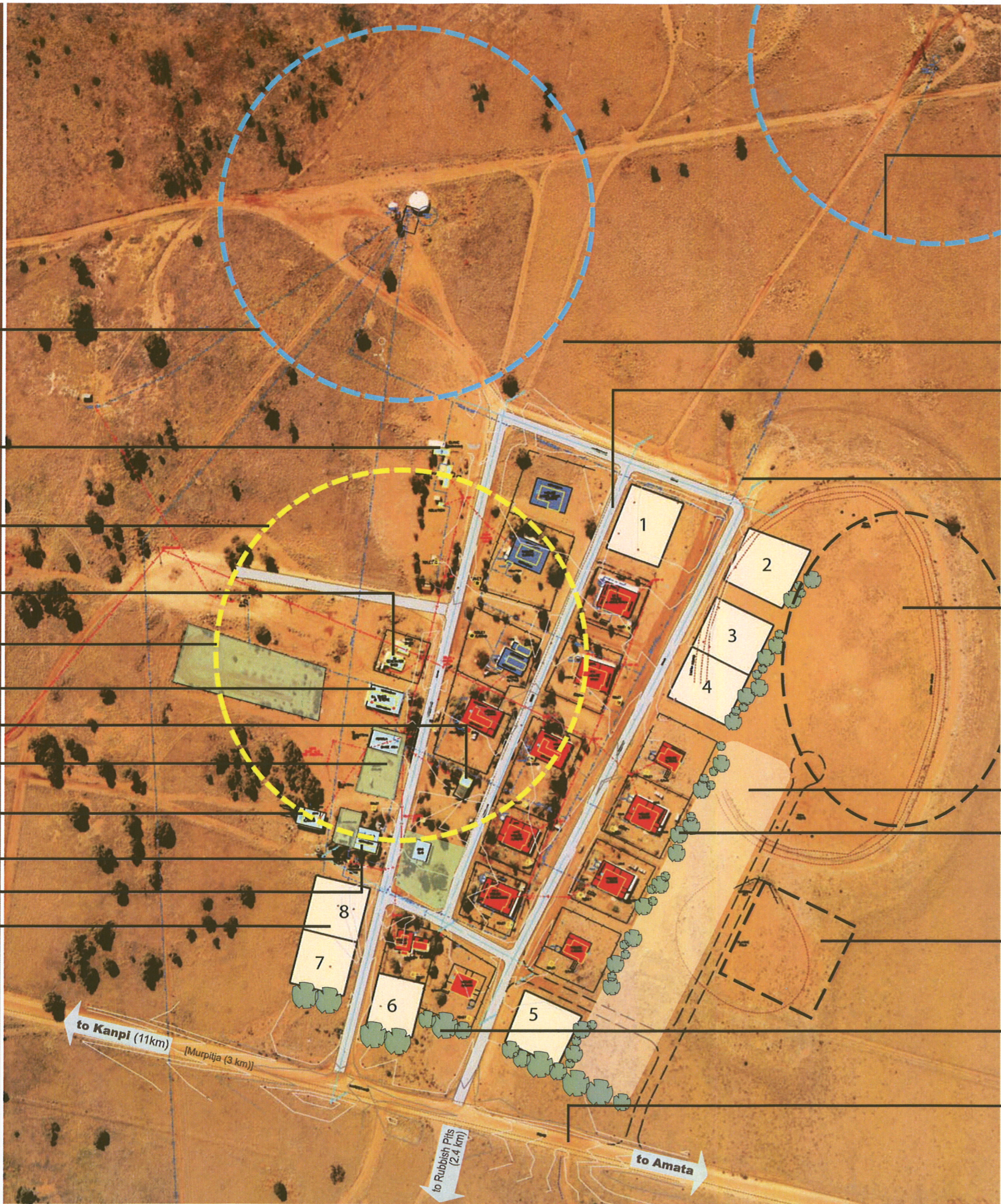
Stage 5 – Preparation of final Structure Plan for endorsement and approval

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.



100M BUFFER TO WATER BORE

CLINIC

100M POWER STATION BUFFER

GENERATOR

FRUIT & VEGETABLE GARDEN

WORKSHOP

INMA

RECREATION AREA

ARTS CENTRE "TJUNGU PALYA"

CHILD CARE CENTRE

OFFICE SITE

FUTURE OFFICE SITE

100M BUFFER TO WATER BORE

POSSIBLE LONG TERM RESIDENTIAL EXPANSION AREA

TO BE RETAINED AND SEALED AS A LANEWAY

50mm PVC MAIN BORE

CURRENT LOCATION OF THE OVAL

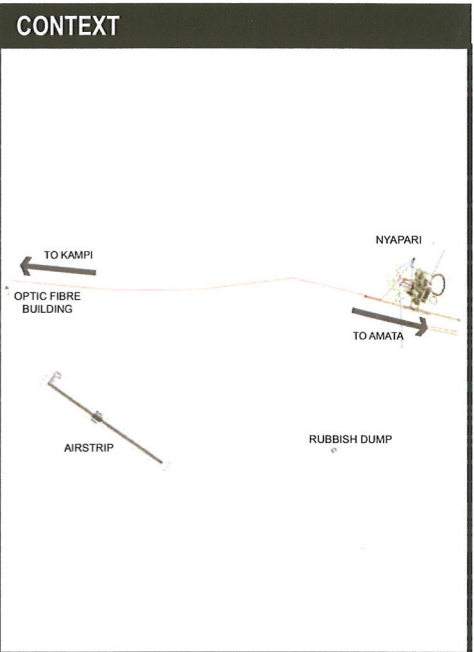
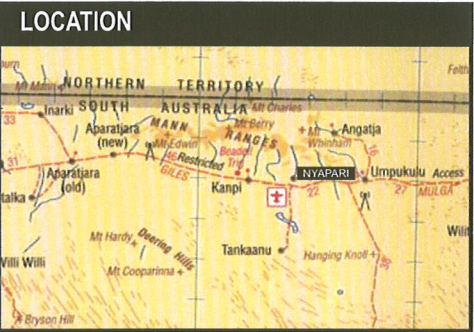
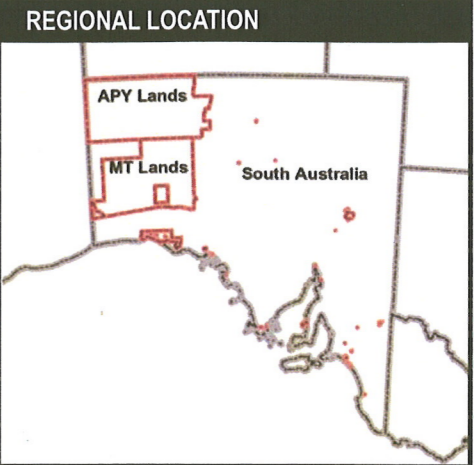
FUTURE HOUSING AREA

LANDSCAPE CORRIDORS

FUTURE RELOCATION OF THE SOFTBALL OVAL

LANDSCAPE BUFFER (30-40m width)

BY-PASS ROAD



LEGEND

- Community Dwellings
- Other Dwellings
- Non-Residential Buildings
- Future Dwelling Sites
- Future Housing Area
- Open Space
- Sealed Roads
- Creeks / Waterways / Drainage Lines
- Water Bore Buffer (100m)
- Power Station Buffer (100m)

Adoption:
 Adopted by The Nyapari Community Council, held on 2006.
 Chairperson: Roy Jujadai MSO

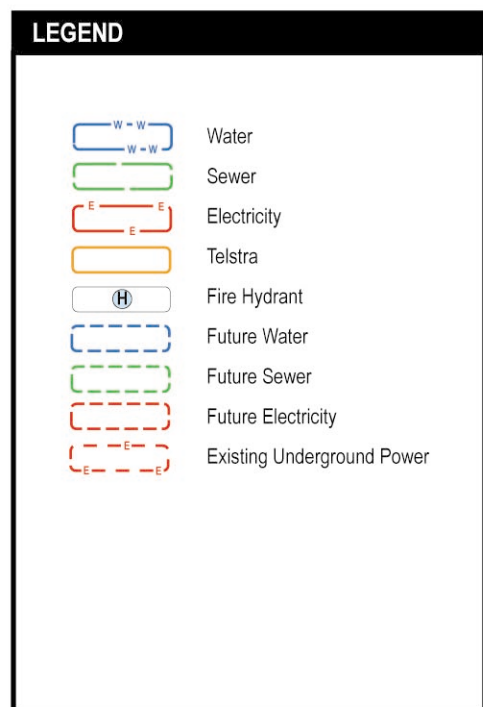
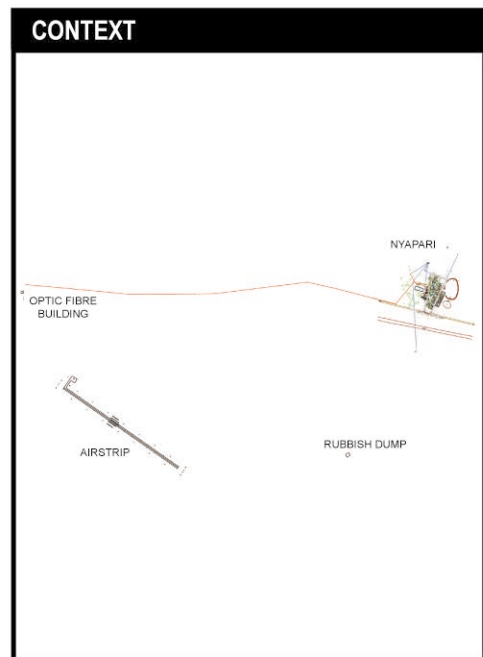
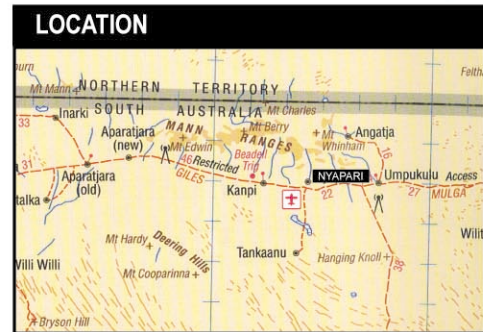
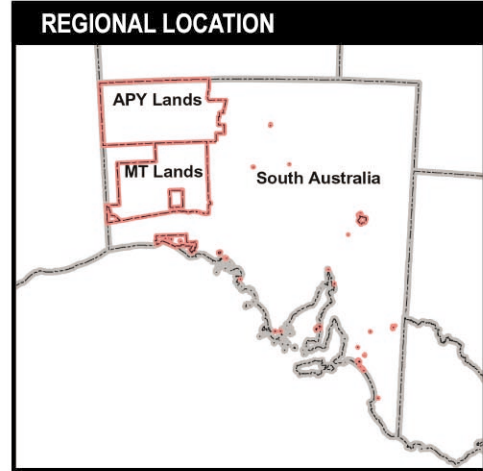
Endorsement:
 APY Executive hereby endorses The Nyapari Community Structure Plan No.1, dated 2006, as a guide for development to ensure proper and orderly planning within the community area.
 General Manager

Nyapari - APY Lands, S.A.
 COMMUNITY STRUCTURE PLAN No.1

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Nyapari - APY Lands, S.A. SERVICES PLAN



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