



Shire of
Nannup
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Agenda Attachments

Ordinary Council Meeting to be held
on Thursday 22 October 2020
Commencing at 5.30pm
in Council Chambers

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Shire of
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Minutes

Council Meeting held Thursday 17 September 2020

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Minutes

1. DECLARATION OF OPENING & ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY:

The Shire President declared the meeting open at 5.32 pm.

2. RECORD OF ATTENDANCE / APOLOGIES / LEAVE OF ABSENCE / VISITORS:

ATTENDANCE:

Shire President: Cr T Dean

Deputy Shire President: Cr R Mellema

Councillors: P Fraser, C Stevenson, C Buckland, V Corlett, C Brown.

Chief Executive Officer - David Taylor

Acting Manager Corporate & Community Services – Susan Fitchat

Development Services Officer - Jane Buckland

Governance Officer - Sarah Dean

APOLOGIES: Nil.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE (PREVIOUSLY APPROVED): Cr V Hansen

VISITORS: Wayne Leece.

3. RESPONSE TO PREVIOUS PUBLIC QUESTIONS TAKEN ON NOTICE:

Nil.

4. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME:

Nil.

5. APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE:

Nil.

6. PETITIONS/DEPUTATIONS/PRESENTATIONS:

Nil.

7. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST:

Steve Thompson; Consultant Planner for the Shire of Nannup declared a Financial Interest in regard to 12.1 – Shire of Nannup Local Planning Scheme No. 4 – submitted to seek advertising as Edge Planning & Property receive planning fees for advice to the Shire.

8. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS

20111 BUCKLAND/FRASER

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting of the Shire of Nannup held in Council Chambers on 27 August 2020 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

CARRIED (7/0)

9. MINUTES OF OTHER COUNCIL COMMITTEES:

20112 STEVENSON/MELLEMA

9.1 *That the Minutes of the Local Drug Action Group Committee meeting held 2 September 2020 be received.*

9.2 *That the Minutes of the Bush Fire Advisory Committee meeting held 7 September 2020 be received.*

CARRIED EN BLOC (7/0)

10. ANNOUNCEMENTS BY PRESIDING MEMBER WITHOUT DISCUSSION:

Nil.

11. REPORTS BY MEMBERS ATTENDING COMMITTEES:

Date	Meeting	Councillor
28/08/20	Western Australian Local Government Association – South West Zone	Dean
7/9/20	Bush Fire Advisory Committee	Mellema, Stevenson
	Local Drug Action Group	Stevenson
10/09/20	BIG N	Buckland
2/09/2020	Western Australian Local Government Association – State Council	Dean

AGENDA NUMBER:	12.1
SUBJECT:	Shire of Nannup Local Planning Scheme No.4 – submitted to seek advertising
LOCATION/ADDRESS:	All of district
NAME OF APPLICANT:	Shire of Nannup
FILE REFERENCE:	TPL 1
AUTHOR:	Steve Thompson – Consultant Planner
REPORTING OFFICER:	David Taylor – Chief Executive Officer
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:	Edge Planning & Property receive planning fees for advice to the Shire therefore declare a Financial Interest – Section 5.70 of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i>
DATE OF REPORT:	3 September 2020
PREVIOUS MEETING REFERENCE:	27 July 2017
	12.1.1 – Draft Scheme Text
	12.1.2 – Draft Scheme Map – Barrabup locality
	12.1.3 – Draft Scheme Map – Nannup townsite surrounds
	12.1.4 – Draft Scheme Map – Darradup locality
	12.1.5 – Draft Scheme Map – Carlotta & Donnelly River localities.
	12.1.6- Draft Scheme Map – Scott River & Lake Jasper localities.
	12.1.7 – Draft Scheme Map – Peerabeelup locality
	12.1.8 – Draft Scheme Map – Nannup townsite

BACKGROUND:

Purpose of report

The purpose of this report is for Council to consider whether to proceed to advertise the draft *Shire of Nannup Local Planning Scheme No. 4 (LPS4)*.

The Shire administration considers that draft LPS4 is now suitable to be referred to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) to seek 'environmental clearance' and suitable to seek consent to advertise from the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC).

Draft LPS4 is outlined in Attachments 12.1.1 and 12.1.2 – 12.1.8. LPS4 consists of the scheme text and scheme maps. The scheme text comprises a set of written objectives, provisions and standards that regulate the use and development of land zoned and reserved under the scheme. The scheme maps allocate all land within the district into either a Zone or Reserve. The scheme maps comprise 7 sheets.

Planning context and current Local Planning Scheme No.3

A Local Planning Scheme is a statutory document that controls and guides land use, development and subdivision. It can also support economic development, conservation and infrastructure/servicing initiatives.

The current *Shire of Nannup Local Planning Scheme No. 3* (LPS3) was gazetted on 14 December 2007.

In accordance with the *Planning and Development Act 2005* and the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* (the Regulations), the Shire of Nannup is required to review its Local Planning Scheme every 5 years. Usually, this has resulted in modest changes/amendments to LPS3 to ensure the scheme is 'fit for purpose'. However, the introduction of the Regulations and the finalisation of the *Shire of Nannup Local Planning Strategy* have necessitated the requirement for a new scheme.

In time, on gazettal (finalisation) of LPS4, LPS3 will be revoked.

Council resolution

The Council, at its meeting on 27 July 2017 at Resolution 17137, resolved:

'That Council resolves to:

- 1. Pursuant to Section 72 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, request the Chief Executive Officer to prepare a new Local Planning Scheme No. 4, which will cover the entire Local Government district, and as shown as the Scheme Map Area in Attachment 12.4.1, and upon gazettal revokes Local Planning Scheme No. 3.**
- 2. Pursuant to Section 72 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005* and Regulations 19 and 20 of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*, request the Chief Executive Officer to forward to the Western Australian Planning Commission:**
 - a) A copy of Council's resolution deciding to prepare a new Local Planning Scheme No. 4, certified by the Chief Executive Officer.**
 - b) A map marked 'Scheme Map Area' signed by the Chief Executive Officer, on which is delineated the area of land proposed to be included in the Scheme.**
- 3. Subject to receiving notification from the Western Planning Commission pursuant to Regulations 19 and 20 of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* request the Chief Executive Officer to:**

- a) **Publish a notice within a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Government of the passing of the resolution deciding to prepare Local Planning Scheme No. 4.**
- b) **Forward a copy of the notice to the Local Government of every adjoining district, each licensee under the *Water Services Act 2012* likely to be affected by the Scheme, the CEO of the Department of the Public Service principally assisting in the administration of the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* and each public authority likely to be affected by the Scheme for their recommendations in regards to preparation of the new Local Planning Scheme No. 4.**
- c) **Pursuant to Section 81 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, forward a copy of the notice to the Environmental Protection Authority.'**

Planning framework to support LPS4

Draft LPS4 builds on various changes to the State, regional and local planning framework over the past decade (and changes in recent months) along with changes to community expectations, increased efforts to diversify and grow the local economy and the approach to bushfire management. At a local level, LPS4 seeks to complement and assist in implementing the Local Planning Strategy and relevant aspects of the Community Strategic Plan.

COMMENT:

A) Overview

Draft LPS4 is presented to Council to determine whether it is considered appropriate to refer to the EPA for environmental clearance and refer to the WAPC to seek their consent to publicly advertise.

Draft LPS4 seeks to support various economic, community and environmental outcomes including:

- new urban, rural residential and rural smallholding areas will be provided near the Nannup townsite, with a range of lot sizes and lifestyle opportunities to support the Nannup townsite;
- supporting a more robust, resilient and expanded economy. Building on LPS3, there are various proposals to reduce 'red tape' including a significant number of developments and uses that are exempt from requiring development approval. LPS4 sets out that the establishment of businesses is encouraged in appropriate locations in the district provided relevant planning issues are addressed (including addressing off-site impacts, servicing and environmental considerations);
- agriculture is a key local industry and accordingly agricultural land is proposed to be effectively conserved and managed for agricultural production and rural

uses. There are also opportunities for appropriate and complementary land use change and value adding;

- minimising and controlling development in flood risk and extreme bushfire prone risk areas;
- environmental assets will be conserved and where possible enhanced; and
- the district's character, landscape and heritage qualities will be conserved.

B) Purpose of LPS4

The purpose of proposed LPS4 is to modernise the statutory planning controls within the district, reflect current best practice regarding land use planning and provide guidance for the future development of the district. LPS4 seeks to address various matters including:

- reserves and development in reserves;
- zones and permissibility of land use;
- specific and general development control provisions;
- special control areas;
- amenity;
- advertisements; and
- guidance in providing responses to the WAPC on subdivision applications.

The purpose of LPS4 is outlined in clause 8, while clause 9 sets out the Aims of Scheme.

LPS4, when finalised (gazetted), will amongst matters:

- provide the Council and the Shire administration with more contemporary statutory provisions;
- simplify several development issues; and
- include provisions relating to emerging or expected planning, natural resource management, servicing and design issues.

C) Key changes between LPS3 and draft LPS4

Draft LPS4 contains various zones and land use provisions which are similar to LPS3. There are, however, various new zones, reserves and several significantly amended or new provisions which in part are based on the Regulations. The key changes include:

- introducing new zones e.g. Rural Smallholdings, Tourism and Environmental Conservation;
- deleting the Special Residential, Mixed Use, Cluster Farming and Coastal Landscape zones;
- renaming various zones;
- combining the Agriculture Priority 1 – Scott Coastal Plain zone and the Agriculture Priority 2 zone into the Priority Agriculture zone;
- adding Special Control Areas including around the wastewater treatment plant and a special design/character area for portions of the Nannup townsite;

- modifying residential densities as broadly set by the Local Planning Strategy. Various properties in the Nannup townsite, outside of the floodplain, will see their R Codes (density) increase. For some properties, additional development or subdivision can only be achieved through connecting to the reticulated sewerage system;
- reducing duplication of provisions (such as for individual Special Rural zones);
- new or modified land use names and definitions;
- reviewing the permissibility of uses in different zones. The zoning table has been amended to balance supporting job creation/economic development with conserving amenity;
- introducing provisions relating to natural resource management including creating a significant tree register,
- seeking to address various anomalies in LPS3; and
- not supporting plantations in Priority Agriculture areas in Cundinup, Carlotta and Biddelia, based on recent Councillor feedback.

D) LPS4 text

The draft LPS4 text is crafted to be as flexible as possible in terms of the range of development/uses that can occur in relevant zones, while providing relevant guidance/controls to guide subdivision and development. Draft LPS4 adopts a risk-based approach and does not require development applications for a wide range of low-key and low-risk development/uses.

The LPS4 text includes:

- clauses on parking standards, the standard of development and design considerations;
- lower car parking standards in the town centre. This, for instance, changes the standard of one car bay per 25m² of new floor space for a shop or restaurant in LPS3 to 1 car bay per 40m² of new floor space in draft LPS4. This follows a review of car parking standards in several non-metropolitan and metropolitan local government schemes and to support job creation and economic development;
- provisions relating to the new zones of Rural Smallholding, Tourism and Environmental Conservation; and
- addressing the repetition of provisions in Schedules 2 and 7 of LPS3 relating to the Additional Use and Special Rural zones.

E) Mount Folly

Mount Folly, an extensive area to the east of the Nannup townsite, is currently zoned as 'Future Development' in LPS3. Prior to subdivision or major development, a structure plan is required to be approved by the WAPC.

The WAPC endorsed *Shire of Nannup Local Planning Strategy* includes Action C78 which states 'The local government will designate land at Mount Folly as 'Rural' on the Strategy Plans (Precinct C in Figure 5) and to zone this land as 'Rural' in LPS4 due to significant bushfire risk and management issues identified by the Department of Fire

and Emergency Services via the Shire's *Nannup Townsite Bushfire Hazard Level Assessment (August 2016)*'.

In accordance with the *Shire of Nannup Local Planning Strategy*, draft LPS4 zones Mount Folly as 'Rural'. This is essentially a 'down zoning' from LPS3, however it does reflect WAPC requirements through the Local Planning Strategy.

It is expected a structure plan will be shortly submitted by proponents, for a portion of the Mount Folly area, to facilitate tourist accommodation. Once submitted, the structure plan will be considered on its merits including against the current 'Future Development' zoning.

F) Next steps

The process for preparing and finalising a Local Planning Scheme takes time. Should Council agree with the officer recommendation, the following next steps are summarised below:

- draft LPS4 will be assessed by the EPA with the objective, from the Shire's perspective, of gaining EPA environmental clearance;
- the WAPC will assess and in time grant consent to advertise draft LPS4 (with or without modifications);
- draft LPS4 is advertised for a minimum of three (3) months. Draft LPS4 will be well publicised. Submissions will be invited through advertisements in papers, writing to government agencies and other stakeholders, details on the website, social media and at the Shire office;
- following the close of the advertising period, submissions will be assessed by the Shire administration and Council with suggested modifications considered. After this, the Council will again consider draft LPS4 and determine whether it will seek final approval from the Minister for Planning (with or without modifications);
- the WAPC will consider the submissions and the Council's response to the submissions. The WAPC, in-turn, will make a recommendation to the Minister for Planning; and
- the Minister for Planning will, in-time, grant final approval with LPS4 incorporated into the Government Gazette. At this stage, LPS4 has legal effect and LPS3 will no longer exist.

The timing to finalise LPS4 is dependent on many factors. Significantly, most of these factors are outside the power of the Shire as they involve other parties.

CONSULTATION:

Councillors have been briefed throughout the process of preparing draft LPS4 including through briefings from the Shire administration.

Preliminary consultation has occurred with various State Government agencies.

Draft LPS4, in time, will be subject to community and stakeholder consultation in accordance with the Regulations. The Shire is required to consult for at least 3 months.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Planning and Development Act 2005 and *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*. The Regulations set out the statutory process in preparing and advertising a Local Planning Scheme.

A Local Planning Scheme is a statutory planning instrument used by local government to regulate zoning, land use and development.

The deemed provisions of the Regulations have significant implications on LPS4. For instance, the Regulations set out that a single house which is consistent with the deemed-to-comply requirements of the *Residential Design Codes of Western Australia* does not require development approval from the Shire (if outside of a Special Control Area). This can have amenity impacts in residential areas for certain types of dwellings. To address this, a Development Control Area (Nannup Townsite Character) Special Control Area is proposed in draft LPS4.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

There will be a need to review and prepare various local planning policies to support LPS4. This is particularly important given the WAPC now require local planning schemes to be more concise with details set out in other planning tools such as local planning policies.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

These are budgeted for. The Shire will meet the cost of advertising draft LPS4 including placing notices in local papers and time there will be a cost of the notice in the Government Gazette.

ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS:

There are expected to be significant and wide-ranging economic implications to individuals and the community in the short and longer term. Many sites have potential for additional development/subdivision, however some sites will not be able to be developed or subdivided given they have environmental, servicing, landscape or other planning constraints.

LPS4 provisions have been formulated to support development in the district through supporting the growth and diversity of the local economy along with the provision of additional residential, commercial, industrial and tourism growth.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

The preparation and finalisation of LPS4 is an objective of the Shire's Strategic Community Plan.

LPS4 (and the associated Local Planning Strategy) will establish Council's land use planning framework for the district. Accordingly, the finalised LPS4 will have significant implications on development and subdivision in the district along with influencing infrastructure coordination, economic development and managing natural resources. There are wide ranging implications which are summarised in this report and outlined in the attached draft LPS4.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council resolves to:

1. Pursuant to sub-regulation 21(1)(a) of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015*, proceed to advertise the draft *Shire of Nannup Local Planning Scheme No. 4* as outlined in Attachments 12.1.1 and 12.1.2 without modification.
2. Forward the draft *Shire of Nannup Local Planning Scheme No. 4* to the Environmental Protection Authority with a request that environmental clearance be given.
3. Following the Environmental Protection Authority giving environmental clearance, request that the Western Australian Planning Commission grant consent to advertise the draft *Shire of Nannup Local Planning Scheme No. 4*.
4. When advertising approval is granted, advertise the draft *Shire of Nannup Local Planning Scheme No. 4* in accordance with the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015*.
5. Delegate authority to the Shire's Chief Executive Officer to progress matters with the Environmental Protection Authority, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australian Planning Commission and other stakeholders and make modifications to the *Shire of Nannup Local Planning Scheme No. 4* if directed to by the Western Australian Planning Commission.

20113 BUCKLAND/MELLEMA

That Council resolves to:

1. **Pursuant to sub-regulation 21(1)(a) of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015*, proceed to advertise the draft *Shire of Nannup Local Planning Scheme No. 4* as outlined in Attachments 12.1.1 and 12.1.2 without modification.**

- 2. Forward the draft Shire of Nannup Local Planning Scheme No. 4 to the Environmental Protection Authority with a request that environmental clearance be given.**
- 3. Following the Environmental Protection Authority giving environmental clearance, request that the Western Australian Planning Commission grant consent to advertise the draft Shire of Nannup Local Planning Scheme No. 4.**
- 4. When advertising approval is granted, advertise the draft Shire of Nannup Local Planning Scheme No. 4 in accordance with the Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015.**
- 5. Delegate authority to the Shire's Chief Executive Officer to progress matters with the Environmental Protection Authority, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australian Planning Commission and other stakeholders and make modifications to the Shire of Nannup Local Planning Scheme No. 4 if directed to by the Western Australian Planning Commission.**

CARRIED (7/0)

AGENDA NUMBER:	12.2
SUBJECT:	Delegated Planning Decisions for August 2020
LOCATION/ADDRESS:	Various
NAME OF APPLICANT:	Various
FILE REFERENCE:	TPL18
AUTHOR:	Jane Buckland – Development Services Officer
REPORTING OFFICER:	David Taylor – Chief Executive Officer
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:	Nil
DATE OF REPORT:	1 September 2020
PREVIOUS MEETING REFERENCE:	Nil
ATTACHMENT:	12.2.1 – Register of Delegated Development Approvals

BACKGROUND:

To ensure the efficient and timely processing of planning related applications, Council delegates authority to the Chief Executive Officer to conditionally approve Applications for Development Approval that meet the requirements of both Local Planning Scheme No.3 (LPS3) and adopted Council policy.

Delegated planning decisions are reported to Council on a monthly basis to ensure that Council has an appropriate level of oversight on the use of this delegation. A Register of Delegated Development Approvals, detailing those decisions made under delegated authority in August 2020 is presented in Attachment 12.2.1.

COMMENT:

As shown in the attachment, each application has been advertised in accordance with LPS3 and Council’s adopted Local Planning Policy *LPP5 Consultation* as detailed in the Policy Implications section of this report.

During August 2020, four (4) development applications were determined under delegated authority. The table below shows the number and value of development applications determined under both delegated authority and by Council for August 2020 compared to August 2019:

	August 2019	August 2020
Delegated Decisions	2 (\$9,300)	4 (\$549,203)
Council Decisions	1 (\$15,000)	1 (\$23,000)
Total	3 (\$24,300)	5 (\$572,203)

80% of all approvals issued in the month of August were completed within the statutory timeframes of either 60 or 90 days. One application was not determined in the statutory timeframe of 60 days due to Council's decision at its meeting of 23rd July 2020 to lay the item on the table for further consideration prior to making a determination at its August meeting.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Planning and Development Act 2005, Local Government Act 1995 and LPS3.

Regulation 19 of the *Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996* requires that a written record of each delegated decision is kept.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Applications for Development Approval must be assessed against the requirements of LPS3 and Local Planning Policies adopted by Council. These Policies include Local Planning Policy *LPP5 Consultation* which details the level and scope of advertising required for Applications for Development Approval.

Each application processed under delegated authority has been processed and advertised, and has been determined to be consistent with the requirements of all adopted Local Planning Policies.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

The required planning fees have been paid for all applications for Development Approval processed under delegated authority.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Nil.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council receives the report on Delegated Development Approvals for August 2020 as per Attachment 12.2.1.

20114 STEVENSON/BUCKLAND

That Council receives the report on Delegated Development Approvals for August 2020 as per Attachment 12.2.1.

CARRIED (7/0)

AGENDA NUMBER:	12.3
SUBJECT:	Request Fire & Emergency Services Commissioner to extend the Shire of Nannup's Restricted and Prohibited Burning Periods
LOCATION/ADDRESS:	Shire of Nannup
NAME OF APPLICANT:	Shire of Nannup
FILE REFERENCE:	FRC 1 and FRC 4
AUTHOR:	Rosalyn Edwards – Ranger Officer
REPORTING OFFICER:	David Taylor – Chief Executive Officer
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:	Nil
DATE OF REPORT:	9 September 2020
ATTACHMENT:	12.3.1 - 2020/2021 Fuel Hazard Reduction & Firebreak Notice

BACKGROUND:

For a number of years, the Shire of Nannup has advertised within its annual fire notice restricted burning period dates that differ from the Fire and Emergency Services (FES) Commissioner gazetted dates. For a local government to vary its dates from the FES Commissioners' dates requires approval from the FES Commissioner beforehand. This item seeks to formally commence that process of approval.

COMMENT:

Currently the FES Commissioner dates, gazetted 3 Feb 2012 are as follows:

- Restricted burning period – 9 November to 30 April
- Prohibited burning period - 18 December to 28 February

The previously used and preferred dates for the Shire of Nannup Firebreak and Fuel Hazard Reduction Notice are:

- Restricted burning period - 3 November to 31 May
- Prohibited burning period - 18 December to 28 February

Councillors will note that the only differentiation from the FES Commissioners dates is that Shire of Nannup wishes to extend the Autumn period from 30 April to 31 May each year. This has been discussed extensively within the Bush Fire Advisory Committee (BFAC) and it is unanimously agreed that this extended date is in alignment with the changing climatic conditions experienced in autumn and improve community safety.

The Bush Fire Advisory Committee (BFAC) at their meeting held on the 7 September 2020 recommends Council to request FES Commissioner have the amended Nannup restricted burning dates amended to be:

- Restricted burning period - 3 November to 31 May
- Prohibited burning period - 18 December to 28 February
- That the Scott River/Peerabeelup regions be classified as a different climatic zone so that it can be varied by the Shire of Nannup.

It is unlikely that FES Commission will approve these date variations before the upcoming fire season, therefore the BFAC will be required to vary these dates in 2 week intervals until such time they are satisfied that the conditions are safe for the unrestricted burning season. If the FES Commission approves these varied dates, then it will no longer be required to vary the dates in 2 week intervals up until the 31 May.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Bushfire Act 1954

Division 3 — Restricted burning times

Section 18. Restricted burning times may be declared by FES Commissioner

- (1) Nothing contained in this section authorises the burning of bush during the prohibited burning times.*
- (2) The FES Commissioner may, by notice published in the Gazette, declare the times of the year during which it is unlawful to set fire to the bush within a zone of the State mentioned in the notice except in accordance with a permit obtained under this section and with the conditions prescribed for the purposes of this section, and may, by subsequent notice so published, vary that declaration or revoke that declaration either wholly or for the purpose of substituting another declaration for the declaration so revoked.*
- (3) Where by declaration made under subsection (2) restricted burning times have been declared in respect of a zone of the State then, subject to such variations (if any) as are made under that subsection from time to time, those restricted burning times shall have effect in respect of that zone in each year until that declaration is revoked.*
- (4) A copy of the Gazette containing a declaration published under subsection (2) shall be received in all courts as evidence of the matters set out in the declaration.*

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Our Community Leadership – We listen to our community leaders.

5.1 Listen – to listen to our partner with our community leaders and all our diverse groups.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council;

1. Write to the Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner requesting that the Shire of Nannup Restricted Burning dates be gazetted as follows;
 - Restricted burning period - 3 November to 31 May
 - Prohibited burning period - 18 December to 28 February
2. Request that the Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner approve that the Scott River/Peerabeelup regions be classified as a different climatic zone so that it can be varied by the Shire of Nannup.

20115 MELLEMA/STEVENSON

That Council;

1. ***Write to the Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner requesting that the Shire of Nannup Restricted Burning dates be gazetted as follows;***
 - ***Restricted burning period - 3 November to 31 May***
 - ***Prohibited burning period - 18 December to 28 February***
2. ***Request that the Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner approve that the Scott River/Peerabeelup regions be classified as a different climatic zone so that it can be varied by the Shire of Nannup.***

CARRIED (7/0)

AGENDA NUMBER:	12.4
SUBJECT:	Gazette restrictions on burning of garden refuse and lighting of open air camping or cooking fires during prohibited and restricted times
LOCATION/ADDRESS:	Shire of Nannup
NAME OF APPLICANT:	Shire of Nannup
FILE REFERENCE:	FRC 1
AUTHOR:	Rosalyn Edwards – Ranger Officer
REPORTING OFFICER:	David Taylor – Chief Executive Officer
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:	Nil
DATE OF REPORT:	09 September 2020
ATTACHMENTS:	12.4.1 – See attachment 12.3.1

BACKGROUND:

The *Bush Fire Act 1954* makes allowances to burn for the purposes of camping and cooking and burning garden refuse during restricted and prohibited burning times. A local government can make further restrictions by publishing in the Gazette and a newspaper circulating in its district.

COMMENT:

Allowances under the *Bush Fire Act 1954*:

24F. (1) A person must not burn garden refuse at a place (other than a rubbish tip) during the limited burning times for that place unless it is burned —

- (a) in an incinerator in accordance with subsection (2); or*
- (b) on the ground in accordance with subsection (3).*

Penalty: \$3 000.

(3) Garden refuse burned on the ground is burned in accordance with this subsection if —

- (a) there is no inflammable material (other than that being burned) within 5 m of the fire at any time while the fire is burning; and*
- (b) the fire is lit between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m. and is completely extinguished before midnight on the same day; and*
- (c) at least one person is present at the site of the fire at all times until it is completely extinguished; and*
- (d) when the fire is no longer required, the person ensures that the fire is completely extinguished by the application of water or earth.*

25. No fire to be lit in open air unless certain precautions taken

- (1) *Subject to subsection (1aa) and section 25A, during the restricted burning times or during the prohibited burning times a person shall not light or use a fire in the open air for a purpose not specifically mentioned or provided for in this Act, save and except in accordance with and subject to the following provisions —*
- (a) *a fire for the purpose of camping or cooking shall not be lit within 3 m of a log or stump and unless and until a space of ground around the site of the fire having a radius of at least 3 m from the site as the centre, is cleared of all bush and other inflammable material, and when for any day, or any period of a day, the fire danger forecast by the Bureau of Meteorology in Perth in respect of the locality wherein it is desired to light or use a fire for such purpose is “catastrophic”, “extreme”, “severe” or “very high”, such fire shall not be lit on that day or during that period unless and until the approval in writing of the local government for that locality has been obtained so to do;*

Extract from the 2020-2021 Firebreak & Fuel Hazard Reduction Notice;

“BURNING OF GARDEN REFUSE AND RUBBISH:

Prior to the burning of garden refuse and rubbish a 3 metre radius perimeter around the waste heap is to be cleared of all flammable material. Burning of garden refuse and rubbish is not permitted during the Prohibited Burning Period and during the Restricted Burning Period requires a permit from a Fire Control Officer.

COOKING AND CAMP FIRES:

During the restricted burning period, a permit is required for any open air cooking and camping fire. Cooking and camp fires are not permitted throughout the Prohibited Burning Period. Gas barbeques can still be used during this period.”

It is recommended that the below restrictions to burning for the purpose of camping or cooking and burning garden refuse during limited burning times, to be Publish in Government Gazette and a newspaper in the district.

BUSH FIRE ACT 1954

Lighting of Open Air Fires During Prohibited and Restricted Burning Times

Under section 24G (2) of the Bush Fires Act 1954, the Shire of Nannup hereby prohibits the burning of garden refuse within the Shire boundaries during the Shire of Nannup’s Prohibited Burning Period and during the Restricted Burning Periods a permit is required from a Fire Control Officer.

Under section 25(1a) of the Bush Fires Act 1954, the Shire of Nannup hereby prohibits the lighting of open air cooking or camping fires within the Shire boundaries during the prohibited burning time. Use of wood and solid fuel BBQs are permitted

for the purpose of cooking during the Restricted Burning Period in accordance with the conditions below

- a) The fire must not be lit if the Fire Danger Rating is Very High or above, or if a Total Fire Ban or a Harvest and Vehicle Movement Ban is declared
- b) The fire is at a domestic dwelling, the BBQ is properly constructed so that it is raised off the ground and has sufficient wind breaks
- c) All combustible material is to be cleared from within a 5 metre radius surrounding the fire
- d) You must have a hose or running water that reaches the fire
- e) The fire is lit between 6:00pm (18:00 hours) and 11:00pm (23:00 hours) and is completely extinguished before midnight on the same day; and
- f) At least one person is always present at the site of the fire until it is completely extinguished by the application of water or earth
- g) The solid fuel being burnt is no greater than 1.5 cubic meters

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Bushfire Act 1954 Section 24G.

Minister or local government may further restrict burning of garden refuse

(2) A local government may, by notice published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulating in its district, prohibit or impose restrictions on the burning of garden refuse within its district that is otherwise permitted under section 24F.

(4) In a notice under this section the Minister or a local government must specify —

- (a) the person or class of persons to whom; and*
- (b) the area in which; and*
- (c) the period during which, the notice applies.*

(5) The Minister or a local government may vary or cancel a notice under subsection (1) or (2) by publishing a further notice under the relevant subsection.

Section.25(1a) *Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection (1) a local government may, by notice published in the Gazette and in a newspaper circulating in its district, prohibit the lighting of fires in the open air in its district for the purpose of camping or cooking for such period during the prohibited burning times as is specified in the notice.*

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Cost of Government Gazette.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Our Community Leadership – We listen to our community leaders.

5.1 Listen – to listen to our partner with our community leaders and all our diverse groups.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council in accordance with the Bush Fires Act 1954 (“the Act”) endorse that the Shire of Nannup;

1. Under section 24G (2) of the Act, hereby prohibits the burning of garden refuse within the Shire boundaries during the Shire of Nannup’s Prohibited Burning Period and, during the Restricted Burning Periods, a permit is required from a Fire Control Officer.
2. Under section 25(1a) of the Act, hereby prohibits the lighting of open air cooking or camping fires within the Shire boundaries during the Prohibited Burning Period.
3. Under section 25(1a) of the Act, the use of wood and solid fuel BBQs are hereby permitted during the Restricted Burning Period in accordance with the conditions below:
 - a) The fire must not be lit if the Fire Danger Rating is Very High or above, or if a Total Fire Ban or a Harvest and Vehicle Movement Ban is declared;
 - b) The fire is at a domestic dwelling, the BBQ or campfire properly is constructed so that it is raise off the ground and has sufficient wind breaks;
 - c) All combustible material is to be cleared from within a 5 metre radius surrounding the campfire;
 - d) A functioning hose or running water must reach the campfire;
 - e) The fire is lit between 6;00pm (18:00hrs) and 11;00pm (23:00hrs) and is completely extinguished before midnight on the same day;
 - f) At least one person is always present at the site of the fire until it is completely extinguished by the application of water or earth; and
 - g) The solid fuel being burnt is no greater and 1.5 cubic metres.

20116 STEVENSON/MELLEMA

Shire of Nannup;

1. Under section 24G (2) of the Act, hereby prohibits the burning of garden refuse within the Shire boundaries during the Shire of Nannup’s Prohibited Burning Period and, during the Restricted Burning Periods, a permit is required from a Fire Control Officer.

2. Under section 25(1a) of the Act, hereby prohibits the lighting of open air cooking or camping fires within the Shire boundaries during the Prohibited Burning Period.

3. Under section 25(1a) of the Act, the use of wood and solid fuel BBQs are hereby permitted during the Restricted Burning Period in accordance with the conditions below:

- a) The fire must not be lit if the Fire Danger Rating is Very High or above, or if a Total Fire Ban or a Harvest and Vehicle Movement Ban is declared;**
- b) The fire is at a domestic dwelling, the BBQ or campfire properly is constructed so that it is raise off the ground and has sufficient wind breaks;**
- c) All combustible material is to be cleared from within a 5 metre radius surrounding the campfire;**
- d) A functioning hose or running water must reach the campfire;**
- e) The fire is lit between 6;00pm (18:00hrs) and 11;00pm (23:00hrs) and is completely extinguished before midnight on the same day;**
- f) At least one person is always present at the site of the fire until it is completely extinguished by the application of water or earth; and**
- g) The solid fuel being burnt is no greater and 1.5 cubic metres.**

CARRIED (7/0)

AGENDA NUMBER:	12.5
SUBJECT:	Appointment of Authorised Officers Fire Control Officers
LOCATION/ADDRESS:	Shire of Nannup
NAME OF APPLICANT:	Shire of Nannup
FILE REFERENCE:	FRC 1 & WRK 28
AUTHOR:	Rosalyn Edwards – Ranger Officer
REPORTING OFFICER:	David Taylor – Chief Executive Officer
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:	Nil
DATE OF REPORT:	9 September 2020
ATTACHMENT:	12.5.1 – See Attachment 12.3.1

BACKGROUND:

The purpose of the item is to appoint Fire Control Officers (FCO) under the *Bush Fire Act 1954*.

COMMENT:

Under the *Section 38 of the Bush Fire Act 1954* a Local government may appoint bush fire control officer(s).

A local government ranger is required to be authorised as a Fire Control Officer (FCO) in order to undertake fire inspections as part of ranger duties.

The appointed FCO's are *to be published at least once in a newspaper circulating the district under Section 38 (2A)*.

To perform fire break and property inspections within the district powers of entry are given to FCO's under section 14. of the Bush Fire Act 1954.

To ensure compliance under Section 33 of the Bush Fire Act 1954 a FCO may have work carried out on the land to achieve compliance with the notice. These costs are recoverable from the landowner however it is essential that the Shire of Nannup Ranger/Relief Ranger is properly appointed as an FCO for it to be enforceable.

The appointments will also be published at least once in a newspaper circulating in its district.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Bushfire Act 1954

Extracts taken from the Bush Fire Act 1954

Section. 14. Certain persons may enter land or building for purposes of Act

- (1) *A person employed in the Department who is authorised by the FES Commissioner so to do, a bush fire liaison officer and a bush fire control officer, designated or appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and, subject to subsection (1A), a member of the Police Force, is empowered to enter any land or building at any time to —*
- (a) *examine a fire which he has reason to believe has been lit, or maintained, or used in contravention of this Act;*
 - (b) *examine a fire which he believes is not under proper control;*
 - (c) *examine fire breaks on the land;*
 - (d) *examine anything which he considers to be a fire hazard existing on the land;*
 - (e) *investigate the cause and origin of a fire which has been burning on the land or building;*
 - (f) *inspect fire precaution measures taken on the land;*
 - (g) *investigate and examine the equipment of a bush fire brigade;*
 - (h) *do all things necessary for the purpose of giving effect to this Act.*
- (1A) *Despite subsection (1), a member of the Police Force is not empowered under this section to enter any land or building for any purpose other than those specified in subsection (1)(a), (b) and (e).*
- (2) *A bush fire liaison officer or a member of the Police Force exercising the power conferred by subsection (1)(e) may remove from the land or building, and keep possession of, anything which may tend to prove the origin of the fire.*

Section 38. *Local government may appoint bush fire control officer*

- (1) *A local government may from time to time appoint such persons as it thinks necessary to be its bush fire control officers under and for the purposes of this Act, and of those officers shall subject to section 38A(2) appoint 2 as the Chief Bush Fire Control Officer and the Deputy Chief Bush Fire Control Officer who shall be first and second in seniority of those officers, and subject thereto may determine the respective seniority of the other bush fire control officers appointed by it.*

- (2A) *The local government shall cause notice of an appointment made under the provisions of subsection (1) to be published at least once in a newspaper circulating in its district.*

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Cost of publishing in local newspaper.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Our Community Leadership – We listen to our community leaders.

5.1 Listen – to listen to our partner with our community leaders and all our diverse groups.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council;

1. Accept the following individuals are appointed as Fire Control Officers be endorsed by Council;

a) Carlotta VBFB – Peter Hastie (on proviso that he completes the DFES FCO training as soon as it becomes available.

b) Darradup VBFB – John Patman

c) North Nannup VBFB – Michael Vasey; and

d) Fire Break Inspector – Ranger Officer - Rosalyn Edwards

2. And that they are published in a newspaper circulating in the district.

20117 MELLEMA/STEVENSON

That Council;

1. Accept the following individuals are appointed as Fire Control Officers be endorsed by Council;

a) Carlotta VBFB – Peter Hastie (on proviso that he completes the DFES FCO training as soon as it becomes available.

b) Darradup VBFB – John Patman

c) North Nannup VBFB – Michael Vasey; and

d) Fire Break Inspector – Ranger Officer - Rosalyn Edwards

2. And that they are published in a newspaper circulating in the district.

CARRIED (7/0)

AGENDA NUMBER:	12.6
SUBJECT:	Nannup Country Women's Association Request for Donation
LOCATION/ADDRESS:	Brockman Street, Nannup
NAME OF APPLICANT:	Shire of Nannup
FILE REFERENCE:	
AUTHOR:	David Taylor – Chief Executive Officer
REPORTING OFFICER:	David Taylor – Chief Executive Officer
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:	Nil
DATE OF REPORT:	9 September 2020
ATTACHMENT:	12.6.1 - Nannup CWA letter

BACKGROUND:

Representative from the Nannup Country Women's Association (CWA) approached the Chief Executive Officer requesting a donation from the Shire of Nannup towards there Seniors over 75 Christmas lunch.

COMMENT:

The lunch is held on an annual basis and is a wonderful event for the senior citizens of Nannup.

The lunch would provide much needed social boost to the senior community members of Nannup, especially during the current year of COVID-19 isolation that has occurred.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Nil

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

\$250 donation.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Strategic Community Plan

Our Community

1.2 Our Aged – We respect and value our aged – provide an aged friendly environment.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council endorse a donation of \$250 to the Nannup Country Women's Association to go towards their 2020 Senior over 75 Christmas lunch.

20118 BROWN/BUCKLAND

That Council endorse a donation of \$250 to the Nannup Country Women's Association to go towards their 2020 Senior over 75 Christmas lunch.

CARRIED (7/0)

AGENDA NUMBER:	12.7
SUBJECT:	Budget Monitoring – July 2020
LOCATION/ADDRESS:	Nannup Shire
NAME OF APPLICANT:	N/A
FILE REFERENCE:	FNC 15
AUTHOR:	Susan Fitchat – Acting Manager of Corporate & Community Services
REPORTING OFFICER:	David Taylor – Chief Executive Officer
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:	None
DATE OF REPORT	27 August 2020
ATTACHMENT:	12.7.1 – Financial Statements for the period ending 31 July 2020

BACKGROUND:

Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 34(1) requires that Council report monthly on the financial activity from all the various operating and capital divisions. Council has adopted a variance threshold of 10% or \$30,000, whichever is the greater on which to report. The statutory statements are appended at Attachment 12.7.1.

Whilst this has resulted in all variances of 10% being identified and reported, it only focuses attention on the performance of the year to date to the month in question and not the likely outturn at the end of the year. The outturn at the end of the year is finalised once the year end audit is completed.

Monthly reporting draws on the flexibility allowed in the Financial Management Regulations to draw attention to likely under and overspends at the end of the year.

COMMENT:

Please refer to the attachment, Financial Statements for periods ending 31 July 2020.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 34(1)(a).

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

The attached financial statements detail financial outcomes for 2020/21

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Nil.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the monthly Financial Statements for the period ending 31 July 2020 be received.

20119 MELLEMA/STEVENSON

That the monthly Financial Statements for the period ending 31 July 2020 be received.

CARRIED (7/0)

AGENDA NUMBER:	12.8
SUBJECT:	Monthly Accounts for Payment - August 2020
LOCATION/ADDRESS:	Nannup Shire
NAME OF APPLICANT:	N/A
FILE REFERENCE:	FNC 8
AUTHOR:	Susan Fitchat - Acting Manager of Corporate and Community Services
REPORTING OFFICER:	David Taylor – Chief Executive Officer
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:	None
PREVIOUS MEETING REFERENCE:	None
DATE OF REPORT	9 September 2020
ATTACHMENT:	12.8.1 – Accounts for Payment – August 2020

BACKGROUND:

The Accounts for Payment for the Nannup Shire Municipal Account fund and Trust Account fund from 1 August to 31 August 2020 as detailed hereunder and noted on the attached schedule, are submitted to Council.

COMMENT:

If Councillors have questions about individual payments prior notice of these questions will enable officers to provide properly researched responses at the Council meeting.

There is currently one corporate credit cards in use. A breakdown of this expenditure in the monthly financial report is required to comply with financial regulations. This breakdown is included within the attachments.

Municipal Account

Accounts paid by EFT	12794 - 12872	351,318.04
Accounts paid by cheque	20474-20477	220.78
Accounts paid by Direct Debit	DD10879.10 – 10898.14	48,587.45
<i>Sub Total Municipal Account</i>		\$400,587.45

Trust Account

Accounts paid by EFT	-	0.00
<i>Sub Total Trust Account</i>		\$0.00
Total Payments		\$400,587.45

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

LG (Financial Management) Regulation 13

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

None.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

As indicated in Schedule of Accounts for Payment.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

None.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the List of Accounts for Payment for the Nannup Shire Municipal Account fund totalling \$400,126.27 for 1 August 2020 to 31 August 2020 in the attached schedule(s) be endorsed.

20120 BROWN/FRASER

That the List of Accounts for Payment for the Nannup Shire Municipal Account fund totalling \$400,126.27 for 1 August 2020 to 31 August 2020 in the attached schedule(s) be endorsed.

CARRIED (7/0)

13. NEW BUSINESS OF AN URGENT NATURE INTRODUCED BY DECISION OF MEETING

13.1 OFFICERS

Nil.

13.2 ELECTED MEMBERS

Nil.

14. MEETING CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC
(Confidential Items)

14.1 MATTERS FOR WHICH THE MEETING MAY BE CLOSED

Nil.

14.2 PUBLIC READING OF RESOLUTIONS THAT MAY BE MADE PUBLIC

Nil.

15. ELECTED MEMBERS MOTIONS OF WHICH PREVIOUS NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

Nil.

16. QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF WHICH DUE NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN:

Nil.

17. CLOSURE OF MEETING:

The Shire President declared the meeting closed at 6.01 pm.

Attachment 12.1.1



MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT (Containing the Statement of Financial Activity) For the Period Ended 31 August 2020

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 1996

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Shire of Nannup
Information Summary
For the Period Ended 31 August 2020

Key Information

Report Purpose

This report is prepared to meet the requirements of *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, Regulation 34*.

Overview

Summary reports and graphical progressive graphs are provided on pages 2 - 3.

**Note: Financial year end process has not been finalised.
Therefore the surplus accrual figure could vary once complete**

Statement of Financial Activity by reporting program

Is presented on page 3 and shows a surplus as at 31 August 2020 of \$2,157,346.

Items of Significance

The material variance adopted by the Shire of Nannup for the 2010-21 year is \$30,000 or 10% whichever is the greater. The following selected items have been highlighted due to the amount of the variance to the budget or due to the nature of the revenue/expenditure. A full listing and explanation of all items considered of material variance is disclosed in Note 2.

Capital Expenditure

	% Collected / Completed	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual
Significant Projects				
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions				
Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	14%	-\$ 2,827,674	-\$ 3,571,372	-\$ 387,619
Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	22%	-\$ 779,530	-\$ 779,530	-\$ 171,809
	16%	-\$ 3,607,204	-\$ 4,350,902	-\$ 559,428
Rates Levied	0%	\$ 1,774,610	\$ 1,774,610	-

% Compares current ytd actuals to annual budget

Financial Position		Prior Year 30	Current Year 30	Note
		June 2019	June 2020	
Adjusted Net Current Assets	416%	\$ 519,043	\$ 2,157,345	3
Cash and Equivalent - Unrestricted		\$ 1,590,274	\$ 3,065,455	3 & 4
Receivables - Rates	109%	\$ 167,340	\$ 182,294	3 & 6
Receivables - Other	73%	\$ 216,146	\$ 157,757	3 & 6
Payables	19%	\$ 89,839	\$ 17,131	3

% Compares current ytd actuals to prior year actuals at the same time

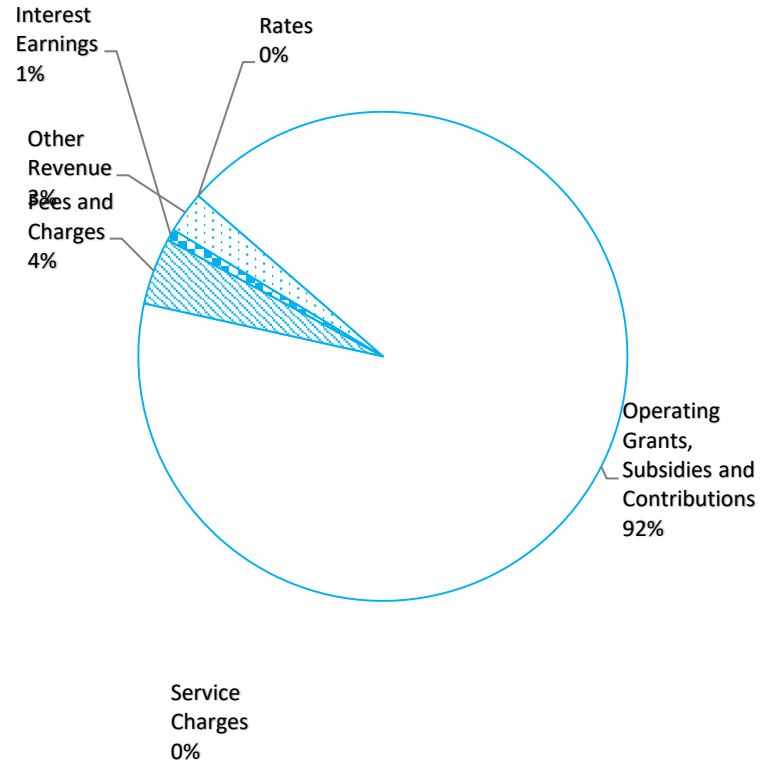
Note: The Statements and accompanying notes are prepared based on all transactions recorded at the time of preparation and may vary due to transactions being processed for the reporting period after the date of preparation.

Preparation

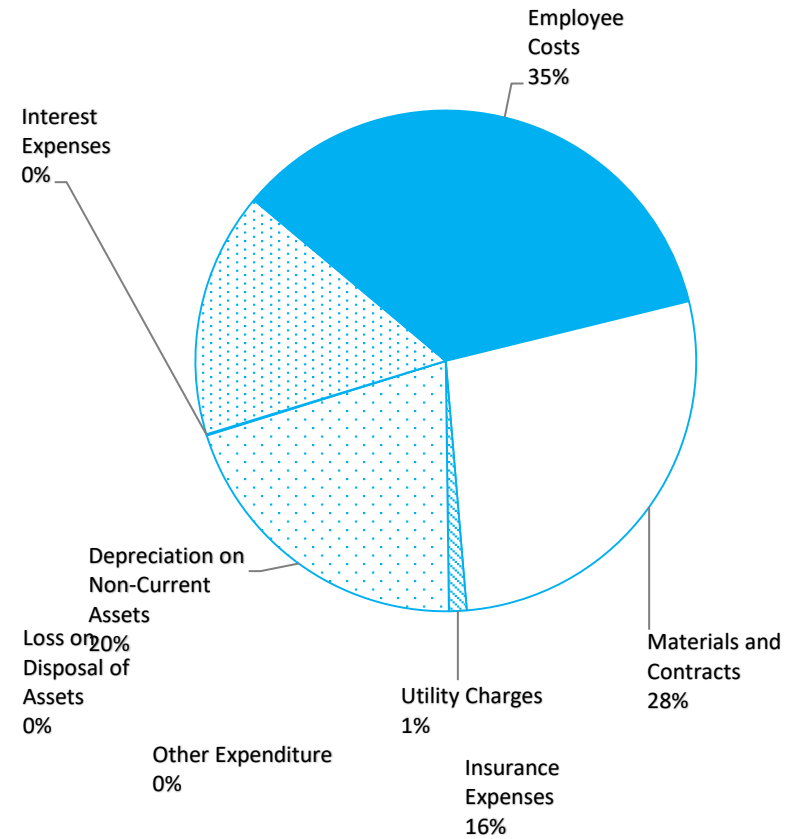
Prepared by: Susan Fitchat
Reviewed by: David Taylor
Date prepared: 15/10/2020

Shire of Nannup
Information Summary
For the Period Ended 31 August 2020

Operating Revenue



Operating Expenditure



SHIRE OF NANNUP
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
(Statutory Reporting Program)
For the Period Ended 31 August 2020

	Note	Original Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. \$ (b)-(a)	Var. % (b)-(a)/(a)
		\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Opening Funding Surplus(Deficit)		2,337,941	2,337,941	2,247,037	(90,904)	(4%)
Revenue from operating activities						
Governance		160	27	0	(27)	(100%)
General Purpose Funding - Rates	9	1,774,610	1,774,610	0	(1,774,610)	(100%)
General Purpose Funding - Other		693,351	115,559	179,839	64,280	56%
Law, Order and Public Safety		353,732	58,955	111,243	52,288	89%
Health		16,470	2,745	774	(1,971)	(72%)
Education and Welfare		51,136	8,523	(3,326)	(11,849)	(139%)
Housing		20,000	3,333	3,200	(133)	(4%)
Community Amenities		368,328	61,388	4,381	(57,007)	(93%)
Recreation and Culture		22,160	3,693	1,168	(2,526)	(68%)
Transport		119,108	19,851	118,580	98,729	497%
Economic Services		1,723,290	287,215	5,059	(282,156)	(98%)
Other Property and Services		1,500	250	0	(250)	(100%)
		5,143,845	2,336,149	420,918		
Expenditure from operating activities						
Governance		(683,879)	(113,980)	(204,993)	(91,013)	(80%)
General Purpose Funding		(166,620)	(27,770)	(5,782.8)	21,987	79%
Law, Order and Public Safety		(919,938)	(153,323)	(77,759)	75,564	49%
Health		(88,486)	(14,748)	(10,155)	4,593	31%
Education and Welfare		(193,906)	(32,318)	(19,306)	13,012	40%
Housing		(44,599)	(7,433)	(3,422)	4,011	54%
Community Amenities		(519,793)	(86,632)	(45,065)	41,567	48%
Recreation and Culture		(520,324)	(86,721)	(60,428)	26,293	30%
Transport		(1,924,463)	(320,744)	(197,310)	123,434	38%
Economic Services		(1,787,710)	(297,952)	(45,293)	252,658	85%
Other Property and Services		(280,510)	(46,752)	(188,213)	(141,461)	(303%)
		(7,130,228)	(1,188,371)	(857,726)		
Financing Costs						
Community Amenities			0	(611)	(611)	
		0	0	(611)		
Operating activities excluded from budget						
Add back Depreciation		1,015,968	169,328	161,886	(7,442)	(4%)
Adjust (Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposal	8	10,099	1,683		(1,683)	(100%)
Less movement in contract liabilities associated with restricted cash		(46,881)				
Adjust Provisions and Accruals		20,000	20,000	22,935	2,935	15%
Amount attributable to operating activities		(987,197)	1,338,789	(252,597)		
Investing Activities						
Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	11	779,530	129,922	171,809	41,887	32%
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	8	30,000	5,000	0	(5,000)	(100%)
Land Held for Resale		0	0	0	0	
Land and Buildings	13	(619,437)	(103,240)	0	103,240	100%
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	13	(622,840)	(103,807)	0	103,807	100%
Infrastructure Assets - Public Facilities	13	(18,000)	(3,000)	0	3,000	100%
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	13	(49,853)	(8,309)	0	8,309	100%
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	13	0	0	0	0	
Plant and Equipment	13	(714,090)	(119,015)	0	119,015	100%
Furniture and Equipment	13	(59,000)	(9,833)	(8,904)	930	9%
Amount attributable to investing activities		(1,273,690)	(212,282)	162,905		
Financing Activities						
Loan Repayments Capital	10	(76,953)	(12,826)	(7,698)	5,128	(40%)
Proceeds from new borrowings			0	0	0	
Self-Supporting Loan Principal	10	39,399	6,567	7,698	1,131	17%
Transfer from Reserves	7	200,000	33,333	0	(33,333)	(100%)
Transfer to Reserves	7	(239,500)	(39,917)	0	39,917	100%
Amount attributable to financing activities		(77,054)	(12,842)	0		
Closing Funding Surplus(Deficit)	3	(0)	3,451,606	2,157,346		

Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Budget and YTD Actual data as per the adopted materiality threshold. Refer to Note 2 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and notes.

SHIRE OF NANNUP
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
(By Nature or Type)
For the Period Ended 31 August 2020

	Note	Original Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. \$ (b)-(a)	Var. % (b)-(a)/(a)	Var.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	%	
Opening Funding Surplus (Deficit)		2,337,941	2,337,941	2,247,037	(90,904)	(4%)	
Revenue from operating activities							
Rates	9	1,774,610	1,774,610	0	(1,774,610)	(100%)	▼
Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	11	2,827,674	471,279	387,619	(83,661)	(18%)	▼
Fees and Charges		439,733	73,289	18,608	(54,681)	(75%)	▼
Service Charges		0	0	0	0		
Interest Earnings		31,044	5,174	3,187	(1,987)	(38%)	
Other Revenue		70,784	11,797	11,505	(292)	(2%)	
		5,143,845	2,336,149	420,919			
Expenditure from operating activities							
Employee Costs		(2,023,759)	(337,293)	(276,136)	(61,157)	(18%)	▼
Materials		(3,700,843)	(616,807)	(218,325)	(398,482)	(65%)	▼
Contracts			0	(64,303)	64,303		
Utility Charges		(105,718)	(17,620)	(9,059)	(8,560)	(49%)	
Depreciation on Non-Current Assets		(1,015,968)	(169,328)	(161,888)	(7,440)	(4%)	
Interest Expenses		(11,851)	(1,975)	(611)	(1,364)	(69%)	
Insurance Expenses		(195,320)	(32,553)	(125,776)	93,223	286%	▲
Other Expenditure		(66,670)	(11,112)	(2,241)	(8,871)	(80%)	
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Assets		(10,099)	(1,683)		(1,683)	(100%)	
		(7,130,228)	(1,188,371)	(858,340)			
Operating activities excluded from budget							
Add back Depreciation		1,015,968	169,328	161,888	(7,440)	(4%)	
Adjust (Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposal	8	10,099	1,683		(1,683)	(100%)	
Less movement in contract liabilities associated with restricted cash		(46,881)					
Adjust Provisions and Accruals		20,000	20,000	22,935	2,935	15%	
Amount attributable to operating activities		(987,197)	1,338,789	(252,598)			
Investing activities							
Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	11	779,530	129,922	171,809	41,887	32%	▲
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	8	30,000	5,000	0	(5,000)	(100%)	
Land Held for Resale		0	0	0	0		
Land and Buildings	13	(619,437)	(103,240)	0	103,240	100%	▲
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	13	(622,840)	(103,807)	0	103,807	100%	▲
Infrastructure Assets - Public Facilities	13	(18,000)	(3,000)	0	3,000	100%	▲
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	13	(49,853)	(8,309)	0	8,309	100%	▲
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	13	0	0	0	0		
Plant and Equipment	13	(714,090)	(119,015)	0	119,015	100%	▲
Furniture and Equipment	13	(59,000)	(9,833)	(8,904)	930	9%	
Amount attributable to investing activities		(1,273,690)	(212,282)	162,905			
Financing Activities							
Loan Repayments Capital	10	(76,953)	(12,826)	(7,698)	5,128	(40%)	
Proceeds from new borrowings			0	0			
Self-Supporting Loan Principal	10	39,399	6,567	7,698	1,131	17%	
Transfer from Reserves	7	200,000	33,333	0	(33,333)	(100%)	▼
Transfer to Reserves	7	(239,500)	(39,917)	0	39,917	100%	▲
Amount attributable to financing activities		(77,054)	(12,842)	0			
Closing Funding Surplus (Deficit)	3	(0)	3,451,606	2,157,345	(1,294,261)	(37%)	▼

Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Budget and YTD Actual data as per the adopted materiality threshold.
Refer to Note 2 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and notes.

SHIRE OF NANNUP
STATEMENT OF CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS AND CAPITAL FUNDING
For the Period Ended 31 August 2020

Capital Acquisitions

	Note	YTD Actual New /Upgrade (a)	YTD Actual (Renewal Expenditure) (b)	YTD Budget (d)	Annual Budget	YTD Actual Total (c) = (a)+(b)	Variance (d) - (c)
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land and Buildings	13	0	0	(619,437)	(605,730)	0	619,437
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	13	0	0	(622,840)	(622,840)	0	622,840
Infrastructure Assets - Public Facilities	13	0	0	(18,000)	(18,000)	0	18,000
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	13	0	0	(49,853)	(49,853)	0	49,853
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and Equipment	13	0	0	(714,090)	(714,090)	0	714,090
Furniture and Equipment	13	(8,904)	0	(59,000)	(59,000)	(8,904)	50,096
Capital Expenditure Totals		(8,904)	0	(2,083,220)	(2,069,513)	(8,904)	2,074,317
Capital acquisitions funded by:							
Capital Grants and Contributions				(265,170)	(265,170)	(110,750)	
Borrowings				0	0	0	
Other (Disposals & C/Fwd)				5,000	30,000	0	
Council contribution - Cash Backed Reserves							
Asset Management		0	0	\$894,958	0	0	(894,958)
Plant Replacement Reserve		0	0	\$605,405	0	0	(605,405)
Council contribution - operations				(3,323,413)	(1,834,343)	101,846	
Capital Funding Total				(2,083,220)	(2,069,513)	(8,904)	

Capital



SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 August 2020

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Accounting

This statement comprises a special purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (as they

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of a financial report in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and

(b) The Local Government Reporting Entity

All Funds through which the Council controls resources to carry on its functions have been included in this statement. In the process of reporting on

(c) Rounding Off Figures

All figures shown in this statement are rounded to the nearest dollar.

(d) Rates, Grants, Donations and Other Contributions

Rates, grants, donations and other contributions are recognised as revenues when the local government obtains control over the assets comprising

(e) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank, deposits available on demand with banks and other short term highly liquid

(g) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from ratepayers for unpaid rates and service charges and other amounts due from third parties for Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are

(h) Inventories

General

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of

Land Held for Resale

Land held for development and sale is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of acquisition, development,

(i) Fixed Assets

All assets are initially recognised at cost. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus costs incidental to the

(j) Depreciation of Non-Current Assets

All non-current assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of

Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis, using rates which are reviewed each reporting period. Major depreciation rates and periods are:

Asset	Years	Method
Buildings	20 to 100 years	Straight Line
Furniture and Equipment	4 to 20 years	Straight Line
Plant and Equipment	5 to 20 years	Straight Line
Sealed Roads		
formation	not depreciated	
pavement	80 years	Straight Line
seal		
bituminous seals	34 years	Straight Line
asphalt surfaces	43 years	Straight Line
Gravel Roads		
formation	not depreciated	
pavement	80 years	Straight Line
Formed roads		
formation	not depreciated	
pavement	80 years	Straight Line
Footpaths - slab	50 to 60 years	Straight Line
Kerbs	100 years	Straight Line
Parks & Gardens	50 to 75 years	Straight Line
Water Supply Piping and Draing Systems	75 to 130 years	Straight Line
Bridges	90 to 110 years	Straight Line

(k) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Council prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and

(l) Employee Benefits

The provisions for employee benefits relates to amounts expected to be paid for long service leave, annual leave, wages and salaries and are

(i) *Wages, Salaries, Annual Leave and Long Service Leave (Short-term Benefits)*

The provision for employees' benefits to wages, salaries, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months represents the

(ii) *Annual Leave and Long Service Leave (Long-term Benefits)*

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future

(m) Interest-bearing Loans and Borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred except where they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when: The council has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an

(o) Current and Non-Current Classification

In the determination of whether an asset or liability is current or non-current, consideration is given to the time when each asset or liability is

(p) Nature or Type Classifications**Rates**

All rates levied under the Local Government Act 1995. Includes general, differential, specific area rates, minimum rates, interim rates, back rates, ex-

Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions

Refer to all amounts received as grants, subsidies and contributions that are not non-operating grants.

Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions

Amounts received specifically for the acquisition, construction of new or the upgrading of non-current assets paid to a local government, irrespective

Profit on Asset Disposal

Profit on the disposal of assets including gains on the disposal of long term investments. Losses are disclosed under the expenditure classifications.

Fees and Charges

Revenues (other than service charges) from the use of facilities and charges made for local government services, sewerage rates, rentals, hire

Service Charges

Service charges imposed under Division 6 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 1995. Regulation 54 of the Local Government (Financial

Interest Earnings

Interest and other items of a similar nature received from bank and investment accounts, interest on rate instalments, interest on rate arrears and

Other Revenue / Income

Other revenue, which can not be classified under the above headings, includes dividends, discounts, rebates etc.

Employee Costs

All costs associate with the employment of person such as salaries, wages, allowances, benefits such as vehicle and housing, superannuation,

Materials and Contracts

All expenditures on materials, supplies and contracts not classified under other headings. These include supply of goods and materials, legal

Utilities (Gas, Electricity, Water, etc.)

Expenditures made to the respective agencies for the provision of power, gas or water. Exclude expenditures incurred for the reinstatement of

Insurance

All insurance other than worker's compensation and health benefit insurance included as a cost of employment.

Loss on asset disposal

Loss on the disposal of fixed assets.

Depreciation on non-current assets

Depreciation expense raised on all classes of assets.

Interest expenses

Interest and other costs of finance paid, including costs of finance for loan debentures, overdraft accommodation and refinancing expenses.

Other expenditure

Statutory fees, taxes, provision for bad debts, member's fees or State taxes. Donations and subsidies made to community groups.

(r) Program Classifications (Function/Activity)

Shire of Nannup operations as disclosed in these financial statements encompass the following service orientated activities/programs.

GOVERNANCE**Objective:**

To provide a decision making process for the efficient allocation of scarce resources.

Activities:

Administration and operation of facilities and services to members of council; other costs that relate to the tasks of assisting elected members and

GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING**Objective:**

To collect revenue to allow for the provision of services.

Activities:

Rates, general purpose government grants and interest revenue.

LAW, ORDER, PUBLIC SAFETY**Objective:**

To provide services to help ensure a safer community.

Activities:

Supervision of various by-laws, fire prevention, emergency services and animal control.

HEALTH**Objective:**

To provide an operational framework for good community health.

Activities:

Food quality, building sanitation and sewage.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE**Objective:**

To provide services to disadvantaged persons, the elderly, children and youth.

Activities:

Operation of pre-school, provision of youth support.

HOUSING**Objective:**

Help ensure adequate housing.

Activities:

Maintenance of staff and rental housing.

COMMUNITY AMENITIES**Objective:**

To provide services required by the community.

Activities:

Rubbish collection services, operation of tip, noise control, administration of the town planning scheme, maintenance of cemetery and maintenance

RECREATION AND CULTURE**Objective:**

To establish and effectively manage infrastructure and resource which will help the social well being of the community.

Activities:

Maintenance of halls, recreation centre and various reserves; operation of library.

TRANSPORT**Objective:**

To provide effective and efficient transport services to the community.

Activities:

Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, bridges; cleaning of streets, depot maintenance.

ECONOMIC SERVICES**Objective:**

To help promote the shire and its economic wellbeing.

Activities:

Assistance to tourism, area promotion, building control, noxious weeds, vermin control.

OTHER PROPERTY AND SERVICES**Objective:**

To accurately allocate plant and labour costs across the various programs of Council.

Activities:

Private works operations, plant repairs and operations costs.

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 August 2020

Note 2: Explanation of Material Variances

The material variance thresholds are adopted annually by Council as an indicator of whether the actual expenditure or revenue varies from the year to date budget materially.
The material variance adopted by Council for the 2020-21 year is \$30,000 or 10% whichever is the greater.

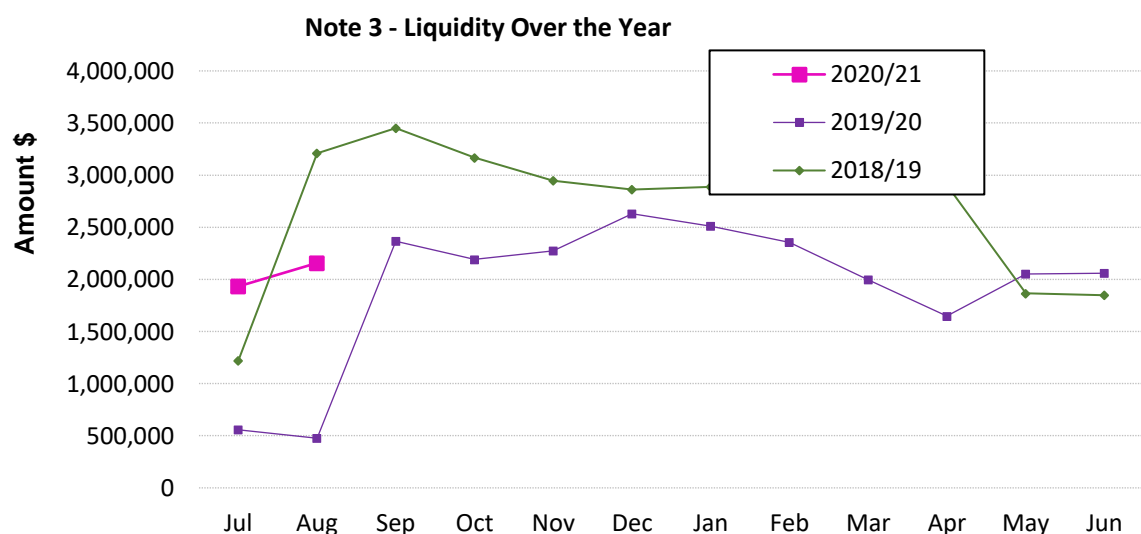
Reporting Program	Budget YTD	Actual YTD	Variance	Var %	Timing/ Permanent	Explanation of Variance
Revenue from operating activities						
Governance	27	0	(27)	(100%)	Timing	Interest
General Purpose Funding - Rates	1,774,610	0	(1,774,610)	(100%)	Timing	Rates issued September
General Purpose Funding - Other	115,559	179,839	64,280	56%	Timing	FAGS grant received
Law, Order and Public Safety	8,523	111,243	102,721	1205%	Timing	Fire Mitigation reimbursement received
Health	3,333	774	(2,559)	(77%)	Timing	Health fees and charges issued September
Education and Welfare	8,523	(3,326)	(11,849)	(139%)	Timing	Income adjustment
Housing	3,693	3,200	(493)	(13%)	Timing	Rental
Community Amenities	61,388	4,381	(57,007)	(93%)	Timing	Bin fees and charges issued September
Recreation and Culture	3,693	1,168	(2,526)	(68%)	Timing	Hall hire and library grant
Transport	19,851	118,580	98,729	497%	Timing	Roads grants received
Economic Services	287,215	5,059	(282,156)	(98%)	Timing	Economic Development grants
Other Property and Services	0	0	0			
	2,286,415	420,918				
Expenditure from operating activities						
Governance	(113,980)	(204,993)	(91,013)	(80%)	Timing	Insurance, grants, Synergy licenses paid in advance
General Purpose Funding	(27,770)	(5,782.8)	21,987	79%	Timing	Budget phasing
Law, Order and Public Safety	(153,323)	(77,759)	75,564	49%	Timing	Bush Fire budget phasing
Health	(14,748)	(10,155)	4,593	31%	Timing	Health inspections budget phasing
Education and Welfare	(32,318)	(19,306)	13,012	40%	Timing	LDAG budget phasing
Housing	(7,433)	(3,422)	4,011	54%	Timing	Building maintenance budget phasing
Community Amenities	(86,632)	(45,065)	41,567	48%	Timing	Waste site/Town planning services
Recreation and Culture	(86,721)	(60,428)	26,293	30%	Timing	Maintenance budget phasing
Transport	(320,744)	(197,310)	123,434	38%	Timing	Road maintenance budget phasing
Economic Services	(297,952)	(45,293)	252,658	85%	Timing	Drought funding exp - pending grant income
Other Property and Services	(46,752)	(188,213)	(141,461)	(303%)	Timing	Insurance paid in advance
	(1,188,371)	(857,726)				
Financing Costs						
Community Amenities	0	(611)	(611)			
	0	(611)				
Operating activities excluded from budget						
Add back Depreciation	169,328	161,886	(7,442)	(4%)	Within threshold	
Adjust (Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposal	1,683		(1,683)	(100%)	Timing	
Less movement in contract liabilities associated with restricted cash						
Adjust Provisions and Accruals	20,000	22,935	2,935	15%	Timing	
Amount attributable to operating activities	1,289,055	(252,597)				
Investing Activities						
Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	129,922	171,809	41,887	32%	Timing	Roads Grant received
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	(164,096)	0	164,096	(100%)	Timing	
Land Held for Resale	0	0	0		Timing	
Land and Buildings	(3,000)	0	3,000	100%	Timing	
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	(8,309)	0	8,309	100%	Timing	
Infrastructure Assets - Public Facilities	(3,000)	0	3,000	100%	Timing	
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	(8,309)	0	8,309	100%	Timing	
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	0	0	0			
Plant and Equipment	(347,203)	0	347,203	100%	Timing	
Furniture and Equipment	0	(8,904)	(8,904)		Permanent	Refer to Budget Review
Amount attributable to investing activities	(403,996)	162,905				
Financing Activities						
Loan Repayments Capital	(12,826)	(7,698)	5,128	(40%)	Timing	Loan 40 to be paid in October
Proceeds from new borrowings	0	0	0			
Self-Supporting Loan Principal	6,567	7,698	1,131	17%	Within threshold	
Transfer from Reserves	33,333	0	(33,333)	(100%)	Timing	
Advances to Community Groups	0	0	0			
Transfer to Reserves	(39,917)	0	39,917	100%	Timing	
Amount attributable to financing activities	(12,842)	0				
Closing Funding Surplus(Deficit)	872,217	2,157,346			Timing	c/o Surplus factored into Budget

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 August 2020

Note 3: Net Current Funding Position

Positive=Surplus (Negative=Deficit)

	Note	Last Years Closing 30 June 2020 \$	This Time Last Year 31 Aug 2019 \$	Current 31 Aug 2020 \$
Current Assets				
Cash Unrestricted	4	2,202,905	1,590,274	1,951,881
<i>Cash Restricted:</i>				
Bonds, deposits and collections		55,938	(940,860)	49,670
Conditions over Grants	11	46,881		0
Cash Restricted Reserve Accounts	4	3,065,456	2,622,144	3,065,456
Receivables - Rates & Rubbish		191,527	167,340	182,294
Receivables - Other	6	103,478	216,146	157,757
Self supporting loans		41,978		41,978
Interest / ATO Receivable	6	32,199	35,303	23,386
Inventories		28,686	6,240	28,685
		5,769,048	3,696,587	5,501,106
Less: Current Liabilities				
Payables		(89,839)	(70,254)	(17,131)
Bonds deposits and collections		(55,938)		(49,670)
Provisions		(335,825)	(371,918)	(312,890)
		(481,602)	(442,172)	(379,690)
Less:				
Cash Reserves	7	(3,065,456)	(2,622,144)	(3,065,456)
Cash Conditions over Grants		(46,881)	(127,294)	0
YAC Committee		(16,250)	(16,250)	(16,250)
ATO Liability		(57,808)	(48,796)	(28,350)
Rates Received in Advance		(14,124)		(14,124)
Loans current		(76,953)	(49,797)	(76,953)
		(3,277,473)	(2,864,281)	(3,201,134)
Adjustments:				
Net current asset		237,063	128,908	237,063
		237,063	128,908	237,063
		2,247,037	519,043	2,157,345



Comments - Net Current Funding Position includes Cash, Current Assets and Current Liabilities

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 August 2020

Note 4: Cash and Investments

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Trust	Total Amount	Institution	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
	\$	\$	\$	\$			
(a) Cash Deposits							
Municipal Bank Account	491,842			491,842	CBA	Tiered	At Call
Reserve Bank Account		463,343		463,343	CBA	Tiered	At Call
Trust Bank Account			25,654		CBA	Tiered	At Call
Cash On Hand				0	N/A	Nil	On Hand
(b) Term Deposits							
Municipal	507,028			507,028	WPC	2.20%	11-Nov-20
Municipal - At call	1,000,000			1,000,000	CBA	0.90%	At Call
Reserves		2,602,112		2,602,112	WPC	2.22%	11-May-21
Total	1,998,870	3,065,455	25,654	5,064,325			

Comments/Notes - Investments

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 August 2020

Note 5: Budget Amendments

Amendments to original budget since budget adoption. Surplus/(Deficit)

Please be aware that Budget Review occurs between January and March, therefore Budget review items are yet to be produced in this set of statements.

GL Code	Description	Council Resolution	Classification	Non Cash Adjustment	Increase in Available Cash	Decrease in Available Cash	Amended Budget Running Balance
				\$	\$	\$	\$
	Budget Adoption						
	Opening budget surplus	19100	Opening Surplus(Deficit)				
	Surplus brought forward amendment	19168	Opening Surplus(Deficit)				
	Expenditure and Income Net from Original Budget						

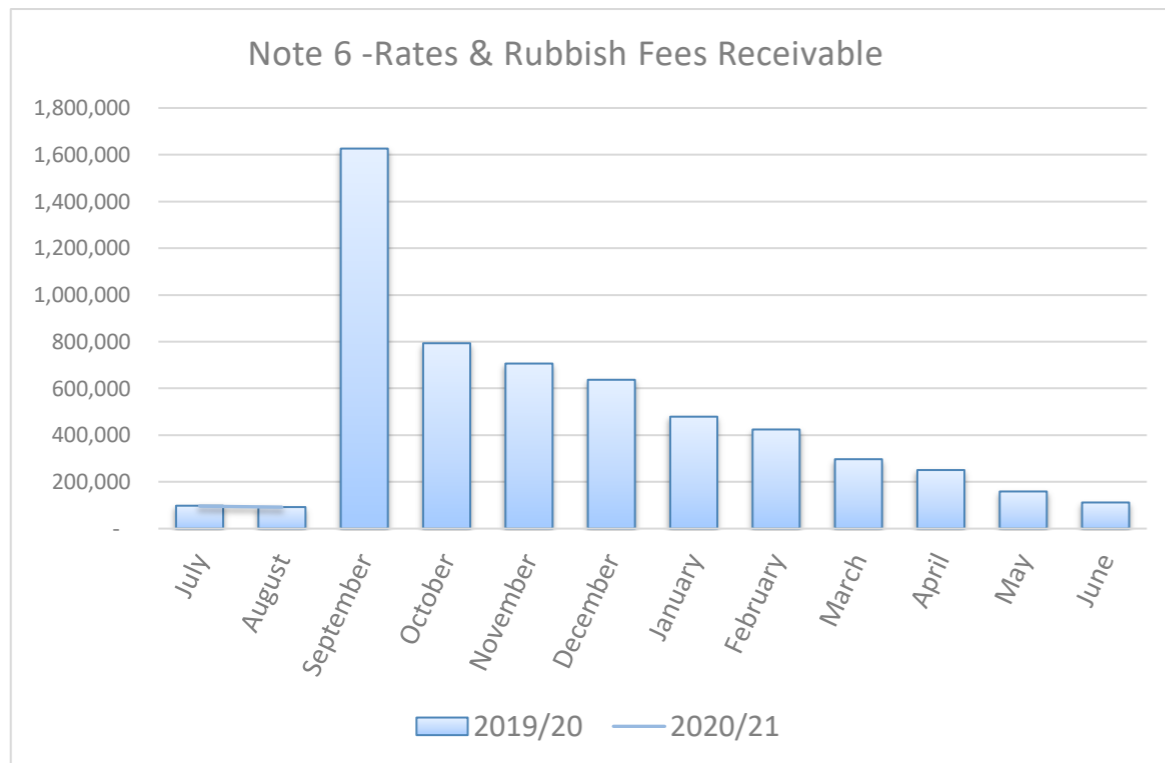
SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 August 2020

Note 6: Receivables

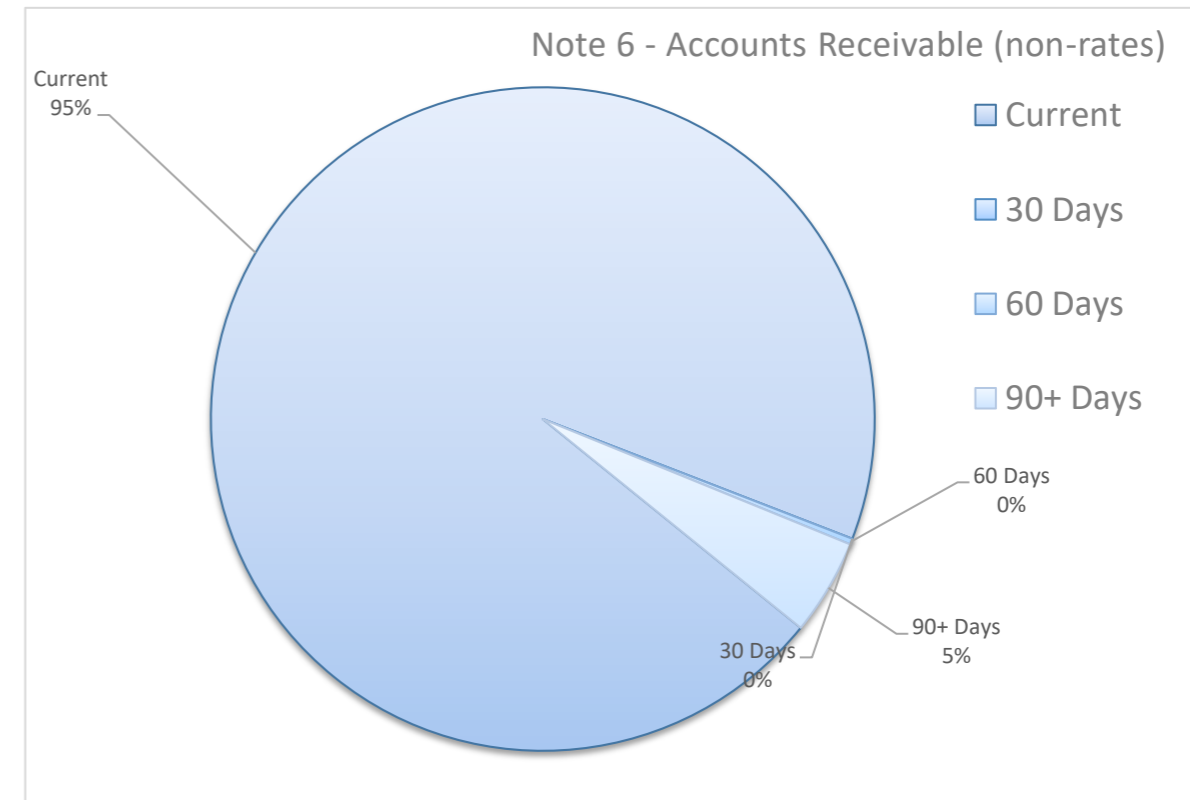
Receivables - Rates Receivable <i>Rates Only</i>	31 Aug 2020	30 June 2020
	\$	\$
Opening Arrears Previous Years	111,741	113,453
Levied this year	0	1,772,136
<u>Less</u> Collections to date	(19,836)	(1,773,847)
Equals Current Outstanding	91,905	111,741
Net Rates Collectable	91,905	111,741
% Collected	RATES NOT LEVIED YET	94.07%

Receivables - General	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90+ Days	90+Days
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Receivables - General	149,935	457	7,364	157,756	157,756
Balance per Trial Balance					
Sundry Debtors					157,756
Receivables - Other					65,365
Total Receivables General Outstanding					223,121

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Comments/Notes - Receivables Rates

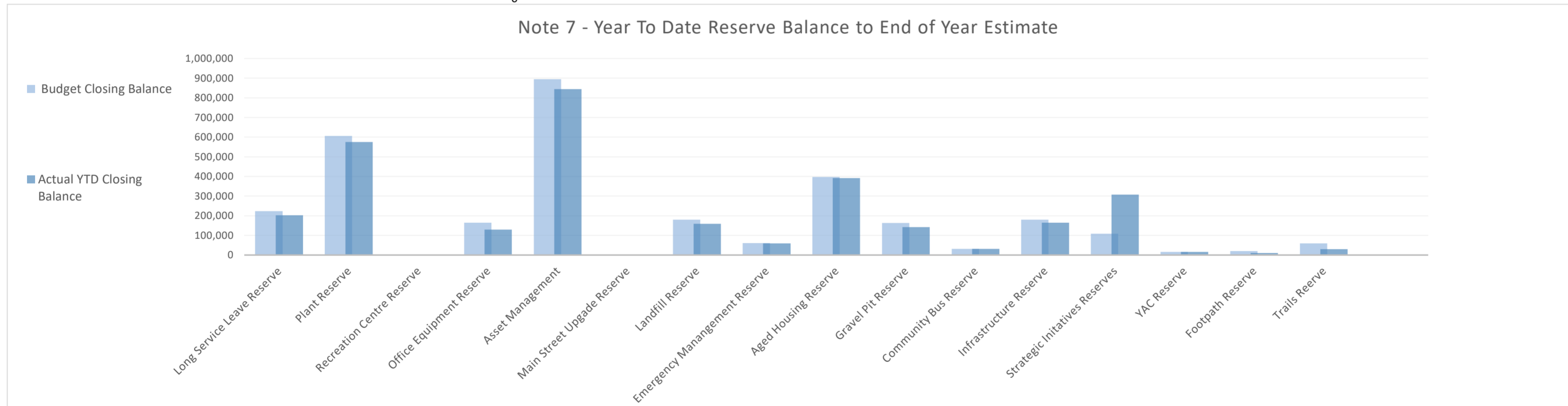
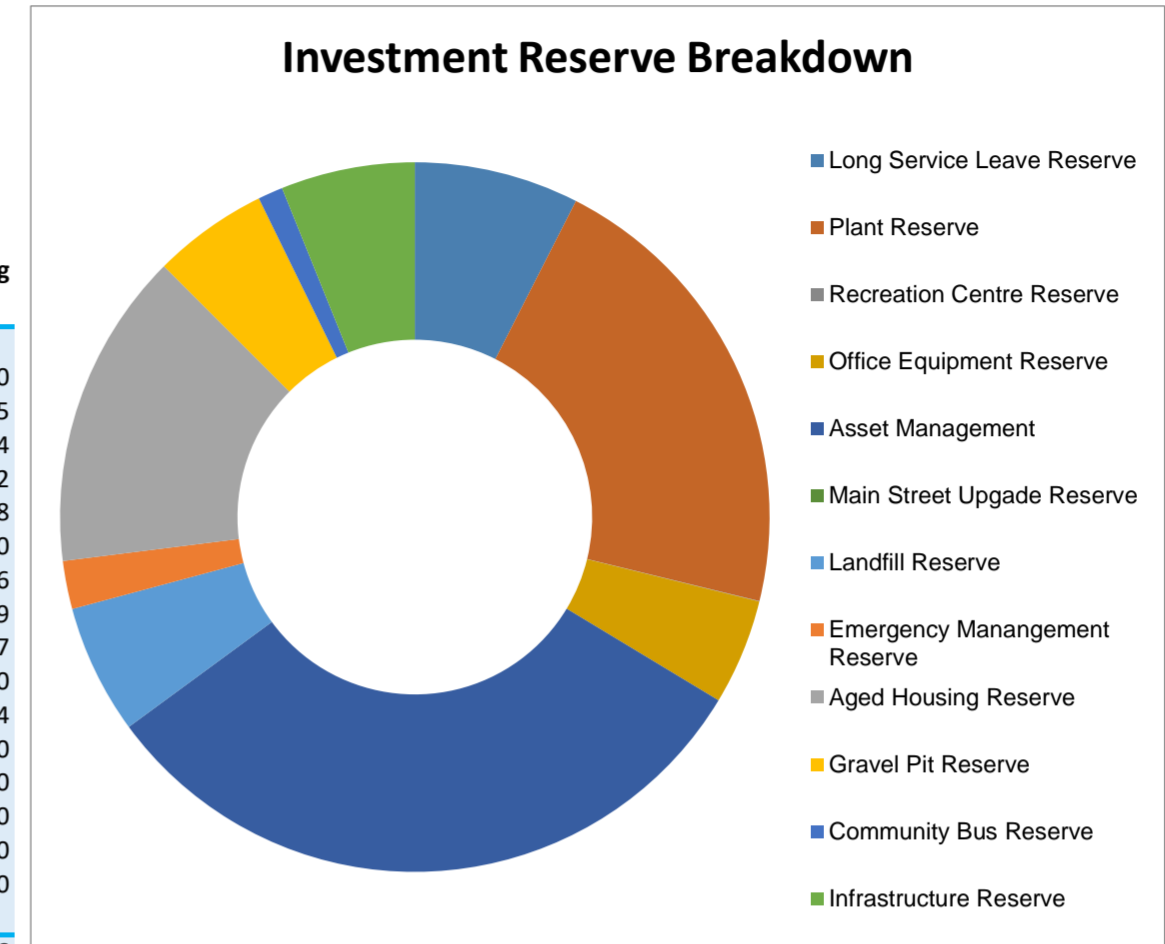


Comments/Notes - Receivables General

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 August 2020

Note 7: Cash Backed Reserve

Name	Opening Balance 1/7/2020	Budget Interest Earned	Actual Interest Earned	Budget Transfers In (+)	Actual Transfers In (+)	Budget Transfers Out (-)	Actual Transfers Out (-)	Budget Closing Balance	Actual YTD Closing Balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Long Service Leave Reserve	202,700	0	0	20,000		0	0	222,700	202,700
Plant Reserve	575,405	0	0	30,000		0	0	605,405	575,405
Recreation Centre Reserve	574	0	0	0		0	0	574	574
Office Equipment Reserve	130,092	0	0	35,000		0	0	165,092	130,092
Asset Management	844,958	0	0	50,000		0	0	894,958	844,958
Main Street Upgrade Reserve	60	0	0	0		0	0	60	60
Landfill Reserve	159,376	0	0	20,000		0	0	179,376	159,376
Emergency Manangement Reserve	59,299	0	0	2,000		0	0	61,299	59,299
Aged Housing Reserve	391,037	0	0	6,500		0	0	397,537	391,037
Gravel Pit Reserve	142,000	0	0	21,000		0	0	163,000	142,000
Community Bus Reserve	30,704	0	0	0		0	0	30,704	30,704
Infrastructure Reserve	165,000	0	0	15,000		0	0	180,000	165,000
Strategic Iniatitives Reserves	308,000	0	0	0		(200,000)	0	108,000	308,000
YAC Reserve	16,250	0	0	0		0	0	16,250	16,250
Footpath Reserve	10,000	0	0	10,000		0	0	20,000	10,000
Trails Reerve	30,000	0	0	30,000		0	0	60,000	30,000
	3,065,456	0	0	239,500	0	(200,000)	0	3,104,956	3,065,456



SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 August 2020

Note 8: Disposal of Assets

Asset Number	Asset Description	Budget				Actual			
		Net Book Value	Proceeds	Profit	(Loss)	Net Book Value	Proceeds	Profit	(Loss)
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P179	Toyota Prado	40,099	30,000		10,099				
	Plant and Equipment								0
		40,099	30,000	0	10,099	0	0	0	0

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 August 2020

Note 9: Rating Information

RATE TYPE	Rate in	Number of Properties	Rateable Value	YTD Actual			Budget				
				Rate Revenue	Interim Rates	Back Rates	Total Revenue	Rate Revenue	Interim Rate	Back Rate	Total Revenue
	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Differential General Rate											
GRV	8.8980	396	6,732,910				0	599,094			599,094
UV	0.4638	210	129,084,334				0	598,951	0	0	598,951
UV Pastoral				0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Sub-Totals		606	135,817,244	0	0	0	0	1,198,045	0	0	1,198,045
Minimum Payment	Minimum										
	\$										
GRV	1,013.00	341	2,489,100		0	0	0	345,433	0	0	345,433
UV	1,133.00	204	25,390,755		0	0	0	231,132	0	0	231,132
Sub-Totals		545	27,879,855	0	0	0	0	576,565	0	0	576,565
		1,151	163,697,099	0	0	0	0	1,774,610	0	0	1,774,610
Concession							0				0
Amount from General Rates							0				1,774,610
Ex-Gratia Rates							0				0
Specified Area Rates							0				0
Totals							0				1,774,610

Comments - Rating Information

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 August 2020

Note 10: Information on Borrowings

(a) Debenture Repayments

Particulars	01 Jul 2020	New Loans	Principal Repayments		Principal Outstanding		Interest Repayments	
			Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Community amenities								
Waste Facility Machine Loan 40	370,000			\$ (34,976)	370,000	335,024	611	-4,480
Nannup Community esource centre Loan 37	14,626		(3,194)	\$ (14,626)	11,432	0	-80	-369
Nannup Music Club Loan 39a	238,030		(4,504)	\$ (27,351)	233,526	210,679	-1,139	-7,002
	622,656	0	(7,698)	(76,953)	614,958	545,703	(608)	(11,851)

All debenture repayments were financed by general purpose revenue.

Self supporting loan income Loan 37	3,194	110330
Self supporting loan income Loan 39A	4,504 * 2 payments received in July	110440
Total SSL principal receipts	7,698	

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 August 2020

Note 11: Grants and Contributions

	Grant Provider	Type	Opening	Budget		YTD	Annual	Amended	Expected (d)+(e)	YTD Actual		Unspent	
			Balance (a)	Operating (b)	Capital	Budget (a)+(b)	Budget (d)	Budget (e)		Revenue	(Expended) (c)	Grant (a)+(b)+(c)	
				\$	\$	\$				\$	\$	\$	
General Purpose Funding													
	Grants Commission - General Equalisation	WALGGC	operating	(420,035)	(407,940)	0	(827,975)	(407,940)		(407,940)	(103,401)	103,401	0
	Grants Commission - Roads	WALGGC	operating	(276,782)	(214,526)	0	(491,308)	(214,526)		(214,526)	(54,888)	54,888	0
Law, Order and Public Safety													
0703	FESA LEVY DFES	Dept. of Fire & Emergency Serv.	Operating - Tied	0	(144,780)	0	(144,780)	(144,780)		(144,780)	0	0	0
0784	Bushfire Mitigation Works	Dept. of Fire & Emergency Serv.	Operating - Tied	0	(110,750)	0	(110,750)	(110,750)		(110,750)	(110,750)	110,750	0
	963 Grant FESA - SES	Dept. of Fire & Emergency Serv.	Operating - Tied	0	(5,640)	0	(5,640)	(5,640)		(5,640)	0	0	0
	704 CESM MOA Grant	Dept. of Fire & Emergency Serv.	Operating	0	(85,000)	0	(85,000)	(85,000)		(85,000)	0	0	0
	0963 DFES Capital Grant	Dept. of Fire & Emergency Serv.	Non-operating	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0746 Shed Grant Funding	Dept. of Fire & Emergency Serv.	Non-operating	0	0	(262,730)	(262,730)	(262,730)		(262,730)	0	0	0
Education and Welfare													
	3664 Grants - Community Bus	Contributions	Operating	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	1133 Local Drug Action Group	Local Drug Action Group	Operating	0	(35,448)	0	(35,448)	(35,448)		(35,448)	0	0	0
	1123 Community Development Grants	Various, Dep of Retional Dev	Operating	0	(5,000)	0	(5,000)	(5,000)		(5,000)	0	0	0
	1123 Community Development Grants	Local Gov Sports and Recreation	Operating	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	1123 Community Development Grants (inc Trails)	Lotterywest	Operating - Tied	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	1653 Seniors	Department of Communities	Operating - Tied	0	(4,000)	0	(4,000)	(4,000)		(4,000)	0	0	0
	1163 Family Fun Day	Various	Operating	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Economic Services													
	Economic Development	Contributions	Operating	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	3834 Economic Development	Economic Development Grant	Operating	(46,881)	(1,690,640)	0	(1,737,521)	(1,643,759)		(1,643,759)	0	0	0
Recreation and Culture													
	Grants - Recreation and Culture	LotteryWest	Non-operating	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	Grants - Libraries	Good Things Foundation	Operating	0	(5,073)	0	(5,073)	(5,073)		(5,073)	0	0	0
Transport													
	Roads To Recovery Grant - Cap	Roads to Recovery	Non-operating	0	0	(306,800)	(306,800)	(306,800)		(306,800)	(171,809)	171,809	0
	MRD Grants	Regional Road Group	Operating	0	(118,877)	0	(118,877)	(118,877)		(118,877)	(118,580)	118,580	0
	Grant - Regional Road Group	Regional Road Group	Non-operating	0	0	(210,000)	(210,000)	(210,000)		(210,000)	0	0	0
				(743,698)	(2,827,674)	(779,530)	(4,350,902)	(3,560,323)	0	(3,560,323)	(559,428)	559,428	0
SUMMARY													
	Operating	Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions		(743,698)	(2,562,504)	0	(3,306,202)	(2,515,623)	0	(2,515,623)	(276,869)	276,869	0
	Operating - Tied	Tied - Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions		0	(265,170)	0	(265,170)	(265,170)	0	(265,170)	(110,750)	110,750	0
	Non-operating	Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions		0	0	(779,530)	(779,530)	(779,530)	0	(779,530)	(171,809)	171,809	0
TOTALS				(743,698)	(2,827,674)	(779,530)	(4,350,902)	(3,560,323)	0	(3,560,323)	(559,428)	559,428	0

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 August 2020

Note 12: Trust Fund

Funds held at balance date over which the Shire has no control and which are not included in this statement are as follows:

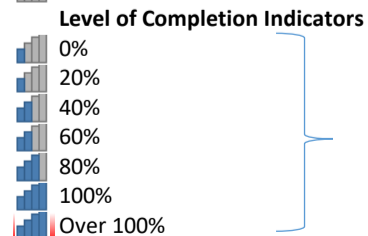
Description	Opening Balance 01 Jul 2019	Amount Received	Amount Paid	Closing Balance 31 Aug 2020
	\$	\$	\$	\$
BCITF Levy	758	(1,650)	2,228	180
BRB Levy	1,074	(2,610)	629	3,055
Bonds	22,218	(200)	0	22,418
Nomination Deposit	0	0	0	0
Donation Rec Centre Deposit	0	0	0	0
Nannup Community Bus	0	0	0	0
Trust accrued Expenses	0	0	0	0
	24,050	(4,460)	2,857	25,653.58

25,654

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 August 2020

Note 13: Capital Acquisitions

Assets	Account	YTD Actual			Budget			Strategic Reference / Comment
		New/Upgrade	Renewal	Total YTD	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
<i>Level of completion indicator, please see table at the end of this note for further detail.</i>								
Buildings								
Economic Services								
	Town LRCI Funding Expenditure	4026	0	0	343,000	0	0	
	Housing Total	0	0	0	343,000	0	0	
Law, Order And Public Safety								
	Buildings	0754	0	0	0	0	0	
	SES Capital Upgrade	0954	0	0	262,730	0	0	
	Law, Order And Public Safety Total	0	0	0	262,730	0	0	
	Transport Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Buildings Total	0	0	0	605,730	0	0	
Furniture & Office Equip.								
Governance								
	Shire Offices	0584	8,904	0	8,904	59,000	0	8,904
	Governance Total	8,904	0	8,904	59,000	0	8,904	
Recreation And Culture								
	BLANK		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Recreation And Culture Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Transport								
	BLANK		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Transport Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Furniture & Office Equip. Total	8,904	0	8,904	59,000	0	8,904	
Plant , Equip. & Vehicles								
Governance								
	Vehicle purchases - Office Staff	0544	0	0	0	58,000	58,000	(58,000)
	Governance Total	0	0	0	58,000	58,000	(58,000)	
Law, Order And Public Safety								
	Ses Equipment	0744	0	0	0	5,950	5,950	(5,950)
	BLANK		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Law, Order And Public Safety Total	0	0	0	5,950	5,950	(5,950)	
Recreation And Culture								
	BLANK		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Recreation And Culture Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Transport								
	Purchase Of Plant	3564	0	0	0	650,140	650,140	(650,140)
	Shire Depot	6880	0	0	0	13,707	0	0
	Transport Total	0	0	0	663,847	650,140	(650,140)	
	Plant , Equip. & Vehicles Total	0	0	0	727,797	714,090	(714,090)	
Public Facilities								
Community Amenities								
	Niche Wall	2405	0	0	0	18,000	0	0
	Community Amenities Total	0	0	0	18,000	0	0	
	Public Facilities Total	0	0	0	18,000	0	0	
Roads								
Transport								
	Local Road Construction	3170	0	0	0	622,840	622,840	(622,840)
	Mrd Special Bridgeworks	3180	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Footpath Program	3210	0	0	0	49,853	49,853	(49,853)
	Transport Total	0	0	0	672,694	672,694	(672,694)	
	Roads (Non Town) Total	0	0	0	672,694	672,694	(672,694)	
	Capital Expenditure Total	8,904	0	8,904	2,083,220	1,386,783	(1,377,880)	



Percentage YTD Actual to Annual Budget
Expenditure over budget highlighted in red.

31/08/2020

Attachment 12.2.1

SHIRE OF NANNUP ACCOUNTS FOR PAYMENT September 2020				
* Please note that most Fire, Road, Economic and Community Expenditure are funded externally.				
Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT12873	15/09/2020	WA TYRE RECOVERY	Waste Site maintence - tyre pick up	\$ 1,934.00
EFT12874	15/09/2020	NANNUP PHARMACY	First aid bandages	\$ 256.75
EFT12875	15/09/2020	RETURNED AND SERVICES LEAGUE OF AUSTRALIA - NANNUP SUB BRANCH	Grant Contribution	\$ 1,000.00
EFT12876	15/09/2020	CITY & REGIONAL FUELS	Diesel Fuel	\$ 3,864.12
EFT12877	15/09/2020	BLACKWOOD AIR-CONDITIONING	Air con for SES Building	\$ 2,700.00
EFT12878	15/09/2020	SOS OFFICE EQUIPMENT	Monthly copy fee	\$ 544.51
EFT12879	15/09/2020	NANNUP DELI	Refreshments	\$ 117.51
EFT12880	15/09/2020	OFFICEWORKS	Whiteboard for SES	\$ 648.95
EFT12881	15/09/2020	AMPAC	Legal fees	\$ 132.00
EFT12882	15/09/2020	NANNUP MEN'S SHED INC.	Grant Contribution	\$ 500.00
EFT12883	15/09/2020	TASK EXCHANGE PTY LTD	LG Hub - annual fee	\$ 5,060.00
EFT12884	15/09/2020	NANNUP HOT BREAD SHOP	Refreshements	\$ 59.90
EFT12885	15/09/2020	CHUBB FIRE & SECURITY	Fire Detection checks	\$ 121.00
EFT12886	15/09/2020	STIHL SHOP REDCLIFFE	Minor Plant	\$ 74.00
EFT12887	15/09/2020	FAIRTEL PTY LTD	Broadband - SES	\$ 154.51
EFT12888	15/09/2020	CYCLING EVENTURES	Grant Contribution	\$ 6,600.00
EFT12889	15/09/2020	SOUTHERN FORESTS BLACKWOOD VALLEY TOURISM ASSOCIATION	Training workshop	\$ 165.00
EFT12890	15/09/2020	JOHN EDWARD THOMPSON	Reimbursement - BFB	\$ 152.00
EFT12891	15/09/2020	SIMON CAMP	Workshop - LDAG	\$ 200.00
EFT12892	15/09/2020	MCGINTY ELECTRICS	Electricals for SES Building	\$ 379.50
EFT12893	15/09/2020	AUSTRALIAN TAXATION OFFICE - BAS - ATO	August BAS	\$ 3,231.00
EFT12894	15/09/2020	BUNNINGS- BUSSELTON	Consumables - BFB	\$ 53.60
EFT12895	15/09/2020	NANNUP ELECTRICAL SERVICES	Electricals for SES Building	\$ 280.00
EFT12896	15/09/2020	CEMETERIES & CREMATORIA ASSOC OF WA	Membership 2020-21	\$ 125.00
EFT12897	15/09/2020	DO YOUR BLOCK CONTRACTING	Excavator - Firebreaks Cockatoo	\$ 935.00
EFT12898	15/09/2020	HARVEY NORMAN AV/IT SUPERSTORE BUSSELTON	Mobile Phone - SES	\$ 999.00
EFT12899	15/09/2020	STATE LIBRARY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA	Annual fee	\$ 60.50
EFT12900	15/09/2020	NAPA AUTO PARTS	Lockable fuel tank	\$ 2,317.84
EFT12901	15/09/2020	NANNUP HARDWARE & AGENCIES	Various general hardware	\$ 2,790.78
EFT12902	15/09/2020	NANNUP NEWSAGENCY	Stationery	\$ 60.85
EFT12903	15/09/2020	NANNUP EZIWAY SELF SERVICE STORE	Refreshments	\$ 455.47
EFT12904	15/09/2020	NANNUP HOTEL	Refreshements and Functions	\$ 296.00
EFT12905	15/09/2020	NANNUP DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL	Donation for graduation prizes and scholarship	\$ 1,200.00
EFT12906	15/09/2020	NANNUP MUSIC CLUB INC	Adjustment invoice for GST component	\$ 1,000.00
EFT12907	15/09/2020	PRESTIGE PRODUCTS	Consumables	\$ 14.96
EFT12908	15/09/2020	SOUTHWEST TYRE SERVICE	Vehicle repairs and tyres	\$ 272.00
EFT12909	15/09/2020	ST JOHN'S AMBULANCE - NANNUP	August Membership	\$ 171.00
EFT12910	15/09/2020	WESTERN AUSTRALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION	Training course	\$ 1,045.00
EFT12913	29/09/2020	MARKETFORCE PTY LTD	Advertising	\$ 277.97
EFT12914	29/09/2020	DATA #3 LIMITED	NAS backup system for Server	\$ 8,132.90
EFT12916	29/09/2020	P & F MARTIN	Abandoned Vehicle	\$ 77.00
EFT12917	29/09/2020	EDGE PLANNING & PROPERTY	Planning Services - August 2020	\$ 2,717.55
EFT12918	29/09/2020	FIRE RESCUE SAFETY AUSTRALIA	Safety Equipment - SES	\$ 629.95
EFT12919	29/09/2020	CITY & REGIONAL FUELS	Diesel Fuel	\$ 1,862.45
EFT12920	29/09/2020	BUNBURY TOYOTA	Purchase of Vehicle for Depot	\$ 16,645.91
EFT12921	29/09/2020	DUNSBOROUGH ASPHALT	Road maintenance	\$ 2,475.00
EFT12922	29/09/2020	ENDURA PAINT PTY LTD	Building maintenance	\$ 71.49
EFT12923	29/09/2020	NANNUP LIQUOR STORE	Refreshments and Functions	\$ 366.70
EFT12924	29/09/2020	FAIRTEL PTY LTD	Network - SES	\$ 121.00
EFT12925	29/09/2020	DAVID TAYLOR	Reimbursement as per Employment Contract	\$ 1,200.00
EFT12926	29/09/2020	HOSEPRO SOUTH WEST	Waste site maintenance	\$ 702.90
EFT12927	29/09/2020	LUCID ECONOMICS PTY LTD	Business Case Trails Hub	\$ 5,470.30
EFT12928	29/09/2020	NANNUP BUSH FIRE CADETS	Workshop - LDAG	\$ 600.00
EFT12929	29/09/2020	ARROW BRONZE	Cemetery	\$ 363.27
EFT12930	29/09/2020	BUNNINGS- BUSSELTON	Plants	\$ 109.30
EFT12931	29/09/2020	NANNUP ELECTRICAL SERVICES	Electricals for SES Building	\$ 189.00
EFT12932	29/09/2020	LANDGATE	Title request- BFB	\$ 26.20
EFT12933	29/09/2020	DELL AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	Dell Server for Admin Office	\$ 11,670.96
EFT12934	29/09/2020	ERUDITION ELECTRICAL SOLUTIONS	3 Hand dryers	\$ 1,919.50
EFT12935	29/09/2020	JASON SIGNMAKERS	Signage	\$ 645.56
EFT12936	29/09/2020	K & C HARPER	Hot Water system for house	\$ 5,098.56
EFT12937	29/09/2020	LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROFESSIONALS AUSTRALIA WA	Training workshop	\$ 850.00
EFT12938	29/09/2020	NAPA AUTO PARTS	Vehicle repairs.	\$ 12.93
EFT12939	29/09/2020	NANNUP NEWSAGENCY	Postage	\$ 376.78
EFT12940	29/09/2020	NANNUP DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL	Donation for trophy	\$ 30.00

EFT12941	29/09/2020	NANNUP COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE	Project support and advertising	\$ 761.27
EFT12942	29/09/2020	PRESTIGE PRODUCTS	Consumables	\$ 647.79
EFT12943	29/09/2020	FULTON HOGAN INDUSTRIES PTY LTD	Road maintenance	\$ 1,795.20
EFT12944	29/09/2020	SW PRECISION PRINT	Printing of Waste information booklet (1500)	\$ 2,389.00
EFT12945	29/09/2020	ROD'S AUTO ELECTRICS	Vehicle repairs	\$ 162.12
EFT12946	29/09/2020	IT VISION	Altus Procurement, Synergy Soft Modules	\$ 7,881.50
			TOTAL EFT PAYMENTS	\$ 116,251.81
20481	15/09/2020	TELSTRA	VBFB DARRADUP TELEPHONE ACCOUNT AUGUST 2020	\$ 115.12
20482	15/09/2020	WATER CORPORATION	TRADE WASTE ANNUAL CHARGE	\$ 348.09
			TOTAL CHEQUE PAYMENTS	\$ 463.21

Direct Debit	Date	Name	Description	Amount
DD10910.1	09/09/2020	WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION PLAN	Superannuation contributions	\$ 8,411.84
DD10910.2	09/09/2020	FIRST WRAP PLUS SUPERANNUATION FUND	Superannuation contributions	\$ 327.02
DD10910.3	09/09/2020	AMG SUPER	Superannuation contributions	\$ 417.69
DD10910.4	09/09/2020	ASGARD INFINITY EWRAP SUPER	Superannuation contributions	\$ 421.04
DD10910.5	09/09/2020	HSTPLUS SUPER	Superannuation contributions	\$ 842.46
DD10910.6	09/09/2020	JOLLEY SUPERANNUATION FUND	Superannuation contributions	\$ 77.19
DD10910.7	09/09/2020	AUSTRALIAN SUPER	Superannuation contributions	\$ 418.08
DD10910.8	09/09/2020	MARITIME SUPER	Superannuation contributions	\$ 55.41
DD10915.1	23/09/2020	WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION PLAN	Superannuation contributions	\$ 8,068.36
DD10915.2	23/09/2020	HSTPLUS SUPER	Superannuation contributions	\$ 686.81
DD10915.3	23/09/2020	FIRST WRAP PLUS SUPERANNUATION FUND	Superannuation contributions	\$ 327.02
DD10915.4	23/09/2020	AMG SUPER	Superannuation contributions	\$ 417.69
DD10915.5	23/09/2020	ASGARD INFINITY EWRAP SUPER	Superannuation contributions	\$ 421.04
DD10915.6	23/09/2020	AMP SUPERLEADER	Superannuation contributions	\$ 93.11
DD10915.7	23/09/2020	AUSTRALIAN SUPER	Superannuation contributions	\$ 419.40
DD10915.8	23/09/2020	MARITIME SUPER	Superannuation contributions	\$ 57.72
DD10915.9	23/09/2020	SUNSUPER SUPERANNUATION	Superannuation contributions	\$ 347.07
DD10922.1	09/09/2020	JOLLEY SUPERANNUATION FUND	Superannuation contributions	\$ 55.58
DD10928.1	30/09/2020	BP AUSTRALIA	Monthly Fuel	\$ 50.38
DD10928.2	30/09/2020	WESTNET	Hosting charges	\$ 347.90
DD10928.3	30/09/2020	TOLL TRANSPORT PTY LTD	Freight	\$ 237.77
DD10928.4	30/09/2020	TELSTRA	Monthly Telephone	\$ 1,587.87
DD10928.5	30/09/2020	CLEANAWAY	Domestic and Recycle charges	\$ 9,536.95
DD10928.6	30/09/2020	CALL ASSOCIATES PTY LTD - INSIGHT & CONNECT	Connect charges	\$ 168.74
DD10928.7	30/09/2020	CALTEX AUSTRALIA	Monthly Fuel	\$ 278.72
DD10928.8	30/09/2020	WESTERN AUSTRALIAN TREASURY CORPORATION	Loan 39 and 37	\$ 4,528.59
DD10928.9	30/09/2020	WATER CORPORATION	Water usage	\$ 1,925.88
DD10928.10	30/09/2020	SYNERGY	Electricity usage	\$ 3,558.68
DD10928.11	30/09/2020	BOC LIMITED	Container Service Charge	\$ 77.63
DD10928.12	30/09/2020	SGFLEET	Vehicle - SES	\$ 1,359.81
DD10928.13	30/09/2020	AUSSIE BROADBAND - DIRECT DEBIT	Monthly Broadband charge	\$ 89.00
DD10928.14	30/09/2020	GO GO MEDIA * DIRECT DEBIT*	Monthly on hold message service	\$ 75.90
			Direct Debits	\$ 45,688.35

EFT12911	16/09/2020	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY TRAINING FUND	Building Training Fund Levy (Trust Payment)	\$ 171.75
EFT12912	16/09/2020	BUILDING COMMISSION	Building Services Levy (Trust Payment)	\$ 2,518.17
			Total Trust payment	\$ 2,689.92

TOTAL PAYMENTS AUGUST 2020	
Municipal Payments	\$ 162,403.37
Trust Payments	\$ 2,689.92
	\$ 165,093.29

SHIRE OF NANNUP			
CREDIT CARD PAYMENTS - SEPTEMBER 2020			
Date	Supplier	Description	Amount
CEO CREDIT CARD			
30/08	Liberty Oil	Fuel - 1GOG806	\$ 77.17
03/09	Seek	Advertising - Corporate Services vacancy	\$ 654.50
03/09	Mixbook	Visitor phone book	\$ 152.90
18/09	BP Donnybrook	Fuel - 1GOG806	\$ 86.55
24/09	Caltex	Fuel - 1GOG806	\$ 77.78
24/09	Crown Towers	Walga conference accommodation	\$ 952.19
27/09	Puma	Fuel - 1GOG806	\$ 65.04
			\$ 2,066.13

Attachment 12.3.1



MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT (Containing the Statement of Financial Activity) For the Period Ended 30 September 2020

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 1996

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Shire of Nannup
Information Summary
For the Period Ended 30 September 2020

Key Information

Report Purpose

This report is prepared to meet the requirements of *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, Regulation 34*.

Overview

Summary reports and graphical progressive graphs are provided on pages 2 - 3.

Note: Financial year end audit process has not been finalised.
Therefore the surplus accrual figure could vary once complete

Statement of Financial Activity by reporting program

Is presented on page 3 and shows a surplus as at 30 September 2020 of \$4,035,503.

Items of Significance

The material variance adopted by the Shire of Nannup for the 2010-21 year is \$30,000 or 10% whichever is the greater. The following selected items have been highlighted due to the amount of the variance to the budget or due to the nature of the revenue/expenditure. A full listing and explanation of all items considered of material variance is disclosed in Note 2.

Capital Expenditure

	% Collected / Completed	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual
Significant Projects				
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions				
Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	16%	-\$ 2,827,674	-\$ 3,571,372	-\$ 448,119
Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	22%	-\$ 779,530	-\$ 779,530	-\$ 171,809
	17%	-\$ 3,607,204	-\$ 4,350,902	-\$ 619,928
Rates Levied	100%	\$ 1,774,610	\$ 1,774,610	\$ 1,773,771

% Compares current ytd actuals to annual budget

Financial Position		This Time Last Year	Current Year to Date	Note
Adjusted Net Current Assets	171%	\$ 2,365,314	\$ 4,035,503	3
Cash and Equivalent - Unrestricted		\$ 1,760,696	\$ 3,065,455	3 & 4
Receivables - Rates	115%	\$ 1,925,986	\$ 2,213,446	3 & 6
Receivables - Other	14%	\$ 96,381	\$ 13,865	3 & 6
Payables	19%	\$ 89,839	\$ 17,209	3

% Compares current ytd actuals to prior year actuals at the same time

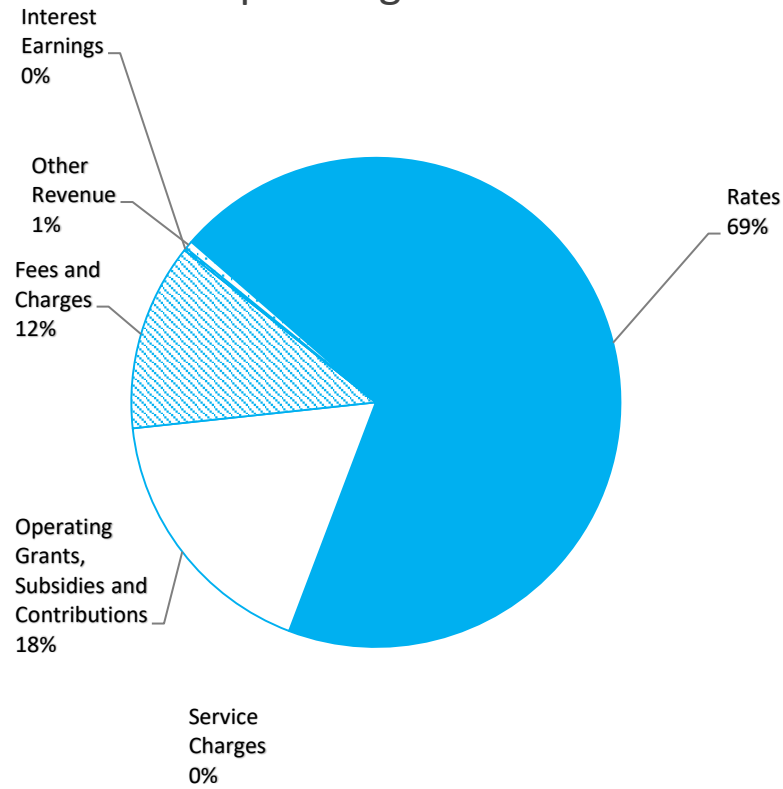
Note: The Statements and accompanying notes are prepared based on all transactions recorded at the time of preparation and may vary due to transactions being processed for the reporting period after the date of preparation.

Preparation

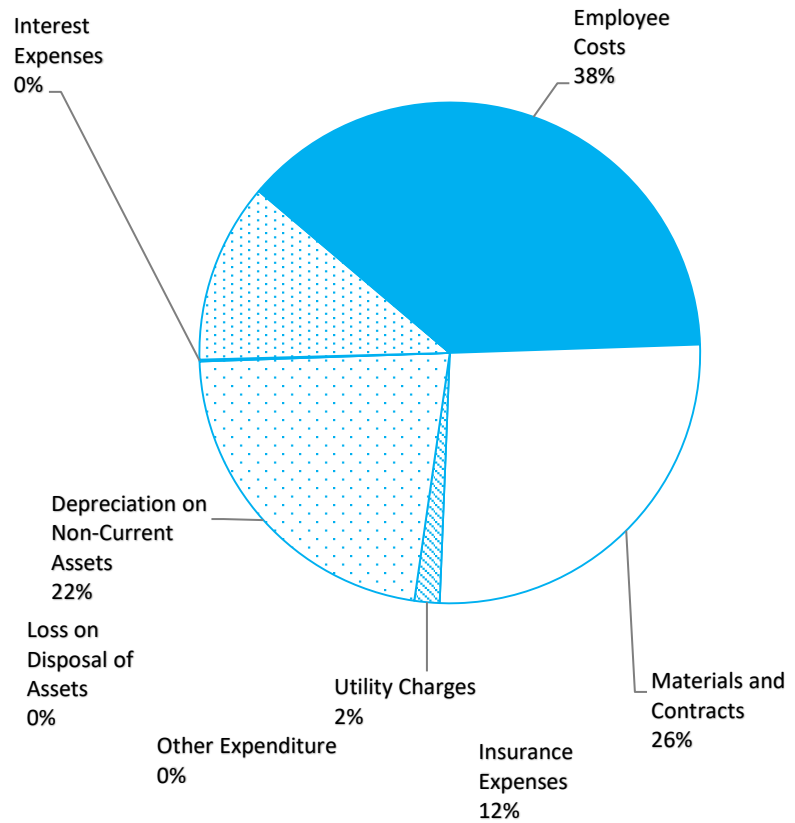
Prepared by: Susan Fitchat
Reviewed by: David Taylor
Date prepared: 16/10/2020

Shire of Nannup
Information Summary
For the Period Ended 30 September 2020

Operating Revenue



Operating Expenditure



SHIRE OF NANNUP
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
(Statutory Reporting Program)
For the Period Ended 30 September 2020

	Note	Original Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. \$ (b)-(a)	Var. % (b)-(a)/(a)
		\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Opening Funding Surplus(Deficit)		2,337,941	2,337,941	2,247,037	(90,904)	(4%)
Revenue from operating activities						
Governance		160	27	0	(27)	(100%)
General Purpose Funding - Rates	9	1,774,610	1,774,610	1,773,771	(839)	(0%)
General Purpose Funding - Other		693,351	173,338	181,894	8,557	5%
Law, Order and Public Safety		353,732	88,433	112,650	24,217	27%
Health		16,470	4,118	8,134	4,016	98%
Education and Welfare		51,136	12,784	(3,326)	(16,110)	(126%)
Housing		20,000	5,000	4,800	(200)	(4%)
Community Amenities		368,328	92,082	288,028	195,946	213%
Recreation and Culture		22,160	5,540	3,169	(2,371)	(43%)
Transport		119,108	29,777	118,654	88,877	298%
Economic Services		1,723,290	430,823	68,580	(362,243)	(84%)
Other Property and Services		1,500	375	0	(375)	(100%)
		5,143,845	2,616,905	2,556,354		
Expenditure from operating activities						
Governance		(683,879)	(170,970)	(267,190)	(96,221)	(56%)
General Purpose Funding		(166,620)	(41,655)	(8,612.4)	33,043	79%
Law, Order and Public Safety		(919,938)	(229,985)	(115,644)	114,340	50%
Health		(88,486)	(22,122)	(11,441)	10,680	48%
Education and Welfare		(193,906)	(48,477)	(28,198)	20,279	42%
Housing		(44,599)	(11,150)	(8,334)	2,816	25%
Community Amenities		(519,793)	(129,948)	(76,730)	53,218	41%
Recreation and Culture		(520,324)	(130,081)	(77,418)	52,663	40%
Transport		(1,924,463)	(481,116)	(277,000)	204,116	42%
Economic Services		(1,787,710)	(446,928)	(54,484)	392,443	88%
Other Property and Services		(280,510)	(70,128)	(241,497)	(171,370)	(244%)
		(7,130,228)	(1,782,557)	(1,166,549)		
Financing Costs						
Community Amenities			0	(1,270)	(1,270)	
		0	0	(1,270)		
Operating activities excluded from budget						
Add back Depreciation		1,015,968	253,992	240,221	(13,771)	(5%)
Adjust (Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposal	8	10,099	2,525	4,360	1,835	73%
Less movement in contract liabilities associated with restricted cash		(46,881)				
Adjust Provisions and Accruals		20,000	20,000	26,391	6,391	32%
Amount attributable to operating activities		(987,197)	1,110,865	1,659,506		
Investing Activities						
Contributions	11	779,530	194,883	171,809	(23,074)	(12%)
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	8	30,000	7,500	29,091	21,591	288%
Land Held for Resale		0	0	0	0	
Land and Buildings	13	(619,437)	(154,859)	(771)	154,088	100%
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	13	(622,840)	(155,710)	0	155,710	100%
Infrastructure Assets - Public Facilities	13	(18,000)	(4,500)	0	4,500	100%
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	13	(49,853)	(12,463)	0	12,463	100%
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	13	0	0	0	0	
Plant and Equipment	13	(714,090)	(178,522)	(44,262)	134,261	75%
Furniture and Equipment	13	(59,000)	(14,750)	(26,907)	(12,157)	(82%)
Amount attributable to investing activities		(1,273,690)	(318,423)	128,960		
Financing Activities						
Loan Repayments Capital	10	(76,953)	(19,238)	(11,567)	7,671	(40%)
Proceeds from new borrowings			0	0	0	
Self-Supporting Loan Principal	10	39,399	9,850	11,567	1,717	17%
Transfer from Reserves	7	200,000	50,000	0	(50,000)	(100%)
Transfer to Reserves	7	(239,500)	(59,875)	0	59,875	100%
Amount attributable to financing activities		(77,054)	(19,264)	0		
Closing Funding Surplus(Deficit)	3	(0)	3,111,120	4,035,503		

Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Budget and YTD Actual data as per the adopted materiality threshold. Refer to Note 2 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and notes.

SHIRE OF NANNUP
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
(By Nature or Type)
For the Period Ended 30 September 2020

	Note	Original Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. \$ (b)-(a)	Var. % (b)-(a)/(a)	Var.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	%	
Opening Funding Surplus (Deficit)		2,337,941	2,337,941	2,247,037	(90,904)	(4%)	
Revenue from operating activities							
Rates	9	1,774,610	1,774,610	1,773,771	(839)	(0%)	
Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	11	2,827,674	706,919	448,119	(258,800)	(37%)	▼
Fees and Charges		439,733	109,933	316,756	206,823	188%	▲
Service Charges		0	0	0	0		
Interest Earnings		31,044	7,761	4,282	(3,479)	(45%)	
Other Revenue		70,784	17,696	13,427	(4,269)	(24%)	
		5,143,845	2,616,919	2,556,353			
Expenditure from operating activities							
Employee Costs		(2,023,759)	(505,940)	(412,267)	(93,673)	(19%)	▼
Materials		(3,700,843)	(925,211)	(283,420)	(641,790)	(69%)	▼
Contracts			0	(80,745)	80,745		
Utility Charges		(105,718)	(26,430)	(17,579)	(8,851)	(33%)	
Depreciation on Non-Current Assets		(1,015,968)	(253,992)	(240,221)	(13,771)	(5%)	
Interest Expenses		(11,851)	(2,963)	(1,270)	(1,693)	(57%)	
Insurance Expenses		(195,320)	(48,830)	(125,776)	76,946	158%	▲
Other Expenditure		(66,670)	(16,668)	(2,181)	(14,487)	(87%)	
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Assets		(10,099)	(2,525)	(4,360)	1,835	73%	
		(7,130,228)	(1,782,557)	(1,167,819)			
Operating activities excluded from budget							
Add back Depreciation		1,015,968	253,992	240,221	(13,771)	(5%)	
Adjust (Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposal	8	10,099	2,525	4,360	1,835	73%	
Less movement in contract liabilities associated with restricted cash		(46,881)					
Adjust Provisions and Accruals		20,000	20,000	26,391	6,391	32%	
Amount attributable to operating activities		(987,197)	1,110,879	1,659,506			
Investing activities							
Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	11	779,530	194,883	171,809	(23,074)	(12%)	
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	8	30,000	7,500	29,091	21,591	288%	
Land Held for Resale		0	0	0	0		
Land and Buildings	13	(619,437)	(154,859)	(771)	154,088	100%	▲
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	13	(622,840)	(155,710)	0	155,710	100%	▲
Infrastructure Assets - Public Facilities	13	(18,000)	(4,500)	0	4,500	100%	▲
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	13	(49,853)	(12,463)	0	12,463	100%	▲
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	13	0	0	0	0		
Plant and Equipment	13	(714,090)	(178,522)	(44,262)	134,261	75%	▲
Furniture and Equipment	13	(59,000)	(14,750)	(26,907)	(12,157)	(82%)	
Amount attributable to investing activities		(1,273,690)	(318,423)	128,960			
Financing Activities							
Loan Repayments Capital	10	(76,953)	(19,238)	(11,567)	7,671	(40%)	
Proceeds from new borrowings			0	0			
Self-Supporting Loan Principal	10	39,399	9,850	11,567	1,717	17%	
Transfer from Reserves	7	200,000	50,000	0	(50,000)	(100%)	▼
Transfer to Reserves	7	(239,500)	(59,875)	0	59,875	100%	▲
Amount attributable to financing activities		(77,054)	(19,264)	0			
Closing Funding Surplus (Deficit)	3	(0)	3,111,133	4,035,503	924,370	30%	▲

Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Budget and YTD Actual data as per the adopted materiality threshold.
Refer to Note 2 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and notes.

SHIRE OF NANNUP
STATEMENT OF CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS AND CAPITAL FUNDING
For the Period Ended 30 September 2020

Capital Acquisitions

	Note	YTD Actual New /Upgrade (a)	YTD Actual (Renewal Expenditure) (b)	YTD Budget (d)	Annual Budget	YTD Actual Total (c) = (a)+(b)	Variance (d) - (c)
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land and Buildings	13	(771)	0	(619,437)	(605,730)	(771)	618,666
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	13	0	0	(622,840)	(622,840)	0	622,840
Infrastructure Assets - Public Facilities	13	0	0	(18,000)	(18,000)	0	18,000
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	13	0	0	(49,853)	(49,853)	0	49,853
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and Equipment	13	(44,262)	0	(714,090)	(714,090)	(44,262)	669,828
Furniture and Equipment	13	(26,907)	0	(59,000)	(59,000)	(26,907)	32,093
Capital Expenditure Totals		(71,940)	0	(2,083,220)	(2,069,513)	(71,940)	2,011,280
Capital acquisitions funded by:							
Capital Grants and Contributions				(265,170)	(265,170)	(110,750)	
Borrowings				0	0	0	
Other (Disposals & C/Fwd)				7,500	30,000	0	
Council contribution - Cash Backed Reserves							
Asset Management		0	0	\$894,958	0	0	(894,958)
Plant Replacement Reserve		0	0	\$605,405	0	0	(605,405)
Council contribution - operations				(3,325,913)	(1,834,343)	38,810	
Capital Funding Total				(2,083,220)	(2,069,513)	(71,940)	

Capital



SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2020

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Accounting

This statement comprises a special purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (as they

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of a financial report in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and

(b) The Local Government Reporting Entity

All Funds through which the Council controls resources to carry on its functions have been included in this statement. In the process of reporting on

(c) Rounding Off Figures

All figures shown in this statement are rounded to the nearest dollar.

(d) Rates, Grants, Donations and Other Contributions

Rates, grants, donations and other contributions are recognised as revenues when the local government obtains control over the assets comprising

(e) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank, deposits available on demand with banks and other short term highly liquid

(g) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from ratepayers for unpaid rates and service charges and other amounts due from third parties for

Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are

(h) Inventories

General

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of

Land Held for Resale

Land held for development and sale is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of acquisition, development,

(i) Fixed Assets

All assets are initially recognised at cost. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus costs incidental to the

(j) Depreciation of Non-Current Assets

All non-current assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of

Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis, using rates which are reviewed each reporting period. Major depreciation rates and periods are:

Asset	Years	Method
Buildings	20 to 100 years	Straight Line
Furniture and Equipment	4 to 20 years	Straight Line
Plant and Equipment	5 to 20 years	Straight Line
Sealed Roads		
formation	not depreciated	
pavement	80 years	Straight Line
seal		
bituminous seals	34 years	Straight Line
asphalt surfaces	43 years	Straight Line
Gravel Roads		
formation	not depreciated	
pavement	80 years	Straight Line
Formed roads		
formation	not depreciated	
pavement	80 years	Straight Line
Footpaths - slab	50 to 60 years	Straight Line
Kerbs	100 years	Straight Line
Parks & Gardens	50 to 75 years	Straight Line
Water Supply Piping and Draing Systems	75 to 130 years	Straight Line
Bridges	90 to 110 years	Straight Line

(k) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Council prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and

(l) Employee Benefits

The provisions for employee benefits relates to amounts expected to be paid for long service leave, annual leave, wages and salaries and are

(i) *Wages, Salaries, Annual Leave and Long Service Leave (Short-term Benefits)*

The provision for employees' benefits to wages, salaries, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months represents the

(ii) *Annual Leave and Long Service Leave (Long-term Benefits)*

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future

(m) Interest-bearing Loans and Borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred except where they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when: The council has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an

(o) Current and Non-Current Classification

In the determination of whether an asset or liability is current or non-current, consideration is given to the time when each asset or liability is

(p) Nature or Type Classifications**Rates**

All rates levied under the Local Government Act 1995. Includes general, differential, specific area rates, minimum rates, interim rates, back rates, ex-

Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions

Refer to all amounts received as grants, subsidies and contributions that are not non-operating grants.

Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions

Amounts received specifically for the acquisition, construction of new or the upgrading of non-current assets paid to a local government, irrespective

Profit on Asset Disposal

Profit on the disposal of assets including gains on the disposal of long term investments. Losses are disclosed under the expenditure classifications.

Fees and Charges

Revenues (other than service charges) from the use of facilities and charges made for local government services, sewerage rates, rentals, hire

Service Charges

Service charges imposed under Division 6 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 1995. Regulation 54 of the Local Government (Financial

Interest Earnings

Interest and other items of a similar nature received from bank and investment accounts, interest on rate instalments, interest on rate arrears and

Other Revenue / Income

Other revenue, which can not be classified under the above headings, includes dividends, discounts, rebates etc.

Employee Costs

All costs associate with the employment of person such as salaries, wages, allowances, benefits such as vehicle and housing, superannuation,

Materials and Contracts

All expenditures on materials, supplies and contracts not classified under other headings. These include supply of goods and materials, legal

Utilities (Gas, Electricity, Water, etc.)

Expenditures made to the respective agencies for the provision of power, gas or water. Exclude expenditures incurred for the reinstatement of

Insurance

All insurance other than worker's compensation and health benefit insurance included as a cost of employment.

Loss on asset disposal

Loss on the disposal of fixed assets.

Depreciation on non-current assets

Depreciation expense raised on all classes of assets.

Interest expenses

Interest and other costs of finance paid, including costs of finance for loan debentures, overdraft accommodation and refinancing expenses.

Other expenditure

Statutory fees, taxes, provision for bad debts, member's fees or State taxes. Donations and subsidies made to community groups.

(r) Program Classifications (Function/Activity)

Shire of Nannup operations as disclosed in these financial statements encompass the following service orientated activities/programs.

GOVERNANCE**Objective:**

To provide a decision making process for the efficient allocation of scarce resources.

Activities:

Administration and operation of facilities and services to members of council; other costs that relate to the tasks of assisting elected members and

GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING**Objective:**

To collect revenue to allow for the provision of services.

Activities:

Rates, general purpose government grants and interest revenue.

LAW, ORDER, PUBLIC SAFETY**Objective:**

To provide services to help ensure a safer community.

Activities:

Supervision of various by-laws, fire prevention, emergency services and animal control.

HEALTH**Objective:**

To provide an operational framework for good community health.

Activities:

Food quality, building sanitation and sewage.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE**Objective:**

To provide services to disadvantaged persons, the elderly, children and youth.

Activities:

Operation of pre-school, provision of youth support.

HOUSING**Objective:**

Help ensure adequate housing.

Activities:

Maintenance of staff and rental housing.

COMMUNITY AMENITIES**Objective:**

To provide services required by the community.

Activities:

Rubbish collection services, operation of tip, noise control, administration of the town planning scheme, maintenance of cemetery and maintenance

RECREATION AND CULTURE**Objective:**

To establish and effectively manage infrastructure and resource which will help the social well being of the community.

Activities:

Maintenance of halls, recreation centre and various reserves; operation of library.

TRANSPORT**Objective:**

To provide effective and efficient transport services to the community.

Activities:

Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, bridges; cleaning of streets, depot maintenance.

ECONOMIC SERVICES**Objective:**

To help promote the shire and its economic wellbeing.

Activities:

Assistance to tourism, area promotion, building control, noxious weeds, vermin control.

OTHER PROPERTY AND SERVICES**Objective:**

To accurately allocate plant and labour costs across the various programs of Council.

Activities:

Private works operations, plant repairs and operations costs.

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2020

Note 2: Explanation of Material Variances

The material variance thresholds are adopted annually by Council as an indicator of whether the actual expenditure or revenue varies from the year to date budget materially.

The material variance adopted by Council for the 2020-21 year is \$30,000 or 10% whichever is the greater.

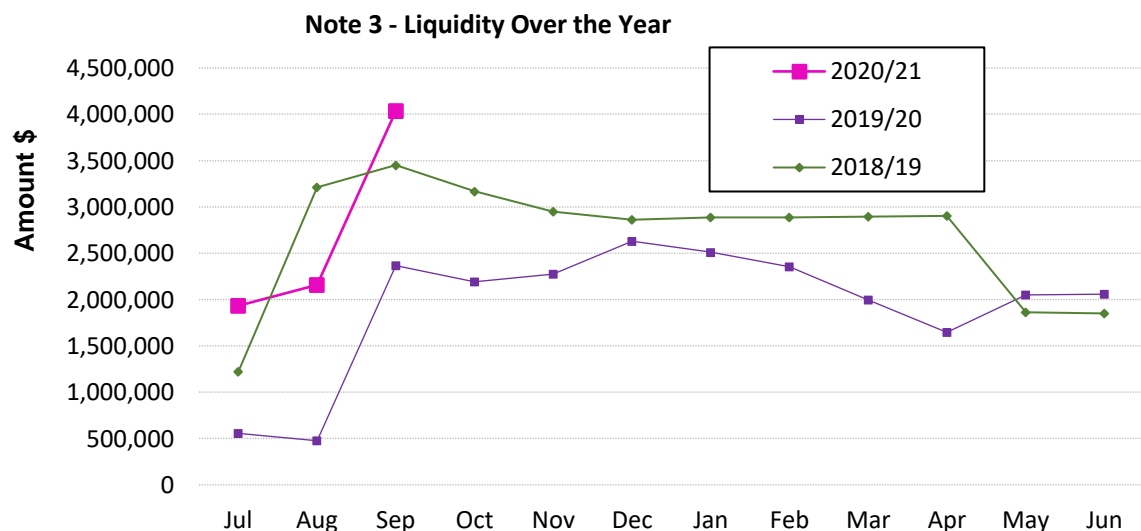
Reporting Program	Budget YTD	Actual YTD	Variance	Var %	Timing/ Permanent	Explanation of Variance
Revenue from operating activities						
Governance	27	0	(27)	(100%)	Timing	Interest
General Purpose Funding - Rates	1,774,610	1,773,771	(839)	(0%)	Within Thres	Rates issued September
General Purpose Funding - Other	173,338	181,894	8,557	5%	Within Thres	FAGS grant received
Law, Order and Public Safety	88,433	112,650	24,217	27%	Timing	Fire Mitigation reimbursement received
Health	4,118	8,134	4,016	98%	Timing	Health fees and charges issued September
Education and Welfare	12,784	(3,326)	(16,110)	(126%)	Timing	Income adjustment from prior year
Housing	5,000	4,800	(200)	(4%)	Within Thres	Rental
Community Amenities	92,082	288,028	195,946	213%	Timing	Bin fees and charges issued September
Recreation and Culture	5,540	3,169	(2,371)	(43%)	Timing	Hall hire and library grant pending
Transport	29,777	118,654	88,877	298%	Timing	Roads grants received
Economic Services	430,823	68,580	(362,243)	(84%)	Timing	Economic Development grants pending
Other Property and Services	375	0	(375)	(100%)	Timing	
Expenditure from operating activities						
Governance	(170,970)	(267,190)	(96,221)	(56%)	Timing	Insurance, Synergy computer equipment
General Purpose Funding	(41,655.0)	(8,612)	33,043	79%	Timing	Rating valuations
Law, Order and Public Safety	(229,985)	(115,644)	114,340	50%	Timing	Bush Fire budget phasing
Health	(22,122)	(11,441)	10,680	48%	Timing	Health inspections budget phasing
Education and Welfare	(48,477)	(28,198)	20,279	42%	Timing	Event budget phasing
Housing	(11,150)	(8,334)	2,816	25%	Timing	Building maintenance budget phasing
Community Amenities	(129,948)	(76,730)	53,218	41%	Timing	Waste site/Town planning services
Recreation and Culture	(130,081)	(77,418)	52,663	40%	Timing	Maintenance budget phasing
Transport	(481,116)	(277,000)	204,116	42%	Timing	Road maintenance budget phasing
Economic Services	(446,928)	(54,484)	392,443	88%	Timing	Drought funding exp - pending grant income
Other Property and Services	(70,128)	(241,497)	(171,370)	(244%)	Timing	Insurance and allocation of overheads
Operating activities excluded from						
Add back Depreciation	253,992	240,221	(13,771)	(0)	Within threshold	
Adjust (Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposal	2,525	4,360	1,835	1	Within threshold	
Less movement in contract liabilities associated with restricted cash						
Adjust Provisions and Accruals	20,000	26,391	6,391	0	Within threshold	
Investing Activities						
Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	194,883	171,809	(23,074)	(12%)	Timing	Roads Grant received
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	7,500	29,091	21,591	288%	Timing	
Land Held for Resale	0	0	0		Timing	
Land and Buildings	(154,859)	(771)	154,088	100%	Timing	
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	(155,710)	0	155,710	100%	Timing	
Infrastructure Assets - Public Facilities	(4,500)	0	4,500	100%	Timing	
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	(12,463)	0	12,463	100%	Timing	
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	0	0	0			
Plant and Equipment	(178,522)	(44,262)	134,261	75%	Timing	
Furniture and Equipment	(14,750)	(26,907)	(12,157)	(82%)	Permanent	Refer to Budget Review
Amount attributable to investing						
Financing Activities						
Loan Repayments Capital	(19,238)	(11,567)	7,671	(40%)	Timing	Loan 40 to be paid in October
Proceeds from new borrowings	0	0	0			
Self-Supporting Loan Principal	9,850	11,567	1,717	17%	Within threshold	
Transfer from Reserves	50,000	0	(50,000)	(100%)	Timing	
Advances to Community Groups	0	0	0			
Transfer to Reserves	(59,875)	0	59,875	100%	Timing	
Closing Funding Surplus(Deficit)						
		4,035,503			Timing	c/o Surplus from prior year - factored into current Budget

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2020

Note 3: Net Current Funding Position

Positive=Surplus (Negative=Deficit)

	Last Years Closing Note	30 June 2020 \$	This Time Last Year 30 Sep 2019 \$	Current 30 Sep 2020 \$
Current Assets				
Cash Unrestricted	4	2,202,905	1,760,696	1,956,191
<i>Cash Restricted:</i>				
Bonds, deposits and collections		55,938	(940,860)	46,807
Conditions over Grants	11	46,881		0
Cash Restricted Reserve Accounts	4	3,065,456	2,622,144	3,065,456
Receivables - Rates & Rubbish		191,527	1,925,986	2,213,446
Receivables - Other	6	103,478	96,381	13,865
Self supporting loans		41,978		41,978
Interest / ATO Receivable	6	32,199	45,295	12,813
Inventories		28,686	6,240	28,685
		5,769,048	5,515,882	7,379,242
Less: Current Liabilities				
Payables		(89,839)	(70,254)	(17,209)
Bonds deposits and collections		(55,938)		(46,807)
Provisions		(335,825)	(367,296)	(309,434)
		(481,602)	(437,550)	(373,451)
Less:				
Cash Reserves	7	(3,065,456)	(2,622,144)	(3,065,456)
Cash Conditions over Grants		(46,881)	(77,318)	0
YAC Committee		(16,250)	(16,250)	(16,250)
ATO Liability		(57,808)	(76,418)	(34,568)
Rates Received in Advance		(14,124)		(14,124)
Loans current		(76,953)	(49,797)	(76,953)
		(3,277,473)	(2,841,927)	(3,207,352)
Adjustments:				
Net current asset		237,063	128,908	237,063
		237,063	128,908	237,063
		2,247,037	2,365,314	4,035,503



Comments - Net Current Funding Position includes Cash, Current Assets and Current Liabilities

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2020

Note 4: Cash and Investments

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Trust	Total Amount	Institution	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
	\$	\$	\$	\$			
(a) Cash Deposits							
Municipal Bank Account	580,503			580,503	CBA	Tiered	At Call
Reserve Bank Account		463,343		463,343	CBA	Tiered	At Call
Trust Bank Account			22,902		CBA	Tiered	At Call
Cash On Hand				0	N/A	Nil	On Hand
(b) Term Deposits							
Municipal	507,028			507,028	WPC	2.20%	11-Nov-20
Municipal - At call	1,000,000			1,000,000	CBA	0.90%	At Call
Reserves		2,602,112		2,602,112	WPC	2.22%	11-May-21
Total	2,087,530	3,065,455	22,902	5,152,985			

Comments/Notes - Investments

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2020

Note 5: Budget Amendments

Amendments to original budget since budget adoption. Surplus/(Deficit)
 Please be aware that Budget Review occurs between January and March, therefore Budget review items are yet to be produced in this set of statements.

GL Code	Description	Council Resolution	Classification	Non Cash Adjustment	Increase in Available Cash	Decrease in Available Cash	Amended Budget Running Balance
				\$	\$	\$	\$
	Budget Adoption						
	Opening budget surplus	19100	Opening Surplus(Deficit)				
	Surplus brought forward amendment	19168	Opening Surplus(Deficit)				
	Expenditure and Income Net from Original Budget						

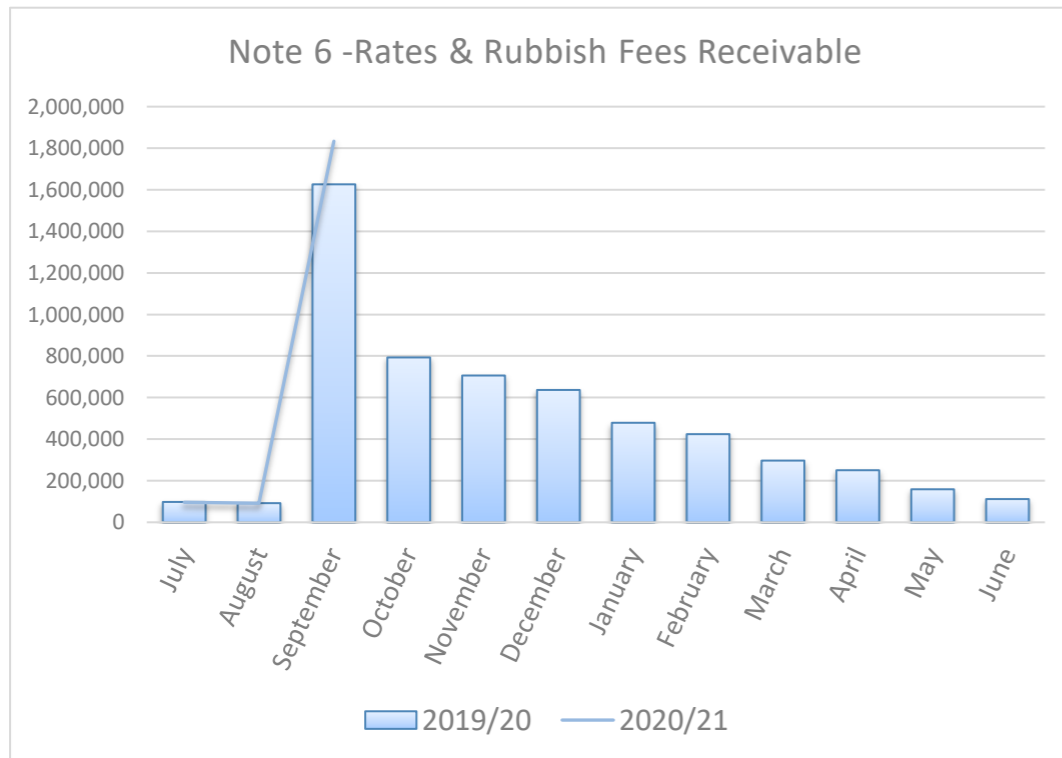
SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2020

Note 6: Receivables

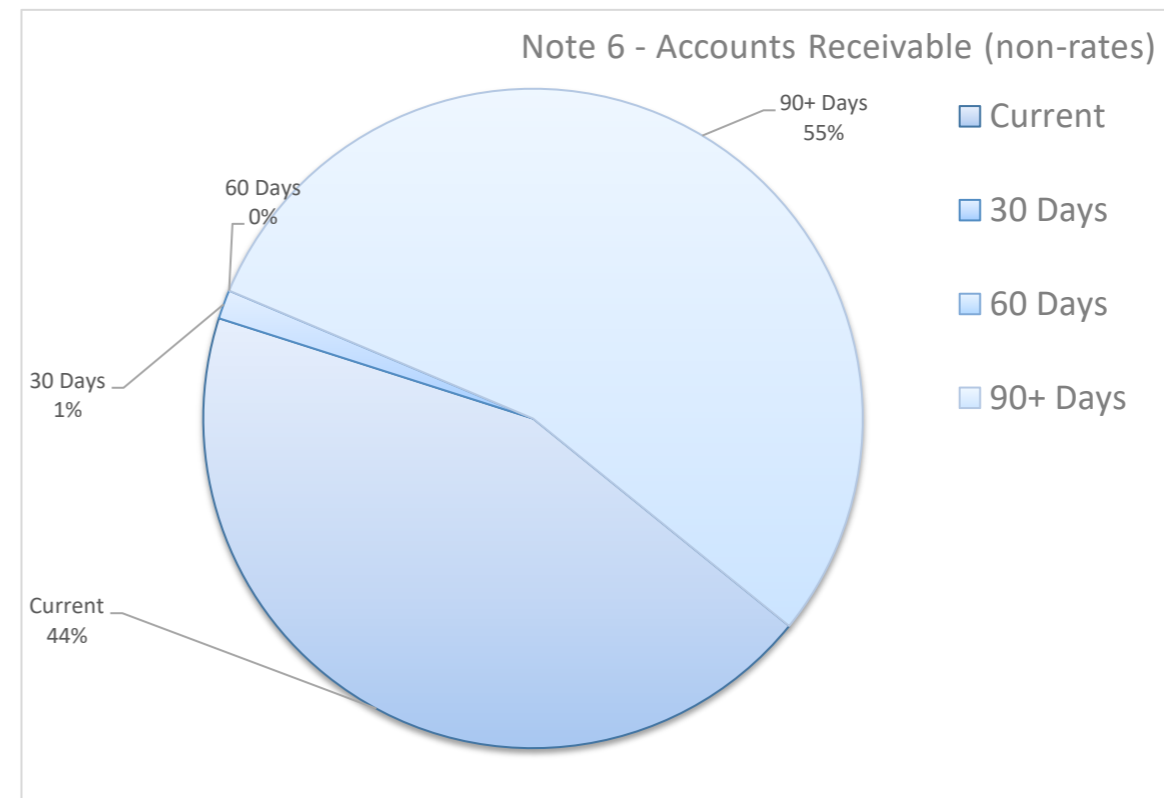
Receivables - Rates Receivable <i>Rates Only</i>	30 Sep 2020	30/06/2020
	\$	\$
Opening Arrears Previous Years	111,741	113,453
Levied this year	1,773,771	1,772,136
<u>Less</u> Collections to date	(51,812)	(1,773,847)
Equals Current Outstanding	1,833,700	111,741
Net Rates Collectable	1,833,700	111,741
% Collected	2.92%	94.07%

Receivables - General	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90+ Days	90+Days
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Receivables - General	6,170	199		7,626	13,995
Balance per Trial Balance					
Sundry Debtors					13,864
Receivables - Other					54,792
Total Receivables General Outstanding					68,656

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Comments/Notes - Receivables Rates

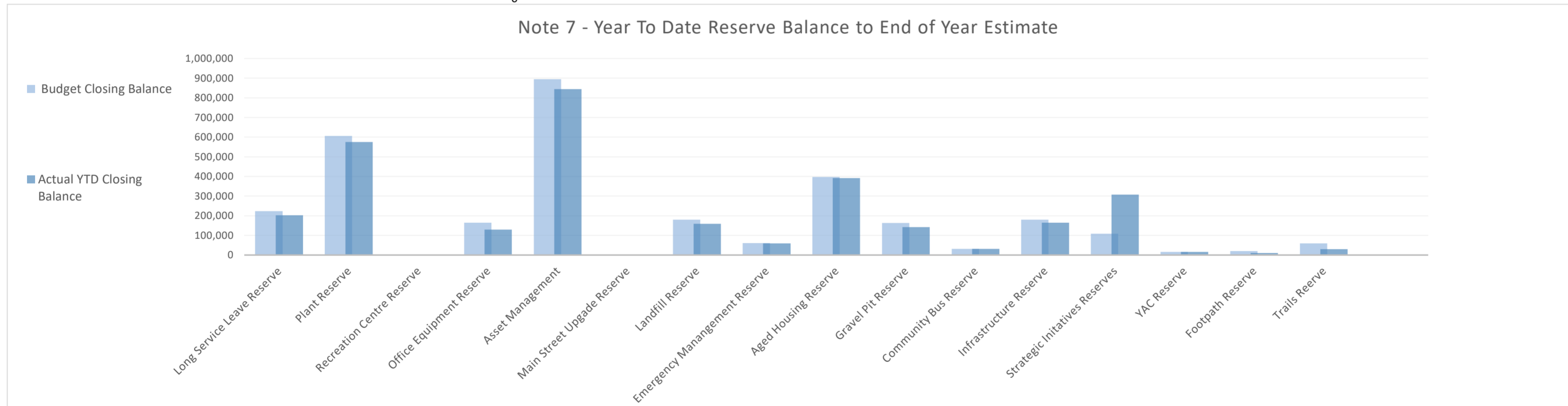
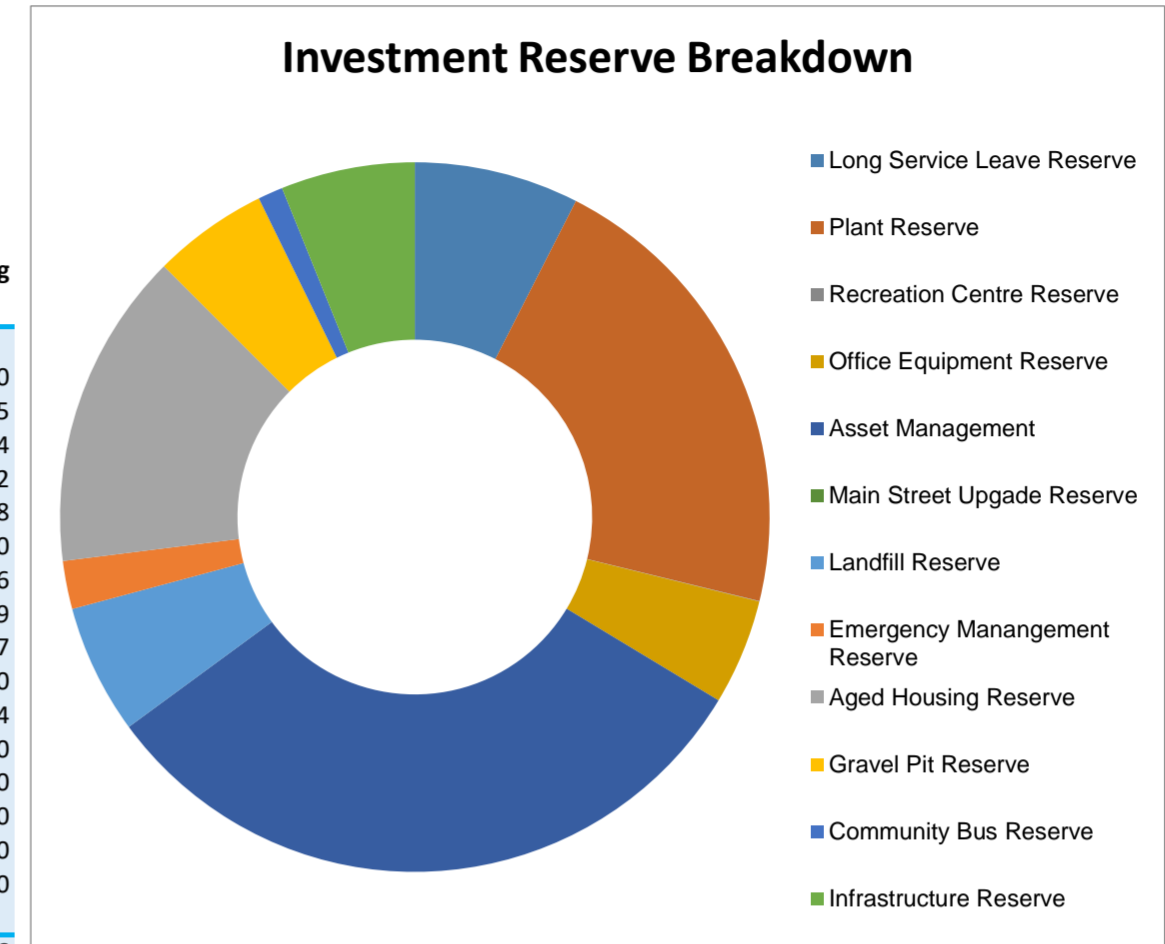


Comments/Notes - Receivables General

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2020

Note 7: Cash Backed Reserve

Name	Opening Balance 1/7/2020	Budget Interest Earned	Actual Interest Earned	Budget Transfers In (+)	Actual Transfers In (+)	Budget Transfers Out (-)	Actual Transfers Out (-)	Budget Closing Balance	Actual YTD Closing Balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Long Service Leave Reserve	202,700	0	0	20,000		0	0	222,700	202,700
Plant Reserve	575,405	0	0	30,000		0	0	605,405	575,405
Recreation Centre Reserve	574	0	0	0		0	0	574	574
Office Equipment Reserve	130,092	0	0	35,000		0	0	165,092	130,092
Asset Management	844,958	0	0	50,000		0	0	894,958	844,958
Main Street Upgrade Reserve	60	0	0	0		0	0	60	60
Landfill Reserve	159,376	0	0	20,000		0	0	179,376	159,376
Emergency Manangement Reserve	59,299	0	0	2,000		0	0	61,299	59,299
Aged Housing Reserve	391,037	0	0	6,500		0	0	397,537	391,037
Gravel Pit Reserve	142,000	0	0	21,000		0	0	163,000	142,000
Community Bus Reserve	30,704	0	0	0		0	0	30,704	30,704
Infrastructure Reserve	165,000	0	0	15,000		0	0	180,000	165,000
Strategic Iniatitives Reserves	308,000	0	0	0		(200,000)	0	108,000	308,000
YAC Reserve	16,250	0	0	0		0	0	16,250	16,250
Footpath Reserve	10,000	0	0	10,000		0	0	20,000	10,000
Trails Reerve	30,000	0	0	30,000		0	0	60,000	30,000
Total	3,065,456	0	0	239,500	0	(200,000)	0	3,104,956	3,065,456



SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2020

Note 8: Disposal of Assets

Asset Number	Asset Description	Budget				Actual			
		Net Book Value	Proceeds	Profit	(Loss)	Net Book Value *	Proceeds	Profit	(Loss)
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	Plant and Equipment								0
P179	Toyota Prado	40,099	30,000		10,099				
P265	Toyota Hilux Workmate 4x4					33,451	29,091		(4,360)
		40,099	30,000	0	10,099	33,451	29,091	0	(4,360)

* Net book value is the value less depreciation

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2020

Note 9: Rating Information	Rate in	Number of Properties	Rateable Value	YTD Actual			Budget				
				Rate Revenue	Interim Rates	Back Rates	Total Revenue	Rate Revenue	Interim Rate	Back Rate	Total Revenue
RATE TYPE	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Differential General Rate											
GRV	8.8980	396	6,733,680	599,163	1,252	-93	600,322	599,094			599,094
UV	0.4638	249	129,427,000	600,283			600,283	598,951	0	0	598,951
Sub-Totals		645	136,160,680	1,199,446	1,252	-93	1,200,605	1,198,045	0	0	1,198,045
Minimum Payment	Minimum \$										
GRV	1,013.00	341		345,433	0	0	345,433	345,433	0	0	345,433
UV	1,133.00	201		227,732	0	0	227,732	231,132	0	0	231,132
Sub-Totals		542	0	573,165	0	0	573,165	576,565	0	0	576,565
		1,187	136,160,680	1,772,611	1,252	(93)	1,773,770	1,774,610	0	0	1,774,610
Concession							0				0
Amount from General Rates							1,773,770				1,774,610
Ex-Gratia Rates							0				0
Specified Area Rates							0				0
Totals							1,773,770				1,774,610

Comments - Rating Information

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2020

Note 10: Information on Borrowings

(a) Debenture Repayments

Particulars	01 Jul 2020	New Loans	Principal Repayments		Principal Outstanding		Interest Repayments	
			Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Community amenities								
Waste Facility Machine Loan 40	370,000			-34,976	370,000	335,024	611	-4,480
Nannup Community esource centre Loan 37	14,626		(4,802)	-14,626	9,824	0	-80	-369
Nannup Music Club Loan 39a	238,030		(6,764)	-27,351	231,266	210,679	-1,139	-7,002
	622,656	0	(11,567)	(76,953)	611,089	545,703	(608)	(11,851)

All debenture repayments were financed by general purpose revenue.

Self supporting loan income Loan 37	4,802	110330
Self supporting loan income Loan 39A	6,764	110440
Total SSL principal receipts	11,567	

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2020

Note 11: Grants and Contributions

	Grant Provider	Type	Opening	Budget		YTD	Annual	Amended	Expected	YTD Actual		Unspent	
			Balance	Operating	Capital	Budget	Budget	Budget		Revenue	(Expended)	Grant	
			(a)	(b)		(a)+(b)	(d)	(e)	(d)+(e)	(c)	(a)+(b)+(c)		
				\$	\$	\$				\$	\$	\$	
General Purpose Funding													
	Grants Commission - General Equalisation	WALGGC	operating	(420,035)	(407,940)	0	(827,975)	(407,940)	(407,940)	(103,401)	103,401	0	
	Grants Commission - Roads	WALGGC	operating	(276,782)	(214,526)	0	(491,308)	(214,526)	(214,526)	(54,888)	54,888	0	
Law, Order and Public Safety													
0703	FESA LEVY DFES	Dept. of Fire & Emergency Serv.	Operating - Tied	0	(144,780)	0	(144,780)	(144,780)	(144,780)	0	0	0	
0784	Bushfire Mitigation Works	Dept. of Fire & Emergency Serv.	Operating - Tied	0	(110,750)	0	(110,750)	(110,750)	(110,750)	(110,750)	110,750	0	
	963 Grant FESA - SES	Dept. of Fire & Emergency Serv.	Operating - Tied	0	(5,640)	0	(5,640)	(5,640)	(5,640)	0	0	0	
	704 CESM MOA Grant	Dept. of Fire & Emergency Serv.	Operating	0	(85,000)	0	(85,000)	(85,000)	(85,000)	0	0	0	
0963	DFES Capital Grant	Dept. of Fire & Emergency Serv.	Non-operating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0746	Shed Grant Funding	Dept. of Fire & Emergency Serv.	Non-operating	0	0	(262,730)	(262,730)	(262,730)	(262,730)	0	0	0	
Education and Welfare													
3664	Grants - Community Bus	Contributions	Operating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1133	Local Drug Action Group	Local Drug Action Group	Operating	0	(35,448)	0	(35,448)	(35,448)	(35,448)	0	0	0	
1123	Community Development Grants	Various, Dep of Retional Dev	Operating	0	(5,000)	0	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	0	0	0	
1123	Community Development Grants	Local Gov Sports and Recreation	Operating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1123	Community Development Grants (inc Trails)	Lotterywest	Operating - Tied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1653	Seniors	Department of Communities	Operating - Tied	0	(4,000)	0	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	0	0	0	
1163	Family Fun Day	Various	Operating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Economic Services													
	Economic Development	Contributions	Operating	0	0	0	0	0	0	(60,500)	60,500	0	
3834	Economic Development	Economic Development Grant	Operating	(46,881)	(1,690,640)	0	(1,737,521)	(1,643,759)	(1,643,759)	0	0	0	
Recreation and Culture													
	Grants - Recreation and Culture	LotteryWest	Non-operating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Grants - Libraries	Good Things Foundation	Operating	0	(5,073)	0	(5,073)	(5,073)	(5,073)	0	0	0	
Transport													
	Roads To Recovery Grant - Cap	Roads to Recovery	Non-operating	0	0	(306,800)	(306,800)	(306,800)	(306,800)	(171,809)	171,809	0	
	MRD Grants	Regional Road Group	Operating	0	(118,877)	0	(118,877)	(118,877)	(118,877)	(118,580)	118,580	0	
	Grant - Regional Road Group	Regional Road Group	Non-operating	0	0	(210,000)	(210,000)	(210,000)	(210,000)	0	0	0	
				(743,698)	(2,827,674)	(779,530)	(4,350,902)	(3,560,323)	0	(3,560,323)	(619,928)	619,928	0
SUMMARY													
	Operating	Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions		(743,698)	(2,562,504)	0	(3,306,202)	(2,515,623)	0	(2,515,623)	(337,369)	337,369	0
	Operating - Tied	Tied - Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions		0	(265,170)	0	(265,170)	(265,170)	0	(265,170)	(110,750)	110,750	0
	Non-operating	Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions		0	0	(779,530)	(779,530)	(779,530)	0	(779,530)	(171,809)	171,809	0
TOTALS				(743,698)	(2,827,674)	(779,530)	(4,350,902)	(3,560,323)	0	(3,560,323)	(619,928)	619,928	0

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2020

Note 12: Trust Fund

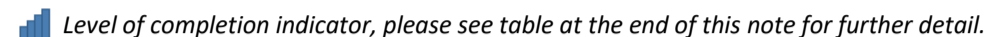
















Funds held at balance date over which the Shire has no control and which are not included in this statement are as follows:

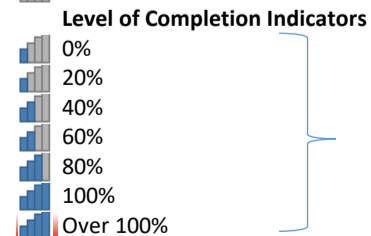
Description	Opening Balance 01 Jul 2020	Amount Received	Amount Paid	Closing Balance 30 Sep 2020
	\$	\$	\$	\$
BCITF Levy	758	(2,362)	2,408	712
BRB Levy	1,074	(4,194)	3,232	2,036
Bonds	22,218	(650)	0	22,868
Nomination Deposit	0	0	0	0
Donation Rec Centre Deposit	0	0	0	0
Nannup Community Bus	0	0	0	0
Trust accrued Expenses	0	0	0	0
	24,050	(7,206)	5,640	25,616.58

25,617

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2020

Note 13: Capital Acquisitions

Assets	Account	YTD Actual			Budget			Strategic Reference / Comment
		New/Upgrade	Renewal	Total YTD	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
								
Buildings								
Economic Services								
 Town LRCI Funding Expenditure	4026		0	0	343,000	0	0	
Housing Total		0	0	0	343,000	0	0	
Law, Order And Public Safety								
 Buildings	0754	0	0	0	0	0	0	
 SES Capital Upgrade	0954	771	0	771	262,730			
Law, Order And Public Safety Total		771	0	771	262,730	0	0	
Transport Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Buildings Total		771	0	771	605,730	0	0	
Furniture & Office Equip.								
Governance								
 Shire Offices	0584	26,907	0	26,907	59,000	0	26,907	
Governance Total		26,907	0	26,907	59,000	0	26,907	
Recreation And Culture								
 BLANK		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Recreation And Culture Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Transport								
 BLANK		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Transport Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Furniture & Office Equip. Total		26,907	0	26,907	59,000	0	26,907	
Plant , Equip. & Vehicles								
Governance								
 Vehicle purchases - Office Staff	0544	0	0	0	0	58,000	58,000	(58,000)
Governance Total		0	0	0	58,000	58,000	(58,000)	
Law, Order And Public Safety								
 Ses Equipment	0744	0	0	0	5,950	5,950	(5,950)	
 BLANK		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Law, Order And Public Safety Total		0	0	0	5,950	5,950	(5,950)	
Recreation And Culture								
 BLANK		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Recreation And Culture Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Transport								
 Purchase Of Plant	3564	44,262	0	44,262	650,140	650,140	(605,878)	
 Shire Depot	6880	0	0	0	13,707	0	0	
Transport Total		44,262	0	44,262	663,847	650,140	(605,878)	
Plant , Equip. & Vehicles Total		44,262	0	44,262	727,797	714,090	(669,828)	
Public Facilities								
Community Amenities								
 Niche Wall	2405	0	0	0	18,000	0	0	
Community Amenities Total		0	0	0	18,000	0	0	
Public Facilities Total		0	0	0	18,000	0	0	
Roads								
Transport								
 Local Road Construction	3170	0	0	0	622,840	622,840	(622,840)	
 Mrd Special Bridgeworks	3180	0	0	0	0	0	0	
 Footpath Program	3210	0	0	0	49,853	49,853	(49,853)	
Transport Total		0	0	0	672,694	672,694	(672,694)	
Roads (Non Town) Total		0	0	0	672,694	672,694	(672,694)	
Capital Expenditure Total		71,940	0	71,940	2,083,220	1,386,783	(1,315,615)	



Percentage YTD Actual to Annual Budget
Expenditure over budget highlighted in red.

30/09/2020



Shire of Nannup Cultural Plan



May 2019

Effective From:	
Expires on:	
Next Review:	
Adopted by Council:	

Contents:

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Executive Summary

- Key Recommendations

Background

Methodology

- Community Consultation
- Challenges

The Cultural Plan

- Places
- Spaces
- Community

Conclusion

References

Appendix A – Implementation Strategy

Disclaimer:

Any representation, statement, opinion or advice, expressed or implied in this report is made in good faith and on the basis that the proprietor and agents are not liable (whether by reason of negligence, lack of care or otherwise) to any person from any damage or loss whatsoever that has occurred or may occur in relation to that person taking (or not taking) as the case may be, action in respect to any representation, statement, or advice referred to in this document.

Relevant professional advice covering the various scopes of the projects should be obtained before applying information contained in this document to particular circumstances.

Economic & Community Development Officer

Louise Stokes/Nicole Botica

Introduction:

The Shire of Nannup's Community Cultural Plan is an exciting and valuable document that captures our community spirit, our visions, aspirations and achievements through our decades of progress.

Culture is increasingly being recognized as essential to prosperous, liveable and sustainable communities in the 21st century.

Cultural planning supports local economic development and encourages municipalities to integrate cultural planning into their daily business; to emphasize local arts, cultural industries, heritage and libraries as we plan for the future of our communities. Culture adds to the wealth of a community in many ways, such as attracting tourists, creating jobs, revitalizing neighbourhoods and attracting new businesses.

The Nannup Shire presents us with a mosaic of different land uses which range from the heritage of our town site through to our majestic Jarrah, Marri and Karri forest to the rolling farmlands, river valleys and onto our wild and rugged coastal landscapes. These areas will come under increasing pressure in years to come so it is important for us to carefully plan and prepare for the years ahead.

This further highlights the importance of this plan and the need for community participation to ensure its viability and action, due to limited resources and funds of Council. The plan will be a living document that will be reviewed and updated at regular intervals.

Thank you to all community members from across a wide section of our Shire for their valued input through their thoughts and aspirations, all of which are necessary to make this a workable document. The people involved were from a wide cross section of our community encompassing both our younger generation and senior members of our community.

Comment and new activities are welcome at any stage, these are retained on file and considered when the plan is reviewed.

Executive Summary:

Culture is around us in our everyday lives. It encompasses our history, customs, topography and architecture. It is everything that contributes to the quality of our lives and gives our lives meaning and enjoyment. Culture in its widest sense defines what matters to people and communities. It is the way of connecting the present, past and future into a recognisable identity.

Cultural Planning is a strategic process which highlights the values of culture in a community in a way which relates to the Shire's policies and planning. The plans should provide recognition of the distinctive needs and desires of the different cultural groups in the community and encourage grassroots participation. For the Local Government, the plans legitimise and promote the roles of facilitation, liaison, research, planning, coordination of services and project management.

Enacting the Cultural Plan is a community responsibility. It is an informing document to the Council's Strategic Plan 2017 -2027 and is an asset for community groups seeking funding for projects.

Vision.

“To foster a community that acknowledges its heritage, values and lifestyles whilst encouraging sustainable development.”

Mission Statement

“The Shire of Nannup will deliver quality services, facilities and representation in order to achieve our Vision.”

Key Strategic Objectives

- To foster community involvement and information exchange in Council and community activities and functions.
- To adequately plan for future development in terms of sustainable economic, environment and social factors.
- To maintain and further develop the Garden Village theme of Nannup and to ensure the high standard of public parks and reserve areas in the community are maintained and improved upon.
- Encourage and promote tourism and tourism related development within the district and region.



Key Recommendations completed 2010-2015.

RECOMMENDATION 1: Establish a local bridle trail network that links historical timber mill settlements.

RECOMMENDATION 2: Document and signpost the heritage stock routes to the coast.

RECOMMENDATION 3: To re-position the flood markers onto another tree near the Old Railway Bridge with an interpretive display erected that also details all the trails of the region.

RECOMMENDATION 4: Implement the Tree Recognition program and the Nannup Tree Trail.

RECOMMENDATION 5: To ensure that the Garden Village identity is preserved and the quaintness and historical nature to the townscape remains authentic and valued, with plaques established at historic properties within the townsite.

RECOMMENDATION 6: Continue development of infrastructure at event venues throughout the town as per Council budget allocation, community group contributions and grant funding availability.

RECOMMENDATION 7: To design and construct a heritage interpretation of the Jalbarragup Bridge using as much of the original bridge timbers as possible. This interpretation to be integrated into the design and construction of a picnic area on the northern side of the Blackwood River once the new bridge has been constructed.

RECOMMENDATION 8: To develop Tank 7 as a picnic and lookout site with telescopes and distance markers. The future inclusion of a downhill mountain bike course to be considered in the design. This development is to be undertaken as a joint project with Department of Environment and Conservation and the community subject to funding availability.

RECOMMENDATION 9: To develop a Tiger Trail including sculptures, the 'Ode to the Thylacine' poems and interpretive information about the thylacine.

RECOMMENDATION 10: Undertake a time capsule project of Nannup.

RECOMMENDATION 11: Collect the oral histories of senior residents and identities of our town.



Key Recommendations from Consultation 2019

RECOMMENDATION 1: To document and interpret the timber industry and mill sites in the region, including the personalities and generations of families that have worked in forestry.

RECOMMENDATION 2: Document where old bridges were constructed in the region and interpret the town swimming pool in the Blackwood River, near the Riversbend Caravan Park.

RECOMMENDATION 3: Map the Nannup scarred trees and original Bibbulmun track north of town and to the Boranup Forest.

RECOMMENDATION 4: Document the Indigenous history of the region.

RECOMMENDATION 5: Document wildflowers, birds and flowers of the area and promote them, including the extension of the Foreshore Park (Single Men's Hut site) and the planting of native flora.

RECOMMENDATION 6: Develop and promote a local Art Trail (similar to the Margaret River Open Studios)

RECOMMENDATION 7: Design and create murals on the walls of Eziway and the Liquor Store.

RECOMMENDATION 8: The Arboreta's at Willow Springs and Asplin Road to be conserved, interpreted and promoted.

RECOMMENDATION 9: Continue development of infrastructure at event venues throughout the town as per Council budget allocation, community group contributions and grant funding availability.

RECOMMENDATION 10: Undertake a youth arts program focused on the Foreshore Park.

RECOMMENDATION 11: To formalise the name of the Village Green and to signpost it appropriately.

RECOMMENDATION 12: To undertake community consultation to formally adopt a name for the area between the Old Roads Board building and Melo Velo.

RECOMMENDATION 13: To develop the Ellis Creek Mill site in conjunction with Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Environment and community groups, whilst consulting with neighbouring properties.

RECOMMENDATION 14: In consultation with youth investigate upgrades to the skate park, with cultural features incorporated into the design.

RECOMMENDATION 15: Heritage buildings vested with Council are moved from the disposable asset register and a maintenance schedule is developed and initiated.

RECOMMENDATION 16: Establish Gussie's Mill as an eco- tourism site with free camping.

RECOMMENDATION 17: The Mill at Donnelly River Village conserved and promoted along with cultural and heritage buildings and sites in the townsite.

RECOMMENDATION 18: Relocate the giant log in the Caravan Park to the Arboretum and re-install the plaques to the log that are currently stored in the Historical Society.

RECOMMENDATION 19: Develop a permanent exhibition based on the Thylacine, telling the story of the Nannup Tiger, including its alleged extinction and the risk that faces other endangered flora and fauna by the impact of both white man and introduced species.

RECOMMENDATION 20: Market Nannup as a cultural and artistic centre of the South West, whilst fostering the development of individual artists through partnerships with community groups.

RECOMMENDATION 21: Collect the oral histories of senior residents and identities of our town.

RECOMMENDATION 22: Undertake a youth arts project to create sulo bin stickers that promote Nannup.

RECOMMENDATION 23: Establish Nannup as a centre of excellence in textile artworks and develop a textiles festival.

RECOMMENDATION 24: A database of public artwork is established, with key sculptures moved from the disposable asset register, with insurance and maintenance schedules adopted. Develop and promote a sculpture trail around Nannup.

RECOMMENDATION 25: Establish a creative hub in partnership with the Nannup Arts Council.

RECOMMENDATION 26: In partnership with the Creative Corner establish a program of professional development workshops and performance/mentor opportunities in Nannup for musicians.

RECOMMENDATION 27: A Percent for Art program is developed for new subdivisions.

RECOMMENDATION 28: Identify a location for Nannup specific artefacts and memorabilia to be stored and renovated.

RECOMMENDATION 29: Complete the Significant Tree project.

RECOMMENDATION 30: Conserve and preserve the boiler at the Recreation Centre (currently stored at the Depot)

These recommendations have been discussed with council and a revised planning timeline has been developed to drive the actions in Appendix A.

Environmental Scan:

This plan focuses on identifying and documenting community perceptions and visions for the purpose of preserving, promoting and protecting our cultural values within the Shire of Nannup.

To encourage community members to take ownership of this document, a conscious effort has been made to not use acronyms and 'Government language' throughout the plan.

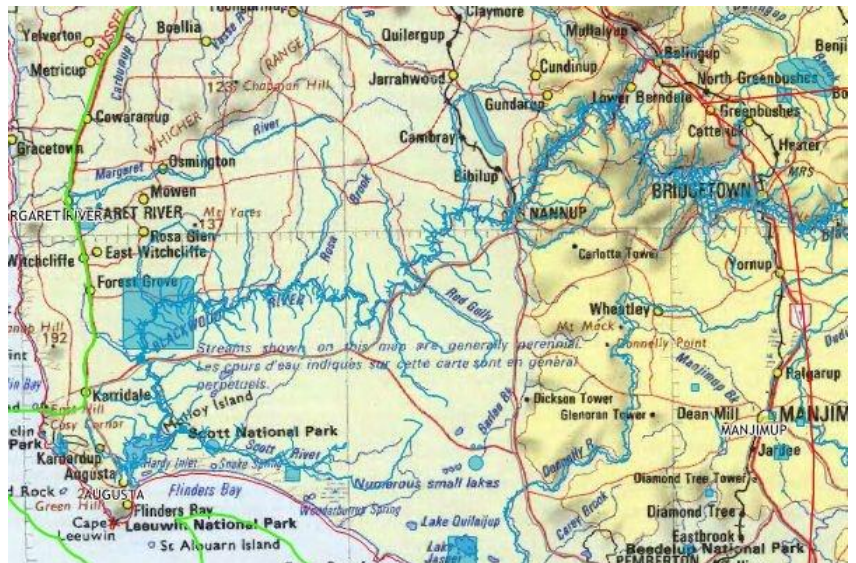
History

Aboriginal cultural significance is not restricted to what we term a 'site' as all waterways, including rivers, chains of lakes or water holes, are considered to be Dreaming trails by the Nyungar people and that there are paths to follow between one place and another. Interconnected water sources are considered part of the same spiritual energy, created by the Waugal, the Rainbow Spirit who had the shape of the serpent, with the mighty sweep of his tail, is the spirit and the creator of all the water ways – underground waterways, and the rainbow. The Waugal created the Blackwood River, the aquifer and the Yaragadee. .

Nannup was an important meeting place for the four different local family groups; Wardandi, Pibbelmen, Minang and Kaneang to gather. It is understood that the Wardandi people's country took in Busselton to Margaret River and Nannup with the Blackwood River being the boundary between the two clans. The Pibbelmen's people's country ran to the south of the Blackwood River to Donnelly River and Broke Inlet to Augusta. The Minang would travel from the Southern forests and Kaneang from Eastern Black Hills to meet celebrate and trade. Territories were bordered by natural landscaped such as rivers, valleys and hills. Travel routes would usually follow waterways, known as inherited songlines.

The Nyungar people would carry a handmade 'Meero' which had a map carved or painted on it showing the designated hunting and gathering region of its owner.

In the Shire of Nannup we see evidence of the scarred trees near Cambray that were used to make the 'meero'. Nyungar people would travel the land determined by their six seasons, spending the summer on the coast and travelling up the Blackwood River to Nannup Brook where they would camp over winter and then when the river subsided, travel north to Busselton and then south to Donnelly and across to the coast at Margaret River.



There are 35 registered heritage cultural Nyungar sites within the Shire of Nannup which includes Lake Jasper, Black Point, the Kybra site on private property, artefacts, ceremonial sites, engravings, burial sites, scarred and modified trees, mythological and historical sites. A full register with maps is stored on the Department of Indigenous Affairs website.

Lake Jasper is an important archaeological site for Indigenous culture. The lake was originally much smaller and there is archaeological evidence of camp sites around the edge of the lake and many artefacts have been recovered from the lake. Although there is no written or oral records of Nyungar hunter – gatherer groups in this district, a dozen place names of Nyungar origin are in use there. Lake Jasper was named to commemorate the death in 1864 of an infant son of one of the region's British seller families.

Aboriginal people helped the first European settlers as they explored along the Blackwood River in 1834 to source fresh water and food. A small party headed by Thomas Turner set out from Augusta to trace the Blackwood River upstream to its source. Nannup is reportedly named after one of the Aboriginal guides on his expedition and means "*place to stop and rest*".

The first settlers arrived in Nannup in the early 1860's to take up pastoral runs. Early families took up land at Biddelia, Balingup Road, Darradup, Cundinup and East Nannup. The early farmers milked cows, bred horses and later produced fat lambs which were brought to the area from interstate.

Coastal runs were had by most of the cattlemen who alternated their cattle between the inland and the coast between the Donnelly and the Blackwood. If they left their cattle on the coast too long they would start to lose weight and become weak due to the lack of phosphorous and cobalt that was available in the heavier soils back inland. Evidence of the established stock routes can be identified today by a number of wells, small holding yards and huts enroute.

The Group Settlement scheme began in the area and rough tracks constructed, linking neighbouring townships. About 50 metres north of the current river crossing was an old Marri tree and settlers from the Warren River and Nelson Grange near Bridgetown would meet for the trip to Busselton and on their return would have a final drink at the tree before heading off to the Warren and the Grange. The two roads have since been called Warren Rd and Grange Rd.

Ticket of leave convicts were used to help clear the land and build houses, roads, bridges and yards for the cattlemen and early settlers. In 1866 a bridge was built using convict labour was built across the Blackwood River, providing access to a small number of outlying farmers and more remote settlers. On January 9th 1890 the townsite of Nannup was officially declared.

The township of Nannup has a truly agricultural base with the first shop located on the Northern side of the traffic bridge at "Macroon". The first Town Hall was built by the Farmers and Graziers of the district from the timber they retrieved from their land clearing operations. The farmers and Graziers petitioned the State Government for finance to extend the Railway line to Nannup because of the potential for the dairy and potato industry and the fact that there was also a timber resource to be had. The line was opened in 1909 and Barrabup Mill commenced in 1908. This closed in 1925 and the timber industry moved to the present site, where Nannup Timber Processing now operates. The Farmers and Graziers Association also sought and received Government finance for the Recreation ground and a new school.

The Scott River area was part of the coastal runs and later in the 1950's and 60's the land was thrown over as Conditional Purchase lots for the expansion of agriculture buy the West Australian Government.

Perth was once 17-20 days away from Nannup by horse and buggy. Today with the new Forest Highway the journey takes two and a half hours. With the restructure of the timber industry, viticulture, aquaculture and tourism businesses now diversify the economic base of the Shire.

Nannup with its population of about 1,300, has kept that old country town image, even today it is untouched by the developments that are dominating the coastal towns. Buildings have been preserved with their heritage features intact and a visit to our town is like stepping back into history.

Methodology:

Community Consultation:

Over the past five years feedback has been received in preparation for consideration and inclusion into the current plan.

Consultation has recently been undertaken with the following organisations through one on one meetings, group facilitation and feedback forms:

- Nannup Music Club,
- Members of the Donnelly River Village Board of Management,
- Nannup Garden Village,
- Nannup Arts Council, and
- Nannup Historical Society.

A drop-in session to the Shire office was hosted, promoted through the Nannup Telegraph, on social media and on posters displayed around town.

A meeting was held with coordinators of the Creative Corner, based in Margaret River which is a government initiative to support the development of arts and culture in the South West.

Engagement with students and youth has been facilitated through the Student Council at the Nannup District High School. Students were invited to provide feedback on the following questions:

- What do you value about Nannup?
- What would you like to see in Nannup in the next 5 years that is artistic and not already in place?
- If you could choose a public art work project to do in Nannup what would you choose?
 - o Mural project
 - o Trail signage
 - o Telegraph Pole project
 - o Bin sticker project
 - o Something at the Foreshore Park
 - o Other.

Students from Kindergarten to Year 3 were invited to draw a picture about what they loved about Nannup.



Cultural Assets:

- Historical Mill settlement areas (Ellis Creek, Willow Springs, Carlotta, Barrabup, Sussex, Bidelia, Wheatley)
- Historic railways linking mill sites to settlements and landings
- Blackwood River
- Early settlement transport (horses, timber haulage)
- Garden area between Melo Velo and Old Roads Board Building
- Clean air, healthy water, healthy foods, natural environment
- Heritage and old buildings
- Brockman St arboretum
- Hills around the Blackwood Valley region
- Nannup War Memorial
- Bowling Green in its current location
- Jacaranda trees down the main street
- Road bridges over the Blackwood River
- Country charm and elegance
- The view down Warren Rd
- Town Hall building
- The mystique of the Nannup Tiger
- Being able to see the stars at night time
- Black Point and White Point
- Donnelly River
- Heritage stock route from Nannup to coast
- Rural and coastal landscapes
- Ellis Creek
- Lake Jasper
- Barrabup Pool
- Donnelly River squatter shacks
- Old mill vault near Barrabup Pool
- Art and Garden culture
- Members of the community
- The peace, quiet and calming environment
- Our location in the South West
- Main street weather board buildings
- Mill town buildings
- Old Road Board buildings and photos
- Local bushland
- The community feeling with a small population
- Personalised services
- Nannup Amphitheatre
- Flood Tree
- Cultural knowledge and local skills
- Flora and fauna, orchids, birds, wildflowers
- Fire towers around the region
- Chimney stack on Vasse Hwy
- Dog & Tea roses on Grange Rd
- No graffiti around town
- Sitting in the cafes
- Mill precinct
- Bibbulmun Track
- Local characters in town
- Weekend markets
- Traditions including shops closing on weekends
- Volunteers
- Timberline Trail out to Barrabup
- Quigup townsite
- Cemetery
- Library

- History and heritage
- Churches in town
- Community activities
- “Hippy era”
- Indigenous culture
- Totem project at Foreshore Park
- The “feel” of Nannup, coming home
- Local events “Woodaburrup Cup”
- Relationships within the community
- Carlotta history and group settlement
- Indigenous sites on Dunnet’s property
- Village Green and ANZAC memorial
- Quaint village feel
- Asplin Arboretum
- Garden Village Theme
- Tank 7
- New Years Day Cricket game
- Summer crossing ‘open picnic’
- Old Railway bridges
- Nannup Music Festival
- Bush around town
- Friendly nature of the people
- Peace and quiet
- Old School site (Gussie’s Mill)

Challenges

- Local, Regional and State Planning Policy that doesn’t recognise the heritage values of local areas
- Planning controls that restrict land use so that people can’t engage in activities consistent with heritage values (trail development restricted to cyclists and walkers)
- New residents demanding changes often not wanted or desired by the rest of the community who may not be as vocal
- Salt in the Blackwood River
- Cultural buildings and public artworks on Council’s Disposable Assets list
- Increased water restrictions, lower rain fall, shortage of fresh water and increased heat in summer
- Absentee landowners
- Half-finished subdivisions
- Lack of finances to complete projects
- Blackberry and weed invasion
- Attracting young families to town
- Closure of Nannup Timber Mill
- Volunteer burnout
- Legislation that impacts on events and festivals
- Number of tourists to town and impact on natural environment sites
- Lack of finances to maintain and protect cultural sites
- Encroachment by development on cultural sites

The Cultural Plan

Spaces:

The Blackwood River and forests are an integral part of Nannup's history and culture. Floods have been recorded regularly since 1913, with the most recent significant flood in 1982 when much of the townsite was under water. The Flood Tree near the Old Railway Bridge records the annual water level with markers placed on the tree.

The abundance of quality hardwood timber led to a number of timber mills in the region including settlements at Barrabup, Ellis Creek, Sussex, Willow Springs, Carlotta, Bidelia and Wheatley. Exhaustion of concession areas and the transfer of operations to Nannup led to the dismantling of the mills in 1925 where the timber industry is still alive today at Nannup Timber Processing. The Nannup Arboretum on Brockman St is the result of an experimental planting of trees to see which ones thrived in the area. The Asplin Arboretum was planted on Mt Folly from 1968 - 1972 by the Forestry Department to determine the most adaptive pine trees for production.

Many residents live in this area because of their connection to the forests and the river. The impacts of fire and floods are constant considerations with events and our day to day lives. Community members value the heritage associated with the river and the forest and acknowledge the difficulty faced by the early settlers.

The following recommendations are a combination of "carry forward" and outcomes of community consultation and identified projects that could be developed:

RECOMMENDATION 1: To document and interpret the timber industry and mill sites in the region, including the personalities and generations of families that have worked in forestry.

RECOMMENDATION 2: Document where old bridges were constructed in the region and interpret the town swimming pool in the Blackwood River, near the Riversbend Caravan Park.

RECOMMENDATION 3: Map the Nannup scarred trees and original Bibbulmun track north of town and to the Boranup Forest.

RECOMMENDATION 4: Document the Indigenous history of the region.

RECOMMENDATION 5: Document wildflowers, birds and flowers of the area and promote them, including the extension of the Foreshore Park (Single Men's Hut site) and the planting of native flora.

RECOMMENDATION 6: Develop and promote a local Art Trail (similar to the Margaret River Open Studios concept)

RECOMMENDATION 7: Create murals on the Eziway and Bottleshop walls.

RECOMMENDATION 8: The Arboreta's at Willow Springs and Asplin Road to be conserved, interpreted and promoted.

Nannup has a comprehensive calendar of events that involve many members of the community, including the Nannup Music Festival, Nannup Flower and Garden Festival, Nannup Art Festival, Nannup Cup, Making Smoking History Forest Rally, Festival of Country Gardens, Woodaburrup Cup, Boat Races and more recently cycling races, rides and events.

The Council and community has embraced ‘ The Garden Village’ concept for the town and much effort is put into the streetscape and gardens with annual plantings of tulips, bulbs and annuals. Several of the events and festivals focus on this theme and community groups maintain gardens and reserves including the Community House gardens and Reconciliation pathway near the Old Railway Bridge.

The Friends of the Foreshore maintains the reserve land along the railway line near the river, clearing weeds and planting endemic species.

The Nannup Music Club, Nannup Arts Council, Nannup Community Resource Centre, Nannup Historical Society and Nannup Men’s Shed each has their own premises which assists to build their sustainability. Community House which is located at Number 2 Brockman St is a collocation of several organisations and groups. The Friends of the Community House are currently fundraising and seeking funding support to renovate the building, making it more user-friendly and environmentally sustainable.

The Foreshore Park and Nannup Amphitheatre are being developed to encourage economic growth and venues for social participation and inclusion. Infrastructure including the stage and sound shell, market stalls, temporary fencing, water, power, parking and toilets assists to reduce costs for organisations presenting events and build a venue that is of regional significance.

The Nannup Film Society has installed cinema equipment into the Town Hall, presenting fortnightly films through a community cinema model.

CULTURAL VENUES IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED	TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN:
TOWN HALL	
Town Hall floor sanded and levelled	2 years
Sound and lighting system upgraded	2 years
Kitchen upgraded in Town Hall	2 years
Front entry to Town Hall installed to be appropriate for events	2 years

RECREATION CENTRE	
Wifi installed for events	1 year
Multi- purpose bar/kiosk area upgraded	5 years
Stage area with green room, 3 phase power and backstage entry	5 years
Storage area upgraded	5 years
Multi- purpose flooring	5 years
sound and lighting improved	5 years
New chairs purchased	1 year
In floor power/electrical points installed	5 years

FORESHORE PARK	
Green rooms with dressing rooms with power for fridges next to main stage	5 years
Additional ground area lighting	5 years
Bitumen parking area at end of Brockman St to have water points and drainage installed to improve its functionality	2 years
Water tank installed at both ends of market stalls	1 year
Ground around market stalls to be concreted	2 years
Water point installed in overflow camping area	1 year
Ground lighting in overflow camping area	2 years
Concert parking across bridge	1 year
Shade at front of market stall area	1 year
Solar lights at each end of Railway Bridge to be fixed or replaced	1 year
Permanent roof on stage	3-5 years

The following recommendations are outcomes of community consultation and identified projects that could be developed:

RECOMMENDATION 9: Continue development of infrastructure at event venues throughout the town as per Council budget allocation, community group contributions and grant funding availability.

RECOMMENDATION 10: Undertake a youth arts program focused on the Foreshore Park.



Places

The Village Green (also known as Forest Park) was named in honour of Fred Green's grandfather J.T. Whittle, who assisted to build the Bowling Club, Town Hall and Supper room. In 1908 a tennis court was constructed on the south eastern border of this area where the picnic table is now located. Mr Whittle had moved to Nannup from England where the Village Green was a focal point of a community and he missed having this space. When the buildings were constructed, the area between all of these facilities became known as the Village Green, as was the tradition in England.

The area between the Old Roads Board building and Melo Velo was originally a Council Depot. In the early 2000's the area was planned for the construction of the TimeWood Centre building. During the development of this project there was resounding community support to retain this area as public open space and for community events and activities.

Tank 7 is a Department of Environment and Conservation site with a fire supply water tank to the East of Nannup on Brockman Highway. Historically it has been a great picnic and lookout across the townsite. More recently it has been informally used as a downhill mountain bike site. Access to the site is via Department of Environment and Conservation land and easements. Minimal improvements are required to the site which would be a multi-activity recreational site.

Consultation indicated strongly that young people strongly connect with the skate park and would like to see this developed further, incorporating cultural elements into the design.

Ellis Creek Mill site is located on the Balingup Rd, which is identified as one of the most scenic drives in the South West. Ellis Creek Mill site is a heritage site on Department of Environment and Conservation land surrounded by native jarrah and karri forests. This site is located within a fragile environment and development would need to be sensitive to this. The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Environment (DBCA) and the Shire of Nannup have conducted site visits of these sites to consider development issues. The development of these sites would assist with current risk management issues and add to the bank of heritage and eco-tourism sites along the Balingup Rd.

The following recommendations are outcomes of community consultation and identified projects that could be developed:

RECOMMENDATION 11: To formalise the name of the area as the Village Green and to signpost it appropriately.

RECOMMENDATION 12: To undertake community consultation to formally adopt a name for the garden between the Old Roads Board Building and Melo Velo.

RECOMMENDATION 13: To develop the Ellis Creek Mill site in conjunction with DBCA and community groups, whilst consulting with neighbouring properties.

RECOMMENDATION 14: In consultation with youth investigate upgrades to the skate park, with cultural features incorporated into the design.

RECOMMENDATION 15: Heritage buildings vested with Council are moved from the disposable asset register and a maintenance schedule is developed and initiated.

RECOMMENDATION 16: Establish Gussie's Mill as an eco- tourism site with free camping.

RECOMMENDATION 17: The Mill at Donnelly River Village conserved and promoted along with cultural and heritage buildings and sites in the townsite.



Community

Nannup is a vibrant community and many people live here because of the environment, caring nature and friendliness of the people. The town relies heavily on volunteers for many of the day to day activities, service delivery and events.

Many artists reside in the community and participate in cultural activities. Public artworks have been donated or created by artists as part of projects and events including the town entry statement, Nannup Tiger, cycle art bike racks, public seating and the totems.

Nannup has attracted national attention at times as the place where Thylacine's once resided, partly because of reported sightings but also because of a practical joke acted out by locals in the 1970's. This story is alluring for many people because we want to believe that this amazing creature is somehow still alive against the odds a real battler. In some ways we identify with this feisty creature because we are a town that has at times struggled to survive. The tiger has been utilized by local people as a mascot (for the Football club) and an identity for many local businesses used by Nannup Tiger Cottages and the Music Club. Most recently the Business Initiative Group Nannup (BigN) has designed and created the Stripes in the Forest project. Using an App visitors and residents use the technology to locate the Nannup Tigers, located in different locations

Consultation undertaken with youth valued the peaceful environment, friendly community, forest, river, cafes and the skate park.

The following recommendations are outcomes of community consultation and identified projects that could be developed:

RECOMMENDATION 19: Develop a permanent exhibition based on the Thylacine, telling the story of the Nannup Tiger, including its alleged extinction and the risk that faces other endangered flora and fauna by the impact of both white man and introduced species.

RECOMMENDATION 20: Market Nannup as a cultural and artistic centre of the South West, whilst fostering the development of individual artists through partnerships with community groups.

RECOMMENDATION 21: Continue to collect the oral histories of senior residents and identities of our town.

RECOMMENDATION 22: Undertake a youth arts project to create sulo bin stickers that promote Nannup.

RECOMMENDATION 23: Establish Nannup as a centre of excellence in textile artworks and develop a textiles festival.

RECOMMENDATION 24: A database of public artwork is established, with key sculptures moved from the disposable asset register, with insurance and maintenance schedules adopted. Develop and promote a sculpture trail around Nannup.

RECOMMENDATION 25: Establish a creative hub in partnership with the Nannup Arts Council.

RECOMMENDATION 26: In partnership with the Creative Corner establish a program of professional development workshops and performance/mentor opportunities in Nannup for musicians.

RECOMMENDATION 27: A Percent for Art program is developed for new subdivisions.

RECOMMENDATION 28: Identify a location for Nannup specific artefacts and memorabilia to be stored and renovated.

RECOMMENDATION 29: Complete the Significant Tree project.

RECOMMENDATION 30: Conserve and preserve the boiler at the Recreation Centre (currently stored at the Depot)



Conclusion

Where to from here?

The Cultural planning process is intended to be ongoing using a continuous improvement cycle.

The Nannup Cultural Plan will be advertised for public comment and adopted by Council. An annual budget is allocated to leverage grant funding for project implementation and to assist partnership development with community groups.

The key recommendations will then be considered when updating Council's Community Strategic Plan. Community organisations are also encouraged to consider this document in their planning and capital works. It is anticipated that this document will be updated as recommendations are implemented and evaluated every year so that it remains relevant, and stimulates growth in culture and the arts in our community.



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Appendix A

Cultural Plan Implementation Strategy

Arts Objective:

Market Nannup as a cultural and artistic centre of the South West, whilst fostering the development of individual artists and partnerships with community groups.

By 2021 we aim to:

- Establish a database of public artwork
 - Investigate insurance and maintenance schedules for key sculptures
 - Develop and promote a sculpture trail around Nannup
- Establish a Percent for Art scheme for new subdivisions
- Support the creation of public murals on business buildings on the main street
- Undertake a youth arts program focused on the Foreshore Park

By 2024 we aim to:

- Establish a creative hub for local artists
- Develop and promote a local Art Trail
- Establish Nannup as a centre of excellence in textile artworks
 - Establish a textiles festival

Culture & Heritage Objective:

Capture the heritage of Nannup to illustrate the significant historical events and locations within the Shire.

By 2021 we aim to:

- Document and interpret the timber industry and mill sites in the region
 - Identify the key personalities and generations of families that have worked in forestry.
 - Collect the oral histories of senior residents and identities of our town
 - re-install the plaques at the Arboretum
- Document where old bridges were constructed in the region
 - Interpret the town swimming pool in the Blackwood River, near the Riversbend Caravan Park
- Map the Nannup scarred trees and original Bibbulmun track north of town

By 2024 we aim to

- Develop a permanent exhibition based on the Thylacine,
 - Illustrate the story of the Nannup Tiger, including its alleged extinction and the risk that faces other endangered flora and fauna by the impact of both white man & introduced species
- Identify a location for Nannup specific artefacts and memorabilia to be stored and renovated

Environment Objective:

Capture the distinction of the environment through documentation and identification of significant environmental assets in the locality of Nannup.

By 2021 we aim to:

- Document wildflowers, birds and flowers of the area

- Promote the flora & fauna in the Shire of Nannup
- Increase the planting of native flora in and around foreshore park, including the Single Men's Hut site

By 2024 we aim to:

- Complete the Significant Tree project
 - Identify which trees are significant through the local planning scheme

Facilities & Infrastructure Objective:

To build the capacity of the local community through support of infrastructure and events through the community grants scheme.

By 2021 we aim to:

- Retain quality infrastructure to support regional and local events
- Build vibrancy in Nannup through support of local, regional and iconic community events

By 2024 we aim to:

- Sustain iconic events in Nannup through capacity building support
- Improved facilities to attract large events and increase access to power and parking

Tourism Objective:

For Nannup to be a world class tourism destination and offer quality visitor servicing and attract new tourism ventures to town.

By 2021 we aim to:

- Maintain quality visitor servicing through a contract negotiation with a local business
- Develop, in partnership with the community, quality visitor information in a digital format
- Attract new tourism attractions to support diversity in this sector

By 2024 we aim to:

- Develop a permanent exhibition space for the Thylacine, telling the story of the Nannup Tiger
- Have a stand-alone Trail Hub in the centre of town

To achieve the recommendations as a result of the Cultural Plan the implementation strategy will include collaboration with members of the community and Community Groups within the Shire of Nannup. These can include, but are not limited to:

- Local artists
- Nannup Arts Council
- Nannup Historical Society
- Local businesses
- Nannup Community Resource Centre
- Local youth
- Nannup District High School
- Friends of the Community House
- Nannup Music Club
- Donnelly River Village
- Friends of the Bibbulum Track
- Friends of the Foreshore
- BigN

The Shire of Nannup will seek to attract external funding opportunities to support the above recommendations.

Grant opportunities may include:

- Regional Arts Grant
- Lotterywest
- Tourism WA
- Regional Economic Development Grant
- Youth Grant
- ADF / STRIVE
- Natural Resource Management
- Other Community Grants
- State and Federal Grants

Budget:

The 2019 /2020 budget for the Cultural Plan Activities is \$2000, however the Shire Community Grant program has the opportunity to add value to other projects as they arise. Furthermore, Festivals attract Shire funds to support their growth and development, this is recommended to be retained for future budget expenditure. Community Grant Match funding and Economic Development expenditure can also support growth of projects mentioned in this document.

Register of Delegated Development Approvals

Application Number	Owner's Name	Applicant's Name	Assessment Number	Property Address	Type of Development	Works or Use	Proposed cost of development	Date Received	Advertised	Issue Date	Authority
2020/24	Stephen Goble & Miranda Free	Stephen Goble & Miranda Free	A1071	Lot 13 (42) Carey St, Nannup	Cottage industry & home business	Use	\$2,000	13/08/2020	Yes - 2 weeks	1/09/2020	Delegated - CEO
2020/23	David & Jody Dixon	Steve Beatty	A1710	Lot 32 Forrest St, Nannup	Change of use (fast food outlet)	Use	\$1,000	12/08/2020	Yes - 2 weeks	4/09/2020	Delegated - CEO
2020/25	John & Eufemia Lightly	John & Eufemia Lightly	A302	Lot 8 (29) Grange Rd, Nannup	Change of use (holiday home)	Use	\$0	21/08/2020	Yes - 2 weeks	11/09/2020	Delegated - CEO
2020/26	Kenneth Read & Patricia Wintergreene	Kenneth Red & Patricia Wintergreene	A1089	Lot 50 (75) Greenwood Rd, Nannup	Oversize outbuilding	Works & Use	\$11,000	25/08/2020	Yes - 2 weeks	11/09/2020	Delegated - CEO

Attachment 12.6.1

SHIRE OF NANNUP RECEIVED	
Ref: <u>FOASS</u>	No: _____
12 JUN 2020	
Officer: <u>Hannel</u>	

Ian Jenkins
PO Box 114
North Fremantle WA 6159

Mr David Taylor
Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Nannup
15 Adam Street
Nannup WA 6275

12 June 2020

Dear Mr. Taylor;

Re: Application to Re-Open Closed Road, known as Asplin Road

I write to request that the Shire makes application to the relevant statutory body (Department for Planning, Lands and Heritage) to have the portion of closed road shown in the attached diagram re-opened.

My request is because, as freeholder owner, I am clearing Lot 79 (shown on the same diagram) of wilding pine and intend to build a dwelling on this lot and establish the 16 hectares as both a productive horticultural property and an arboretum. I consider having legal access necessary.

I accept that there is no expectation that the road surface will be improved or maintained beyond a trafficable surface (as it is now), should my application to have the road re-opened. I note that the road has recently been maintained by Forest Products Commission (FPC) to allow harvesting of pine trees from Mt Folly and it is highly likely that this maintenance will be performed by FPC for a long time into the future.

I would be grateful if you could table this request with Council at the first convenient opportunity. If you have any queries, I am happy to discuss, either by mobile or email, as shown above.

Best wishes



Ian Jenkins

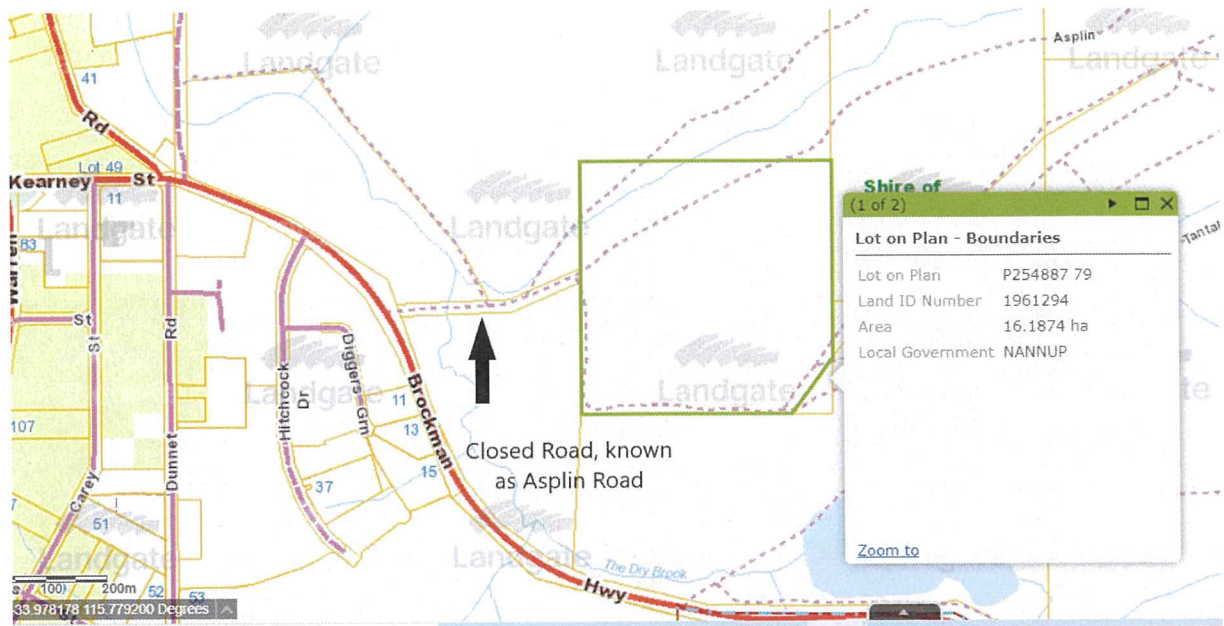


Diagram showing the approximately 270 m length of Closed Road, providing access to Lot 79 (Lot on Plan P254887 79)

Attachment 12.6.2

Jane Buckland

From: DAVIES Paul (Con)
Sent: Wednesday, 5 August 2020 9:45 AM
To: Jane Buckland
Cc: NAUDE Daniel (RCPM)
Subject: Shire of Nannup - Proposed Road Dedication - Asplin Road, Nannup

Hi Jane

I refer to your correspondence of 30 July 2020 and advise that Main Roads has no objection to the proposed road dedication.

It is noted that this section of Brockman Highway is under jurisdiction of the Shire.

If you have any queries please phone Daniel Naude.

Regards Paul Davies

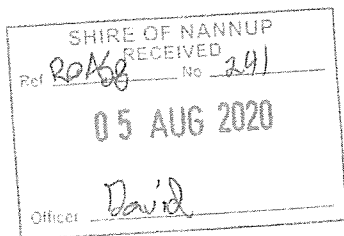
For Daniel Naude

Road Corridor Planning Manager
Metropolitan and Southern Regions / South West
p: 08 9724 5724 | m: 0418931078
w: www.mainroads.wa.gov.au



mainroads
WESTERN AUSTRALIA





Dear Robert,

Ref ROA58

Thank you for the notification re Asplin Road.

We actually have a second entry to Lot 1 Brockman Hwy coming off the said road and I was surprised to learn it is not dedicated.

We would fully endorse the Council's proposed actions in having the road reserve dedicated.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "T. Hine".

Trevor Hine

Askino Pty Ltd

3rd August 2020

Jane Buckland

From: Catherine Scott
Sent: Monday, 10 August 2020 1:49 PM
To: David Taylor; CESO; Jane Buckland; Catherine Stevenson; Patricia Fraser; Deputy President; Cr Vicki Hansen
Subject: Vesting Asplin Road

Hi,

We would agree That the vesting And dedication of the portion of Asplin road should be carried out as per the information document. We believe this should be at the land owner's expense as per the precedent set with the shire having not progressed further With the vesting of Agg roads north and south and various roads in the east Nannup area due to lack of funding.

We would also recommend that The council only proceed After it is satisfied that the block in question meets all of the plantation firebreak standards as per councils yearly firebreak notice.

Regards
Mark Scott

Sent from my iPad



David Taylor
Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Nannup
PO Box 11
Nannup WA 6275

Dear Mr Taylor

PROPOSED DEDICATION OF A PORTION OF ASPLIN ROAD NANNUP

Thank you for your letter dated 30 July 2020 inviting the Forest Products Commission (FPC) to comment on the above proposal.

The FPC supports the proposed dedication of a road reserve through Unallocated Crown Land to Lot 79.

Furthermore the FPC strongly supports the proposal to encourage the applicant to initiate discussions with the owners of Lots 41 and 42 Folly Rd to investigate the opportunity for an extension of such an easement to benefit lots to the east and north of Lot 79.

As the FPC holds significant plantation assets further to the north-east which are currently accessed via the unsecured Asplin Road the FPC would also be interested in participating in these discussions.

Please feel free to share my contact details (above) with the applicant to facilitate this process.

Yours sincerely

David Guille
Manager Forest Assets

11 August 2020

Albany office

444 Albany Highway, Albany, Western Australia 6330
Phone: (08) 9845 5630 | Fax: (08) 9847 4674 | ABN 69 101 683 074

Jane Buckland

From: Daniel Wong
Sent: Friday, 21 August 2020 9:22 AM
To: ShireofNannup
Subject: Proposed Dedication of portion of Asplin Road Nannup (PA 035879 , DWERT903~15)
Attachments: FPM Blackwood Asplin Road NANNUP.PDF

21st August 2020

Our Reference: PA 035879 , DWERT903~15

Your Reference: ROA58

To: Shire of Nannup

From: Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Attention: David Taylor

RE: Proposed Dedication of portion of Asplin Road Nannup

Dear David,

Thank you for providing the proposed road dedication for the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (Department) to consider.

This proposal is to provide legal vehicular access to Lot 79 on DP 254887 as there is no gazetted public road connecting the property to Brockman Highway.

The Department has no comments to the proposed road dedication as there are negligible implications for water resources and environmental management.

More detail pertaining to the above is provided in Attachment 1.

In the event there are modifications to the proposal that may have implications on aspects of environment and/or water management, the Department should be notified to enable the implications to be assessed.

Should you require any further information on the comments please contact the undersigned.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Daniel Wong

Environmental Officer
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Planning Advice South West Region

Email: daniel.wong@dwer.wa.gov.au
Phone: 08 9726 4113

Fax: 08 9726 4100
 Postal: PO Box 261, Bunbury, WA 6231
 Location: 35-39 McCombe Road, Bunbury, WA 6230

Attachment 1 - Department of Water and Environmental Regulation detailed comments on ROA58

Item No.	Reference	Reviewer comment/advice
1	N/A	<p>File note 1: Native vegetation clearing</p> <p>Under section 51C of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (EP Act), clearing of native vegetation is an offence unless undertaken under the authority of a clearing permit, or the clearing is subject to an exemption. Exemptions for clearing that are a requirement of written law, or authorised under certain statutory processes, are contained in Schedule 6 of the EP Act. Exemptions for low impact routine land management practices outside of environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) are contained in the <i>Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004</i> (the Clearing Regulations).</p> <p>Based on the information provided it is likely that this proposal is exempt from the requirement for a clearing permit under Regulation 5, Item 22 (Clearing in existing transport corridors) of the <i>Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004</i> (the Clearing Regulations), as described in the Departments 'A Guide to the Exemptions and Regulations for Clearing Native Vegetation'. It is the applicant's responsibility to determine compliance with these exemptions and therefore whether a clearing permit is required.</p> <p>If further clarification is required please contact DWER's Native Vegetation Regulation section by email (admin.nvp@dwer.wa.gov.au) or by telephone (6364 7098).</p>
2	N/A	<p>File note 2: Flood information</p> <p>The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation provides advice and recommends guidelines for development on floodplains with the object of minimising flood risk and damage.</p> <p>There is no formal floodplain mapping of the Dry Brook (refer to attached map). The proposed dedication of a portion of Asplin Road is outside of the Blackwood River Flood Study through Nannup. However, the Blackwood River flood mapping through Nannup shows that the 1 in 100 (1%) AEP flood level is expected to be 68.18 m AHD approximately 0.5 km north west of Asplin.</p> <p>The available survey information shows that the general natural surface level at the Asplin Road location is greater than 75.0 m AHD.</p>
3	N/A	<p>File note 3: Waterway</p> <p>The proposed road dedication occurs over an existing track, to which there are no plans to upgrade the standard of this track other than ensuring the road is trafficable.</p> <p>Our GIS shows that much of the track is cleared, including the crossovers over the waterway.</p>

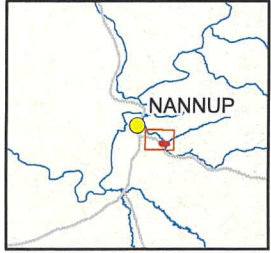
Since minimal works are expected over gently sloping land, the department views these works to be of low risk to the waterway from an erosion and sediment transport perspective.

As such, the department has no comment to offer regarding the waterway.

Disclaimer: This e-mail is confidential to the addressee and is the view of the writer, not necessarily that of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, which accepts no responsibility for the contents. If you are not the addressee, please notify the Department by return e-mail and delete the message from your system; you must not disclose or use the information contained in this email in any way. No warranty is made that this material is free from computer viruses.

Asplin Road Proposed Dedication NANNUP

LOCALITY MAP



LEGEND

- Asplin Road Dedication
- 1 in 100 (1%) AEP flood levels (m AHD)
- Extent of 1 in 100 (1%) AEP flooding
- 1 in 100 (1%) AEP floodplain
- 5m interval contours (m AHD)
- Cadastre



Datum and Projection Information

Vertical Datum: AHD71
Horizontal Datum: GDA94
Projection: MGA Zone 50
Spheroid: GRS80

Project Information

Client: Daniel Wong
Map Author: Lidia Boniecka
Task ID: B1305
Compilation date: 11/08/2020
Edition: Version 1

SOURCES

The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation acknowledges the following datasets and their custodians in the production of this map:

Cadastre (LGATE_218) - SLIP - Landgate - 2019
Road Centrelines, DLI - Landgate - 2016
Nannup_MGA250_10cm.ascw - Fugro - 2019

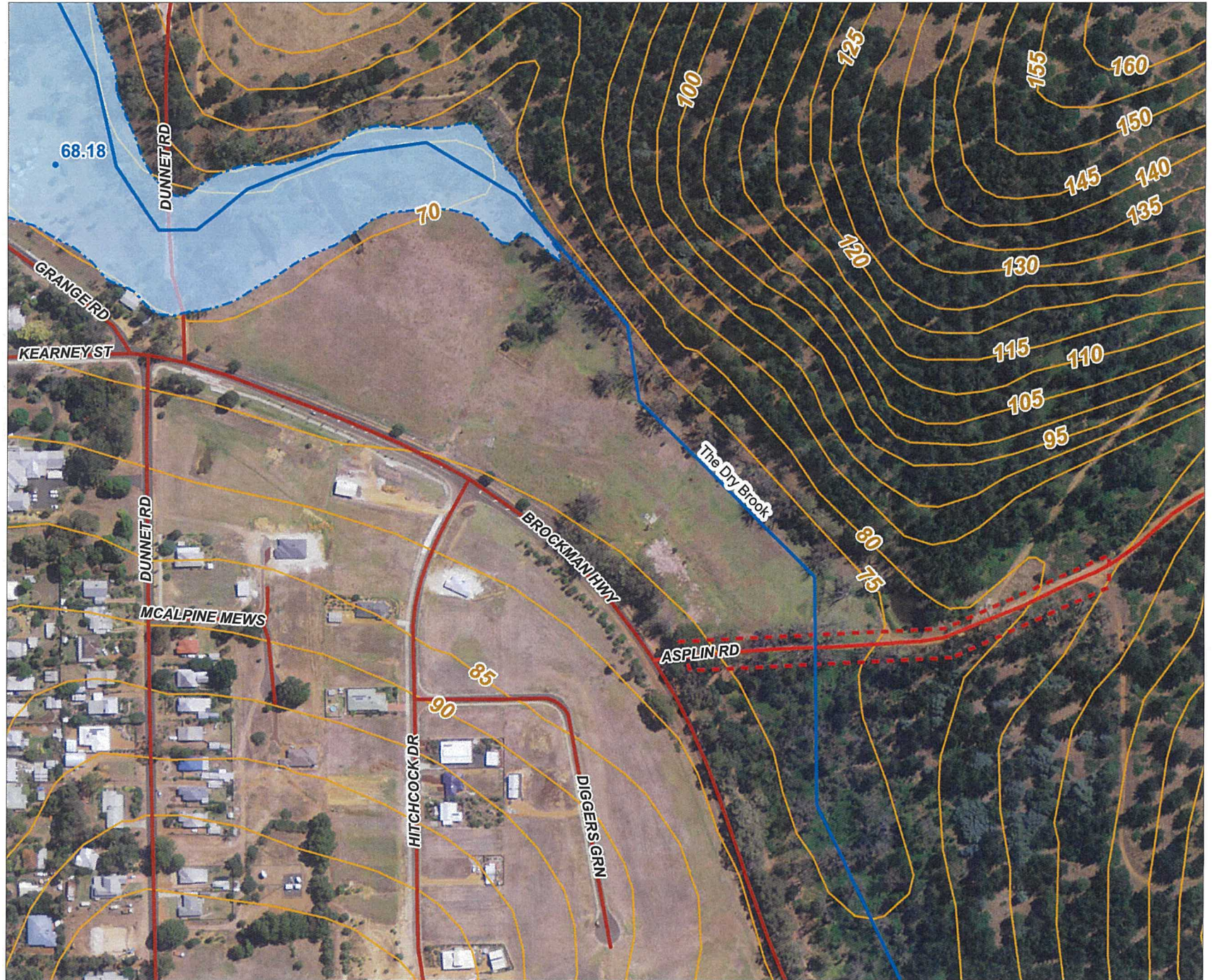


Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

This map is a product of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation and was printed on 11/08/2020.

This map was produced with the intent that it be used for display purposes at the scale of 1:3,527 when printing at A4.

While the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation has made all reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy of this data, the department accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracies and persons relying on this data do so at their own risk.



Attachment 12.6.3

Jane Buckland

From: Ian Jenkins
Sent: Tuesday, 29 September 2020 10:13 PM
To: Jane Buckland
Subject: Re: Asplin Rd Dedication - Submissions

Dear Jane;

Thank you for your email including the attachment with the submissions received after public advertising. I note there were no adverse submissions- there was no objection from Main Roads, nor the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation. The owner of Lot 1, Brockman Highway was strongly supportive. No other direct neighbours provided comment.

I have had discussions with Mr. George Brajkovich, director of the company that owns the lots to the north and east of Lot 79, with respect to establishing an easement over Lot 79 in his favour. As preempted at our meeting on 18 September, Mr. Brajkovich does not wish to progress any further with establishing an easement over Lot 79.

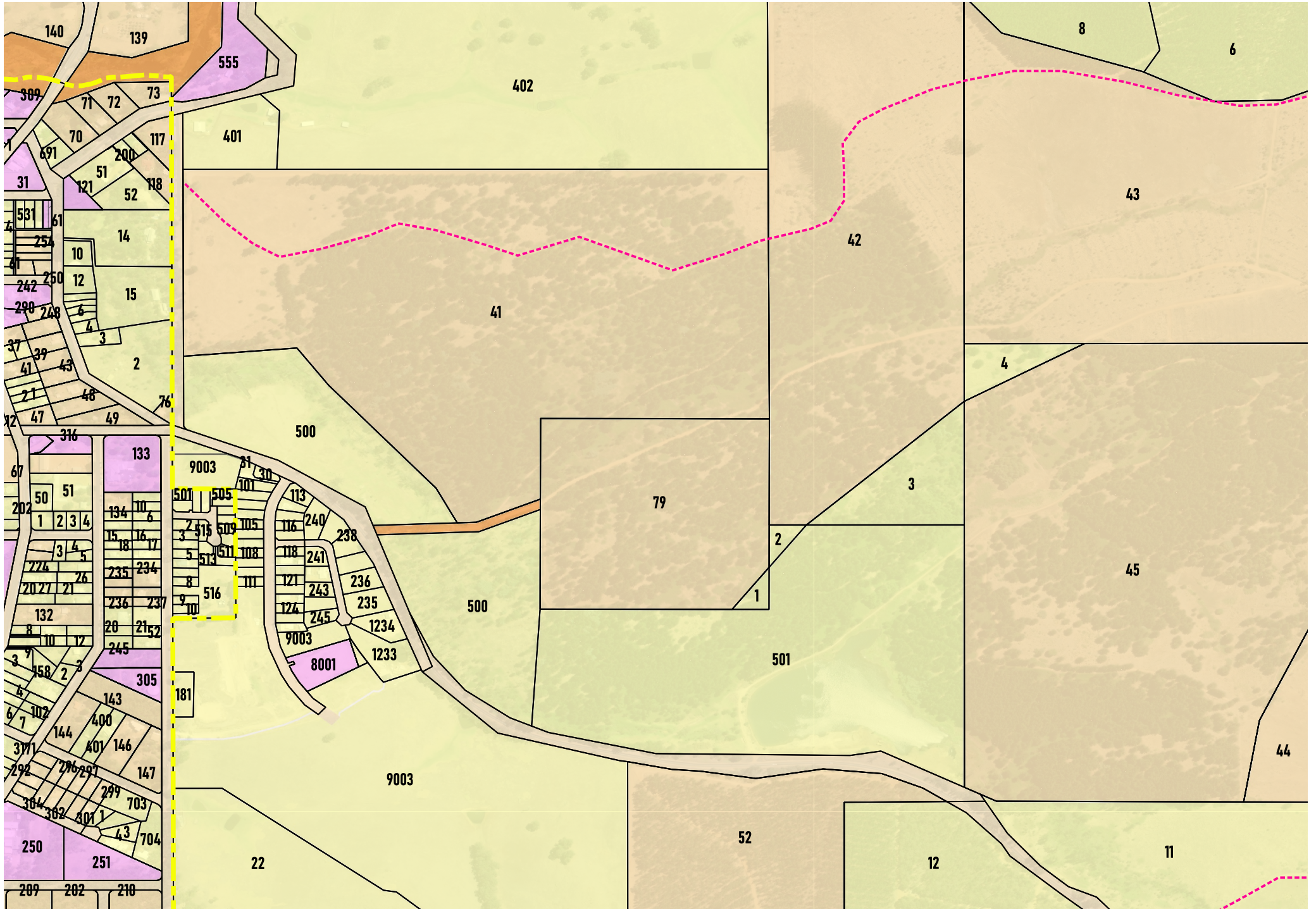
HAVING read the submission from Forest Products Commission (FPC), I have had preliminary discussion with Mr. David Guille, from FPC and will be meeting with him about 3 November in Albany to discuss further, how I can work with FPC to allow access for their logging operations. I will keep you apprised of the results of these discussions.

Best wishes
Ian Jenkins

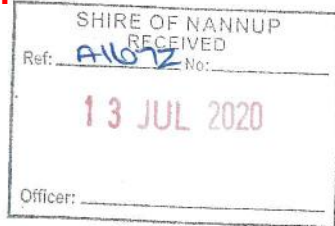
Attachment 12.6.4



Attachment 12.6.5



Attachment 12.7.1



01 May 2020

Shire of Nannup
11 Adam Street
Nannup WA 6275

Dear Sir/Madam:

RE: Proposal: Application for Development Approval
Applicant: Ben Worthington, Worthy Contracting
Property: Lot 101 (No. 148) Mount Leewin Loop Road, Carlotta, WA 6275

I am pleased to submit the enclosed Development Application prepared by Abrus Consulting Pty Ltd.

The purpose of the report is to provide all required information in support of a Development Application to formally seek approval from the Shire of Nannup for an 'Industry Extractive' within Lot 101 (No. 148), Mount Leewin Loop Road, Carlotta. I, Ben Worthington, is the licence proponent and the proposed business owner/operator of the extraction industry.

The Development Application contains supporting information to demonstrate the proposal complies with the relevant requirements of the Scheme and its compliance with the Shire of Nannup Local Planning Policy No. 3 (PSC3). In this regard, the following information will be addressed as part of the development assessment and approval process.

- Location of the subject site.
- Description of the existing land use.
- Overview of relevant planning and environmental issues.
- A detailed explanation of the proposed development
- Justification for the proposed development.

Accompanying the development application also includes a Bushfire Management Plan, Dust Management Plan and Drainage Management Plan.

It is considered that all relevant matter has been addressed and that Councils approval is respectively considered.

If you have any questions or require any further information, please contact me on 0427 190 398 or email ben.worthington@worthycontracting.com.au.

Yours Sincerely

Ben Worthington
Managing Director



**Extractive Industry Application
and
Management Plans**

**No. 148 Mount Leewin Loop Road
Carlotta, Shire of Nannup**



June 2020

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Fire/Emergency Management Plan	

**Extractive Industry Application
and
Management Plans**

**No. 148 Mount Leewin Loop Road
Carlotta, Shire of Nannup**

Prepared for
Worthy Contracting



By



rachael@abrus.com.au
MOBILE: 0429137757

June 2020

1. Introduction

Abrus Consulting Pty Ltd (Abrus) has been engaged by Worthy Contracting to prepare a Development Application for an extractive industry on Lot 101 (No. 148) Mount Leewin Loop Road, Carlotta in the Shire of Nannup. The Shire of Nannup Local Planning Strategy supports the sustainable extraction of minerals and basic raw materials provided the proposal suitably addresses environmental, land use compatibility, access, landscape and other relevant planning considerations. The aim of this document is to address these components and provide the shire of Nannup with relevant information to approve this proposal.

The proposed extractive industry consists of a current gravel pit and expansion. Given past year extractions, the anticipated approximate capacity of the gravel quarry is 30,000 TPA for the 15 year lifespan. This is an owner-operated gravel pit.

This is an existing gravel pit which provides the owner and supplies additional contractors with base-course gravel and rocks, which is primarily used for roadworks and domestic clients in the Shire. The current pit, plus extension are located on cleared farmland. The original approval for the application for extractive industry was approved by the Shire of Nannup Council in October 2003, and the approval was for a period of fifteen years.

There will be no clearing of native vegetation to expand the gravel pit as the area proposed for extraction is cleared pasture for agricultural purposes. Road access is well established and maintained.

Supporting documentation with this Report include:

- Emergency Management Plan;
- Dust Management Plan; and
- Drainage Management Plan.

1.1 Proponent

The Proponent is Worthy Contracting and the gravel pit is located on farmland owned by Benjamin Worthington.

Postal Address

PO Box 133
Nannup WA 6275

Primary Contacts

Benjamin Worthington
Owner/Operator
Phone: 0427190398 or (08) 9756 1071
Email: ben.worthington@worthycontracting.com.au

Tarra Kingswood
Office Manager
Phone: 0428560150 or (08) 9756 1071
Email: tarra.kingswood@worthycontracting.com.au

1.2 Consultant

Abrus Consulting Pty Ltd is an Environmental Management Consultancy, specialising in environmental approvals, project management, environmental management plans associated environmental documentation and Aboriginal liaison.

Postal Address

PO Box 186
Nannup WA 6275

Primary Contact

Rachael Wedd
Director
Phone: 0429137757
Email: rachael@abrus.com.au

2. Property Description and Locality

2.3 Background

The current pit, plus extension are located on cleared farmland. The original approval for the application for extractive industry was submitted by the then owners of the property, Barry, Shirley and Laurence Worthington and was approved by the Shire of Nannup Council in October 2003, with the approval period of fifteen years. With this approval, Benjamin Worthington (owner/operator of Worthy Contracting) commenced gravel extraction on the eastern side of the property.

In 2006 the property was subdivided into three Lots, including the Lot which is the subject of this Application.

In 2009 with the change in land ownership within the approval period for the extractive industry, the approval was transferred to the current landowner of Lot 101, Benjamin Worthington.

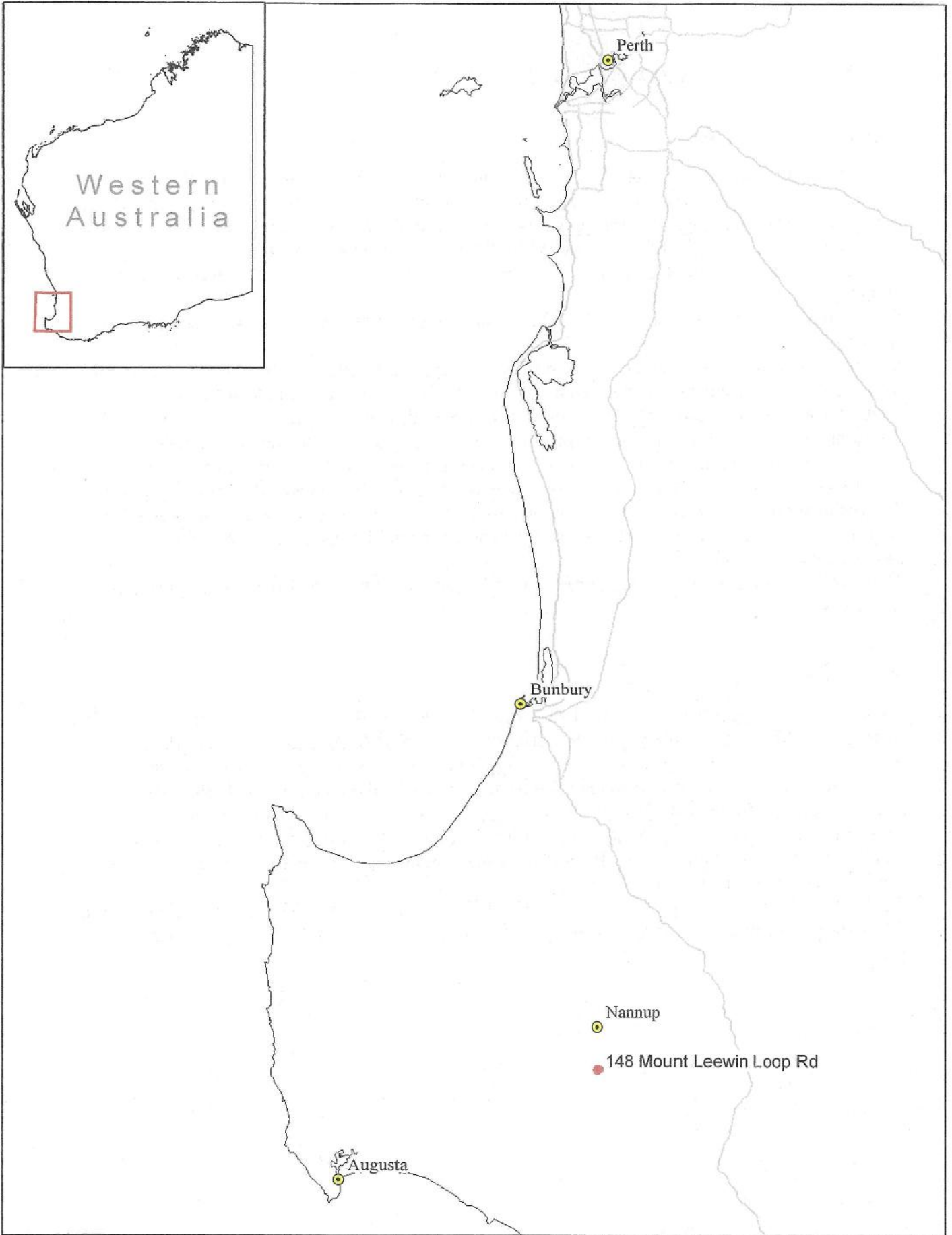
In 2012 a Valuation Report by LMW Hegney was prepared, which includes a section on Environmental and Cultural Issues for the site. This report concluded that no environmental issues were apparent (including noxious weeds or chemical residues), that there were no Aboriginal Sites and Heritage implications and that the property was not subject to flooding. All buildings (including the workshop/shed) were all of a sound nature. In October 2019 a site visit was conducted by Abrus Consulting. Although not an audit or survey, no environmental issues were noted at the current or proposed extraction site.

The current Certificate of Title and Survey for 148 Mount Leewin Loop Road are presented in Appendix A.

2.4 Site Location

The proposed gravel quarry is located approximately 18 km south of Nannup township, on Lot 101, Number 148 Mount Leewin Loop Road, Carlotta (Plan 65066). This property is comprised of 55.251 hectares (ha) and is primarily used for agricultural purposes (ie grazing) and a gravel extractive industry. It is considered to be approximately 73% cleared for well established pasture and the gravel pit (total of 40.251 ha) and with approximately 15 ha of remnant native vegetation. The property is situated on the eastern side of Mount Leewin Loop Road and is 1.4km from the junction with Graphite Road. Lyon Road is located to the north, which is a no-through road and is used to access Lot 102 and Lot 103.

See locality Figure 1. Access is directly off Mount Leewin Loop Road. The southern gateway (No. 100 Mount Leewin Loop Road) is the primary access to both the workshop/site office and the gravel extraction site.



0 10 20
km

Coordinate System:
GDA94 MGA Zone 50



No. 148 Mount Leewin Loop Road
Development Application
Figure 1 Location Plan

DRAWN	CNH	DATE	6/11/2019
CHECKED	RW	DATE	6/11/2019
SCALE	1:1,158,771		A4
PROJECT No.	FIGURE No. 1		

2.5 Zoning

The site and surrounding areas are zoned as “Agricultural Priority 2”. The operation of an Industry Extractive means cannot be permitted in this zoning unless Council has granted the planning approval in accordance with Section 4.6 in the Shire of Nannup Local Planning Strategy.

2.6 Surrounding Land Uses

The proposed gravel pit area is surrounded by agricultural land, forestry plantations, and lifestyle. In a wider context this area is within a few kilometres of State Forest (South East Nannup State Forest to the east and north, and Barlee Brook and South East Nannup State Forests to the south).

2.7 Nearest Residences

The EPA Guideline Separation Distances between Industrial and Sensitive Land Uses (No. 3, June 2005) requires a minimum separation of 1000m between sensitive land use and extraction/screening works.







The nearest residence is located approximately 417m to the east of the current pit area, and approximately 198m from the edge of the new pit, and is owned by Stephen and Sally Edwards. The Proponent has a good relationship with the owners of the residence and has initiated discussion with this neighbour. An agreement has been made to create a sound/visual barrier (2.5-3m high and 100m in length) to reduce any potential sound disturbance or dust emissions.

The distance to the owners residence from the current active gravel pit area is approximately 243m. This is not considered to be a sensitive land use.

The next nearest residence is approximately 745m from the active gravel pit area. The owners of this property are primarily absent from the property however they are building a residence. The next residence is approximately 1,226m from the active gravel pit area which is outside of the EPA separation distance requirement.

Please refer to Figure 2.

Legend

-  Receptor
-  Local roads
-  Property boundary
- Excavation plan**
 -  Current excavation area
 -  Previous excavation area
 -  Proposed future excavation areas



Sources: Esri, DigitalGlobe, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, GeoEye, USDA FSA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, IGP, and the GIS User Community



No. 148 Mt Leewin Loop Road, Carlotta, WA
Development Plan - Local Receptors

Figure: 2	Drawn: CNH
Project:	Date: 2019-11-26
Coordinate System: GDA 1994	A4

2.8 Services and Infrastructure

The property has electricity and telephone services connected, however there is no scheme water supply available in the area so all water is supplied onsite. Several dams onsite provide water for dust suppression, fire suppression and associated works requirements. The domestic water supply is via rainwater tanks. There is also a seasonal (winter) running creekline system. There is a primary residence and a substantial detached workshop.

The property is fully fenced externally and has sound internal fencing comprising standard timber/steel post and ringlock wire with a top rung of barbed wire. The gravel pit is fenced with double gates (with padlock).

No new or additional services will be required during the operation or rehabilitation of the site and there will be no impact or disruption of existing services from extraction or transportation of material from the pit area.

2.9 Mobile Plant and Vehicles

Plant and vehicles used for the excavation operations include:

- 1996 Ford L75 9000 Tipper Body Rigid Truck
- 1982 Ford 12T Tipper Body Rigid Truck
- 1982 Ford Water Truck (Tank capacity 10,500L)
- 2002 Iveco PowerStar Prime Mover
- 1997 Iveco Prime Mover
- 1998 Kobelco SK200 KV Excavator – with various attachments/accessories
- 1993 Komatsu D57S Traxcavator
- 1990 Samsung SL180 Front End Loader
- 1986 Caterpillar D7G Bulldozer
- 2005 Komatsu PC220-7TH Excavator – with various attachments/accessories
- 2002 Volvo A25D Dump Truck
- 2005 S250 Bobcat Skid -Steer Loader – with various attachments
- Mobile Screening Plant (Gravel Pit)
- Water Trailer

3. Environmental Background

3.1 Climate

Located just south of the township of Nannup, the climate of Nannup is classed as warm and temperate (Mediterranean), with warm dry summers and cool wet winters. The average annual temperature is 15.8°C, with most rain in the winter and drier summers. The average annual rainfall of Nannup is 923mm with most rainfall occurring between May and September (Churchward, 1992). The warmest months are January and February, with the coldest months being July and August.

3.2 Vegetation

The area under application is predominately pasture. Surrounding land use is Agricultural with State Forest located several kilometres from the site (South East Nannup State Forest to the east and north, and Barlee Brook and South East Nannup State Forests to the south).

On the north side of the current gravel pit there is remnant bush which is primarily Jarrah, Marri and Blackbutt (left as a natural buffer zone and habitat corridor) which is typical of the vegetation in the area.

3.3 Flora

A desktop EPBC search has been undertaken for the purpose of this Development Application, with a 2km buffer zone around the Lot where the gravel pit is located. Two plants, listed as Vulnerable have been listed as Species or species habitat may occur/known to occur within area. These two species are *Banksia squarrosa subsp. argillaceae* (Whicher Range Dryandra) and *Calandenia harringtoniae* (Harrington's Spider-orchid). Although no flora/vegetation surveys have occurred, it is highly unlikely that these plants will occur on the property at all, due to the agricultural nature of the property and do not occur in the current or proposed extraction areas.

Invasive plants listed in the EPBS report include:

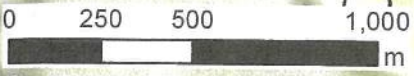
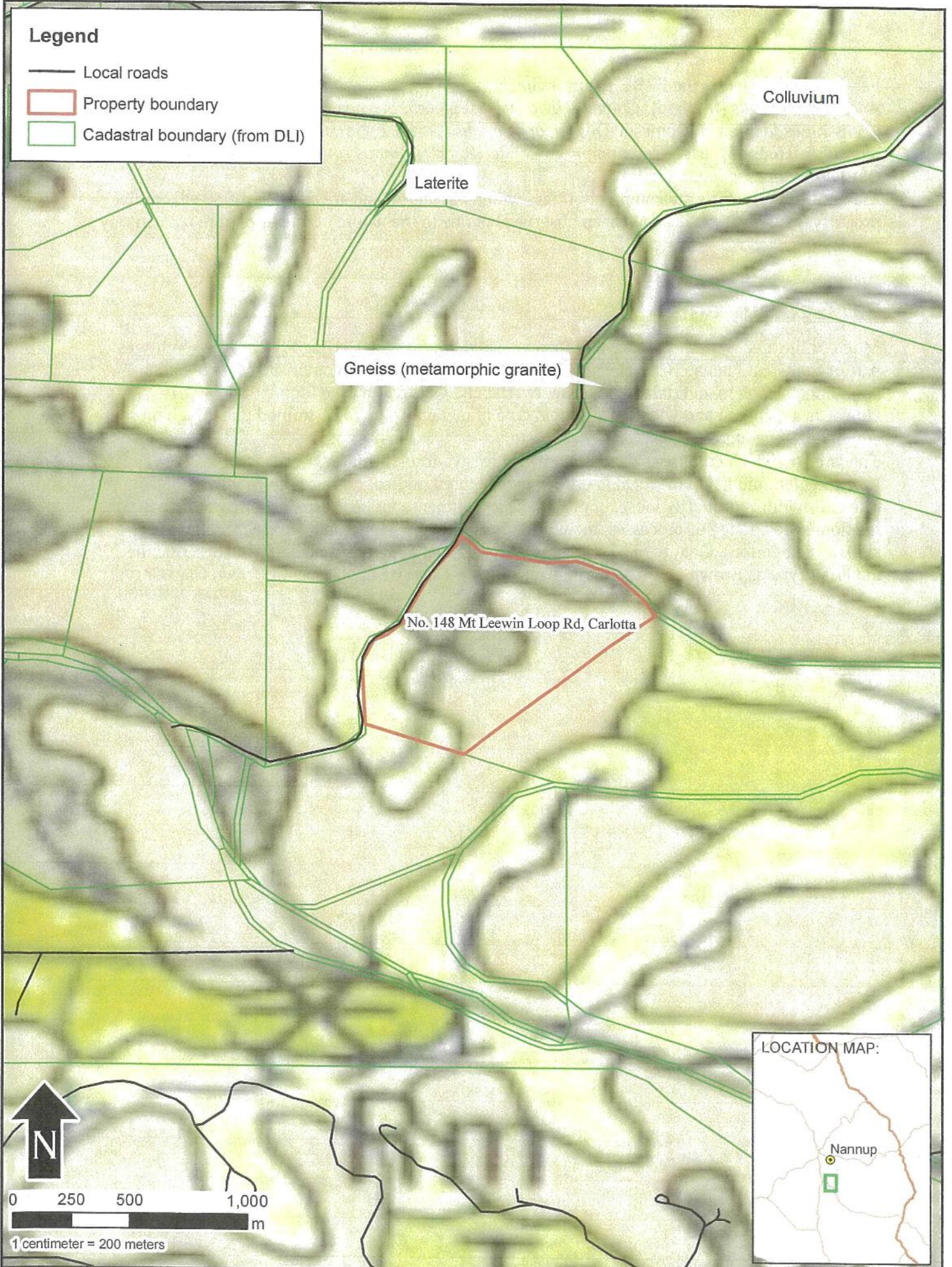
Asparagus asparagoides (Bridal Creeper), *Cenchrus ciliaris* (Buffel-grass), *Genista sp. X Genista monspessulana* (Broom), *Pinus radiata* (Radiata Pine, as wildings) and *Rubus fruticosus aggregate* (Blackberry). Blackberry is noted from the property but not on or near the proposed or current extraction site. Any blackberry found on the property is actively managed by spraying. No other weed species of note have been observed in the current operational or proposed new area. Whilst no weeds were observed by the consultant during the development of this proposal, it must be noted that if any weeds of significance are observed within the area of current or proposed operations, or, that if the potential for weed spread exists through the general operational activities then appropriate weed management activities (to manage and control) will be undertaken. At this stage no Weed Management Plan is required.

3.4 Fauna

A desktop EPBC search has been undertaken for the purpose of this Development Application, with a 2km buffer zone around the Lot where the gravel pit is located.

Legend

- Local roads
- ▭ Property boundary
- ▭ Cadastral boundary (from DLI)



1 centimeter = 200 meters

Base map:
Dept of Mines and
Petroleum WA,
250k Published Geology,
Sheet si5010.



No. 148 Mt Leewin Loop Road, Carlotta, WA
Published Geology

Figure: 3
Project:
Drawn: CNH
Date: 2019-11-26
Coordinate System:
GDA 1994

Feral animals listed in the EPBC report include:

Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard), *Columba livia* (Rock Pigeon), *Sternus vulgaris* (Common Starling), *Canis lupus familiaris* (Domestic Dog), *Capra hircus* (Goat), *Felis catus* (Cat), Feral Deer, *Mus musculus* (House Mouse), *Oryctolagus cuniculus* (Rabbit), *Rattus rattus* (Black Rat), *Sus scrofa* (Pig) and *Vulpes vulpes* (Red Fox).

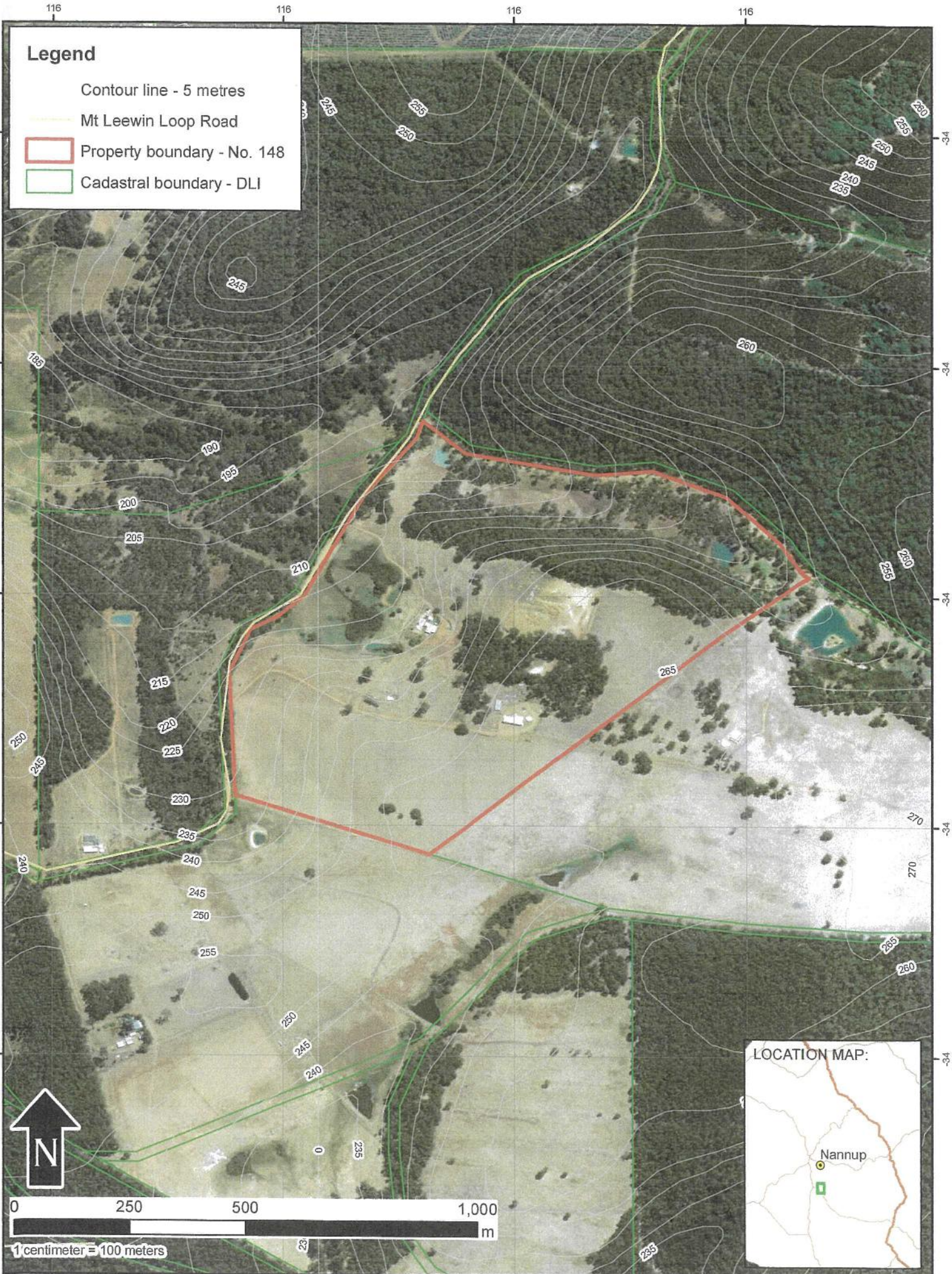
Many of these animals are commonly found within the region and are actively managed. On this property, foxes and rabbits have been observed but due to the nature of operations are not actively managed.

3.5 Geology and Soils

Much of the area is on the Blackwood Plateau, neighbouring the Darling Plateau, the south-western part of the Great Plateau (Churchward, 1992). The local geology is comprised of three main components: Gneiss, overlain by Laterite, overlain by Colluvium (See Figure 3).

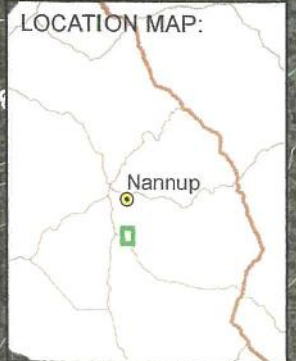
Gneiss is a common and widely distributed type of metamorphic rock, formed under high pressure and high temperatures.

The laterite (which comprises the main area for excavation – pisolitic gravel) is a rock type rich in iron and aluminium and the local laterite is red coloured, indicating it is high in iron oxide content. The colluvium is primarily loose, unconsolidated sediment that has been deposited at the base of hillslopes via a range of processes, including via rain (Dept. Mines and Petroleum, Map Sheet si5010, Pemberton). Quality of Materials Reports are included in Appendix B and describe the material Type as Brown Gravel (ranging from Brown Clayey Silty Gravel to Brown Clay Gravel).



Legend

- Contour line - 5 metres
- Mt Leewin Loop Road
- Property boundary - No. 148
- Cadastral boundary - DLI



Base map:
Worldwide Imagery -
Sourced from
ESRI.



No. 148 Mt Leewin Loop Road, Carlotta, WA
Topography

Figure: 4
Project:
Coordinate System:
GDA 1994

Drawn: CNH
Date: 2019-11-26
A4

3.6 Topography and Surface Water









The proposed extraction site is located in an area that ranges from 218m above sea level to approximately 290m (see Figure 4) which is considered to be hilly terrain. Storm water from the quarry drains to the sediment traps located to the west of the quarry (refer Figure 5). Any overflow passes across established paddocks, with drainage in a westerly direction.

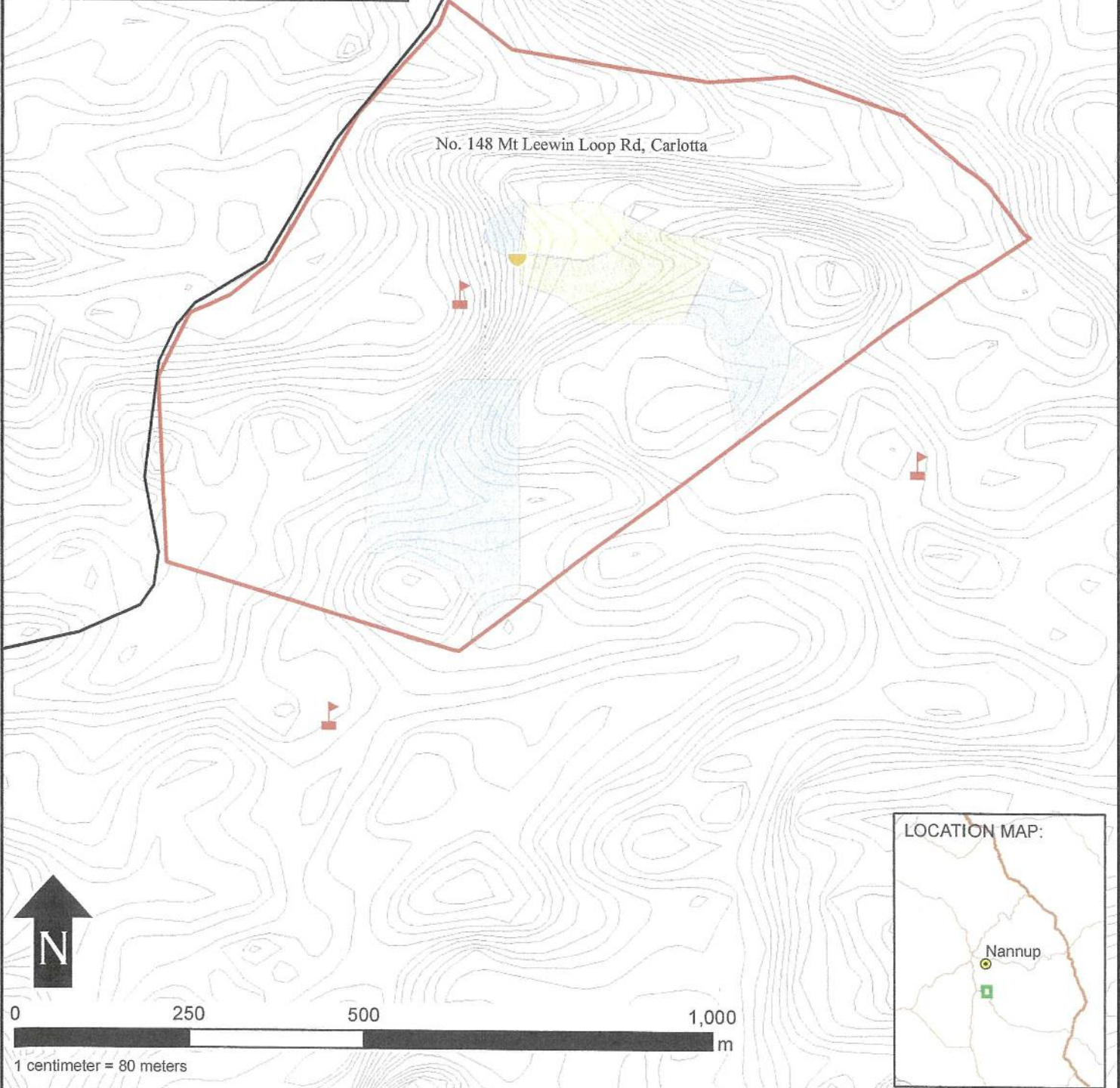
Storm water collected in the sediment traps drains naturally into the soil or evaporates. No pumping is required. Any sediment trapped remains in the traps, which will be infilled at rehabilitation.

Given the topography of the area and the nature of the ground material, it is unlikely that there will be any impacts from expression of surface water within the current or proposed extraction area.

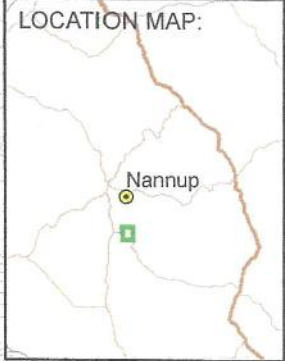
Although no stormwater management issues are anticipated, as an additional precautionary management feature, an overflow drain from the northernmost sediment trap is proposed which will allow any excess water to flow from the excavation pit area, down-slope across a paddock and into one of the farm dams.

Legend

-  Receptor
-  Sediment trap
-  Mt Leewin Loop Road
-  Property boundary
- Excavation areas**
 -  Current excavation area
 -  Previous excavation area
 -  Proposed future excavation areas
-  Contour line - 2 metres



No. 148 Mt Leewin Loop Rd, Carlotta



Base map:
Contours derived from
2sec ASTER data.



No. 148 Mt Leewin Loop Road, Carlotta, WA
Topography - 2 metre contours

Figure: 5
Project:
Coordinate System:
GDA 1994

Drawn: CNH
Date: 2019-11-26

3.7 Hydrogeology

The Leederville aquifer is present at the surface (this is a relatively shallow aquifer), with the Parmelia formation (a confining layer) underlain by the Yarragadee aquifer (a deep confined aquifer). Recharge of the Yarragadee in this area is via both downward infiltration from the Leederville and direct infiltration where the land outcrops (Department of Water, 2012). As drinking water from the local production bore is drawn from this deep confined aquifer, the potential for any contamination from surrounding land uses is considered negligible. Any potential contamination from the proposed extraction activities is also considered negligible. No local groundwater monitoring bores are near the proposed site. From the agric.wa.gov.au resource assessment interactive map, the salinity risk in this area is classified as Very Low and that the groundwater trend time to equilibrium is short term. No groundwater exposure or contamination from the proposed extractive activities is anticipated.

3.8 Aboriginal Heritage

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Enquiry system (October 2019) indicated that the enquiry is on land within or adjacent to the South West Boojarah #2 People Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA). However, no Registered Sites or other heritage matters are within the proposed application area.

3.9 Dust

Dust may be generated from a range of activities, including:

- Topsoil removal;
- Gravel excavation;
- Screening of gravel;
- Loading of haulage trucks; and
- Machinery use/vehicles on the unsealed surfaces/access tracks.

To mitigate any potential impacts on the nearest neighbour (as mentioned in Section 2.7), Worthy Contracting will create a sound/visual barrier (2.5-3m high and 100m in length) to reduce any potential sound disturbance or dust emissions along the eastern boundary of the property where the pit is proposed to be extended.

To reduce dust during normal operations, water is sprayed from the water cart as required. To reduce potential dust and therefore also topsoil loss, no extractive operations occur on high wind days.

Nannup and the subregion of Carlotta experience a wide and variable range of wind directions throughout the year. Given a five year average, the highest percentages range from 13.16% of the time winds come from a southerly direction, 8.14% are north north westerly. If these are the prevailing major winds in the region, dust generated under these conditions is not anticipated to have any significant impact on any of the nearest receptors/residences in the area.

Conditions for maximum dust levels occur in the summer months when the ground conditions are dry. The nearest data monitoring point for the Nannup region is at Cape Leeuwin. Historic wind rose data which illustrate the variability in wind directions and strength are provided in the Dust Management Plan (Appendix C).

4. Operational Activities

4.1 Proposed Extraction

Worthy Contracting proposes to extract gravel from the excavation areas in a staged manner (see Figure 6). This extraction is proposed to occur throughout the life of the Development Application Approval, ie another 15 years. Excavation activities at this scale are considered to be low scale. Deep excavation is not required due to the gravel being in the upper levels of the soil profile. Each active area will be stripped of topsoil and this will be stockpiled for use as a noise attenuating structure, then used for rehabilitation. These soil stockpiles will be no greater than 2m in height. The soil will be excavated with a front-end loader.

Gravel is extracted via ripping of the surface and excavated with earthmoving plant (ie dozer, excavator) and transported to the crusher/screener via loader/dump truck. Gravel is then stockpiled next to the crushing and screening plant for processing. Haulage trucks are then used to transport the gravel off-site.

3.10 Visual Amenity

Being located on a rural property, the extractive area is not considered to be in a visually sensitive area. Once rehabilitation has taken place with the land being returned to pasture there will be little evidence that extractive activities have occurred.

3.11 Noise

The majority of noise generating activities on site will be from:

- Excavation of material;
- Crushing/screening of material;
- Loading of haulage trucks; and
- Movement of haulage trucks.

The site is located on a large rural property and is surrounded by other rural properties. Due to the separation distances provided by the EPA guidelines, most structures and residences are beyond the 500m mark (refer to Section 2.7) with the exception of the nearest neighbour at 417m from the proposed new extraction area. The construction of the proposed sound/dust barrier as discussed is considered an appropriate noise/dust management buffer. No noise management issues are anticipated for the proposed operations, however industry standards for managing noise levels will continue to be implemented. Such measures include:

- Topsoil being pushed up in bunds along pit edges to reduce noise;
- All plant/machinery to be kept well maintained; and
- Complaints register to be maintained. Details for lodging complaints will be advertised on signage at the entrance to the property and on the company website.

3.12 Dieback

Dieback (*Phytophthora cinnamomi* and other species) occurs throughout the South West. No presence of dieback has been observed in the area where material is extracted or transported through on site. The natural spread of the fungus through the soil or infected root systems is slow (1-10m/year) but is significantly faster (many km/year) if being transported via free-flowing water or via vehicles, machinery and footwear (Department of Mines and Petroleum. 2006).

Worthy Contracting operates from an established gravel pit on a pastured lot, and does not undertake any extraction from areas of native vegetation. The proposed expansion of the pit does not require any removal/clearing of native vegetation. Heavy machinery does not operate off-site or on private land during wet conditions where there could be infected vegetation.

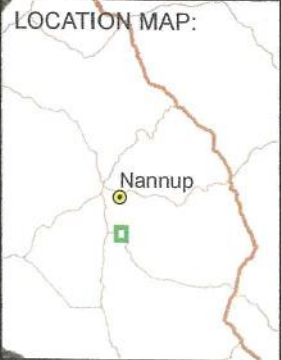
If activities/equipment use under such conditions was necessary, suitable dieback hygiene strategies will be implemented, such as appropriate clean down of all vehicles/equipment on leaving an infected area.

Legend

- Local roads
- ▭ Property boundary

Excavation plan

- ▭ Current excavation area
- ▭ Previous excavation area
- ▭ Proposed future excavation areas



Base map:
Worldwide Imagery -
Sourced from
ESRI.



No. 148 Mt Leewin Loop Road, Carlotta, WA
Development Plan

Figure: 6
Project:

Drawn: CNH
Date: 2019-11-26

Coordinate System:
GDA 1994

4.1.1 Depths and Extent of Excavation

The depths of extraction will vary across the proposed pit location, dependent on the profile of the lateritic layer. To date, excavation of the profile has not exceeded a maximum of 3m depth. The average depth of excavation is 1.3-1.5m and this is expected to continue throughout the lifespan of the quarry.

If the profile in the proposed extended pit areas deteriorates then excavation will cease.

4.2 Operating Times

The quarry will operate year round Monday to Friday from 6am – 6pm (this represents staff on-site at 6am but no extractive activities until 6:30am). During the summer months (December to February) the quarry will also operate on Saturday, 7am – 2pm. These hours are dependent on product demand, so operating times may be reduced, and so can be described as having low and peak periods of operation. Peak periods are generally during the summer months. Market demand for gravel will also have an influence on the operation of the pit.

There will be no extractive/screening activities or haulage on Sundays or public holidays. The only activities that may be undertaken outside of the nominated hours will be for essential maintenance only.

4.3 Public Access

The site is located on a rural property and is surrounded by rural land. Warning signs (truck-entering) are located well in advance of entrance gates as required by the Shire and Main Roads Authority (Figure 7). Public access is restricted. Direct access to the property outside of these hours will be controlled by locked steel double gates and no access to the public is authorised and this is indicated by signage on the gates. Any visitors to site are instructed (on signage at the entrance) to contact the Pit Machine Operator via two-way radio contact (Channel 40) or the Site Manager by mobile and to report to the Site Office at the main residence (No. 148).



Figure 7

4.4 Surrounding Road Network and Transport Movements

The quarry will be accessed directly off Mount Leewin Loop Road, which is an unsealed gravel road, with adequate drainage which then joins Graphite Road (sealed bitumen). There is a school bus stop at the intersection of Mount Leewin Loop Road and Graphite Road. There have been no recorded incidences or complaints about truck movements or operations since the original licence was approved (ie in 2003 for a period of fifteen years of operation).

Vehicles have two direct entry locations, the main entry being on Number 101 Mount Leewin Loop Road and the other (emergency use only) on Number 148. Both entries are well compacted gravel roads. Both access routes lead to the quarry, with one going past the workshop/shed and the other past the main residence. The internal road network provides all weather access to all operational vehicles. Extracted gravel will be removed and transported via two main vehicle types, a 12T and 24T Semi. During peak operation times, it is anticipated that approximately 8 truck movements of both types would occur on any operational day (16 movements maximum in total). This is dependent on demand.

Worthy Contacting is accredited with Mainroads Western Australia under WA Heavy Vehicle Accreditation (WAHVA) until June 2020, after which recertification will be sought.

Graphite Road forms a vital link east-west between Nannup to Manjimup and links the Vasse Highway with the South West Highway and is classified as a Regional Distributor. The existing road standard is sealed and generally 6m wide. The majority of this road has been upgraded to a type 4 standard under the Roads 2020 program (Mainroads Western Australia, 2013).

Traffic statistics along Graphite Road are not available, but a search of the Mainroads WA Traffic Map database shows along the Vasse Highway, north of Graphite Road 2018/2019 average vehicle movements (Monday to Sunday) total as 600, with 86% cars and 14% trucks. The next nearest data range is for Manjimup, which as a major through-fare for trucks and cars (being a major regional centre) are significantly higher than would pass through Graphite Road to Nannup, and south of Graphite Road on the Vasse Highway, which provides a total of 323 vehicle movements, with 85.1% cars and 14.9% trucks.

Considering this data, approximately 277 vehicle movements along Graphite Road occur annually from the Nannup direction. From Manjimup however there are no monitoring points along Graphite Road, so statistics for vehicle movements are not available. These numbers do not represent high vehicle movement so the potential associated with collision of general vehicles with operational vehicles would be considered low.

4.5 Maintenance of Vehicles

Servicing requirements, including pre-start checks and refuelling procedures are carried out at the workshop prior to work commencement each morning. No fuel or hydrocarbons are stored within the excavation area, only at the workshop. However, if an operating vehicle within the pit runs out of fuel, fuel will be transported to the vehicle and appropriate measures will be undertaken to ensure no potential contamination of the soil can occur. If the vehicle breaks down within the pit area necessary precautions will be carried out using industry best practice techniques to ensure hydrocarbons do not enter the environment. Such measures (for refuelling or vehicle breakdown) will include hydrocarbon management kits such as drip trays, plastic liners/sheets. In the event of a spill, any contaminated soil will be contained and removed to an appropriate disposal site and any old oils will be collected and recycled offsite at the nearest licensed facility, in this case the Nannup Waste Management Facility.

Where major servicing is required, the machine in question will be removed from the site.

4.6 Benefits of the Proposal

The extraction of material from this site is necessary for providing material to the Shire of Nannup and its residents for ongoing building, construction and road maintenance. This project will employ local people and it is envisaged with the approval of this proposal that additional employment within the general community will be generated.

5. Rehabilitation

5.1 Proposed Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of the completed areas will be progressive, with the areas returned to pasture. Due to the size of the extractive area and that the intent is to return the area to pasture, a Revegetation Plan is not considered necessary at this stage of assessment.

A general methodology however is to undertake a staged approach, with rehabilitation beginning once an area has been extracted. As a general rule, the following steps will be implemented:

- Stockpiled topsoil will be retained during extraction and spread back over the completed areas;
- The pit floor will be ripped along the contour;
- Pasture seed will be spread; and
- Ongoing monitoring of the pasture will be undertaken.

The restoration/rehabilitation goal for this site is to return the area post-extraction to viable pasture for grazing and to ensure the resulting landform is stable and erosion resistant. It will blend with the surrounding landscape.

5.2 Completion Criteria

Completion criteria are necessary to ensure that the objectives of rehabilitation have been met. Table 2 below provides a summary of the criteria, objectives and targets.

Criteria	Target	Actions
1. Off-site impacts	That off-site impacts (ie dust) that could affect nearby residents do not occur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful re-establishment of pasture
2. Landform stability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the final landform is stable 2. No erosion occurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of potential erosion areas are identified and managed during rehabilitation
3. Vegetation	That the area will be returned to pasture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful re-establishment of pasture
4. Weeds	That declared weeds will not be present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declared weeds if present will be removed/managed
5. Visual amenity	The rehabilitated area will be returned to pasture and blend with the surrounding environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful re-establishment of pasture
6. Fauna	Fauna will return to the site area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful re-establishment of pasture
7. Hydrology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the final landform will not be affected by site hydrology 2. Stormwater will not negatively impact the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stormwater will be managed during rehabilitation

2. Table: Completion Criteria

6. References

Churchward, H.M. 1992. Soils and Landforms of the Manjimup Area, Western Australia. Land Resource Series No. 10.

Department Mines and Petroleum, Map Sheet si5010, Pemberton. Local Geology Descriptions.

Department Mines and Petroleum. 2006. Management of Dieback Disease in Mineral Exploration.

Department of Water. 2012. Water Resource Protection Series. Nannup Water Reserve, Drinking water source protection plan. Report WRP 131. April 2012.

LMW Hegney. 2012. Valuation Report. Lot 101 Mount Leewin Loop Road, Carlotta, Western Australia 6275.

Mainroads Western Australia. 2013. Roads 2030. Regional Strategies for Significant Local Government Roads 2013.

APPENDIX A

Certificate of Title and Property Survey

WESTERN



AUSTRALIA

REGISTER NUMBER	
101/DP65066	
DUPLICATE EDITION	DATE DUPLICATE ISSUED
1	23/11/2009

RECORD OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE
UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACT 1893

VOLUME 2732 FOLIO 401

The person described in the first schedule is the registered proprietor of an estate in fee simple in the land described below subject to the reservations, conditions and depth limit contained in the original grant (if a grant issued) and to the limitations, interests, encumbrances and notifications shown in the second schedule.



REGISTRAR OF TITLES

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOT 101 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 65066

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR:
(FIRST SCHEDULE)

BENJAMIN LAURENCE WORTHINGTON OF POST OFFICE BOX 133, NANNUP
(T L178368) REGISTERED 18/12/2009

LIMITATIONS, INTERESTS, ENCUMBRANCES AND NOTIFICATIONS:
(SECOND SCHEDULE)

1. *G289834 MEMORIAL. SOIL AND LAND CONSERVATION ACT 1945. AS TO PORTION ONLY. REGISTERED 26/9/1996.
2. *L018381 NOTIFICATION CONTAINS FACTORS AFFECTING THE WITHIN LAND. LODGED 24/7/2009.
3. EASEMENT BURDEN CREATED UNDER SECTION 167 P. & D. ACT FOR ELECTRICITY PURPOSES TO ELECTRICITY NETWORKS CORPORATION - SEE DEPOSITED PLAN 65066.
4. *L178369 MORTGAGE TO COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA REGISTERED 18/12/2009.

Warning: A current search of the sketch of the land should be obtained where detail of position, dimensions or area of the lot is required.
* Any entries preceded by an asterisk may not appear on the current edition of the duplicate certificate of title.
Lot as described in the land description may be a lot or location.

-----END OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE-----

STATEMENTS:

The statements set out below are not intended to be nor should they be relied on as substitutes for inspection of the land and the relevant documents or for local government, legal, surveying or other professional advice.

SKETCH OF LAND: DP65066
PREVIOUS TITLE: 1216-901
PROPERTY STREET ADDRESS: 148 MOUNT LEEWIN LOOP RD, CARLOTTA.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY: SHIRE OF NANNUP

NOTE 1: DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NOT ISSUED AS REQUESTED BY DEALING L178369

P65066

<u>Lot Number</u>	<u>Part</u>	<u>Register Number</u>	<u>Section</u>
101		2732/401	
103		2732/403	

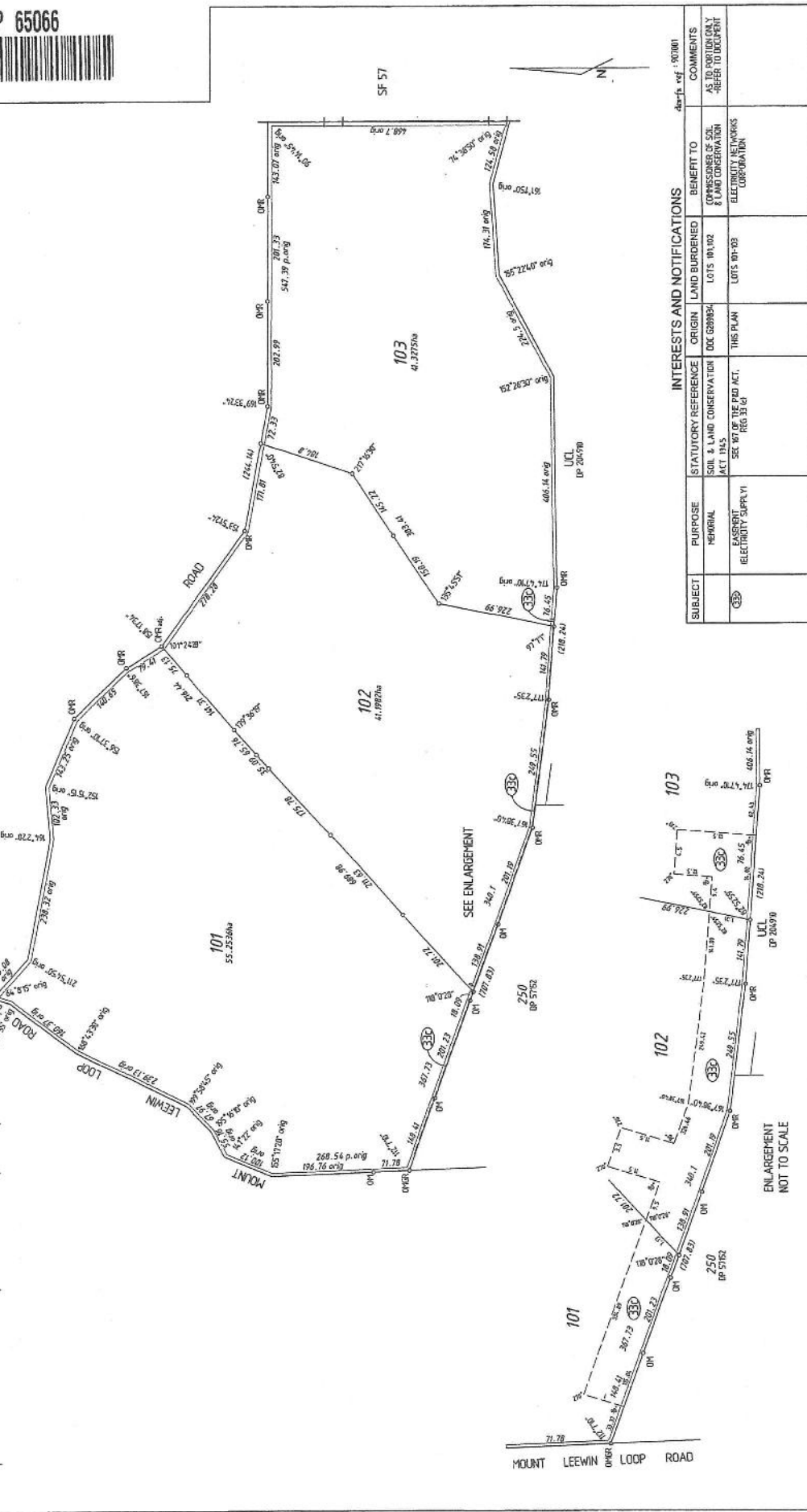
<u>Lot Number</u>	<u>Part</u>	<u>Register Number</u>	<u>Section</u>
102		2732/402	

DP 65066



LIMITED IN DEPTH TO 60.96 METRES

VER	AMENDMENT	AUTHORISED BY	DATE
1	ADJUST REQUIRING	MARK	21/10/2007



INTERESTS AND NOTIFICATIONS			
SUBJECT	PURPOSE MEMORIAL	STATUTORY REFERENCE	COMMENTS
333	EASEMENT (ELECTRICITY SUPPLY)	ACT 1945	AS TO PORTION ONLY REFER TO DOCUMENT
		DOC GR9854	
		THIS PLAN	
		LOTS 101-103	
		LOT 103	
		LOT 102	
		LOT 101	

IN ORDER FOR DEALINGS	
APPROVED BY	DATE
<i>B. Gilligan</i>	30/10/2009
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PLANNING COMMISSION	17-11-09

LOGGED	
DATE	FILE
21-04-09	5372.00
21-04-09	5997683

FORMER TENURE	
DATE	CT
04/10/2000	128-201

TYPE PURPOSE PLAN OF	
DISTRICT	LOCAL AUTHORITY
NELSON	SHIRE OF MANNUP
DPI FILE	LOCALITY
11445	CARLOTTA
11807	

A2 ORIGINAL

Landgate
Western Australian Land Information Authority

65066 ORIGINAL

SHEET 1 OF 2
VERSION 1

APPENDIX B

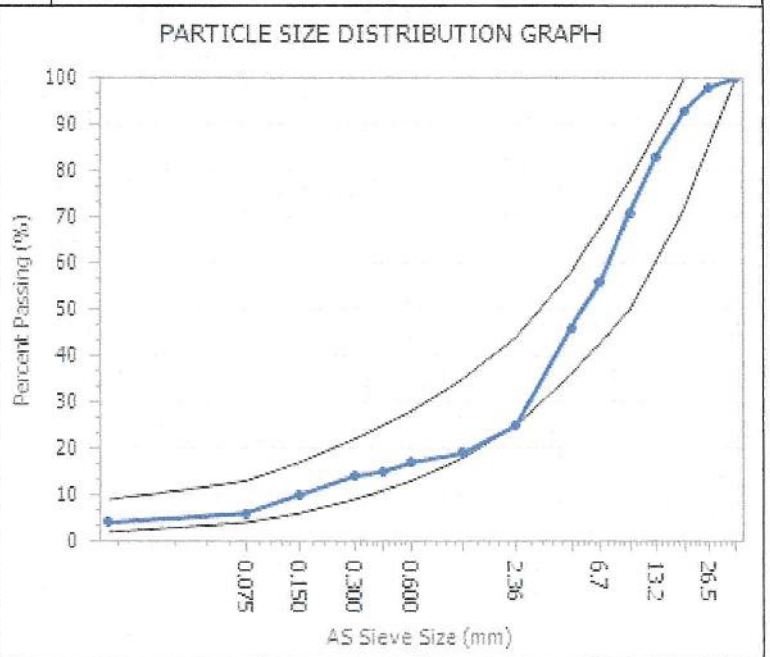
Quality of Materials Reports

QUALITY OF MATERIALS REPORT

Client: Worthy Contracting Client Address: PO Box 133, Nannup Project: Gravel Pit Location: Nannup Supplied To: n/a Area Description:	Report Number: 5022/R/25186-1 Project Number: 5022/P/1205 Lot Number: Stockpile No. 1 Internal Test Request: 5022/T/8224 Client Reference/s: Report Date / Page: 12/12/2018 Page 1 of 1
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Test Procedures: WA115.1, WA120.2, WA121.1, WA123.1, WA105.1, WA110.1, WA 122.1	
Sample Number: 5022/S/43526 Sampling Method: Tested As Received Date Sampled: 26/11/2018 Sampled By: Client Sampled Date Tested: 28/11/2018 Att. Drying Method: Oven Dried Atterberg Preparation: Dry Sieved	Test Request Area Location Material Source: Client Material Type: Brown Gravel Material Description: Brown Clayey Silty GRAVEL

AS Sieve (mm)	Specification Minimum	Percent Passing (%)	Specification Maximum
37.5	100	100	100
26.5		98	
19.0	72	93	100
13.2		83	
9.5	50	71	78
6.7		56	
4.75	36	46	58
2.36	25	25	44
1.18	18	19	35
0.600	13	17	28
0.425	11	15	25
0.300	9	14	22
0.150	6	10	17
0.075	4	6	13
0.0135	2	4	9
Retained % 37.5mm		0	



Test Result	Specification Minimum	Result	Specification Maximum	Test Result	Specification Minimum	Result	Specification Maximum
Liquid Limit (%)		24.5	25	0.075/0.425 Fines Ratio		0.36	
Plastic Limit (%)		16.2		PI x 0.425 Ratio (%)		127.8	
Plastic Index (%)		8.3		LS x 0.425 Ratio (%)		55.4	
Linear Shrinkage (%)		3.6	2	Linear Shrinkage Defects		-	

Remarks

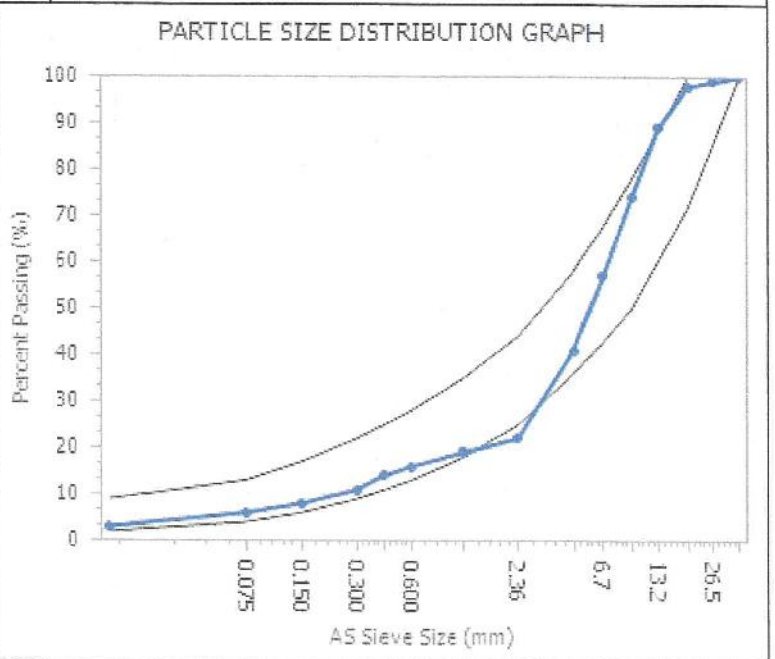
	<p>The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/national standards. Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing</p> <p>Accreditation Number: 1986 Corporate Site Number: 5022</p>	 Approved Signatory: Janine Fischer Form ID: W85Rep Rev 1
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QUALITY OF MATERIALS REPORT

Client: Worthy Contracting Client Address: PO Box 133, Nannup Project: Gravel Pit Location: Nannup Supplied To: n/a Area Description:	Report Number: 5022/R/25187-1 Project Number: 5022/P/1205 Lot Number: New Stockpile Screen Gravel #2 Internal Test Request: 5022/T/8224 Client Reference/s: Report Date / Page: 12/12/2018 Page 1 of 1
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Test Procedures: WA115.1, WA120.2, WA121.1, WA123.1, WA105.1, WA110.1, WA 122.1 Sample Number: 5022/S/43527 Sampling Method: Tested As Received Date Sampled: 26/11/2018 Sampled By: Client Sampled Date Tested: 28/11/2018 Att. Drying Method: Oven Dried Atterberg Preparation: Dry Sieved	Test Request Area: Location: Material Source: Client Material Type: Brown Gravel Material Description: Brown Clay GRAVEL
---	---

AS Sieve (mm)	Specification Minimum	Percent Passing (%)	Specification Maximum
37.5	100	100	100
26.5		99	
19.0	72	98	100
13.2		89	
9.5	50	74	78
6.7		57	
4.75	36	41	58
2.36	25	22	44
1.18	18	19	35
0.600	13	16	28
0.425	11	14	25
0.300	9	11	22
0.150	6	8	17
0.075	4	6	13
0.0135	2	3	9
Retained % 37.5mm		0	



Test Result	Specification Minimum	Result	Specification Maximum	Test Result	Specification Minimum	Result	Specification Maximum
Liquid Limit (%)		25.8	25	0.075/0.425 Fines Ratio		0.40	
Plastic Limit (%)		17.5		PI x 0.425 Ratio (%)		113.7	
Plastic Index (%)		8.3		LS x 0.425 Ratio (%)		65.8	
Linear Shrinkage (%)		4.8	2	Linear Shrinkage Defects		-	

Remarks

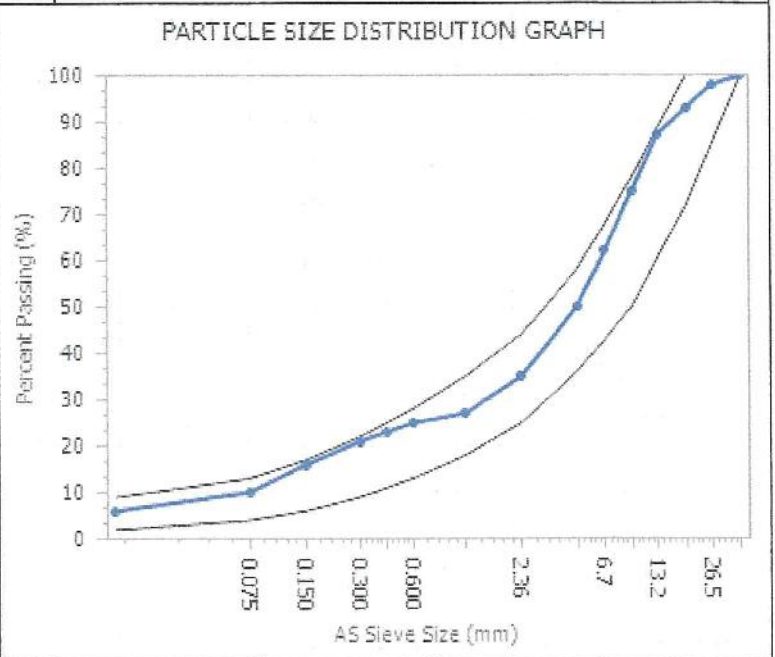
	<p style="text-align: center;">The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/national standards. Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing</p> <p>Accreditation Number: 1986 Corporate Site Number: 5022</p>	 Approved Signatory: Janine Fischer Form ID: W85Rep Rev 1
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QUALITY OF MATERIALS REPORT

Client: Worthy Contracting Client Address: PO Box 133, Nannup Project: Gravel Pit Location: Nannup Supplied To: n/a Area Description:	Report Number: 5022/R/25188-1 Project Number: 5022/P/1205 Lot Number: Gravel Stockpile Unscreened Internal Test Request: 5022/T/8224 Client Reference/s: Report Date / Page: 12/12/2018 Page 1 of 1
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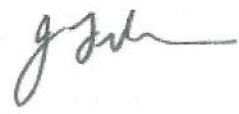
Test Procedures: WA115.1, WA120.2, WA121.1, WA123.1, WA105.1, WA110.1, WA 122.1	
Sample Number: 5022/S/43528 Sampling Method: Tested As Received Date Sampled: 26/11/2018 Sampled By: Client Sampled Date Tested: 28/11/2018 Att. Drying Method: Oven Dried Atterberg Preparation: Dry Sieved	Test Request Area Location Material Source: Client Material Type: Brown Gravel Material Description: Brown Silty GRAVEL

AS Sieve (mm)	Specification Minimum	Percent Passing (%)	Specification Maximum
37.5	100	100	100
26.5		98	
19.0	72	93	100
13.2		87	
9.5	50	75	78
6.7		62	
4.75	36	50	58
2.36	25	35	44
1.18	18	27	35
0.600	13	25	28
0.425	11	23	25
0.300	9	21	22
0.150	6	16	17
0.075	4	10	13
0.0135	2	6	9
Retained % 37.5mm		0	



Test Result	Specification Minimum	Result	Specification Maximum	Test Result	Specification Minimum	Result	Specification Maximum
Liquid Limit (%)		27.1	25	0.075/0.425 Fines Ratio		0.43	
Plastic Limit (%)		19.1		PI x 0.425 Ratio (%)		183.2	
Plastic Index (%)		8.0		LS x 0.425 Ratio (%)		100.8	
Linear Shrinkage (%)		4.4	2	Linear Shrinkage Defects		-	

Remarks

	<p>The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/national standards. Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing</p> <p>Accreditation Number: 1986 Corporate Site Number: 5022</p>	 Approved Signatory: Janine Fischer Form ID: W85Rep Rev 1
---	--	--

APPENDIX C

Dust Management Plan

Dust Management Plan

**No. 148 Mount Leewin Loop Road
Carlotta, Shire of Nannup**



Prepared for
Worthy Contracting

By



rachael@abrus.com.au
MOBILE: 0429137757

Date: November 2019
Report Version: 1

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Dust Management Plan

**No. 148 Mount Leewin Loop Road
Carlotta, Shire of Nannup**

1 Introduction

Management of dust is a primary issue for all extractive industry operators. Although it is accepted that some dust generation is unavoidable during extractive activities, it cannot adversely affect health, have a negative impact on amenity of local residents or on the environment. This Dust Management Plan (DMP) has been prepared in accordance with guidelines as provided by the Department of Environment and Conservation. This Plan should be read in conjunction with the Development Application “Extractive Industry Application and Management Plans, No. 148 Mount Leewin Loop Road, Carlotta, Shire of Nannup” prepared by Abrus Consulting Pty Ltd.

The objectives of this DMP include:

- To describe the nature of the proposed extraction activities;
- To identify potential dust sources from operations;
- To identify any sensitive receptors and their proximity to operational areas; and
- To identify and describe measures to limit dust generation and its impacts on receptors.

1.1 Dust Generating Activities

The following operations have the potential to generate dust:

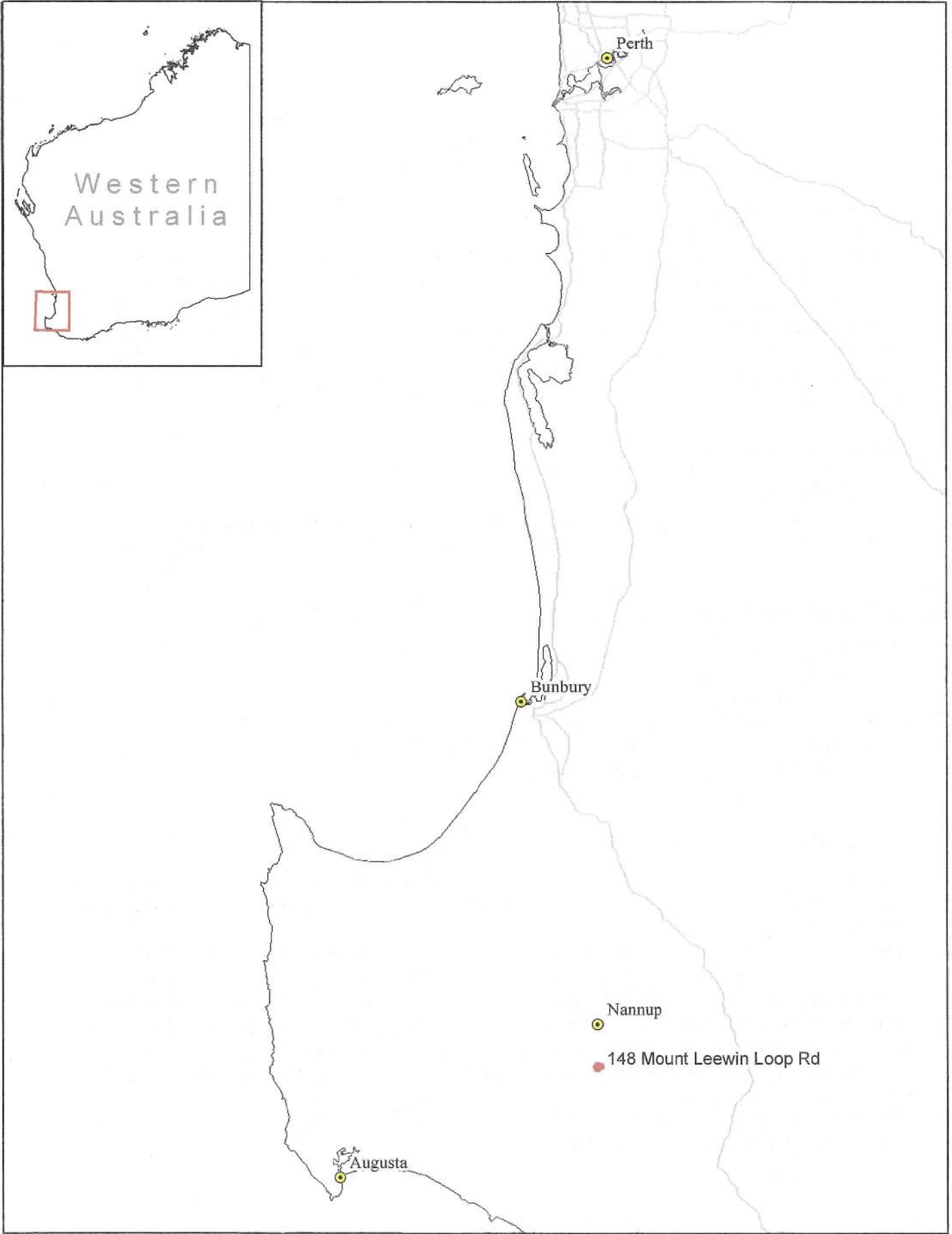
- Removal of topsoil
- Excavation of gravel;
- Crushing and screening of gravel (materials processing);
- Material movement (loading of gravel) into haul trucks; and
- Vehicle movement onsite (unsealed ground).

2.1 Land Use and Location

The proposed gravel quarry is located approximately 18 km south of Nannup township, on Lot 101, Number 148 Mount Leewin Loop Road, Carlotta (Plan 65066). The property is owned by Benjamin Worthington.

The proposed gravel pit area is surrounded by agricultural land, forestry plantations, and lifestyle. In a wider context this area is within a few kilometres of State Forest (South East Nannup State Forest to the east and north, and Barlee Brook and South East Nannup State Forests to the south). This property is comprised of 55.251 hectares (ha) and is primarily used for agricultural purposes (ie grazing) and a gravel extractive industry. It is considered to be approximately 73% cleared for well established pasture and the gravel pit (total of 40.251 ha) and with approximately 15 ha of remnant native vegetation.

The property is situated on the eastern side of Mount Leewin Loop Road and is 1.4km from the junction with Graphite Road (see Figure 1).



0 10 20 km

Coordinate System:
GDA94 MGA Zone 50



No. 148 Mount Leewin Loop Road
 Development Application
 Figure 1 Location Plan

DRAWN	CNH	DATE	6/11/2019
CHECKED	RW	DATE	6/11/2019
SCALE	1:1,158,771		A4
PROJECT No.		FIGURE No.	1

2.2 Geology and Soils

Much of the area is on the Blackwood Plateau, neighbouring the Darling Plateau, the south-western part of the Great Plateau (Churchward, 1992). The local geology is comprised of three main components: Gneiss, overlain by Laterite, overlain by Colluvium.

The laterite (which comprises the main area for excavation – pisolitic gravel) is a rock type rich in iron and aluminium and the local laterite is red coloured, indicating it is high in iron oxide content. The colluvium is primarily loose, unconsolidated sediment that has been deposited at the base of hillslopes via a range of processes, including via rain (Dept. Mines and Petroleum, Map Sheet si5010, Pemberton).

2.3 Receiving Environment




The EPA Guideline Separation Distances between Industrial and Sensitive Land Uses (No. 3, June 2005) requires a minimum separation of 1000m between sensitive land use and extraction/screening works. Figure 2 shows the nearest residential dwellings to the active pit edge. Only residences within 1000m are included.

The nearest residence (Receptor 1 in the table below) is located approximately 417m to the east of the current pit area, and approximately 198m from the edge of the new pit. Other receptors are listed in Table 1.




Receptors	Occupants Name	Distance from pit edge (M)
1	Sally Edwards	198
2	Owner/Operator	243
3	Kevin Black & Jane Pillow	745

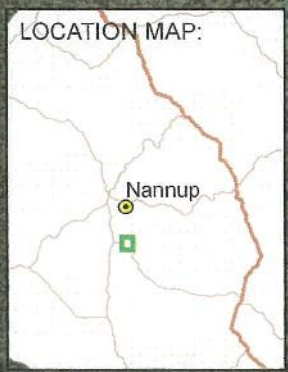
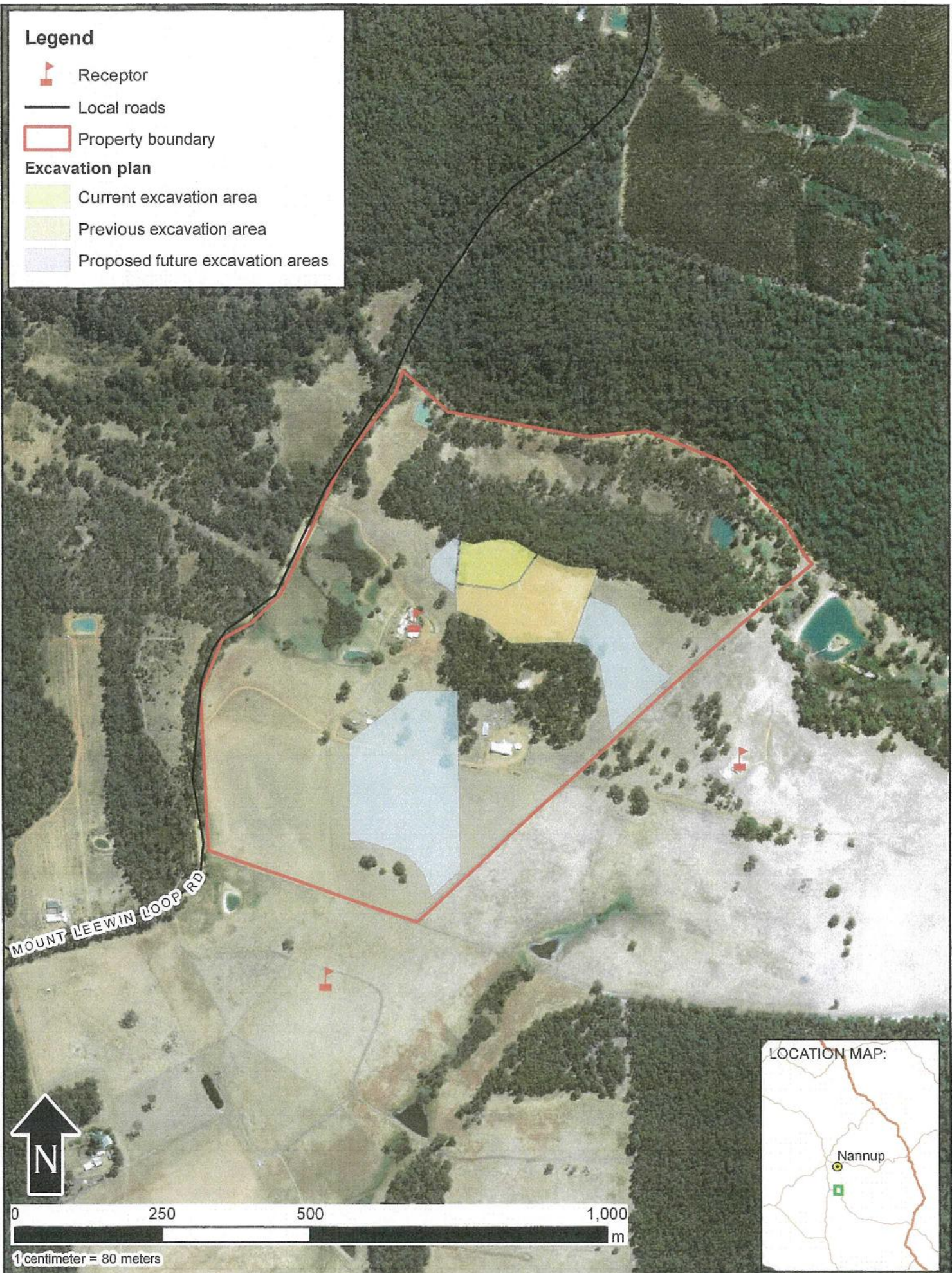
Table 1. Receptors for Potential Dust Impacts (New Pit)

Legend

-  Receptor
-  Local roads
-  Property boundary

Excavation plan

-  Current excavation area
-  Previous excavation area
-  Proposed future excavation areas



Sources: Esri, DigitalGlobe, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, GeoEye, USDA FSA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN, IGP, and the GIS User Community



No. 148 Mt Leewin Loop Road, Carlotta, WA
Development Plan - Local Receptors

Figure: 2	Drawn: CNH
Project:	Date: 2019-11-26
Coordinate System: GDA 1994	

2.4 Prevailing Winds

Nannup and the subregion of Carlotta experience a wide and variable range of wind directions throughout the year. Given a five year average from the Bureau of Meteorology, the highest percentages range from 13.16% of the time winds come from a southerly direction, 8.14% are north north westerly. If these are the prevailing major winds in the region, dust generated under these conditions is not anticipated to have any significant impact on any of the nearest receptors/residences in the area. Conditions for maximum dust levels occur in the summer months when the ground conditions are dry. The nearest data monitoring point for the Nannup region is at Cape Leeuwin. Historic wind rose data are shown below, which illustrate the variability in wind directions and strength.

Rose of Wind direction versus Wind speed in km/h (01 Jan 1907 to 31 Jul 2019)

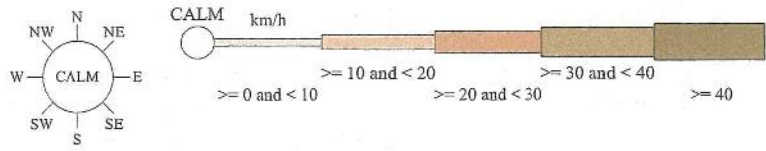
Custom times selected, refer to attached note for details

CAPE LEEUWIN

Site No: 009518 • Opened Jan 1897 • Still Open • Latitude: -34.3728° • Longitude: 115.1358° • Elevation 13m

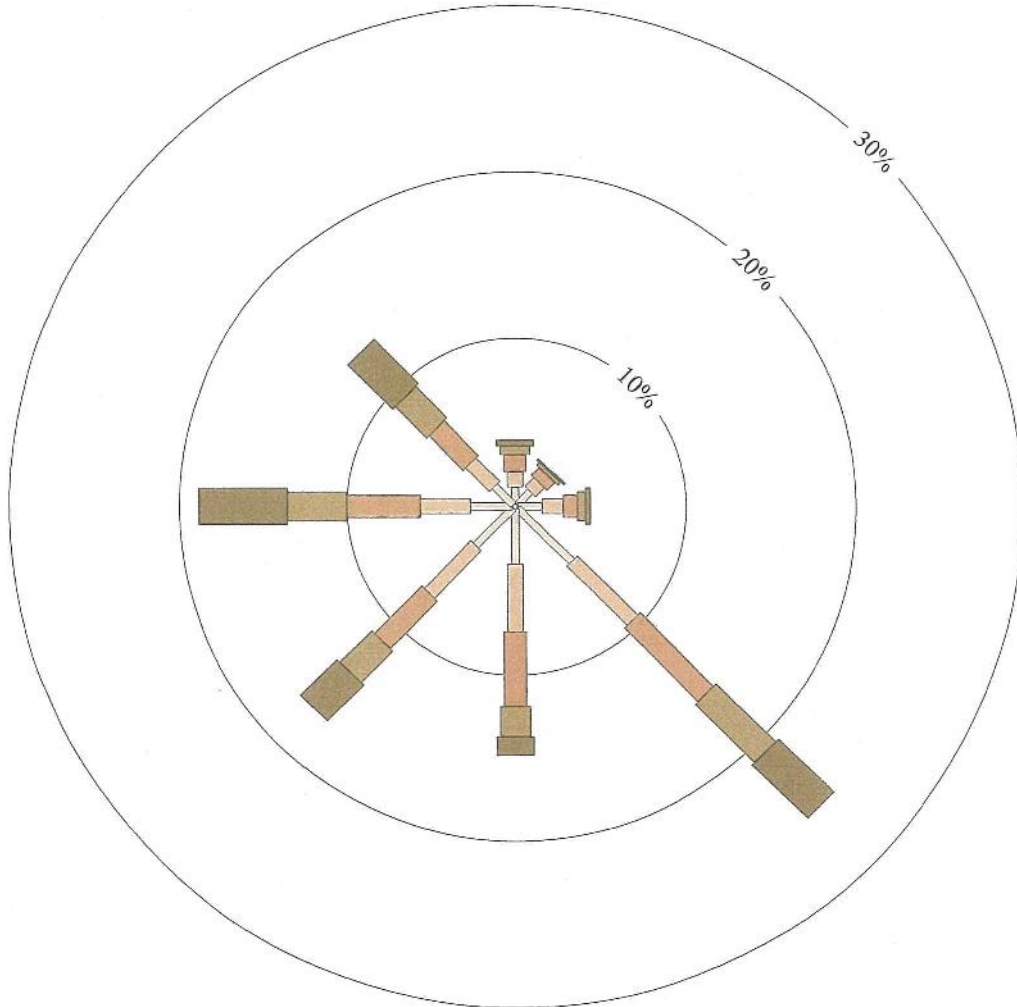
An asterisk (*) indicates that calm is less than 0.5%.

Other important info about this analysis is available in the accompanying notes.



3 pm
40648 Total Observations

Calm 1%



Rose of Wind direction versus Wind speed in km/h (01 Jan 1907 to 31 Jul 2019)

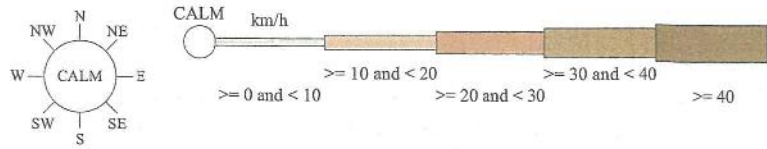
Custom times selected, refer to attached note for details

CAPE LEEUWIN

Site No: 009518 • Opened Jan 1897 • Still Open • Latitude: -34.3728° • Longitude: 115.1358° • Elevation 13m

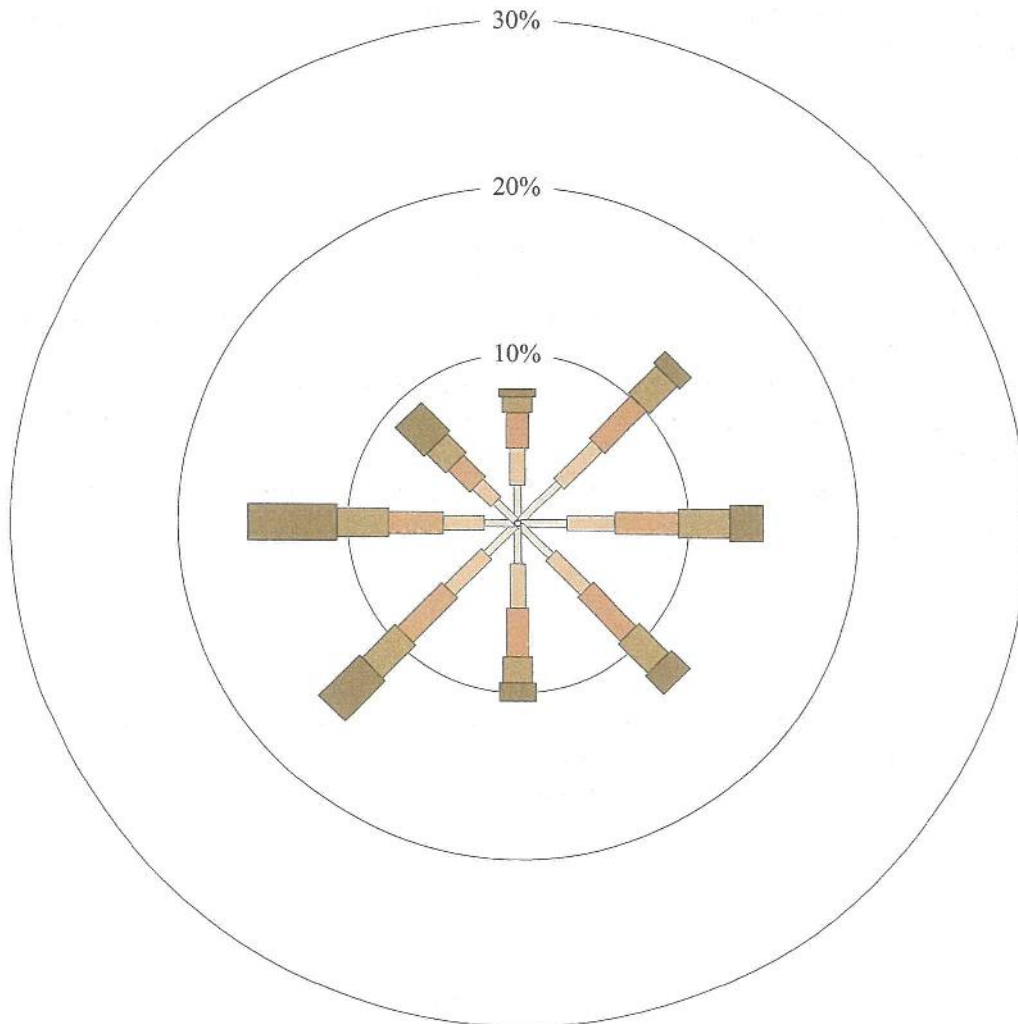
An asterisk (*) indicates that calm is less than 0.5%.

Other important info about this analysis is available in the accompanying notes.



9 am
40676 Total Observations

Calm 1%



3 Operations and Potential Impacts

The current excavation operations have received no complaints or registered concerns from nearby residents, and this operation has been active for a period of fifteen years.

Nuisance dust levels are a potential impact from operational activities. However, it must be noted that due to the experience of the operator, if wind conditions are unfavourable then dust generating activities will be avoided on these days. Visual monitoring of dust emissions is standard practice onsite and is considered the first line of action in relation to dust management. Weather condition monitoring also occurs on a daily basis. To improve reduction of dust emissions, water spraying is implemented as required.

3.1 Soil Removal

The proponent commits to:

- Develop the quarry in a staged process so that potential impacts from soil removal are limited to the various stages of the quarry extraction;
- Remove topsoil in the wetter months or when wind conditions are favourable for minimal dust generation;
- Ensure that dust reduction (spray trucks) are utilised when required;
- Monitor the site by visual means during operations and stop work if wind conditions become unfavourable; and
- Provide a phone/email link on property signage and on the company website for nearby residents/complaints.

3.2 Quarry Operations

Dust management actions for quarrying operations (current and proposed) include:

- Watering of haul roads/pit floor/stockpiles if required (via visual observations);
- Watering and/or covering of loads if required; and
- Implementing speed restrictions within the quarry area.

4 Actions

Management actions for identified risks are provided in Table 2 below.

Monitoring	Risk	Action
Visual dust	Nuisance dust emissions observed/weather prediction	Staff to report observation to Manager. Manager will advise appropriate action.
Complaints register	Complaint	Manager to assess dust/wind data and notify complainant of outcome of conditions and actions taken (if any)

Table 2. Management Actions

5 Document Review

Worthy Contracting will review all site management documentation on an annual basis. Any alterations/improvements to reflect the operational activities at the site will be updated in future documents.

6. References

Churchward, H.M. 1992. Soils and Landforms of the Manjimup Area, Western Australia. Land Resource Series No. 10.

Department Mines and Petroleum, Map Sheet si5010, Pemberton. Local Geology Descriptions.

APPENDIX D

Drainage Management Plan

Drainage Management Plan

**No. 148 Mount Leewin Loop Road
Carlotta, Shire of Nannup**



Prepared for
Worthy Contracting

By



rachael@abrus.com.au
MOBILE: 0429137757

Date: November 2019
Report Version: 1

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2.3 Receiving Environment.....	3
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5 Drainage Post-Rehabilitation.....	7
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Drainage Management Plan

No. 148 Mount Leewin Loop Road
Carlotta, Shire of Nannup

1 Introduction

Drainage management is a primary issue for all extractive industry operators. Although it is accepted that some water movement is unavoidable during extractive activities, it cannot adversely affect health, have a negative impact on amenity of local residents or on the environment. This Drainage Management Plan (DMP) has been prepared in accordance with guidelines as provided by the Department of Environment and Conservation. This Plan should be read in conjunction with the Development Application “Extractive Industry Application and Management Plans, No. 148 Mount Leewin Loop Road, Carlotta, Shire of Nannup” prepared by Abrus Consulting Pty Ltd.

The objectives of this DMP include:

- To describe the nature of the proposed extraction activities;
- To identify potential storm water/drainage issues from operations;
- To identify any sensitive receptors and their proximity to operational areas; and
- To identify and describe measures to limit water movement and its impacts on receptors.

1.1 Dust Generating Activities

The following operations have the potential to generate dust:

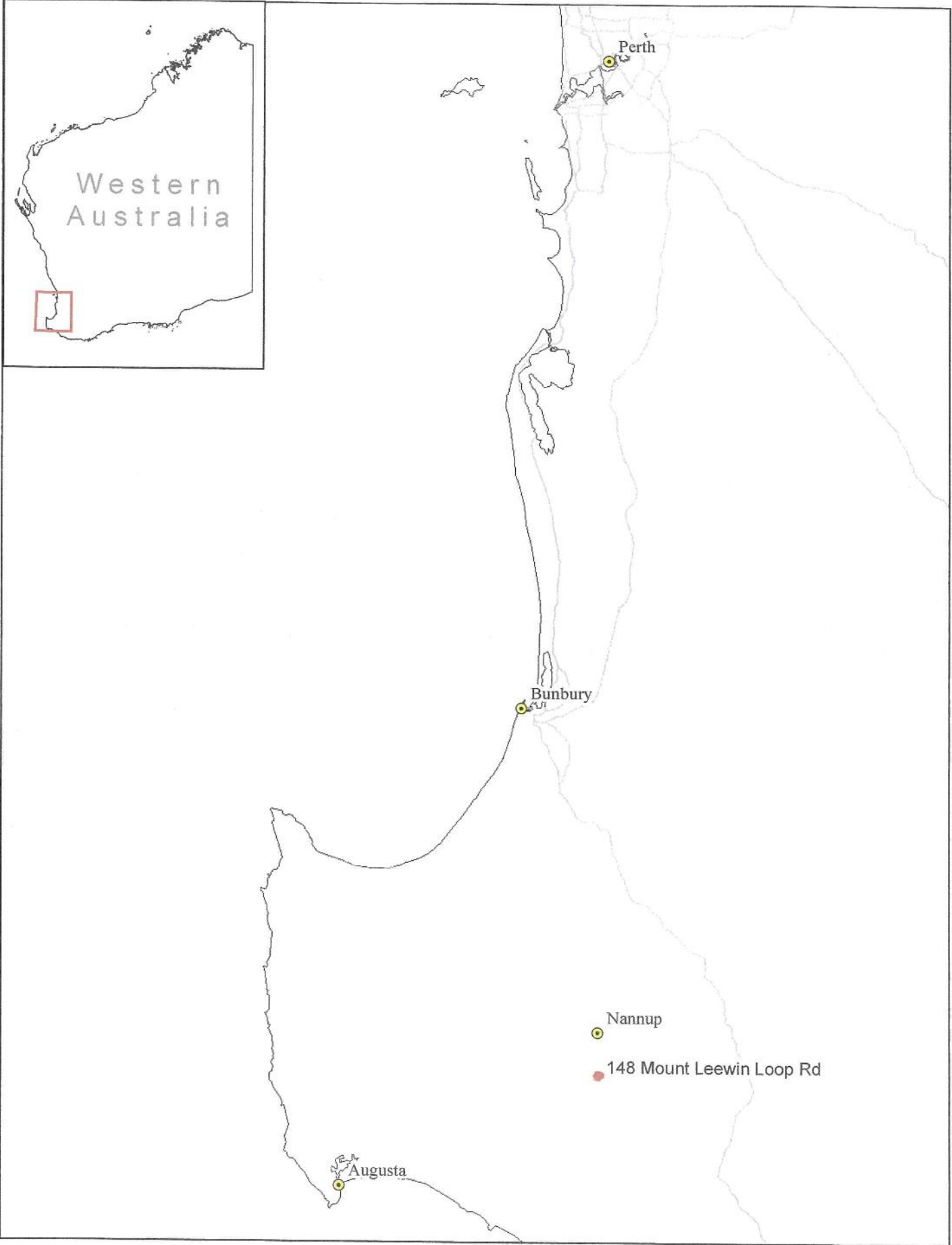
- Removal of topsoil
- Excavation of gravel;
- Crushing and screening of gravel (materials processing);
- Material movement (loading of gravel) into haul trucks; and
- Vehicle movement onsite (unsealed ground).

2.1 Land Use and Location

The proposed gravel quarry is located approximately 18 km south of Nannup township, on Lot 101, Number 148 Mount Leewin Loop Road, Carlotta (Plan 65066). The property is owned by Benjamin Worthington.

The proposed gravel pit area is surrounded by agricultural land, forestry plantations, and lifestyle. In a wider context this area is within a few kilometres of State Forest (South East Nannup State Forest to the east and north, and Barlee Brook and South East Nannup State Forests to the south). This property is comprised of 55.251 hectares (ha) and is primarily used for agricultural purposes (ie grazing) and a gravel extractive industry. It is considered to be approximately 73% cleared for well established pasture and the gravel pit (total of 40.251 ha) and with approximately 15 ha of remnant native vegetation.

The property is situated on the eastern side of Mount Leewin Loop Road and is 1.4km from the junction with Graphite Road (see Figure 1).



0 10 20 km

Coordinate System:
GDA94 MGA Zone 50



No. 148 Mount Leewin Loop Road
 Development Application
 Figure 1 Location Plan

DRAWN	CNH	DATE	6/11/2019
CHECKED	RW	DATE	6/11/2019
SCALE	1:1,158,771		A4
PROJECT No.	FIGURE No. 1		

2.2 Geology and Soils

Much of the area is on the Blackwood Plateau, neighbouring the Darling Plateau, the south-western part of the Great Plateau (Churchward, 1992). The local geology is comprised of three main components: Gneiss, overlain by Laterite, overlain by Colluvium.

The laterite (which comprises the main area for excavation – pisolitic gravel) is a rock type rich in iron and aluminium and the local laterite is red coloured, indicating it is high in iron oxide content. The colluvium is primarily loose, unconsolidated sediment that has been deposited at the base of hillslopes via a range of processes, including via rain (Dept. Mines and Petroleum, Map Sheet si5010, Pemberton).

2.3 Receiving Environment

The proposed extraction site is located in an area that ranges from 218m above sea level to approximately 290m (see Figure 2) which is considered to be hilly terrain. Storm water from the quarry drains to the sediment traps located to the west of the quarry (refer Figure 3). Any overflow passes across established paddocks, with drainage in a westerly direction.

Storm water collected in the sediment traps drains naturally into the soil or evaporates. No pumping is required. Any sediment trapped remains in the traps, which will be infilled at rehabilitation.

Given the topography of the area and the nature of the ground material, it is unlikely that there will be any impacts from expression of surface water within the current or proposed extraction area.

Although no stormwater management issues are anticipated, as an additional precautionary management feature, an overflow drain from the northernmost sediment trap is proposed which will allow any excess water to flow from the excavation pit area, down-slope across a paddock and into one of the farm dams.

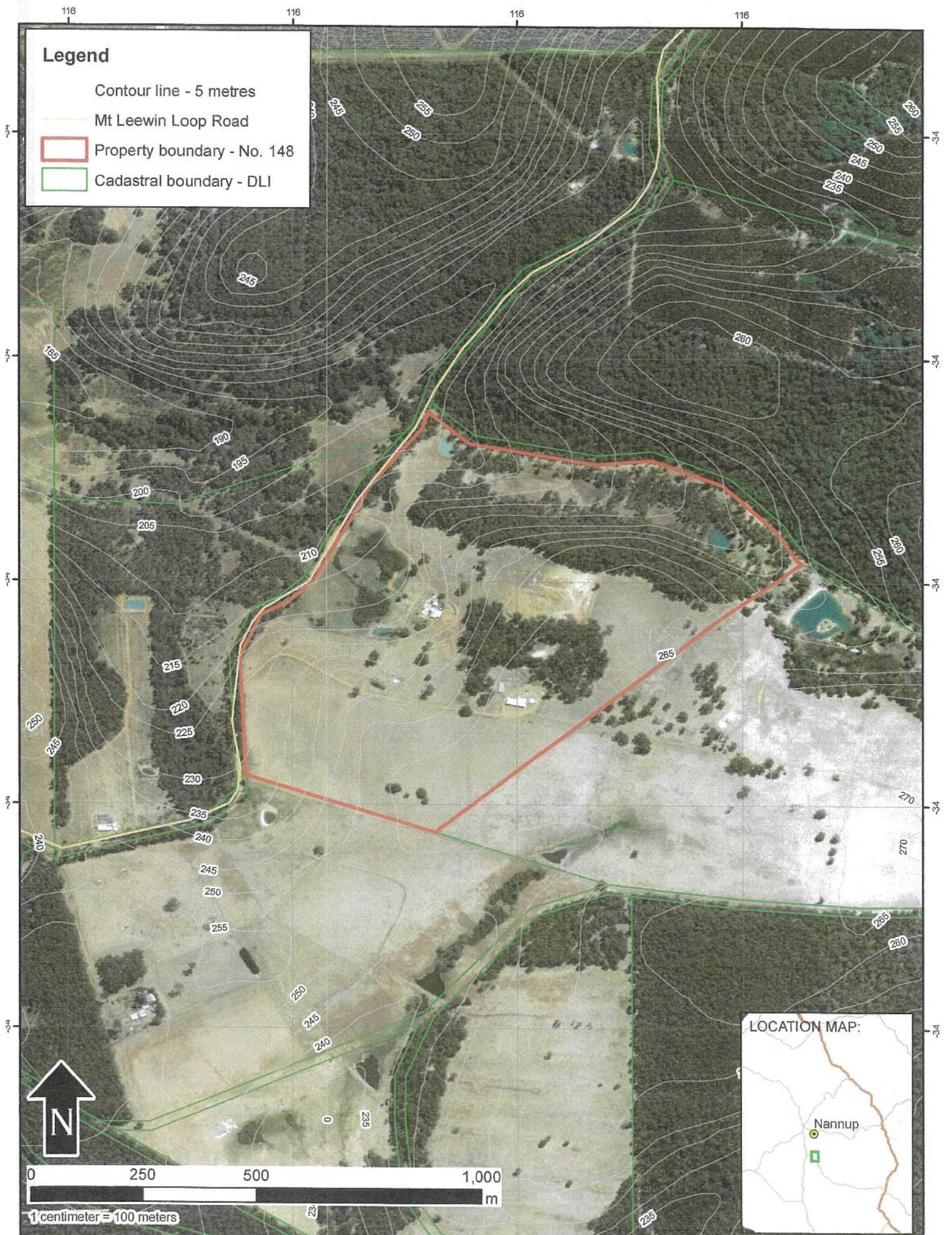
Legend

Contour line - 5 metres

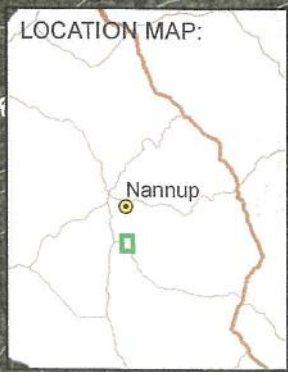
Mt Leewin Loop Road

Property boundary - No. 148

Cadastral boundary - DLI



1 centimeter = 100 meters



Base map:
Worldwide Imagery -
Sourced from
ESRI.










No. 148 Mt Leewin Loop Road, Carlotta, WA
Topography

Figure: 2
Project:

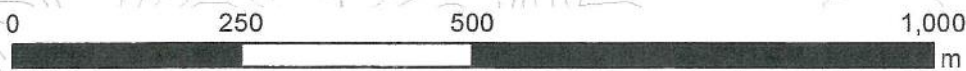
Drawn: CNH
Date: 2019-11-26

Coordinate System:
GDA 1994

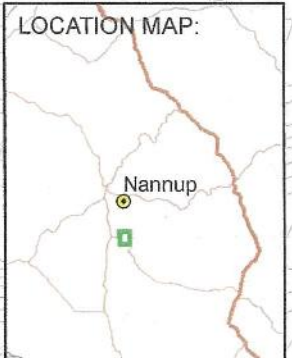
Legend

-  Sediment trap
-  Mt Leewin Loop Road
-  Property boundary
- Excavation areas**
-  Current excavation area
-  Previous excavation area
-  Proposed future excavation areas
-  Contour line - 2 metres

No. 148 Mt Leewin Loop Rd, Carlotta



1 centimeter = 80 meters



Base map:
Contours derived from
2sec ASTER data.



No. 148 Mt Leewin Loop Road, Carlotta, WA
Topography - 2 metre contours

Figure: 3
Project:

Drawn: CNH
Date: 2019-11-27

Coordinate System:
GDA 1994

A4

3 Operations and Potential Impacts

The current excavation operations have received no complaints or registered concerns from nearby residents, and this operation has been active for a period of fifteen years.

Overland flow of stormwater can occur from stripping the topsoil and extractive operations and transport sediment downstream. Management of this potential impact is vital to maintain the active working area of the pit and to reduce scouring and sediment transport to waterways.

The current and proposed excavation areas are located on contours higher than the sediment trap which permits stormwater management to occur in advance of any potential discharge to the surrounding environment (ie runoff is directed to the low point of the quarry). A sediment trap is located to the west of the current pit area which has never overflowed and released sediment to the environment (see Figure 3). Any stormwater collected in the trap from the quarry dissipates back into the soil or evaporates. No pumping is required.

An overflow channel will be constructed in the event that excess stormwater collects in the sediment trap and this channel will divert stormwater downhill to the nearest farm dam.

Given the topography of the area and the nature of the ground material, it is unlikely that there will be any impacts from expression of surface water within the current or proposed extraction area. No groundwater exposure or contamination from the proposed extractive activities is anticipated.

4 Actions

Management actions for identified risks are provided in Table 1 below.

Monitoring	Risk	Action
Visual stormwater/sediment collection in sediment trap	Overflow of water/sediment from trap	Silt will be trapped in the sediment trap and allowed to settle. The water collection point (trap) will prevent the outflow of sediment from the quarry
Complaints register	Complaint	Manager to assess stormwater levels/sediment burden and notify complainant of outcome of conditions and actions taken (if any)

Table 1. Drainage Management Actions

5 Drainage Post-Rehabilitation

Drainage of the rehabilitated quarry will consist of re-establishment of the contours to maintain suitable pasture and allow for water movement to freely drain over the surrounding environment. The area will not be compacted.

6 Document Review

Worthy Contracting will review all site management documentation on an annual basis. Any alterations/improvements to reflect the operational activities at the site will be updated in future documents.

7 References

Churchward, H.M. 1992. Soils and Landforms of the Manjimup Area, Western Australia. Land Resource Series No. 10.

Department Mines and Petroleum, Map Sheet si5010, Pemberton. Local Geology Descriptions.

APPENDIX E

Fire/Emergency Management Plan

Shire of Nannup

Application for Development Approval
Extractive Industry (Gravel)

Worthy Contracting
Lot 101 (#100, #148)
Mt Leewin Loop Road
Carlotta W.A.

Bushfire Management Plan



Project 38029
December 14, 2019



Wittenoom Consulting Engineers

Chartered Engineers and Project Managers

P.O. Box 12, Bridgetown WA 6255

Telephone: 9761 1531 Fax: 6210 1495 Mobile: 0427 611 511

Email: bridgetown@wittenoom.com.au ABN 44 008 819 243



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1 INTRODUCTION

This Bushfire Management Plan (BMP) is prepared in support of an application for renewal of the Nannup Shire Extractive Industry Licence for the gravel pit operations of Worthy Contracting on Lot 101 (No. 148) Mount Leewin Loop Road, Carlotta WA.

It details the Fire Management methods and requirements to be implemented within the expanded gravel extraction operations on Lot 101, as required by the Shire's Extractive Industries Policy. This BMP forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the report entitled "Extractive Industry Application and Environmental Management Plan (EMP), Lot 101 Mount Leewin Loop Road, Carlotta", prepared for Worthy Contracting by Abrus Consulting Pty Ltd in November 2019.

The objective of this Bushfire Management Plan is to ensure that the development is optimised to deliver the Fire Safety objectives of State Planning Policy 3.7 and Guidelines during currency of the Licence.

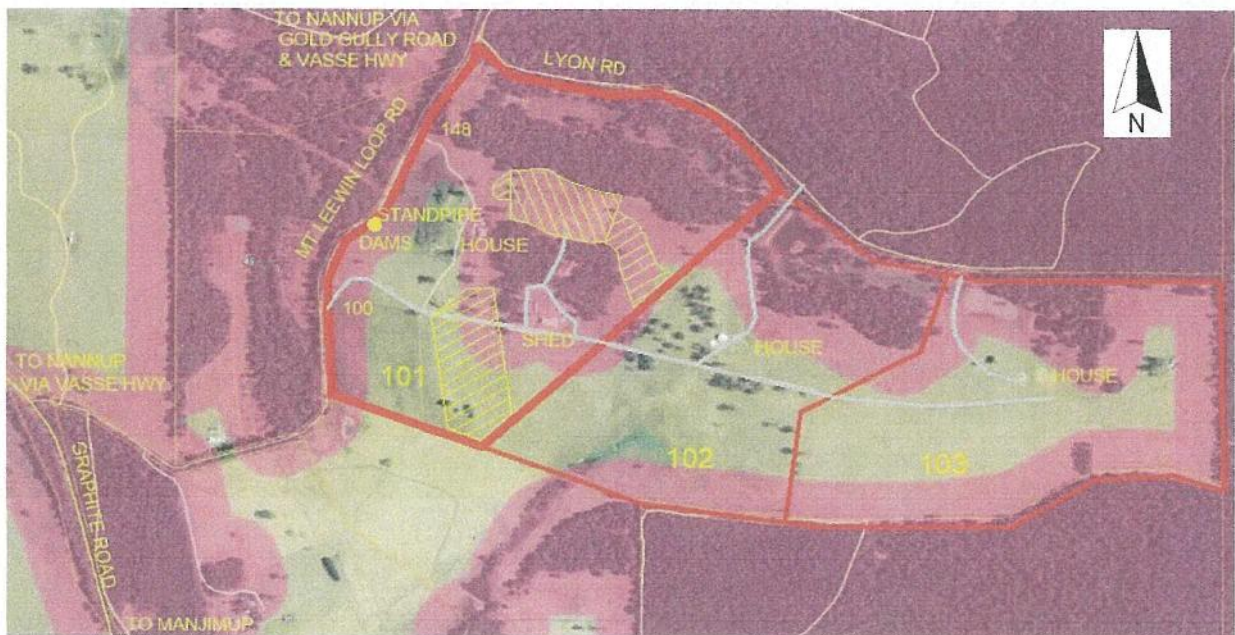


Figure 1: Locality and Layout Plan



1.1 Locality

The locality and the site are shown in Figure 1, above.

The property is situated about 15 km south east of Nannup. The gravel pit access road is 1000 m north east of Graphite Road on Mount Leewin Loop Road, (Rural Street Address 100), and the house access driveway is 1480 m from Graphite Road, Rural Street Address 148, Mount Leewin Loop Road. Mount Leewin Loop Rd is 2.6 km from Vasse Highway, and Graphite Rd is 13 km from Nannup.



1.2 Owner

The three lots shown (101, 102 & 103) were subdivided from a family farm with Lot 101 on Plan P65066 purchased by Benjamin Worthington. The property is owned and operated (the farm and gravel extraction operations) by the Worthington Family Trust trading as Worthy Contracting.

1.3 Operator

The Operator for the purposes of this Plan is Worthy Contracting, managed by Benjamin Worthington.



Figure 2: View east from Standpipe on Mount Leewin Loop Road. House is hidden by dam wall. Edge of Stage 1 extraction area can be seen on horizon left of centre trees. Future stages will extend to the right of the picture. The shed is behind the central trees.



2 DETAILS OF SITE

A contour plan of the area north of the entrance road to the gravel operations is set out in Figure 4, Page 5.

The eastern lots of the original farm are part of the original forest covered plateau, with level varying from 250 to 270m AHD. Two valleys intrude into the western half of Lot 101, one central in the western boundary, the other just inside the north (Lyon Rd) boundary. The eastern half of Lot 101 is elevated plateau.

As is normally the case the principal deposits of laterite are in the elevated plateau, generally within the range 240 m to 270 m. Depth of laterite is between 1 and 2 metres of caprock and gravel. Generally slopes in the extraction areas range from 3% to 8%.

The present extraction area was previously cropped farm land between stands of remnant forest. A 5 ha plot of tall jarrah marri forest forms the SW border of the existing pits. A 700m by 120 to 150 m wide strip of tall forest forms the NE border of this area. These stands of forest can be seen in Figure 2, previous page.

Across Lyon road, which serves two farms to the east of the site on Lots 102 and 103, is dense Jarrah Marri State Forest.

The cleared areas are cropped for grazing and hay production. See Fig 9, page 8.

The area is zoned as Agriculture Priority 2 in terms of the Shire of Nannup Local Planning Scheme No 3. It is anticipated that the extraction areas will be returned to grazing and pastures on completion of extraction.



Figure 3: View north from main entry road showing alternative exit past house to driveway RSN 148.



3 BUSHFIRE RISK

3.1 Fire Hazard Assessment to SPP 3.7

Figure 2 (below) shows Bushfire Hazard Levels (BHL) at significant locations identified on the drawing. These are derived as set out in Appendix Two of the Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas referenced in State Planning Policy 3.7, as follows:

- Class A Forest: EXTREME (E)
- Class G Grassland including crops: MODERATE (M)
- Any classified vegetation with slope greater than 10 degrees: EXTREME (E)
- Mineral earth areas in working gravel pits: LOW (L)
- Low Hazard vegetation (i.e. not gravel pits) within 100 m of moderate or extreme: MODERATE (M).
- Mineral earth gravel pit areas are LOW and may be used as refuges.

The majority of the site is thus either EXTREME or MODERATE, as shown in Figure 2 (below)

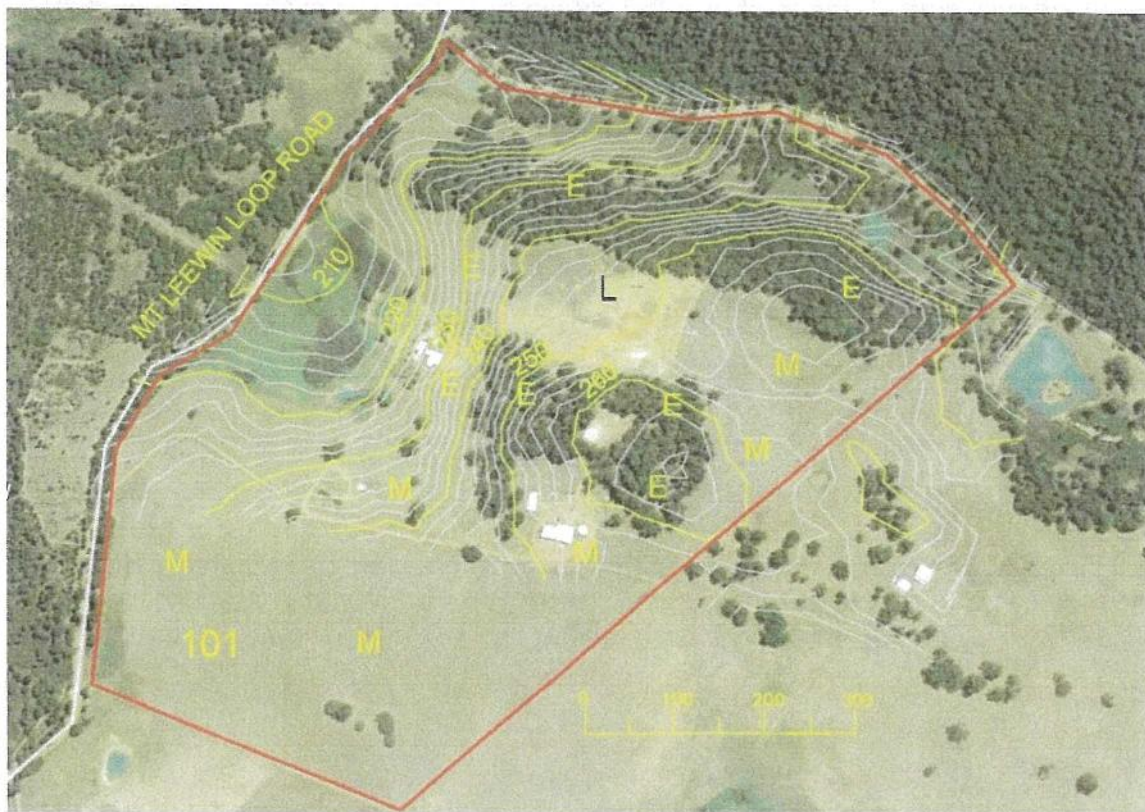


Figure 4: Contours and Hazard Levels Lot 101



3.2 Significant Threats

The most significant threat is the area of dense forest across Lyon Road on the north and east of Lot 101. Under hot north or north east winds a fire in this area is likely to spot over into Lot 101.



Another block of forest is on the south east of Lot 101. The degree of risk to the operations on Lot 101 will depend on whether the crop in lots 101 and 102 is standing or has been harvested.

Forest plots on the west of Mount Leewin Loop Road are more disseminated and the area of dams and green vegetation between the house and Mount Leewin Road is more likely to resist spotting.

The plots of forest in Lot 101 are mature tall jarrah and marri, but well maintained with a clear understorey, being burnt every 3 or 4 years by the owners. An area on the south west of the Shed has recently been felled to enlarge the clearance around the shed (see Fig 5).

3.3 Access and Escape

The road system on Lots 101 to 103 was shown in Figure 1. Access for fire appliances runs from 100 Mt Leewin Loop Road to the shed in the east of Lot 101. Half way up this road a road runs north to the front of the main house and then turns to meet Mount Leewin Loop Road at RN 148. (See Fig 9, page 4).

In the event of a fire from the south west the main entry road continues past the shed to the homestead of Lot 102 and Lot 103. From either of these Lyon Road can be accessed.

In the event external roads are cut off by fire the existing Stage 1 gravel pit area, which is about 100 metres width of mineral earth between the internal tree plots, can serve as a refuge.



Fig 5: Completed Stage 1 area, now used as a stockpile and processing area, can serve as a refuge.

3.4 Initial Assembly Point

The initial assembly point in a fire is the Shed, which is in a large cleared area and could also serve as a refuge. The trees shown in Figure 6 (below) previously wrapped around the buildings towards the road. These have recently been cleared back to the line shown, adding to the safety of the shed. The understorey of the trees shown is regularly burnt at about 3 or 4 year intervals.



Fig 6: The main shed.



3.5 Water

The property is extremely well served by water sources. There are large dams below the house with adequate clearances for helicopter upload. As well there are other dams at various points on this and adjacent Lots.



Fig. 7: Dams in the central valley fronting Mount Leewin Loop Road.

A standpipe located in a slip road off Mount Leewin Loop Road at the front is fed by gravity from a dam in an elevated location towards the main entry road by a 100 mm line. This standpipe has a capacity of 830 litres/min.

At the shed is a 125 kl tank fed by rainwater from the shed roof.

Included in the plant on site is a water cart with 2 side sprays delivering 1500 litres/min. This can be fitted with 2 x 75 layflat hoses serving 50mm spray nozzles.



Fig. 8: Gravity fed standpipe off Mount Leewin Loop Road.



4 SHIRE OF NANNUP BUSHFIRE REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Fuel Hazard Reduction & Firebreak Notice 2019-2020 (“the Notice”)

The operator shall comply with all relevant requirements of the above Notice, as required under Part 3, Division 6, Section 33 of the Bushfires Act 1954, to carry out fire prevention work and maintain access for fire fighting vehicles in compliance with the Notice.

During the Maintenance Period (1 November to 1 June) the property must be maintained and be compliant as per the Notice. The property is classified as Rural Managed Land. Properties with this classification must have active fuel reduction carried out during the maintenance period.

4.2 Fuel Reduction

Active fuel reduction is to be by grazing by an appropriate stocking rate of livestock, slashing and baling or other approved fuel reduction plan.

4.3 Firebreaks

Managed land is not required to have perimeter firebreaks, although land owners and occupiers are encouraged to install them in strategic places to protect the property and provide access for fire fighting appliances in the event of a fire.

Where provided fire breaks should be:

- Within 6 m of the boundary
- 4 m wide with minimum of 3 m to be mineral earth
- Trees on both sides to be laterally pruned to a height of 4 m.

4.4 Habitable Buildings

Create and maintain a Bushfire Protection Zone (BPZ) around the Manager’s house as specified in the Notice.

4.5 Buildings, haystacks and fuel storage areas

Slash and remove all flammable materials likely to create a fire hazard, except living trees and shrubbery for at least 20 m around the object.



Figure 9: East paddock under crop as at 18 October 2018. This was to be slashed and baled by November 1.



5 RESPONSIBILITIES OF OPERATOR

The management of the risk posed by bushfires is a shared responsibility between landowners, government and industry. Responsibility of the Owner/Operator includes:

5.1 Maintain condition of the property

Ensure that all aspects of the property comply with the requirements for fire safety.

5.2 Provide Shed as central Assembly Point.

Provide two fire extinguishers in shed.

5.3 Safety of personnel

Ensure that employees or contractors are not placed in danger

Provide on site suitable personal protective equipment (PPE) if they are expected to fight the fire.

5.4 Provide adequate plant to support fire suppression operations

When operations are carried out plant on site is as follows. All plant to be equipped with fire extinguishers and regularly used plant fitted with UHF radios.

- 1982 Ford 12T Tipper Body Rigid Truck
- 1982 Ford Water Truck (Tank Capacity 10,500L)
- 2002 Iveco PowerStar Prime Mover
- 1977 Custom Built Low Loader 3 Axle Semi Trailer
- 1998 Kobelco SK200 KV Excavator – with various attachments
- 1993 Komatsu D57S Traxcavator
- 1987 Caterpillar 931B Traxcavator
- 1990 Samsung SL180 Front End Loader
- 1986 Caterpillar D7G Bulldozer
- 2005 Komatsu PC220-7 Excavator – with various attachments
- 2005 S250 Bobcat Skid -Steer Loader – with various attachments
- Water Trailer

5.5 Liaison with the Shire and the local Bushfire Brigade.

Each year prior to the wildfire season (commencing September/October), Worthy should familiarize the local Bush Fire Brigade of site access, firebreaks, water supplies, equipment available on site and contact details of authorized personnel for the site. This will enable the Brigade to plan their actions in the event of a fire on site, as well as provide them with enough background information in the event of a wildfire on or near the site.

The Manager is a member of the Carlotta Brigade.



5.6 Provide adequate signage to assist arriving Appliances.

Sign(s) at main entrance to include:

- 100 Mt Leewin Loop Rd
- Use Channel 40
- Manager: 0427 190 398
- Office: (08) 9756 1071 | 0428 560 150

5.7 Phone contacts

Contacts from Shire Fire Hazard Reduction Notice to be laminated and posted in the shed.



Fig. 10: Typical heavy plant stored in Shed.



6 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

The Manager must ensure that personnel on site are thoroughly briefed on actions required in case of fire.

Personnel fighting the fire should wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

- Assembly point for all personnel to be the main shed;
- All personnel on site to be notified immediately of fire;
- Responsible person on site to report fire to FESA Operations by ringing '000' and providing all known details on the fire including location, type of vegetation burning, intensity, smoke level;
- If safe to do so, onsite personnel and equipment to be used to extinguish the fire using fire extinguishers, water cart, plant and equipment;
- Relocate personnel and equipment to a safe area;
- Create a fire break around the fire if possible, only if it is safe to do so. Do not put any personnel or equipment at risk;
- On arrival of Fire Brigade, site supervisor to take directions from the most senior Brigade Officer (Incident Controller) on site. Worthy Contracting personnel to follow their own chain of command (Manager/team leader);

Attachment 12.7.2



Attachment 12.7.3



Ms Jane Buckland
Development Services Officer
Shire of Nannup
PO Box 11
Nannup WA 6275

Via email to jane@nannup.wa.gov.au

Your ref: A1672 / DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION – LOT 101 MOUNT LEEWIN LOOP RD, CARLOTTA;
EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY (GRAVEL)

Dear Jane

We write in response to your letter of July 24 regarding the pending Development Application by Worthy Contracting for an Extractive Industry operation at Lot 101 Mt Leewin Loop, Carlotta.

We sincerely value and hope to continue good relations with our neighbours Ben Worthington and Tarra Kingswood of Worthy Contracting (uncomfortably referred to hereafter merely as “the Proponent”) and are reluctant to cause difficulty for them, but after careful consideration, we must raise significant objections.

Together we have qualifications and backgrounds in Environmental Science/Impact Assessment in extractive industries and a preference for being constructive rather than obstructive. We have tried to be careful, fair and positive in compiling this response but we could not understand or ignore the many concerns raised by the contents of this application relative to the nature and extent of what it asks Council to approve.

At first glance this application may seem a relatively straightforward continuation of the original 15-year licence granted in 2003. But, in fact, this application is actually a very different prospect, mainly (but not solely) because the situation itself is very different than the so-called “green-fields” site of 2003 prior to subdivision. The previous application was also inherently different in the justification provided for the nature of licence being requested, in the specifics of what it entails and for its implications for other community members. This application also ignores entirely the fact that granting of the initial 15-year licence was at the time requested as a special exception to the annual licences then apparently allowed by the 2002 Draft Extractive Industries Policy to which it explicitly referred.

In real-life terms, approval of this current application would mean that any or all operations of the Proponent’s gravel extraction business could be relocated between the three identified sites entirely at the Proponent’s discretion. Other than “Sundays and Public Holidays” and vague, unsubstantiated undertakings such as “industry standards” on noise, the Proponents or anyone permitted by them will be relatively free to carry out extractive operations of any kind, at any of the proposed new locations, at any rate, at any scale, without notice or regard to other stakeholders, according only to their own discretion, judgement, personal priorities and business circumstances, for another 15-years.

Granting another licence of this scope will significantly enhance the income, profitability and value of the Proponent’s business, to which we have absolutely no objection, but it will also have two other results:

- a.) All the negative impacts (visual, noise, dust, horticultural, land use potential, property value) of the gravel operations will be materially reduced for the Proponent’s own home and property
- b.) While, in direct consequence, all those same negative effects will be transferred to their neighbours especially so for the two families with adjacent boundaries (including us) for whom these negative effects will in fact be magnified due to topographical features of the landscape involved
- c.) In effect, the application means the Proponent or any subsequent owners benefit twice at the direct expense of their nearest neighbours, most especially our own family

This seems out of character with what we understood our relationship to be with the Proponent neighbours: we are surprised to say the least and very much hope that the way this comes across is due simply to the process and not at all a guide of their intent. We have often wished in the last week that it was possible to just get ourselves around a table, but we know we should respond through "the proper channels".

The Proponent is, we are sure, confident that their intentions to generally be a good neighbour will combine with their prior expertise in extractive operations to prevent any problems getting "out of hand". We doubt neither the intentions nor the expertise and we understand why these were enough for the 2003 licence, but unfortunately, these cannot be considered enough to provide reassurance for the respects in which the current application understates, overlooks or otherwise does not address its impacts on the new, current circumstances in any adequate way for another unstructured 15-year licence.

The information provided in this application may be very suitable for approval of a small-scale, shorter-term licence in many contexts such as where there are no neighbours at risk of negative impacts but this situation does not fall into that category. But for this application, Council must require much more detail, accuracy, transparency, scope, rigour in assessing impacts and specific commitments for addressing them. Indeed, we believe these gaps are such that realistically they could not be addressed validly or equitably merely by imposing a series of the sort of modifying conditions normally available to Councils in such situations; it would be a paperwork/compliance nightmare for all involved and serve nobody's interests well.

We have been reluctant to put this in writing so bluntly as if wielding a red pen with gusto when instead we hope to always be on good terms with these neighbours – and would far prefer a mutually-supportive approach. But we must be blunt in this response because the issues are serious and this decision is far more complex and important than that of 2003 with far-reaching consequences for us, our family and that of our neighbours, as well as an important precedent for the Shire.

In spite of this bluntness, we still hope that our wish to be collaborative becomes clear. In the second part of this letter we have aimed to take this response to as positive a position as possible by proposing an approach we hope Council could see as offering at least the basis for a decision that could be taken immediately with a responsible balance of benefits and protection among all parties.

But first we will list an indicative overview of the concerns as we understand them, in no particular order:

- *It is completely incorrect to understand from this application that we have been an informed party to discussions or that there has been any agreement in place regarding this application*
- *The data used in this application do not provide enough accuracy, scope and relevance in its provision and use of either data or references to give Council enough confidence for this document to justify approval of such a licence*
- *The application does not reflect adequately address the relevant ways in which the local situation has changed since 2003 and specifically since the subdivisions in 2006.*
- *This application should provide much more comprehensive and substantiated information to accurately address the major impacts of this proposal. This should then enable the more suitably transparent and explicit mitigation commitments for assessment which Council should require*
- *More detailed information is required regarding the original 15-year licence granted in 2003: specifically relevant information as to its operation and the ways in which it is and is not relevant to this current application*
- *The application does not reflect how relevant assessment standards have evolved since 2003 especially regarding long licences for issues such as extractive industries*
- *Questions of preventability*
- *Questions of equity*
- *The need to consider broader local issues in assessing any long term licence*

A Proposed Way Forward

We must be honest and admit that much as we have tried to go for the half-full glass, it is still difficult not to ask that Council simply reject this application. Based on all the gaps in the application provided and all the issues we have touched on and the absolutely preventability of this as a problem at all, this would evidently be a more than fair and reasonable outcome to request.

The half-full glass is hard to maintain given the huge amount of sudden, unexpected unpaid work this has required and that this arrived out of the blue at a stressful time for our family but was clearly necessary for the kind of response proportionate to what is at stake. However melodramatic this may sound, it is impossible to overstate the importance of this 100 acres to our family; to discover not only that another 15-year licence was being requested but that the majority of the new proposed works areas were going to be completely obvious from anywhere on our property with nothing sufficient to prevent us seeing and hearing everything; even worse these new works were to be closest of all to our home; in fact less than 200m away from where I am sitting on the verandah writing this.

In truth it would be an incredible relief if Council concluded that approval was untenable in its current form. But we do sincerely wish to be considerate of all our neighbours' interests, prosperity and wellbeing, including the Proponents, as we hope they will all be of ours. So we know from experience that the initial relief of Council rejecting this may be "cold comfort" before long because this is not how we like to operate.

In this spirit of preferring everyone to benefit, we instead suggest that Council could grant immediate approval on an interim basis (i.e. a maximum of five years) for the specific proposed area immediately adjacent the current site and nearby to where significant stockpiles are currently located (to the northwest).

This could enable the Proponent to efficiently continue gravel operations, thereby giving commercial and risk-management confidence to both Proponent and Shire (i.e. operations would no longer be continuing unlicensed as has been the case since 2018).

This also gives the Proponent ample time to more fully investigate, consider, document and appropriately prepare to prevent negative impacts on neighbours from the two proposed future pits, especially adequate prevention of noise, dust and visual impacts such as by immediate planting of vegetation buffers. Starting work on any future pit should be seen as conditional upon mitigation measures (more extensive bunds and vegetation barriers) being deemed sufficiently in place by the affected neighbours and/or Shire staff in consultation with appropriate experts, supported with appropriate evidence. We also very much hope Council will require a similarly enhanced response of the public visual impact issues from Mount Leewin Loop Road.

We would not presume to suggest whether this should require submission of a full or partial application at that stage or whether some adequate aspects of the current application could be given provisional approval now for a certain timeframe, thereby enabling decisions under Delegated Authority, limiting the future cost and time required by the Proponent for further approvals.

While such a decision may seem harsh to the Proponent, it is arguably far from harsh compared to the last 2002 Draft Extractive Industries Policy which clearly appears to state that licences should generally require annual reapplication/renewal. The 2003 application in fact cites this condition clearly and asks for it to be waived in consideration of the financial investment required to establish gravel operations and accordingly a 15-year licence was granted. The approach we propose above is therefore eminently reasonable as the argument for the initial licence being for 15-years is clearly no longer valid. In any case, it is clearly extremely difficult to justify long-term repeat licences here until a new Extractive Industries Policy for the Shire is redeveloped and finalised (there are now so many examples which can help this process along.)

We understand and regret that our objections may no doubt initially cause the Proponents much frustration and disappointment, especially as we know how much effort these application processes require. But we hope and trust they will come to understand the issue from our perspective more, balance this disappointment against what they know of us as neighbours and that in time this process will not form any obstacle to remaining on at least as good terms as ever.

We trust in Council to carefully consider the facts, concerns, implications and goodwill we hope to have conveyed in this letter and the attached Support Document, commiserate for the length of each, and thank all involved for their time.

Yours most sincerely

Sally & Stephen Edwards

14 August 2020

Support Document

In response to

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION –

LOT 101 MOUNT LEEWIN LOOP RD, CARLOTTA; EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY (GRAVEL)

Prepared for the Shire of Nannup

by the owners of 86 Lyon Road (formerly Lot 102 Mount Leewin Loop Road)

Sally & Stephen Edwards

August 2020

1. Timeline of relevant events

Year(s)	Key Event or Activity <i>(to the best of our knowledge and the documents/satellite images available)</i>
1984-1988	Images suggest significant extractive activity along south-east section of Lot 100 Mount Leewin Loop Road, presumably prior to licensing requirements coming into effect
2003	Gravel extraction licence approved on 23 October and excavation begins on what later becomes Lot 102 (towards north west boundary)
2004 +	Gravel extraction appears to continue only in the above area
Prior to 2006	Planning / preparations for subdivision to take place ahead of new rules restricting the size future subdivisions to lots of at least 200 acres
2006	Subdivision application approved creating Lots 102 and 103, as well as Lot 200
2007	Gravel extraction ceases prior to the sale of Lot 103
2008	Lot 103 sold to P&J Mitchell, Lot 102 retained by family
2008/9	Gravel extraction recommences on Lot 102 but now focused along the middle of the western boundary with Lot 101 (immediately adjacent to where one of the new pits is proposed)
2009-11	Gravel extraction takes place on Lot 103 under commercial arrangement with the new owners
2010	Gravel extraction moves from Lot 102 to approximately its current location on Lot 101 (across the crest of the hill so operations are completely out of sight of Lot 102)
2010	Sally and Stephen Edwards purchase Lot 102
2011	Upon approval from the Shire, Sally and Stephen hire the Proponents to prepare the earthworks for their new homesite
2013-2018	Gravel extraction continues at roughly its current location on Lot 101
2018	Original extractive industry licence for Lot 100 Mt Leewin Loop Road expires but work is permitted to continue while a new application is being developed
2018-2020	Unknown specifics other than this time being required to prepare the current application

2. Correction/clarification about agreement and discussion

We are obliged to correct the current application's implication that, as the closest neighbours to the new pits, discussion has been initiated with us and the statement that an agreement is already in place regarding the adequacy of the proposed bund. It would certainly be equally inaccurate of us to suggest this is a "false" claim – we realise misunderstandings form all-too-easily in any situation and do not mean to deny that anything was ever mentioned which we now realise probably related to this. But "discussion" is not at all how we would describe the brief, passing reference (of what appeared to us both to be a very minor matter) one afternoon two years ago while chatting casually on many topics, surrounded by our similarly small and noisy children.

Neither was an "agreement" of any kind asked for or given - then or since. This misunderstanding has sadly been misleading in its effect: at least one nearby neighbour told us that reading the above statements in the application led them to assume we were fully supporting the application and so concluded that any objection from them would be appear difficult and picky and only be pointless.

3. The data used in this application do not offer enough accuracy, scope and relevance to give Council enough confidence for approval in the current, changed circumstances since 2003

Unfortunately there are several "glitches" in the data provided such as: omission of crucial bits information in part or whole, factual errors on key data, some aspects not being disclosed and inadequate/out-of-date use of reference sources. Some may not be particularly pivotal, others most certainly should be there, up-to-date and reliable. We will not attempt to document each of these but instead give examples:

- No reference points are given for how distances were calculated
- No actual distance to boundaries are given
- No dimensions are given for the pits themselves in lengths, perimeters or areas.
- The distances given are typically overstatements relative to Google Earth
- There are blatant errors, such as on page 16 where it says 417m but should at least say 198m and where "most" is used inaccurately and misleadingly
- Topographical maps are provided but the impact of relative altitude changes is not mentioned
- There are inconsistencies such as the dimensions of the proposed bund and its purpose
- The EPA Guidelines 2005 are cited both inconsistently and inappropriately especially relative to the usage advice clearly given in that document
- The only climate reference used for rainfall data is so out of date as to be utterly meaningless to the licensing term and to be misleading

These are only examples but it is clear that together their overall effect is undermine the current application substantively and render it inappropriate to justify this licence by risking misunderstanding, overlooking, understating and sadly often even dismissing and distorting the proposal's potential negative impacts in significant ways.

4. The application does not reflect adequately how the local situation has changed since 2003

Crucially this application simply fails to properly address the fact that the surrounding property context fundamentally changed in 2006 through a subdivision to which the Proponent was an active party and beneficiary.

As a direct result of that subdivision and the choice to sell the created blocks, the adjacent and nearby land use situations (current and prospective) for this application are utterly and materially different than that in 2003. This is especially the case relative to the most negative and most consistent impacts of extractive operations: operational noise in all its variations, and visual amenity and dust which are both "24-7" issues for years at a time, regardless of whether the pit is operational that day or not.

The current application skirts over this as if of almost negligible relevance compared to its actual implications on-the-ground. Almost all the land area of the proposed new gravel pits are close to, and in direct, virtually unobstructed sight and noise lines of the homes on both adjacent blocks, without any of the topographical sound barriers surrounding the previous extraction areas from 2010-present. The future location of our own home has been clearly known since 2011 when we hired the Proponent to prepare the site.

Both affected homes are used extensively for home-office purposes for our own employment and in our case, three of our six children are at an age where they need to spend much time studying or practising music – with two more to come. We also have complex elder care, mental health and other family care responsibilities which are likely to be long term: this means we have relied on being able to provide family members with a predictably quiet, restful retreat whenever required in future.

5. Far more comprehensive and substantiated discussion is needed to accurately address the major impacts of this proposal, along with more transparent and explicit mitigation commitments, supported by evidence as to their suitability

This section could be extremely long so we will attempt to only summarize. Unfortunately, with other issues already mentioned earlier, this application's coverage of the negative impacts on neighbouring "sensitive land uses" may have been sufficient for another time or situation but it simply is not adequate for this situation. The three impacts given least consideration in this application are noise, dust and visual amenity, the very three presenting the greatest negative impacts to neighbours. In the interests of brevity we have only briefly addressed noise but we request an opportunity to provide Council with further details and evidence of these concerns than is possible here.

5.1 Noise

The application states "The construction of the proposed sound/dust barrier....is considered an appropriate noise/dust management. No noise management issues are anticipated for the proposed operations."

Yet no actual noise data of any kind is provided at all nor is any evidence for the claim of adequate mitigation. This is completely inadequate for operations so close to sensitive land use areas such as family homes.

Here the EPA is cited as requiring only a 500m buffer but cites Item 2.7 in this application which states that at a minimum the required separation distance is 1000m; use of this lower figure for noise impact in this situation is not explicitly justified and in fact runs contrary to the EPA's own advice for use of these figures, including the danger that they will be cited exactly for simplistic use of such separation distances. This document explicitly states that case-by-case assessment is more appropriate wherever possible (and there are no reasons this is not possible here).

It is also very important to note that in the Noise section (3.11, page 16) states that our home, as the closest neighbour is 417m away from the "proposed new extraction area" which is completely inaccurate: even this document itself elsewhere cites the distance is as little as 198m.

This section cites "industry standards" but this is unhelpfully vague and inarguably inappropriate for the location or context because such standards are not developed or designed to be relevant to rural areas adjacent to residences.

The Application has not provided any:

1. Base level noise level modelling at noise receiver locations
2. Source sound power levels for the proposed equipment
3. Noise scenarios for proposed operating times
4. Evidence for why the proposed bund will be enough

Noise is a complex issue and the Proponent is not expected to be an expert but to not even consider the basics for a 15-year licence within a few hundred metres (within even the EPA minimum they claim is relevant) of two family homes seems inconceivable.

There is increasingly clear scientific evidence that noise is a serious health issue – with far more subtle effects than mere volume or exposure issues. Before Council could even consider approval of such a 15-year licence we would ask that at a minimum Council first require Noise Modelling information and independent expert advice.

6. More information is required regarding the original 15-year licence granted in 2003: relevant information as to its operation and the ways in which it is and is not relevant to this current application

- 6.1 *Council should as a minimum practice require relevant, comprehensive and appropriately detailed information on the operation of any significant past licence(s) before providing a new licence, especially a long term one for the same/similar location and/or the same Proponent.*

This application provides almost no meaningful data reporting on the original 15-year licence: such as hectares excavated, haulage data, amounts processed, end-uses of materials, current stockpiles, rehabilitation schedules, local employment statistics, safety records, relevant audits undertaken, if and how there were any problems complying with the scope of the original application or with conditions imposed by Council. This information would reasonably be considered relevant and necessary to justify a further 15-years and should be easy to provide. For example it would be easy to misunderstand the current application and assume that only the area shown on page 6 had previously been excavated under the 2003 licence when in fact this was merely the last area excavated.

- 6.2 *This application does not address the ways in which this proposal is similar to the original application and the ways in which it is not.*

While this information may not really be necessary for a routine, regular licence renewal (e.g. the type required annually by the Shire of Northam) it should certainly be seen as an obligation if an applicant is asking for a second 15-year licence.

After making careful comparison, this application appears to us to be actually less adequate to justify approval than that provided to Council in application for the original 15-year licence granted in 2003. This includes key aspects cited by the original consultant in specific reference to the Shire's own Draft Extractive Industry Policy of 2002 as used to guide/support that application. This policy appears to have never been finalised (and we are advised is no longer retrievable) but many other relevant examples are now freely accessible and could have been used as references in lieu of an official Nannup policy.

6.2.1. Comparative treatment of Visual Amenity

This issue is unfortunately a stark example: the current application gives materially even less consideration to this issue than that of the original application:

Original Application in 2003	Current Application in 2020
Supported by the fact that there were no nearby neighbours to experience any negative visual effects	Despite a neighbours home being within 200m, claims that the rural nature of the area means visual amenity is not a concern
Voluntary commitment that operations would not be visible from Mount Leewin Loop Road at any stage of the licence	Operations have been highly visible from Mount Leewin Loop Road in recent years, most notably in the grace period since the 2003 licence expired Proposed new pits will be extensively more visible but this is not mentioned, nor addressed as an impact

6.2.2 The 15-year term

The application does not mention the fact that the documents for the original application clearly show that the 2002 Draft Extractive Industries Policy being used as a reference, if not a formal standard, and crucially that it normally allowed only for annual licences. This 2003 application asked for that to be waived in view of the financial commitment required to establish the operations (plant and machinery etc). This means the original 15-year term was only ever an exception to normal practice and raises the question of why this has been considered again as the original reasons for the exception are no longer valid.

7. The application does not reflect how relevant assessment standards have evolved since 2003

We happily acknowledge this application is certainly sufficient in certain respects but these tend to be issues which have remained largely unchanged since the original application in 2003 such as dieback management, fire prevention, drainage management, fence maintenance and protection of vegetation. These most definitely matter and should of course be addressed, but for Extractive Industries these should be seen as the minimum standards only, not the leading elements of an application. What is of particular concern regarding another 15-year licence, is that the most serious inadequacies in this application relate to what has changed since 2003, such as the higher standards of impact mitigation and accountability now expected of extractive industries as a whole, even in rural areas. This can clearly be seen by the various relevant guidelines, manuals, policies and strategic plans on this topic published since 2003 from local areas to the entire nation and by government agencies, corporations and peak bodies, none of which are mentioned.

There is an argument for smaller communities being able to be less tightly regulated but not when this virtually overlooks the simple fact that it will inevitably and significantly create long-term negative effects for other members of the community. In this case, these are effects the previous licence was able to explicitly commit to completely avoiding but this application unfortunately seems almost expect as entitlement.

As just two examples, Extractive Industries are typically always expected to seriously address and adequately mitigate both noise and visual impact yet both these issues receive far too superficial consideration by this application which does not at all reflect current standards (such as topographical noise-mapping, listing the noise specifications of plant and machinery, nor identification of viewsheds) which are now normal requirements for extractive industries. This may be a small operation in a rural area, not Mt Newman Mining, but it is still expecting a second 15-year licence despite now having nearby neighbours who will inevitably be those most directly affected by both significant noise and visual disturbance and the indirect effects of these, yet no evidence whatsoever is provided to substantiate the Proponent's claim that the proposed mitigation/management measure (a 100m topsoil bund) is sufficient.

The inadequacies mentioned above are despite the expected standards for such applications having evolved substantially since 2003 and despite the original licence having expired in 2018 with operations being allowed by the Shire to continue for almost two years to allow full development of this application. As mentioned above, although Nannup does not currently have an Extractive Industries Policy available, the original application did explicitly use and cite the 2002 Draft policy which was available at the time but this current application omits even those standards we do know from the original application and also does not cite any other creditable reference, despite many being freely available.

Standards for the modelling, assessment and mitigation of noise and visual impacts are two particularly relevant examples of how what is considered acceptable has markedly changed in the last two decades and where the change is only likely to continue with a growing base of scientific evidence proving the many factors of their importance. This evidence is easily accessed as are services, resources and techniques available to help extractive industry operations of all sizes but this application makes no reference.

We trust this is simply another oversight; otherwise we cannot understand at all how this current application's treatment of the visual amenity issue could possibly be considered appropriate when it would clearly not even have been judged sufficient if there had been affected neighbours in 2003, never mind in 2020 with both new neighbours and new industry/community standards very clearly in place.

8. Preventability & Equity

Now we must bring up an important and deeply disappointing objection not directly about the inadequacy of the application but the simple fact that this situation appears to have been entirely preventable.

With an unrestricted 15-year licence in place since 2003 and subdivisions being finalised since 2006 (and planned beforehand), it is indisputable that the Proponent had ample opportunities to prevent this difficult situation being a problem for themselves, for their neighbours and for Council.

For example, they could have extracted gravel at the now-proposed locations at any stage of the original licence without needing approval and without causing significant impacts to neighbouring properties:

- We did not relocate our family here full-time until 2017: our neighbours on the other immediately-adjacent and most affected block were not resident regularly until construction of their home was completed in late 2019, but are now here often.
- If the Proponents had done so, these areas could have been fully rehabilitated by now
- This would mean this current application could instead only be proposing to excavate those gravel areas both furthest away from neighbours and which already have the best topographical features to act as effective visual, noise and dust barriers: a much easier matter for both neighbours and Council to support, even for the 15-years requested.
- Instead the opposite choice appears to have been made: excavation and processing operations appear been entirely focused on the most sheltered, hidden site since 2010.

Another option was to establish in advance suitable mitigation measures to prevent negative impacts from future extraction works. For example, vegetation buffers along relevant boundary sections would have been low-cost and could easily have been well-established by now.

Two other points of relevance here:

- We and our neighbours have made decisions based on the only reasonable expectations possible for us to form with the information available to us: that the original 2003 licence would expire – and therefore extraction works would cease - in 2018.
- We have been unable to find evidence of having received any of the three relevant documents which we have recently learnt the Shire specified (by letter dated 29 October 2009) were each to be provided to any new owners of the subdivided lots; or any evidence that we were informed of their existence/availability. We bought our property in 2010 and only ascertained when the original licence was due to expire by direct Council enquiry years ago.

Put simply, only the Proponents could have prevented this situation from ever being a problem: they could have done so at many times and at comparatively little cost or in-convenience. This choice was of course their right to make and within their licence, but it is not reasonable for Council to approve a licence which now puts the negative consequences of these choices onto neighbours for years to come.

8. Broader local issues should be considered relevant to any such long-term licence

There are other, related issues which may not count as major concerns for a small, or short-term licence with little effect on the perceived character/value of the area. But this application is for a second 15-year licence markedly different from the original licence in its public impacts (along Mount Leewin Loop Road) and there are also now adjoining land-use issues so approval should require a broader consideration of related issues and risks over the licence term. We mention two examples:

Example 1: No consideration of future strategic priorities such as cycle tourism

One example is that the application offers no consideration of how the Shire's future plans and strategic priorities may be relevant over the fifteen years: Nannup's strategic priority to attract more cycle-tourism is just one such example: the Willow Springs site of the Munda Biddi trail is located only a few minutes drive or an easy cycle journey away and Mount Leewin Loop Road serves as the most direct access route. This current application does not address the fact that traffic along Mount Leewin Loop Road has already increased since 2003 but that this increase is almost certain to continue and diversify: to include more visitors and specifically more cyclists, with important visual amenity and safety issues not considered in this application. As part of this important long term strategic opportunity for Nannup, this area of Carlotta has valuable potential for related and supporting economic activity; approval of this application would limit the potential of neighbouring properties such as ours in this respect and therefore limit Carlotta's potential for a more active, diverse and sustainable micro-economy within the Shire.

Example 2: Possible changes in property ownership or business operation by the Proponent.

The application does not address the issue of possible ownership change of the property or Worthy Contracting nor of possible subcontracting or lease arrangements (this was briefly acknowledged in the original application but not the current). However unlikely it may seem, for an application for a 15-year licence should at a minimum, address the risk of this possibility and not just rely on the skill and expertise of the proponent as current owner of both the property and the business.

In Closing

We have many relevant documents, images and references which may be of use to any party involved and which we are happy to share or provide reference to, Time has not permitted us doing so here.



Jane Buckland

From: Jane Pillow
Sent: Monday, 17 August 2020 7:18 AM
To: Jane Buckland
Cc:
Subject: Mt Leewin Loop Road Gravel Extraction Permit - Objection

Jane Buckland
Shire Development Officer
Nannup Shire Council

Dear Ms Buckland,

Thank you for inviting us to comment on the proposal to extend the gravel extraction licence for 100 Mt Leewin Loop Rd, in Carlotta. Our comments are made as the owners of Lot 200 Mt Leewin Loop Rd (road number awaited). Our property shares the fence on the southern border of 100/148 Mt Leewin Loop Rd. We ask the council to note that contrary to the statement in Section 2.7 of the application, our residence is completed and we currently live on the property for 25 % of each week, with the expectation to make this property our main residence in the next 5 years. Consequently, we have serious interest in ensuring that the current operations on Lot 101 do not intrude further on our privacy and lifestyle.

We would like the council to note the very short notice and time provided to neighbouring landholders to make comment on the Extractive Industry Proposal. As current weekend residents, and unable to come to Carlotta on the weekend of 8/9 August due to work commitments in Perth, we did not have had time to fully assess the potential impact of the extractive activities proposed in the application on our property before the 14th August deadline. We therefore kindly request the Council accept this written objection, written after we were able to spend the weekend in Carlotta to more carefully evaluate the proposed application.

We request that this application should be rejected outright in its current form. The reasons for this request are as follows:

1. The 15 year licence extension is unacceptably long. We note that the applicants have been extracting gravel from this site for 17 years (including the last nearly 2 years since their initial licence expired!). However, the use of the surrounding land has changed substantively in this time – most notable being the subdivision of surrounding land to create lifestyle rural blocks. The applicants would be fully aware of the nature of this change in surrounding use given their own property was subdivided into 3 lots during this interval. Further we believe that it is **totally inappropriate to extend an extractive license for this duration of time in the absence of a formal Nannup Shire policy on extractive industries, particularly with respect to their impact on local residences**, given that the Shire gave approval for these subdivisions.
2. In the same vein, the **proposed hours of operation are unacceptable**. Industrial operations commencing at 6 am on any day is an unacceptable intrusion on the peaceful lifestyle of rural lifestyle living. We have been woken on multiple occasions this winter by extremely bright lights coming on in the machinery shed and the accompanying machinery noise. The proposal now additionally brings activity even closer to our property – to the top of the hill, which will substantially increase the noise and impact on enjoyment of our lifestyle. No operations should commence before 7 am and we believe that there should be no operations permitted at all on Saturday or Sunday.
3. There is no proposal to create any noise/dust barrier on the southern/southeastern extent of the proposed extension to the current excavation area. This zone abuts directly onto our boundary, where we currently have a hobby vineyard and trufflerie plantation and resultant dust from the southern zone of the proposed extractions will impact these crops. Further, the southeastern edge of the proposed new extractive zone is only ~500 m from our residence, and will be in direct line of sight from our residence, hence noise from this particular extended pit is a major concern for us.

4. The proposed southern extension of the permit will most certainly be visible from large portions of our lot. Accordingly we may expect substantial loss of visual amenity and a valuation loss to our property given the very obvious loss of amenity for the duration of the operation until full remediation. Currently the vista is of a normal rural paddock. It is not clear to us how the applicant would intend to manage this change in landscape as the application makes no mention of screening mounds or vegetation (eg tree planting etc) in this area so we must assume there is no intent to do so. As an aside, the extractive operations are clearly visible from Mt Leewin Loop Road despite the original application saying that this would not occur. There is absolutely no question that the further development proposed in this application will detract significantly from the overall visual amenity of the area, and reduce future ability to provide rural weekend getaway opportunities in the surrounding area.

In the event that the Council does grant permission to proceed we suggest the following restrictions be placed on any license:

- permission is given for 5 years only in the first instance, subject to development and proposed activity being consistent with a Shire policy on Extractive Industries. This policy should have been developed prior to the initial application 17 years ago. Its continued absence is not acceptable.
- no work on Saturdays
- earliest start time to be 7 am
- initial extension be to the west of the existing site, away from either of the two nearest adjoining residences
- crushing/screening of the rocks remains in its current site and does not move closer to either of the neighbouring residences as additional pits are extracted
- limits on stockpiles
- update of the application with more recent climate data than 1992 (28 years ago).
- annual license and independent reporting of activity to Council
- approval to continue beyond 5 years be subject to
 - o immediate (in 2020/2021) planting of vegetative barriers and creation of appropriate bunds that would reduce the visual/noise/dust impact of any future approved extension of extractive activity.
 - o Appropriate noise mapping of the proposed activities having been undertaken.
 - o Evidence of adherence to conditions of the licence over the preceding 5 years.

Separately, we make the following observations and our expectations of the Council's role in the monitoring and oversight of any such approval given in relation to this application.

- As an over arching comment we are happy to provide our view point with respect to the application but would also like to stress most strongly that in the event that license is granted we expect that the council as grantors of the license will actively ensure that all conditions on the license are complied with. We do not see our role as being to complain to either the applicant or more likely to the Council – **rather we expect the applicant to comply generally and the Council to assure this is the case and if it is not to take action.**
- Our concern regarding appropriate oversight of the proposed activities arises in part from the apparent continuance of extractive activities despite the previous permit having lapsed almost 2 years ago. The application makes no mention of how the permit lapsed or what the interim arrangements are nor how this was allowed to occur. You will understand our concern that this might indicate some laxity on the part of the applicant, the council or both. We would appreciate a more fulsome explanation of the actual situation in this regard.
- We note that the original licence allowed for 5-15 trucks per day, and the current application now states 16 trucks per day, which amounts to 32 truck movements (trucks both depart and return the same way). We have certainly observed at least this frequency of truck movements when working in our front paddock – with a truck movements at times occurring every 5-10 minutes.
 - a. What will prevent further “creep” in the truck movements?
 - b. How are these truck movements verified and compliance assured by the council who grant the permit?
 - c. Who monitors adherence of truck drivers to acceptable road use including speed?
- We understand that the council is responsible for Mt Leewin Loop road maintenance. Given the imposition that routine trucking places on the road how do the council assure other resident including ourselves that the road will be maintained in acceptable condition? The grading of this road is infrequent at best and we have observed the road is frequently not in good condition.

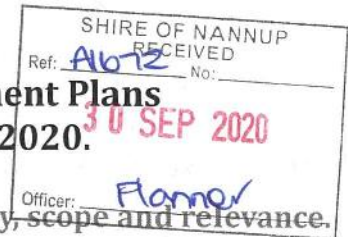
- During the summer months especially in the afternoons (from the data supplied in the application) the prevailing winds will frequently blow from the proposed southern extension of the gravel pit directly onto our property. Accordingly dust control is paramount. How will the council ensure that the applicant complies with the plans proposed in the application and how will the council provide such assurance to ourselves? It is not the responsibility of adjacent landowners to do this or even become involved and we expect that the council would perform compliance checks.
- What checks will the Council make to ensure rehabilitation of completed areas (including current completed areas) is complete and appropriate?

With kind regards,

Jane Pillow and Kevin Black



**Extractive Industry Application and Management Plans
Response to Shire Comments. September 2020.**



1. The data used in the application does not offer enough accuracy, scope and relevance.

a) No reference points are given for how distances to nearby sensitive uses were calculated.

Distances to nearby sensitive receptors were calculated via ESRI ArcGIS (which is a powerful mapping and analytics tool for mapping and spatial reasoning) to the nearest potential new pit. Receptor locations were identified using Google Earth and then transposed through to ESRI ArcGIS for accuracy and mapping. Maps clearly show receptors and scale.

b) No actual distances to boundaries are given.

Scale bars were placed on each map. This is a general standard. However, if the Shire would like this provided, maps can be updated.

c) No dimensions are given for the pits themselves in lengths, perimeters or areas.

Areas of the pits are:

Areas 1, 2 and 3 (proposed new pits) 48,192m², 2,873m² and 16,826m². The two current pits Areas 4 and 5 have areas of 8,756 and 21,664m² respectively. Please see attached map for full dimensions of all five areas.

d) There are apparent errors in stated distances, for example on page 16 where it says 417m, but indications are that this distance is closer to 200m.

Section 2.7 Nearest Residences (page 5) states:

'The nearest residence is located approximately 417m to the east of the current pit area, and approximately 198m from the edge of the new pit and is owned by Stephen and Sally Edwards.

Page 16 refers back to Section 2.7 and 'with the exception of the nearest neighbour at 417m from the proposed new extraction area.' Should be corrected to be 417m from the *current* pit area. This should also be corrected in section 3.11 Noise.

e) Topographical maps are provided but the impact of relative altitude changes is not mentioned.

Due to the small as proposed excavation levels from the contours there will be no impact from relative altitude changes. Depths of excavation are shallow, as the gravel is located in the upper levels of the soil profile. The average depth to be removed from the proposed new pits as discussed in Section 4.1.1 is between 1.3 – 1.5m, which is also the current operational excavation range. As such, no impacts from relative altitude change are expected.

f) There are inconsistencies such as the dimensions of the proposed bund and its purpose.

No inconsistencies in dimensions or length are present in the document. The bund will be designed for multi-purpose use, primarily for noise amelioration and dust suppression. The bund will also be used to provide a visual barrier to neighbours.

g) The EPA Guidelines 2005 are cited inconsistently and inappropriately relative to the usage advice given in the Guidelines.

In relation to Section 3.11 Noise: 'Due to the separation distances provided by the EPA guidelines, most structures and residences are beyond the 500m mark (refer to Section 2.7) with the exception of the nearest neighbour at 417m from the proposed new extraction area.'

The EPA guidelines for the Assessment of Environmental Factors No. 3 Separation Distances between Industrial and Sensitive Land uses states that 300-500m should be reserved as a buffer around an extraction site (EPA, 1997). One neighbour will be within this area (at 198m approximately from the new pit area).

h) Climate reference used for rainfall data is out of date and needs to reflect more recent information.

Please see below, from the WA Department of Agriculture site, Station NU002 based at Carlotta. This is the most local and relevant weather station but only consists of data for the past six years. Most years between 2014 to 2020 the average rainfall is within the 800-900mm range, with 2016 rainfall average being the highest recorded rainfall in this period at 1343mm. 2019 was a below average year in this period with only 548.8mm recorded. The current rainfall for 2020 is also provided.

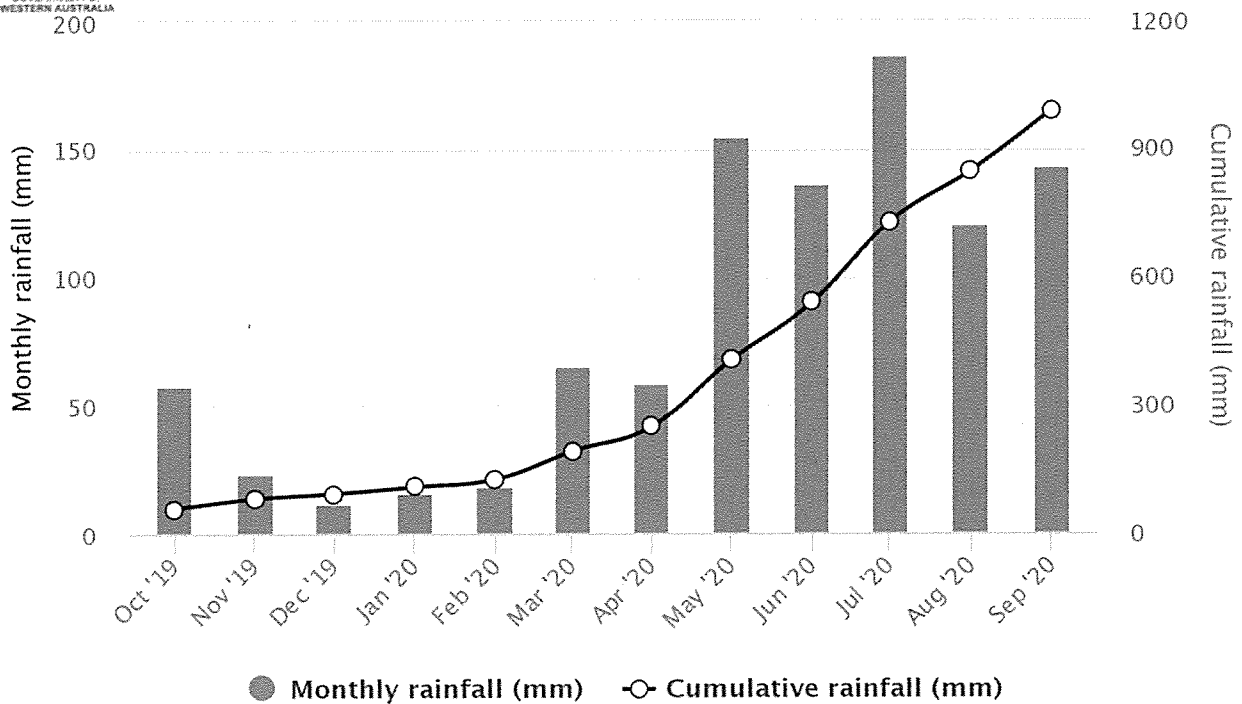
<http://weather.agric.wa.gov.au/station/NU002>



Department of
Primary Industries and
Regional Development

Nannup 2 (Carlotta) NU002

Actual rainfall for the last 12 months



Copyright Western Australia Agriculture 2020

Year	Min temp °C	Max temp °C	Rain mm	Rain days
2020	2.3	39.9	898.8	156
2019	0.7	38.8	548.8	155
2018	1.2	38.9	871.4	181
2017	1.7	39.4	861.2	177
2016	1.3	40.3	1343	194
2015	2.3	39.5	801	145
2014	4.7	35	80	31

1. Table: Yearly temperature and rainfall data (Nannup 2, Carlotta NU002).

2. The application does not reflect adequately how the surrounding land use has changed since the original approval was granted.

a) The application fails to properly address the fact that the surrounding property context has changed. Property surrounding land use has changed since the original is now surrounded by lifestyle rather than purely agricultural lots.

The surrounding property context around the proposed Development area includes agricultural, lifestyle and forestry. This was addressed in Section 2.6, Surrounding Land Uses and is reiterated in the Dust Management Plan. New residents in the area are indeed currently classed as lifestyle rather than primarily agricultural.

b) A majority of the land area of the proposed new gravel pits is close to, and in direct sight and noise lines of sensitive uses on adjacent properties without any natural topographical bunds.

As there are no natural topographical bunds between the proposed new pits and sensitive receptors, it is proposed that an earthen bund will be constructed. Earthen bunds, as discussed in the DA are used as standard practice throughout Australia to ameliorate potential noise impacts from gravel extraction activities, assist in dust suppression and also to provide a visual barrier for amenity. Earthen bunds such as the proposed one are recommended by State and Commonwealth Government for these purposes.

c) The effect of dust on the establishment of horticultural land uses on adjoining properties has not been addressed.

Dust is not expected to be an issue on any of the surrounding properties or horticultural land uses in the area, and management of potential dust issues are discussed in the Dust Management Plan. It should be noted that there is minimal horticultural activity on the surrounding properties. One neighbour (across the road) has a non-operational avocado and hemp horticultural section on their property and there is a significant tree buffer zone between the extractive area and this property. This property owner is currently non-resident. Another neighbour has a small horticultural interest, but with the management provisions stated in the Dust Management Plan there should be no significant impacts from operations. If any complaints are recorded about nuisance dust the Applicant will act immediately to halt operations until matters can be rectified.

d) The application should consider retaining the crushing/screening plant in its current location which is away from nearby sensitive land uses rather than moving it to areas of new excavation.

It is neither practical nor feasible to retain the crushing/screening plant in its current location for the following reasons.

1. The area where the plant is at present is due to be rehabilitated as part of the rehabilitation of the current pit area.
2. It would have a negative effect on production efficiency, bring material and trucks backwards and forwards with extra movements to the current screening site.
3. Additional vehicle movements will potentially increase dust onsite, which is to be minimised.

e) The application should consider reviewing the proposed operating hours to start later on weekdays and limiting operations to loading and transporting of material only on weekends.

The proposed operating hours have been reviewed and the new hours of operation on weekdays will change to 6:30am to 6:00pm. These hours are proposed to facilitate timely delivery of product from this rural location to various sites around the Shire. Saturday operations were 7:00am – 14:00. This will remain. There is no intent to operate on Sundays or Public Holidays.

3. No noise data has been provided.

a) The application states that the construction of a proposed noise bund is considered an appropriate solution to attenuate the effect of noise on surrounding properties. However, no noise modelling or other data has been provided or supporting evidence that such a bund would be effective.

Earthen bunds are a standard noise mitigation method throughout Australia and is a recommended industry practice to shield residential or other sensitive land-users. This is an industry accepted standard as recommended by various Australian government departments and as such is considered to be an appropriate solution. These are also a standard noise mitigation method throughout Australia and is a recommended industry practice to shield residential or other sensitive land-users. Safe Work Australia describe a variety of potential noise sources and decibel levels. Front end loaders (direct noise to workers) have dB rating of 85 and a radio playing quietly at 40 db.

No noise monitoring has previously been requested to be undertaken. Previous communication between the Shire and the Applicant was that no noise monitoring would be required, due to the small scale of the operations and its location. In the previous 15 years of operation no noise complaints have been received. Given the locality of the current (and proposed) operations, the geography of the site it is highly unlikely that significant additional noise will be generated by the proponent. In addition, operations will not be 24 hours – there will be daytime operations only, which is one of the main considerations in relation to environmental noise monitoring. Environmental noise modelling would only be relevant once

the earthen bund is built to shield the closest receptors, and the bund will not be created until after any approvals for the expansion are given by the Shire.

The Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 (the Regulations) operate as a prescribed standard under the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (the Act) and set limits on noise emissions.

The Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997, 'require that sensitive premises including dwellings in non-industrial and rural areas, are not subjected to general noise levels (excluding blasting), during the hours 7.00 am to 7.00 pm Monday to Saturday that exceed 45 dBA. Allowable noise to 55 dBA is permitted for up to 10% of the time and to 65 dBA for 1% of the time. Noise levels are not to exceed 65 dBA during normal working hours.

Between 9.00 am and 7.00 pm on Sundays and Public Holidays, and between 7.00 pm and 10.00 pm on all days, the base level is 40 dBA. At night, between 10.00 pm and 7.00 am Mondays to Saturday, and before 9.00 am on Sundays and Public Holidays the permitted level drops to 35 dBA. The 10% and 1% "time above" allowances apply at night and on Sundays and Public Holidays as well.

There are penalties for tonality of 5 dB, modulation 5 dB and 10 dB for impulsiveness, that are added to the permitted levels. That is, if the noise is tonal or modulated the permitted levels drop by 5 db. Impulsiveness is not likely to be relevant for the quarry under normal circumstances.'

Due to the experience of the Applicant/Operator, gravel extraction and processing will easily be able to comply with the Noise Regulations at the closest dwellings.

b) No method for attenuating noise to properties other than Lot 102 has been proposed.

Lot 102 is the nearest sensitive receptor to the proposed new pits and as such was the primary focus for the Proponent. However, if neighbouring property owners were to request that additional bunds be constructed for potential noise management then this would be considered.

c) Distances to sensitive uses need to be checked and amended where necessary.

This has been referred to above Item 1 d).

d) References to the EPA Guidelines need to be checked as there are inconsistencies, for example section 5.1 is cited as requiring a 500m buffer but references Item 2.7 of the Guidelines which state a minimum required separation distance of 1000m.

Section 5.1 refers to Proposed Rehabilitation and does not include references to buffer distances. This must refer to Section 3.11 Noise.

Agreed, and the correct distances were noted in the Dust Management Plan "The EPA Guideline Separation Distances between Industrial and Sensitive Land Uses (No. 3, June 2005) requires a minimum separation of 1000m between sensitive land use and extraction/screening works." and was described in Section 2.7 as 1000m separation distance.

e) Sufficient justification for the use of lower separation distances is not appropriately justified. The EPA Guidelines state that case-by-case assessment is should be used wherever possible.

Indeed, a case-by-case assessment should be implemented as was in this instance. As described in Section 3.11 the site is located on a large rural property and is surrounded by other large rural properties. Not all neighbours reside full-time on their properties. There are no suburban or residential lots nearby, nor any other standard sensitive receptors (such as schools and built -up areas – not including industrial areas) – hence why the use of lower separation distances of 500m was included. It was also taken into consideration that throughout the history of operations to date that no noise complaints have ever been received and that the proposed hours of operation plus noise barriers proposed would be sufficient to justify a lower distance.

4. No evidence on proposed dust control has been provided.

a) The application states that the construction of a proposed dust bund is considered an appropriate solution to attenuate the effects of dust drift onto neighbouring properties. However, no supporting evidence has been provided which indicates that such a barrier would be effective.

Earthen bunds, as discussed in the Application are used as standard practice throughout Australia to ameliorate potential noise impacts from gravel extraction activities, assist in dust suppression and also to provide a visual barrier for amenity. Earthen bunds such as the proposed one are recommended by Sate and Commonwealth Government for these purposes.

b) No method to control dust from impacting on properties other than Lot 102 has been proposed.

A Dust Management Plan was submitted with the proposal. This Plan clearly identifies the three closest receptors and describes how dust management will be undertaken, and this should mitigate any dust issues to all three properties/receptors. This includes halting of dust generating operations in the instance that conditions are generating significant amounts of dust.

Also, as discussed in section 3.9 Dust:

To reduce dust during normal operations, water is sprayed from the water cart as required. To reduce potential dust and therefore also topsoil loss, no extractive operations occur on high wind days. This is relevant in general to all surrounding land use.

5. No information has been provided as to how visual impact will be reduced to neighbouring properties or to Mount Leewin Loop Road.

a) No method of visually screening the development from neighbouring properties has been proposed.

It has been proposed in the Application that Lot 102 (the nearest sensitive receptor the the proposed new pits) will have visual screening in the form of the proposed earthen bund, which is multi-functional. It is highly unlikely that the other neighbour will have any visual amenity impacted from the proposed new works. However, should this change, then appropriate visual screening methods will be discussed with the neighbour.

b) No method of visually screening the development from Mount Leewin Loop Road has been proposed.

At present, the only part of the operations that is visible from Mount Leewin Loop Road is some gravel, no operations or machinery can be seen from the road. No method of visually screening the project from Mount Leewin Loop Road has been included in the proposal as it will be behind the current pit area and it will not be visible from the road. It is also a relatively small operation and as such is not expected to have any negative visual impacts from the road.

6. Insufficient information has been provided as to the extent of operations that have occurred under the previous approval as a means to understand the new proposal.

a) The application provides limited data reporting on the original 15-year license such as:

- hectares excavated.

During the original licence approximately 30,420m² (or 3.042 Ha) has been excavated. This is also shown on the attached map.

- haulage data.

On average, haulage involves 2 trucks travelling 8 times per standard day, carrying approximately 12T each and a 24T semitrailer (as required) which would average over a 12-month period as once a month.

- amounts processed.

Average of 4,500TPA annually since operations began. A similar amount is anticipated for the new operations.

- end-uses of materials.

The various materials that are extracted onsite include:

- Gravel – which is used for road base and landscaping;
- Rock (oversize) – is used for retaining walls (commercial and domestic), stabilising and under-road drainage;
- Broken rock – used for retaining of cut-back batters; and
- Small oversize – <130mm, used for roadside drainage, dam spillways and general erosion control.

- current stockpiles.

Approximate stockpile information was not in the main and publicly available Application as there are commercial-in-confidence considerations, but are presented here:

- Gravel stockpile at present (in centre of pit) approximately 4,500T;
- Oversize rock, (at the southern end of the pit) approximately 3,500T; and
- Small oversize (near screen) approximately 1,500 – 2,000T.

- rehabilitation schedules.

Rehabilitation schedules take a staged approach and have not been set to a specific timeframe as rehabilitation will commence once an area has been extracted. The schedule needs to be fluid as at this stage there is no defined extraction rate as this will depend on demand for supply as well as local weather conditions post extraction.

- local employment statistics.

As this is a small operation local employment opportunities are limited. At present, there are four employees, 1 x Part-time and 1 x casual contractor. Both the Owner Operator and Office Manager work in a full-time capacity. During peak operations additional personnel are hired as needed, this may include an additional three operators. Over the history of the operations this has varied but the numbers given above are typical. Future employment opportunities are currently being explored.

- safety records.

There have been 0 incidences since beginning of operations.

Onsite procedures include morning toolbox/start up meeting, inductions, JSA's, training as required and debriefing occurs at the next start up meeting unless urgent issues arise, which are dealt with immediately.

Additional safety controls are being implemented as part of a continual improvement strategy. Please find attached some examples of the forms used for safety management and recording.

- relevant audits undertaken; and

The WA Accreditation for WAHVA (Western Australia Heavy Vehicle Accreditation) is audited annually. No issues have been recorded and certification has been renewed annually.

No environmental audits have been undertaken to date. However, in October 2019 a site visit by Abrus Consulting occurred and no environmental issues at the current or proposed extraction site were noted. Rachael Wedd, the Director of Abrus Consulting has considerable experience in environmental auditing and has been certified to ISO 14001 auditing standards. The 2012 valuation report by LMW Hegney also found no issues in relation to environmental issues (Section 2.3 of the Application).

The current and proposed new extractive operations are considered to be small-scale in the industry and potential risks are assessed regularly. The Office Manager has previously been employed in a safety management role on both Rio Tinto and BHP mine sites and regularly reviews OHS matters and undertakes practical risk assessments. As the business develops, the owners are willing to engage relevant professionals if and when required to formalise procedures and have audits undertaken.

- if and how there were any problems complying with the scope of the original application or with conditions imposed by Council.

The primary condition requested by Council was in relation to pit drainage, which has been complied with. There have been no compliance issues to the owner/operator's knowledge.

7. No justification has been provided for the requested approval length.

a) The 2003 application for an extractive industry requested a 15-year term in view of the financial commitment that was required to establish the operations (plant and equipment). As this has now occurred and the new proposal is for the continuation of an existing use, the application provides no indication as to why an additional 15-year term should be approved.

The original approval was for a period of 15 years. The Applicant requests a second period of 15 years for several reasons:



1. Calculations of tonnage extracted to date and the resource estimated to be still available indicates another period of 15 years is appropriate. This will however be dependent on local demand for product.
2. A 15-year period allows for adequate time for extraction of resource plus suitable rehabilitation.
3. The Applicant however will be reviewing their business case at five yearly intervals and so the full 15 years that has been requested may not be required.

b) A 15-year term does not consider the long-term impact to surrounding properties and a 5-year term should be considered.




As this DA is for a standard gravel extraction pit, with the dimensions as discussed in the proposal and clarified on the map attached with this response document, it does not seem unreasonable that the period of the approval be for 15 years. This term provides economic surety for the project and allows a suitable timeframe to undertake and achieve rehabilitation of the site. A 5-year period will not allow for this scale of operations, inclusive of rehabilitation to be feasible nor practical. The Applicant however intends to review the potential impacts and associated plans on a 5-yearly basis.



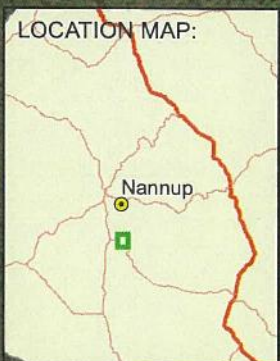
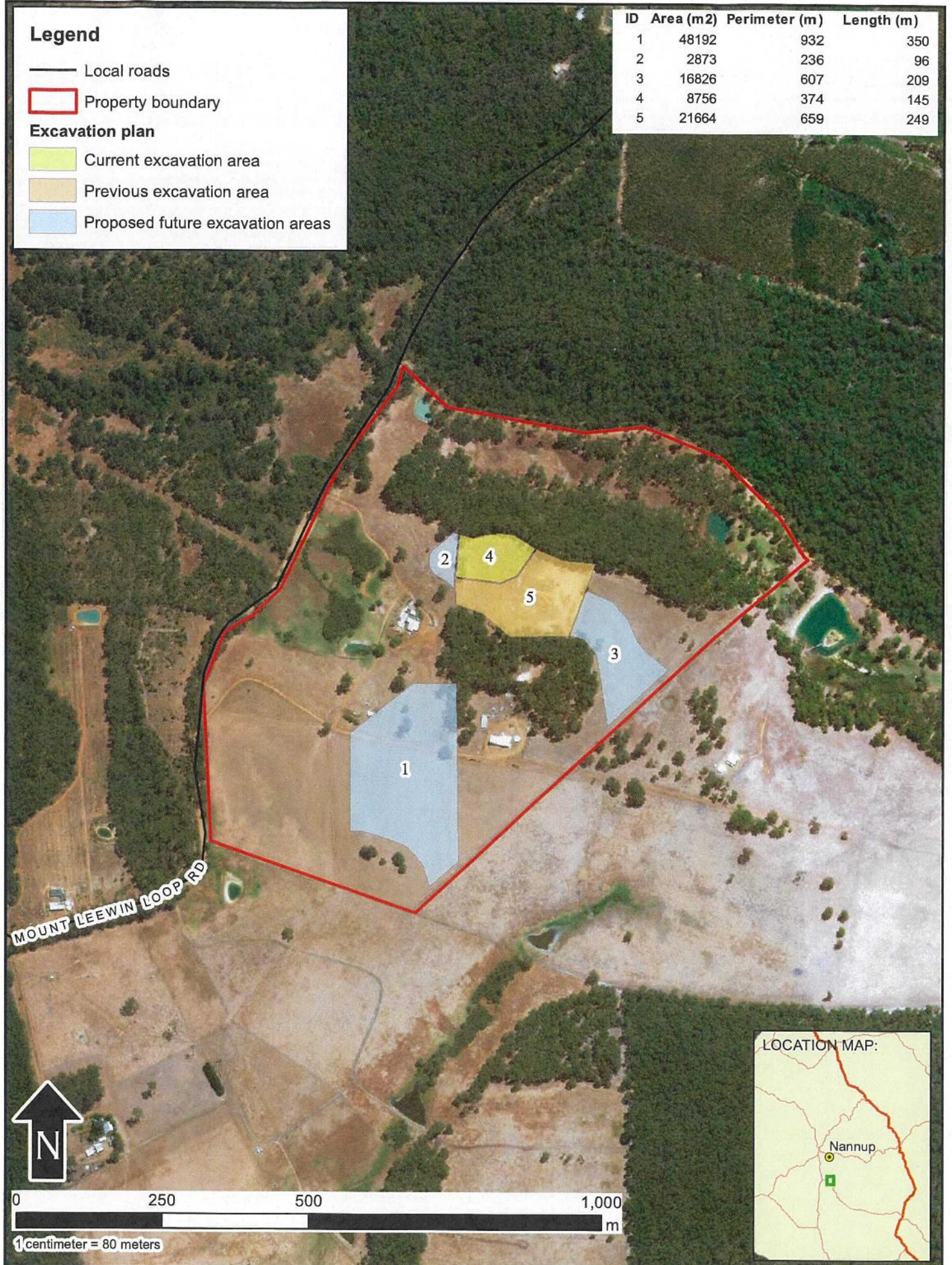
Legend

-  Local roads
-  Property boundary

Excavation plan

-  Current excavation area
-  Previous excavation area
-  Proposed future excavation areas

ID	Area (m2)	Perimeter (m)	Length (m)
1	48192	932	350
2	2873	236	96
3	16826	607	209
4	8756	374	145
5	21664	659	249



Base map:
Worldwide Imagery -
Sourced from
ESRI.



No. 148 Mt Leewin Loop Road, Carlotta, WA
Development Plan

Figure: 6
Project:
Coordinate System:
GDA 1994

Drawn: CNH
Date: 2020-09-02



- A18) conserve areas of significant native vegetation and increase the area of re-established local species of vegetation generally within the landscape; and
- A19) improve ecological connectivity and rehabilitate degraded areas.

Strategy

The local government's strategy is to:

- S23) encourage the retention of native vegetation and correspondingly restrict inappropriate clearing of native vegetation on privately owned land so that the biodiversity and landscape values of the Shire are maintained and enhanced;
- S24) support restoration and linkages of native vegetation (ecological linkages/biodiversity corridors) to provide connections for a range of fauna species;
- S25) require proponents to submit landscaping and revegetation plans, as required by the local government, including identifying species of vegetation endemic to the Shire;
- S26) support the creation of conservation lots where the conservation values of the native vegetation can be justified and where other key planning considerations are suitably addressed (including bushfire management, land use compatibility and landscape protection);
- S27) support rehabilitation where the native vegetation is degraded or inadequate;
- S28) utilise the *South West Regional Linkages Project* (or any updates) in assessing proposals;
- S29) support the retention and enhancement of environmental corridors especially where they link existing areas of native vegetation and other environmental assets; and
- S30) require the provision of appropriate development buffers for land adjacent to DBCA managed lands.

Actions

The local government will:

- C13) insert provisions into LPS4 relating to tree preservation and vegetation corridors as per the development controls for the respective land classifications;
- C14) introduce an 'Environmental Conservation' Zone into LPS4;
- C15) review the zoning and planning controls in LPS4 for freehold lots surrounded by DBCA managed land. If the freehold lot is primarily vegetated and the main use is rural living, then generally zone the lot as 'Environmental Conservation'; and
- C16) encourage the use of management plans, creation of conservation lots and the provision of development exclusion areas in scheme amendments and subdivisions to protect significant native vegetation not in public ownership.

4.6 Minerals and Basic Raw Materials

Aims

The aims are to:

- A20) secure adequate supplies of minerals and basic raw materials needed by society and the economy within the limits set by the environment without causing irreversible damage;

- A21) provide for continued basic raw material extraction in the Shire subject to addressing environmental, landscape and land use compatibility considerations;
- A22) prevent or reduce as far as possible, impacts on the environment and human health arising from the extraction, processing, management or transportation of minerals and basic raw materials; and
- A23) protect water sources.

Strategy

The local government's strategy is to:

- S31) support the sustainable extraction of minerals and basic raw materials provided the proposal suitably addresses environmental, land use compatibility, access, landscape and other relevant planning considerations;
- S32) establish buffers between mining/extraction and dwellings and other sensitive uses including retained native vegetation, watercourses and wetlands;
- S33) encourage the prior extraction of minerals and basic raw materials, where practicable prior to non-mineral development;
- S34) require proponents to address access and egress to the site and address the impact on surrounding roads; and
- S35) require proponents to prepare and implement a management plan which includes:
 - i. setting out sound working practices to prevent or minimise environmental impacts to acceptable levels during the preparation, working and restoration stages, including the provision of appropriate transportation within and from the sites;
 - ii. addressing environmental management controls and rehabilitation programmes; and
 - iii. setting out clean-up and rehabilitation measures.

Actions

The local government will:

- C17) work with the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety to identify and safeguard areas of high mineral prospectivity; and
- C18) ensure known resources and areas of identified high resource potential are not unnecessarily sterilised by inappropriate zoning or development.

4.7 Acid Sulfate Soils

Aim

- A24) Require development to be suitably located and managed to prevent disturbance of acid sulfate soils.

Strategy

- S36) The local government will require proponents to prepare or commission site investigations to assess the occurrence of and possible management of acid sulfate soils in accordance with State Government guidelines.

Attachment 12.7.6

Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015

Schedule 2 Deemed provisions for local planning schemes

Part 9 Procedure for dealing with applications for development approval

cl. 66

Part 9 — Procedure for dealing with applications for development approval

66. Consultation with other authorities

- (1) When, in the opinion of the local government, an application for development approval may affect any other statutory, public or planning authority, the local government is to provide a copy of the application to the authority for objections and recommendations.
- (2) If an application for development approval relates to proposed development on land that is reserved under this Scheme for a public purpose and vested in a public authority, the local government must provide a copy of the application to that authority for objections and recommendations before making a decision on the application.
- (3) A statutory, public or planning authority receiving a copy of an application may, within 42 days of receiving the application or within such longer period as the local government allows, provide to the local government a memorandum in writing containing any objections to, or recommendations in respect of the whole or part of the proposed development.
- (4) If a statutory, public or planning authority does not provide a memorandum within the time allowed under subclause (3), the local government may determine that the authority is to be taken to have no objections or recommendations to make.

67. Matters to be considered by local government

In considering an application for development approval the local government is to have due regard to the following matters to the extent that, in the opinion of the local government, those matters are relevant to the development the subject of the application —

- (a) the aims and provisions of this Scheme and any other local planning scheme operating within the Scheme area;
- (b) the requirements of orderly and proper planning including any proposed local planning scheme or amendment to this Scheme that has been advertised under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* or any other proposed planning instrument that the local government is seriously considering adopting or approving;

- (c) any approved State planning policy;
- (d) any environmental protection policy approved under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* section 31(d);
- (e) any policy of the Commission;
- (f) any policy of the State;
- (g) any local planning policy for the Scheme area;
- (h) any structure plan, activity centre plan or local development plan that relates to the development;
- (i) any report of the review of the local planning scheme that has been published under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*;
- (j) in the case of land reserved under this Scheme, the objectives for the reserve and the additional and permitted uses identified in this Scheme for the reserve;
- (k) the built heritage conservation of any place that is of cultural significance;
- (l) the effect of the proposal on the cultural heritage significance of the area in which the development is located;
- (m) the compatibility of the development with its setting including the relationship of the development to development on adjoining land or on other land in the locality including, but not limited to, the likely effect of the height, bulk, scale, orientation and appearance of the development;
- (n) the amenity of the locality including the following —
 - (i) environmental impacts of the development;
 - (ii) the character of the locality;
 - (iii) social impacts of the development;
- (o) the likely effect of the development on the natural environment or water resources and any means that are proposed to protect or to mitigate impacts on the natural environment or the water resource;
- (p) whether adequate provision has been made for the landscaping of the land to which the application relates and whether any trees or other vegetation on the land should be preserved;

Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015

Schedule 2 Deemed provisions for local planning schemes

Part 9 Procedure for dealing with applications for development approval

cl. 67

- (q) the suitability of the land for the development taking into account the possible risk of flooding, tidal inundation, subsidence, landslip, bush fire, soil erosion, land degradation or any other risk;
- (r) the suitability of the land for the development taking into account the possible risk to human health or safety;
- (s) the adequacy of —
 - (i) the proposed means of access to and egress from the site; and
 - (ii) arrangements for the loading, unloading, manoeuvring and parking of vehicles;
- (t) the amount of traffic likely to be generated by the development, particularly in relation to the capacity of the road system in the locality and the probable effect on traffic flow and safety;
- (u) the availability and adequacy for the development of the following —
 - (i) public transport services;
 - (ii) public utility services;
 - (iii) storage, management and collection of waste;
 - (iv) access for pedestrians and cyclists (including end of trip storage, toilet and shower facilities);
 - (v) access by older people and people with disability;
- (v) the potential loss of any community service or benefit resulting from the development other than potential loss that may result from economic competition between new and existing businesses;
- (w) the history of the site where the development is to be located;
- (x) the impact of the development on the community as a whole notwithstanding the impact of the development on particular individuals;
- (y) any submissions received on the application;
- (za) the comments or submissions received from any authority consulted under clause 66;

- (zb) any other planning consideration the local government considers appropriate.

68. Determination of applications

- (1) The local government must not determine an application for development approval until the later of —
- (a) if the application is advertised under clause 64 — the end of each period for making submissions to the local government specified in a notice referred to in clause 64(3); and
 - (b) if a copy of the application has been provided to a statutory, public or planning authority under clause 66 — the end of each period for providing a memorandum to the local government referred to in clause 66(3).
- (2) The local government may determine an application for development approval by —
- (a) granting development approval without conditions; or
 - (b) granting development approval with conditions; or
 - (c) refusing to grant development approval.

69. Application not to be refused if development contribution plan not in place

- (1) The local government must not refuse an application for development approval only because there is not a development contribution plan in place in relation to the development.
- (2) The local government must not grant development approval subject to a condition that future contributions to the provision of infrastructure related to the development may be required under a development contribution plan that is not in place at the time the application is determined.

70. Form and date of determination

- (1) As soon as practicable after determining an application for development approval, the local government must give the applicant written notice of the determination in the form of the “Notice of determination on application for development approval” set out in clause 86(4).

Attachment 12.8.1

Policy Number:	LPP 23
Policy Type:	Local Planning Policy
Policy Name:	Plantations and Agroforestry
Policy Owner:	Chief Executive Officer

Authority: Shire of Nannup Local Planning Scheme No. 3

POLICY BASIS

This is a local planning policy prepared under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* (the Regulations) and the *Shire of Nannup Local Planning Scheme No. 3* (LPS3).

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this Policy are to:

1. Promote agroforestry where integrated with other rural and/or conservation activities and where it is effectively managed.
2. Outline areas favoured for plantations along with non-preferred locations.
3. Ensure that relevant planning considerations are suitably addressed.
4. Conserve and enhance environmental assets.
5. **Ensure best practice design and fire management practice for plantations and agroforestry.**
6. Assist the local government in determining applications for agroforestry and plantations by setting out matters local government will have regard for in assessing applications.
7. Provide increased certainty for landowners, the community and others and to assist in providing greater consistency in decision making by the local government.

DEFINITIONS

In this Policy, the following definitions apply:

“Agricultural Priority” - means Agricultural Priority 1 – Scott Coastal Plain Zone and Agricultural Priority 2 zone.

“Agroforestry” - means land used commercially for both tree production and agriculture where trees are planted in blocks of more than one hectare. Agroforestry is the combining of agriculture and tree growing, to produce both agricultural products and tree products for commercial, land management or environmental purposes. It is also known as “farm forestry”.

“Code of Practice” - *Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia* (2014), produced by Forest Industries Federation WA, Forest Products Commission and Australian Forest Growers, or as revised.

“Plantation” - based on LPS3, “has the same meaning given to the term in the *Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia* (2006).”

“Plantation Management Plan” - provides details of the way in which a tree crop will be developed and managed, and aims to demonstrate the means by which the principles of environmental care, cultural and fire management objectives are achieved. A Plantation

Management Plan generally includes a Plantation Map, Establishment Plan, Maintenance Plan and Fire Management Plan.

“Relevant planning considerations” include:

- Matters set out in Clause 67 of Schedule 2, Part 9 of the Regulations;
- the Code of Practice;
- the *Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection* (2011 or any updates) produced by the former Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia; and
- matter

“Sensitive Use” is based on State Planning Policy 4.1 and includes residential dwellings, major recreational areas, hospitals, schools, and other institutional uses involving accommodation.

“Vulnerable Use” is as defined in *Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas*.

Application of the Policy

This Policy applies throughout the municipality. In this Policy, the municipality will be called the “district”.

Links to Local Planning Scheme and Other Documents

This Policy relates to various requirements set out in LPS3, the *Shire of Nannup Local Planning Strategy*, *State Planning Policy 2.5 Rural Planning*, the Code of Practice and the *Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection*. Where there is an inconsistency between this Policy and LPS3, then LPS3 prevails and to the extent of such inconsistency.

POLICY PROVISIONS

1. General

The local government:

- Supports agroforestry on appropriately zoned land (including “Agricultural Priority”) subject to the proposal or application addressing relevant planning considerations;
- Encourages plantations to be located on land zoned “Agriculture”, which are outside of Landscape Values Areas and more than 3 kilometres from the Nannup townsite (see Attachment 1), provided relevant planning considerations are suitably addressed; and
- Will positively consider, on its merits, plantations on land zoned “Agricultural Priority” on the Scott Coastal Plain subject to the application addressing relevant planning considerations.

The local government generally discourages:

- The use of whole farms for plantations on zoned Agricultural Priority in the Cundinup, Carlotta and Biddelia localities (see Attachment 2);
- ~~New plantations on highly capable land zoned Agricultural Priority;~~
- Plantations that by virtue of their topography, physical size, their inability to access strategic water supplies for fire fighting purposes, or their close proximity to vulnerable uses, sensitive uses or habitable buildings, present an unacceptable fire risk or otherwise are unable to satisfy the FESA *Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection*;
- New plantations in areas within the Landscape Values Special Control Area as set by LPS3 unless associated with a landscape assessment for land that has not been subject to a plantation which was established prior to 16 September 1983 or to a previously approved plantation; and

- New plantations within 3 kilometres of the Nannup townsite (see Attachment 1).

The onus of proof rests with the applicant to justify their application based on the requirements of this Policy. Additionally, applicants are required to justify their application if variations are proposed to this Policy.

2. When is a Development Application required?

Development approval is not required for the planting of trees for land rehabilitation, shelter belts or for other land management/environmental purposes provided the total area of planting is less than 4 hectares for the lot. Landowners should however advise the local government in writing and via preparation of a site plan showing the proposed planting. There is a separate requirement to ensure the plantings are appropriately managed to address fire risk and comply with the local government's Firebreak Notice.

No Development Application is required for agroforestry provided no more than 4 hectares of planting occurs on any lot or location. A Development Application must be submitted and approved by the local government prior to the commencement of agroforestry above 4 hectares.

No Development Application is required on the 'development footprint' where the plantation was established prior to 16 September 1983 and where a plantation has operated since 16 September 1983 with gaps of no greater than 6 months.

A Development Application is required to be lodged for any proposed planting of trees, for commercial or land management/environmental purposes, exceeding 4 hectares on any lot or location, regardless of whether the trees are proposed to be harvested or not. The local government expects that the tree planting will be effectively managed on an on-going basis.

Where development approval has been obtained for agroforestry or a plantation, no Development Application is required for a second rotation for hardwood plantations, however a second rotation will not form part of the development approval for softwood plantations.

Unless the plantation was established prior to 16 September 1983, and where a plantation has operated since 16 September 1983 with gaps of no greater than 6 months, a Development Application is required for:

- the establishment of a new planting for softwood and hardwood plantations;
- every additional rotation for harvested softwood plantations where only a single rotation has previously been approved; and
- three or more rotations and/or the establishment of a new planting for hardwood plantations.

3. Agroforestry compared to plantations

In providing guidance between agroforestry and plantations, the local government will assess if the planting area is "agroforestry" having regard for:

- The area of the planting on each lot;
- The percentage of the planting area on a lot by lot basis. Generally, a 20% maximum planting area applies;
- The extent of existing remnant vegetation areas; and
- Whether a significant portion of each lot can continue to be used for agriculture.

The local government encourages the integration of tree planting with agricultural operations and conservation initiatives.

4. Code of Practice and Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection

The local government expects operators will design and manage their plantation in accordance with the Code of Practice and the FESA Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection.

The local government requires the preparation of an appropriate Plantation Management Plan to accompany applications in accordance with the Code of Practice.

5. Location and compatibility with adjacent land uses

To reduce potential adverse impacts from inappropriate siting, development or management of agroforestry and plantations, the local government will consider the following matters:

- The proximity to any land zoned in LPS3 or earmarked in the Local Planning Strategy for residential, rural residential or rural smallholding lots;
- Separation distances between the proposed planting and any off-site "vulnerable land use" or "sensitive use", including dwellings, holiday accommodation, commercial workplaces (as determined by the local government), aquaculture operation or community/recreational area);
- The suitability of the application site in terms of the road network capabilities and public safety;
- The visual impact when viewed from State and regional roads, and from along main tourist routes and within the Landscape Values Area as set out in LPS3;
- Whether aerial spraying is proposed; and
- Impact on the population of the Nannup townsite and the sustainability of services and facilities in the Nannup townsite, particularly for plantations proposed on Agricultural Priority land in the Cundinup, Carlotta and Biddelia locations (see Attachment 2).

The local government encourages operators, plantation managers and landholders to work in partnership to develop and sustain being a "good neighbour".

6. Fire management plans

The local government:

- Expects that agroforestry and plantation designs do not compromise the fire safety of the local community;
- Expects landowners and plantation operators to have effective mitigation measures and assets to reduce fire risks of their planting and to reduce fire risks on the Nannup townsite and nearby rural living areas (rural residential and rural smallholding); and
- Seeks to reduce fire risks in and around the Nannup townsite. As a guideline, the local government discourages new plantations within the area shown in Attachment 1 unless the applicant provides increased fire mitigation measures to the satisfaction of the local government.

As previously outlined, no Development Application is required on the 'development footprint' where the plantation was established prior to 16 September 1983 and where a plantation has operated since 16 September 1983 with gaps of no greater than 6 months.

Where there is an approved existing plantation, within the area outlined in Attachment 1, the possibility of a second rotation is as per the development approval. If there are no details in the development approval regarding the number of rotations, the local government will adopt the approach of limiting the approval to:

- One rotation for softwood plantations;
- Two rotations for hardwood plantations.

Additional rotations are to be subject to a new Development Application.

~~a second rotation can be planted without requiring local government development approval.~~ Additionally, the replacement of an existing plantation may be applied for via a Development Application provided the area of planting is no greater than ~~an~~ the existing plantation. This is however subject to suitable fire mitigation measures to the satisfaction of the local government which could include:

- The provision of additional fire-fighting equipment/assets;
- Proposing agroforestry in relevant parts of the application site, especially closer to the Nannup townsite, with management measures such as grazing outlined to manage fuel load on an on-going basis; and
- The planting of suitable fire-suppression non-native/exotic trees.

The local government requires the preparation of an appropriate Fire Management Plan to accompany applications in accordance with the specifications and guidelines in the ~~Code of Practice~~, the *Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection* and the local government's Firebreak Notice.

The approved Fire Management Plan is to be implemented on an on-going basis to the satisfaction of the local government.

7. Visual impact

The local government will consider the visual impact of agroforestry and plantations in general. In particular, the local government seeks to carefully consider development applications for plantations:

- Within Landscape Values Areas; ~~and~~
- Within 3 kilometres of the Nannup townsite (see Attachment 1). ~~and~~
- ~~Which adjoin State and regional roads and key tourist routes.~~

The local government's assessment of visual impact is primarily concerned ~~within Landscape Values Areas and near the Nannup townsite~~ when viewed from State and regional roads and tourist routes. The purpose of the assessment is not in relation to views from other properties.

The local government encourages applicants to consider the planting of native vegetation that is endemic to the district and/or the planting of suitable fire-suppression non-native/exotic trees near State and regional roads and tourist routes, to complement the proposed plantation.

Applicants proposing plantations in highly valued landscapes, ~~in particular~~ within a Landscape Values Area ~~or within 3 km of the Nannup townsite~~, are encouraged to submit a landscape assessment from a suitably qualified consultant with the Development Application. The landscape assessment should have regard to the *Visual Landscape Planning Manual* (Western Australian Planning Commission 2008 or any updates).

8. Suitability of public roads for harvesting

The local government will:

- Require the applicant to outline the preferred haulage routes for future harvesting as part of the Development Application. Generally, potential haulage roads should be identified on the Plantation Map;
- Consider the suitability of access, in particularly the suitability of public roads for harvesting, in assessing the Development Application;

- Ensure there is appropriate access to agroforestry and plantations and that the existing road network and public safety are not affected by heavy vehicles and that the local road network is not damaged by heavy vehicles; and
- ~~Generally~~ Require as a condition of development approval, a Plantation Harvest Plan to be prepared and implemented to the satisfaction of the local government **where harvesting occurs on Shire of Nannup managed roads which are unsealed**. This is to address the Code of Practice including notification, inspection and post-harvesting repair of roads.

The local government may also require:

- ~~a report~~ **An assessment** on the ~~general~~ pre-condition of the haulage roads as part of a Plantation Harvest Plan ~~along with the payment of a bond to cover any potential road damage~~.
- **The applicant/operator to undertake remedial works post harvesting to the satisfaction of the local government; and**
- **A Road Condition Assessment post harvesting to ensure the roads are reinstated to the same condition as pre harvesting to the satisfaction of the local government.**

In considering the adequacy of the existing roads, the applicant and the local government will have regard for any proposed use of Restricted Access Vehicles (larger than 19 metre semi-trailer, 42.5 tonne). Main Roads Western Australia (MRWA) advise that roads not currently permitted for this type of vehicle will be required to be at a standard in conformance to Main Roads *Guidelines for Assessing the Suitability of Routes for Restricted Access Vehicles* before MRWA can allow access by this type of vehicle.

9. Natural resource management

The local government:

- Requires that agroforestry and plantations applications, as relevant, protect and enhance environmental assets;
- Supports the planting of native vegetation that is endemic to the district;
- Encourages agroforestry and plantations in areas subject to land degradation including areas subject to salinity, waterlogging or erosion **on the application site**;
- Promotes the establishment and/or enhancement of buffers of local endemic native vegetation along rivers, watercourses and drainage lines and/or providing environmental corridors;
- Will consider Department of Water and Environmental Regulation guidelines and advice on setbacks from rivers and watercourses, along with guidance in the Code of Practice, site conditions and justification provided by the applicant; and
- Will seek suitable fencing of native vegetation should grazing be proposed.

In considering any variation to the Policy, the local government will have regard for any proposed land/water management and environmental benefits to the application site (or in the catchment/locality).

10. Aerial spraying

The local government does not favour aerial spraying within 3 kilometres of the Nannup townsite as outlined in Attachment 1.

The local government will have regard to aerial spraying of plantations, to control insect damage, for areas further from the Nannup townsite. If aerial spraying is proposed, **the applicant is to set this out** ~~this is required to be included~~ in the Development Application. **The local government**

may require a condition of development approval that the applicant prepare via an Aerial Spray Application Management Plan which addresses the Code of Practice.

~~Should the Development Application and associated aerial spraying be approved, a development condition will generally include that Future spraying is to be undertaken in accordance with the Code of Practice. This includes that plantation operators are to undertake notifications and as required field specifications in accordance with the Code of Practice.~~

11. Rehabilitation of land

As part of the Plantation Management Plan, the local government will seek a statement on the number of proposed rotations and the expected approach to rehabilitating the land post plantations e.g. removal of stumps and establishment of pasture at the end of the final rotation.

ADMINISTRATION

1. Matters to be Addressed Prior to Formally Lodging the Application

Proponents are encouraged to discuss proposals that seek to vary Policy requirements with the Shire administration early in the planning process and prior to the formal lodgement of any Development Application.

2. Application Requirements

Development Applications are to include the following:

- Filling in the Form of Application for Development Approval;
- Payment of the local government Development Application fee; and
- A Plantation Management Plan that complies with Appendix 1 of the Code of Practice including a:
 - Plantation Map including the preferred haulage route;
 - Establishment Plan;
 - Maintenance Plan; and
 - Fire Management Plan that complies with the *Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection*.

Subject to the proposed location, scale and intended management of the proposed agroforestry or plantation, the local government may also require the applicant to provide the following:

- Landscape assessment;
- ~~Aerial Spray Application Management Plan;~~
- Any other plan or information that the local government may reasonably require to enable the application to be determined; and
- Written information setting out why Policy requirements should be varied.

3. Consultation with Landowners and Stakeholders

The local government will ~~may~~ consult with adjoining/nearby landowners and other stakeholders as required by LPS3, the Regulations and as determined by the local government. The local government will also consult where an application does not comply with this Policy.

4. Assessing the Development Application

In assessing any application for agroforestry or plantations, the local government will have regard to various matters including:

- Clause 67 of Schedule 2, Part 9 of the Regulations;

- The Code of Practice;
- The benefits of agroforestry and plantations in addressing land degradation including salinity, waterlogging and erosion and assisting in enhancing water quality;
- The zoning of the lot;
- Setbacks and location of the proposed agroforestry or plantation; and
- Separation distances Buffers to off-site dwellings, habitable buildings, vulnerable uses and other sensitive uses as determined by the local government; and
- The impact on the population of the Nannup townsite and the sustainability of services and facilities in the Nannup townsite, particularly for plantations proposed on Agricultural Priority land in the Cundinup, Carlotta and Biddelia locations

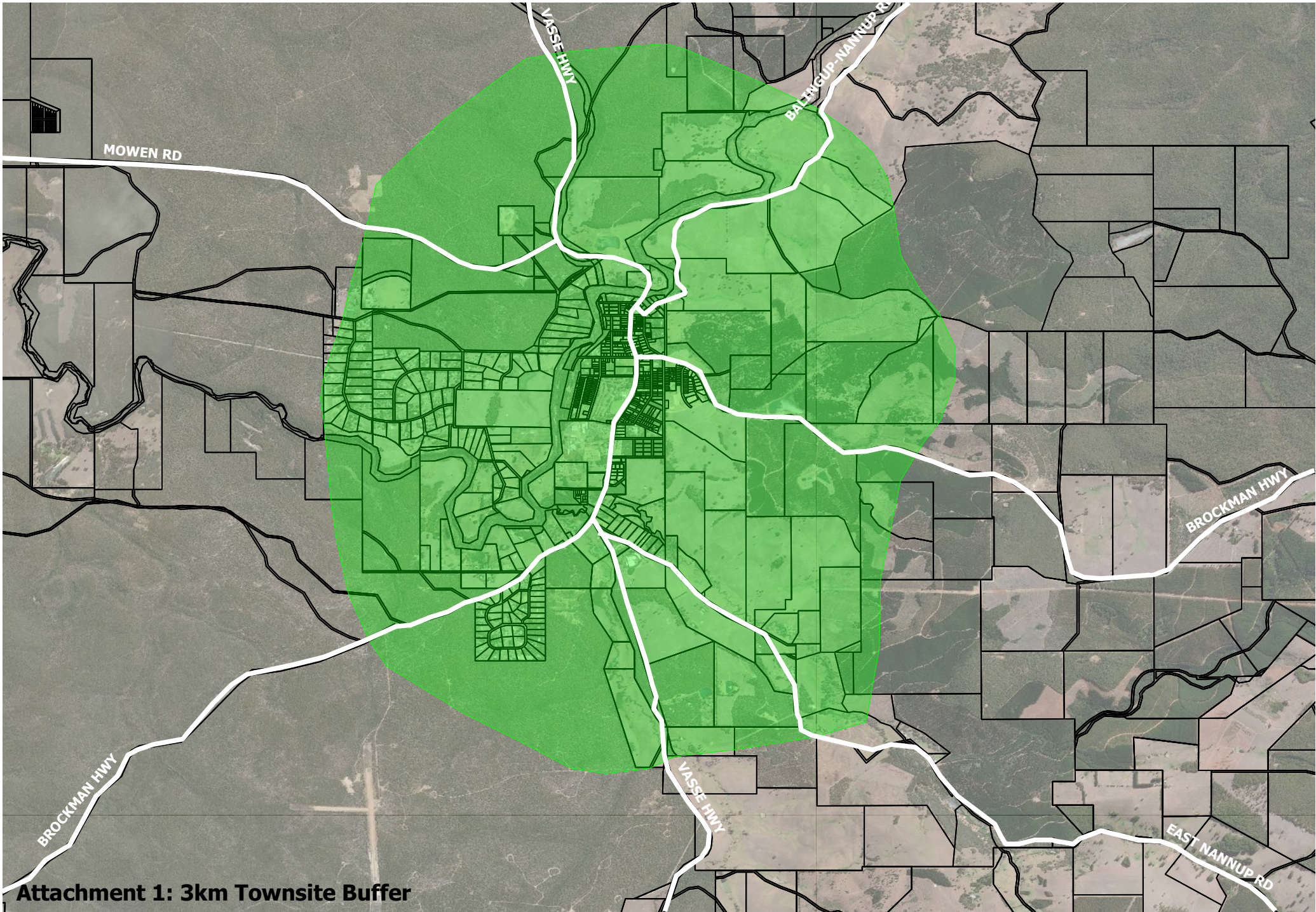
Where objections are received and the objections are not able to be adequately dealt with through conditions of approval, the application will be referred to the Council for determination.

The local government may refuse a Development Application where it is inconsistent with this Policy, LPS3, the Code of Practice, based on the information provided by the applicant, or based on information set out in any submission.

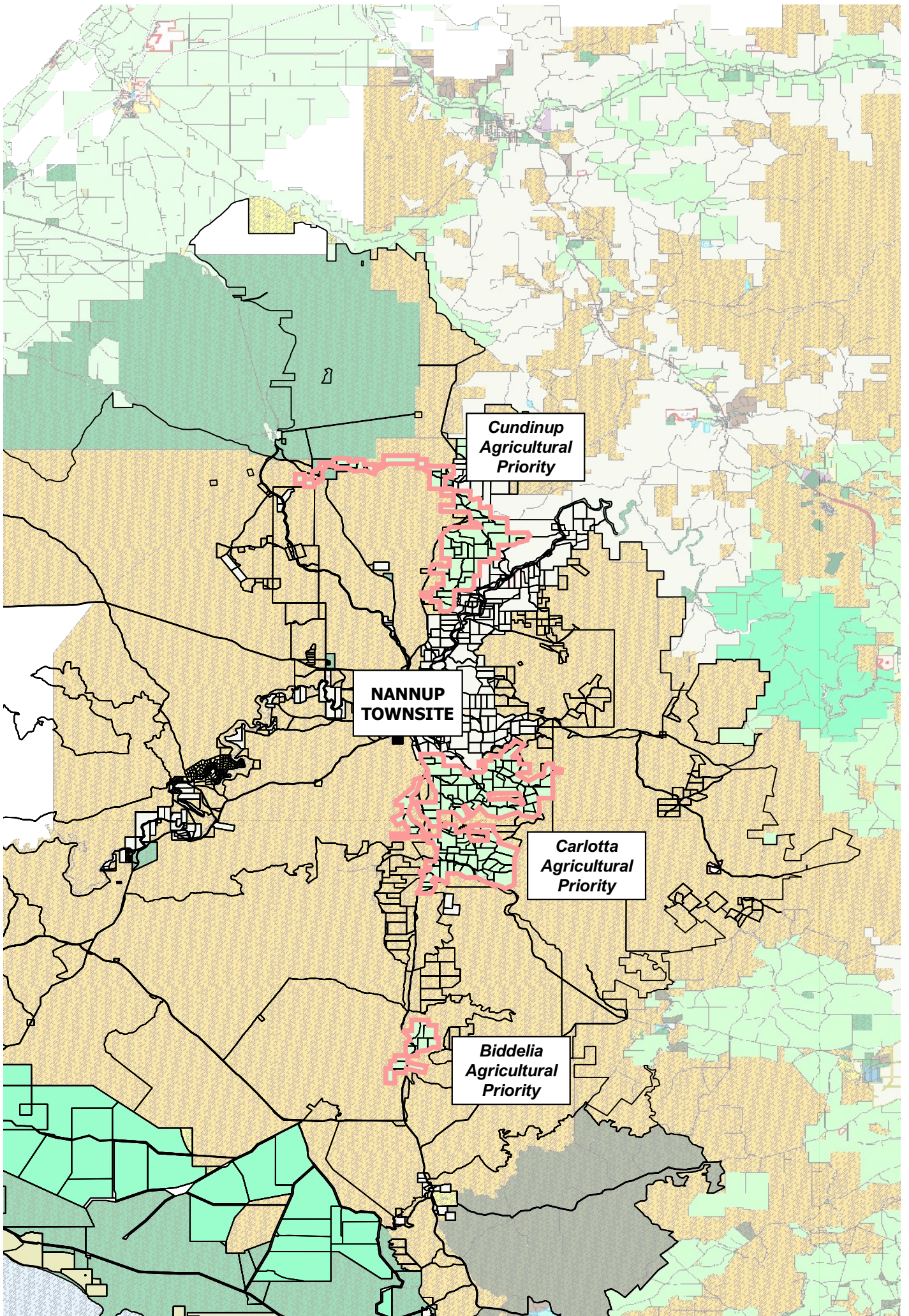
Related Policies:	LPP 13 Car Parking and Vehicular Access LPP 15 Dedication of Road Access LPP 20 Developer and Subdivider Contributions LPP 21 Bush Fire Management
Related Procedures/Documents:	Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 State Planning Policy 2.5 Rural Planning Guidelines State Planning Policy 3.7: Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia FESA Guidelines: Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection (2011), endorsed by DFES or as revised Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas Visual Landscape Planning Manual
Delegation Level:	Chief Executive Officer
Adopted:	...2020
Reviewed:	

Attachment 1 – Map showing 3km from the Nannup townsite determined from edge of town

Attachment 2 – Map showing Agricultural Priority land in the Cundinup, Carlotta and Biddelia locations



Attachment 1: 3km Townsite Buffer





Attachment 12.8.2

Our Ref: D14325
Your Ref: ADM9 / LPP23

David Taylor
Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Nannup
nannup@nannup.wa.gov.au

Dear Mr Taylor

RE: PROPOSED LOCAL PLANNING POLICY 23 – PLANTATION AND AGROFORESTRY

I refer to your letter dated 1 April 2020 and received on 8 April 2020 regarding the commencement of consultation for (draft) Local Planning Policy 23. The Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) thanks the Shire for the opportunity to review the Draft Policy and make a formal submission.

General Comments

High level consideration of bushfire risk is one of the most effective means of guiding the design and management practices associated high risk land uses and preventing inappropriate development in bushfire prone areas.

To further assist the Shire to mitigate fire risk when determining applications for agroforestry and plantations it is encouraged that best practice design and fire management practices outlined in the *FESA Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection 2011* (FESA Guidelines) are specifically referenced. Whilst the *FIFWA Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia 2014* (Code of Practice) does provide general guidance pertaining to fire management, the FESA Guidelines provide far greater prescription to ensure industry best-practice fire mitigation.

Assessment

1. The Draft Policy - Objectives do not identify the critical need to *ensure best practice design and fire management practices* for plantations and agroforestry. A statement to this effect should be a policy objective.
2. The Draft Policy - Policy Provisions 1. General discourage plantations that remove high quality agricultural land from production or may have an adverse impact on areas with identified landscape values or on the amenity of the Nannup townsite. Plantations that by virtue of their topography, their physical size, their inability to access strategic water supplies for fire-fighting purpose, or their close proximity to vulnerable land uses or habitable buildings should also be discouraged. A statement to the effect that local government generally discourages plantations deemed to present an unacceptable fire risk or otherwise unable to satisfy the FESA Guidelines should be included.
3. The Draft Policy - Policy Provisions 4. Code of Practice places an expectation on operators to design and manage their plantation in accordance with the Code of Practice (for Timber Plantations in Western Australia). To ensure industry best-practice fire mitigation practices in both the Code of Practice and the FESA Guidelines should be jointly referenced. A statement that the local government requires preparation and maintenance of an

appropriate Fire Management Plan to accompany applications in accordance with the FESA Guidelines should be included.

4. The Draft Policy - Policy Provisions 5. Location and compatibility with adjacent land uses refers to the undefined term "sensitive use" and provides a number of land use examples. It is encouraged that vulnerability from fire risk is referenced by the term "vulnerable land use" to further align the Draft Policy to State Planning Policy 3.7 *Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas*. Further guidance on vulnerable land uses are included in the definition of "valuable property" from the FESA Guidelines. Separation distances from on-site vulnerable land uses or sensitive uses should not be discounted as they too require appropriate hazard separation and asset protection zones.

A statement to the effect that *Separation distances between the proposed planting and any "vulnerable land use" or "sensitive use" including, but not limited to; dwellings, holiday accommodation, commercial workplaces (as determined by the local government), or community/recreational area"*; would address the above.

5. The Draft Policy - Policy Provisions 6. Fire management plans requires the preparation of an appropriate Fire Management Plan to accompany applications. Both the Code of Practice and the FESA Guidelines (in addition to the local government's Firebreak Notice) are referenced. The Code of Practice provides limited guidance pertaining to fire management. The FESA Guidelines provide far greater prescription to ensure industry best-practice fire mitigation. To remove any ambiguity, it is recommended that reference to the Code of Practice is deleted.

It is also encouraged that the approved Fire Management Plan is to be implemented on an on-going basis to the satisfaction of the local government and the local DFES officer. Such a reference may further strengthen the weight of any DFES referral response to the Shire should the enforcement matter be escalated.

6. The Draft Policy 2. Application Requirements has regard to a Plantation Management Plan including a Fire Management Plan compliant with Appendix 1 of the Code of Practice. Appendix 1 prescribes a lower standard of documentation for Fire Management Plans than the FESA Guidelines. The provision of a Fire Management Plan should be afforded a standalone dot point to the effect:

- *A Fire Management Plan that complies with Section 3 of the FESA Guidelines.*

7. The Draft Policy 3. Consultation with Landowners and Stakeholders is silent on consultation with FESA/DFES. It is unclear whether the LPS3 *requires* consultation with DFES, or indeed what constitutes local government consulting with "...the Regulations...". Regardless whether the intent was to recognise consultation with Regulators, we would encourage that DFES be specifically referenced as a stakeholder.
8. The Draft Policy 4. Assessing the Development Application contains several dot points, the last one pertaining to "buffer" distances to "off-site" buildings and other sensitive land uses. To ensure consistency with Policy Provision 5 "off-site" should be deleted, buffer distances be referred to as "separation distances" and reference be made to "Vulnerable Land Use" as previously recommended.
9. The Draft Policy – Definitions references the FESA Guidelines under the heading *Links to Local Planning Scheme and Other Documents*. It is encouraged that the *Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas (2017)*, jointly published by the Western Australian Planning Commission, the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage and DFES, be included under this heading.

A standalone reference should be given to "FESA Guidelines" - *Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection* (2011), produced by DFES, or as revised.

A standalone definition of "Vulnerable Land Use," generally in accordance with the definition stipulated in State Planning Policy 3.7, should also be included.

A standalone definition of "Sensitive Use" should be provided should this term remain to be referenced in the Draft Policy.

Recommendation – supported subject to modifications

If you require further information, please contact Joel Gajic, Senior Land Use Planning Officer on telephone number 9413 3715.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Ron De Blank'.

Ron De Blank
DIRECTOR, LAND USE PLANNING

18 May 2020



Department of Biodiversity,
Conservation and Attractions



SHIRE OF NANNUP
RECEIVED
Ref: ADMA No: _____
18 MAY 2020
Officer: planner

*We're working for
Western Australia.*

Your ref: ADM9
Our ref: 45409 2017/003079
Enquiries: Tracy Teede
Phone: 9725 4300
Email: swlanduseplanning@dbca.wa.gov.au

Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Nannup
Po Box 11
NANNUP WA 6275

Attention: David Taylor

DRAFT LOCAL PLANNING POLICY NO 23 – PLANTATION AND AGROFORESTRY

I refer to your letter dated 1 April 2020 forwarding the draft Local Planning Policy No 23 (Plantation and Agroforestry) (draft Policy) for the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions' (DBCA) Parks and Wildlife Service comment.

Parks and Wildlife Service's South West Region provides the following advice.

Advice to Shire

Administration Section 3 – Consultation with Landowners and Stakeholders

The draft Policy states that the "...local government may consult with adjoining/nearby landowners and other stakeholders...". We recommend that the Shire of Nannup should refer proposed plantation and agroforestry applications to DBCA for comment if the proposal adjoins DBCA-managed land and/or if haulage routes are proposed to include roads that are the responsibility of DBCA.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this proposal. Please contact Tracy Teede at the Parks and Wildlife South West Region office on 9725 4300 if you have any queries regarding this advice.

Yours sincerely

Bob Hagan
Regional Manager

18 May 2020

Dr Ian Jenkins
5/116 Marine Parade, Cottesloe WA 6011

Mr David Taylor
Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Nannup
15 Adam Street
Nannup WA 6275

SHIRE OF NANNUP RECEIVED	
Ref: <u>ADNA</u>	No: _____
15 MAY 2020	
Officer: _____	<u>planned</u>

14 May 2020

Dear Mr Taylor;

I write to you to object to some of the content of the Draft Local Planning Policy No 23- Plantation and Agroforestry.

Specifically I have grave concerns with respect to the intended overall discouragement of plantations within 3 kilometres of Nannup township by local government.

Page 7 of the agenda papers (Item 12.2) states that the draft policy "seeks to adopt a pragmatic approach"- however this interpretation is not supported by the content of the draft policy. No rationale for the three kilometre buffer is given, save that "The 3km buffer was referenced by the approach around Donnybrook and Balingup townsites." No evidence is provided that a three kilometre buffer is needed for safety, nor for amelioration of any visual 'impact'.

The reality is that Mt Folly has remained a blighted eyesore on the Nannup horizon for over twenty years, since clear-felling of plantation timber in the 1990s. The land is about to be zoned back to Rural, from Future Development, assuming the Local Planning Strategy is articulated in the Local Planning Scheme 4. Mt. Folly is too undulating, as Rural-zoned land to have any other viable use, other than Forestry. The current owner of much of the privately-owned land has been attempting to sell the titles for the best part of the last two decades, with little success, save for some lifestyle and tourism-orientated properties at the fringes. The majority (by area) of sales have indeed been to Forest Products Commission of currently standing plantation.

There is significant potential for mixed recreational and forestry use of the Mt Folly estate (e.g. trail or mountain biking, trail walking, dam fishing, canoeing and the like)- these activities are much more attractive to visitors to Nannup if they are occurring nearby.

In summary, Nannup will be enhanced, both for local residents and ratepayers and as a destination for tourists if Mt. Folly is developed in a sustainable and economically viable way; it is highly unlikely that this will be achievable without forestry being part of the development.

In finishing I would like to note a disclaimer- the author is a co-owner of Lot 11, Brockman Highway, of which about 45% is included in the proposed 3 km buffer, as shown in the Appendix to the draft Policy. However that area within the buffer, having been previously pine plantation, has had all stumps removed, at significant expense, and the land rehabilitated, suitable for grazing or horticulture - there is no intent to apply to re-establish a forestry plantation on this portion of Lot 11. As such, the author has no financial interest in the presence or otherwise of a 3 km plantation buffer.

If you have queries, I am happy to discuss further- I'm contactable by either mobile or email, as detailed above.

Best wishes

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of the initials 'I. J.' followed by a stylized, cursive flourish.

Ian Jenkins

13 May 2020

David Taylor, CEO
Shire of Nannup
PO Box 11
NANNUP WA 6275

DRAFT LOCAL PLANNING POLICY NO. 23 – PLANTATION AND AGROFORESTRY

The Forest Industries Federation of WA (FIFWA) is the industry association group for the timber industry in Western Australia. Our membership includes the major companies and businesses that operate in the WA timber industry, including commercial plantation growers and managers, harvest and haulage operators, and timber processors in both the plantation and native timber industry sectors.

We welcome the opportunity to provide comment on Draft Local Planning Policy 23 – Plantation and Agroforestry (“the Policy”).

Several of our member companies are landholders within the Shire of Nannup and will be directly impacted by the Policy. The Policy will also impact future investment in the industry so we have a keen interest in submitting comments to help shape the Policy into a valuable instrument.

FIFWA is generally supportive of the intent of the Policy and urges the Shire of Nannup to collaborate with us, as a conduit to industry, in the modification of the draft Policy to ensure it is practicable, reasonable and well-informed by subject matter experts.

We will include brief commentary in this submission, as a base for further discussion with the Shire of Nannup.

Objective 1

To promote agroforestry where integrated with other rural and/or conservation activities and where effectively managed

FIFWA generally supports this objective, with some reservation. When considering agroforestry for commercial purposes, as in the definitions included in the draft Policy, it is vital to ensure the right trees are planted in the right places (for optimal growth and distance to markets) and at the right scale, as part of a well-developed farm plan. The needs of both the landowner and the wood resource buyer must be met in order for agroforestry to be commercially viable. In decades past, these settings were not met and the collapse of managed investment schemes tarnished community perception of the plantation industry.

The objective of promoting agroforestry, while providing a happy medium between general agriculture and plantations, needs to be further refined in the draft Policy in order to appreciate the commercial realities of tree growing.

Objective 2

To outline areas favoured for plantations along with non-preferred locations

FIFWA is deeply concerned by the inherent discouragement this objective currently represents, especially in Policy Provisions 1 – General, and strongly urges modification of the draft Policy.

FIFWA queries the Shire’s discouragement of plantations and requests the Shire of Nannup provide FIFWA with contextual information to explain the reasoning behind the inequity.

Of particular note, the discouragement of plantations in Special Control Areas and Agricultural priority areas 1 and 2 as written into the draft Policy, is at odds with the current situation in the Scott River Coastal Plain and the intent of the Shire of Nannup – Local Planning Strategy November 2018, Section 9.4 Scott River Coastal Plain Special Control Area and Action C94, Strategy S155 – “provide for the continued establishment of large-scale agricultural enterprises”. Plantations generally are large-scale agricultural enterprises, and the delineation between rules for plantations in land zoned “Agriculture” and in land zoned “Agricultural Priority” is unwarranted and unwelcomed.

Plantations (especially those certified under internationally recognised schemes such as Responsible Wood and Forest Stewardship Council) are required to retain areas with high conservation value, riparian areas, heritage sites and so on, while also meeting social responsibilities. Few other large-scale agricultural pursuits follow such protocols, so the discrimination is galling.

Discouraging landholders to invest in plantations is short sighted, given the carbon sequestration benefits. The Fourth Assessment Report of the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC¹) says:

“A sustainable forest management strategy aimed at maintaining or increasing forest carbon stocks, while producing an annual sustained yield of timber, fibre or energy from the forest, will generate the largest sustained (carbon) mitigation benefit.”

Each year Australia’s forest industries plant more than 70 million seedlings, growing into trees that capture more than 320 000 cars’ worth of annual carbon dioxide emissions². Along with ecosystem services like improving water quality, dryland salinity, waterlogging, and erosion, plantations offer intangible benefits with the trees providing unique opportunities for relaxation and recreation. Surely the Shire would like to be proactive about encouraging and enabling plantations to provide such benefits. This would also better harmonize with the Shire’s Wood Encouragement Policy. Currently the draft Policy 23 could almost be considered at odds with the Wood Encouragement Policy.

Advice from our members indicates that 98% of Scott River landowners renew lease agreements after the first rotation. This indicates landowners recognise the benefits of multiple rotations. Discouraging investment into financially viable plantation management is in conflict with the landowner’s point of view. Requiring a Development Application for third rotations and beyond (Policy Provisions 2 – When is a Development Application Required?) will negatively impact the rights of the landowners or lease managers to cost effectively manage their trees.

Plantations are generally managed as long-term prospects, with multiple rotations. Requiring a Development Application for each rotation beyond and including the third adds an unnecessary layer of bureaucracy. FIFWA suggests finding a middle ground in order to streamline the process.

FIFWA suggests that the Policy is crafted to respect the right of the landowners to make their own decisions regarding crops.

Policy Provisions 1 – General, states that the “onus of proof rests with the applicant to justify their application” when referring to applications in areas generally discouraged by the Shire. In this spirit, FIFWA urges the Shire of Nannup to collaborate on modifying the draft Policy so it may genuinely and actually encourage agroforestry and plantations

¹ *Climate Change 2007 – Mitigation of Climate Change, Contribution of Working Group III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC*

² *ABARES - Australia’s forest at a glance 2017*

and better meet its objectives.

Objective 3

Ensure that relevant planning considerations are suitably addressed.

FIFWA is supportive of the inclusion of the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia, the Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection and the requirement of a preparation of an appropriate Plantation Management Plan.

Objective 4

Conserve and enhance environmental assets.

This objective is shared by the plantation industry. The protection and enhancement of environmental assets is a consideration for plantation managers and a requirement of certification schemes such as the Forest Stewardship Council, which confirms a company's operations are environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable – following ecologically sustainable forest management practices. All plantation companies that own or manage land in the Scott River precinct hold certification under this scheme. Additionally, such protocols are covered in the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia. This level of scrutiny is not usually applied to other agricultural pursuits.

The draft Policy as presented does not recognise this shared objective. There is one encouraging statement, buried in the section Administration 4 – Assessing the Development Application. The third bullet point notes the local government will have regard to the “benefits of agroforestry and plantations in addressing land degradation including salinity, waterlogging and erosion and assisting in enhancing water quality”. Certainly, FIFWA supports the inclusion of this statement but suggests these concepts are raised much earlier in the Policy and given greater recognition.

FIFWA submits that modification of the draft Policy would better inform readers. For example, a suggestion for Policy Provisions 9 – Natural Resource Management bullet point 1 is to change “*requires* that agroforestry and plantation applications, as relevant, protect and enhance environmental assets” to “*recognises* that agroforestry and plantation applications, as relevant, protect and enhance environmental assets”.

Further, the Shire should recognise that in many circumstances the level of conservation and enhancement stops at the boundary fence. In order to truly conserve and enhance environmental assets a landscape scale approach is required. This could involve Shire projects or working with Land Conservation District Committees.

Objective 5

Assist the local government in determining applications for agroforestry and plantations by setting out matters local government will have regard for in assessing applications.

FIFWA would welcome a modified Policy, that would better assist the local government in determining applications for agroforestry and plantations.

Objective 6

Provide increased certainty for landowners, the community and others and to assist in providing greater consistency in decision making by the local government.

FIFWA submits that a modified Policy will meet this objective. The current draft Policy will not provide increased certainty, for the reasons stated above.

General comments

Policy Provisions 5 – Location and compatibility with adjacent land uses

The information as presented in the draft Policy is generally acceptable, with some exceptions. Plantations are socially accepted as a resource, not only providing timber but also unique recreational and tourism opportunities not afforded by other agricultural pursuits. The extremely popular SEVEN event, held in pine plantations in the Shire of

Nannup is just one example. Being able to view plantations from the roadside would boost the image of industry, rather than it being perceived as hidden and secretive.

The Shire of Nannup therefore is aware and supportive of the tourism opportunities offered by plantations, but the wording in the draft Policy does not reflect that.

FIFWA suggests removing the fourth bullet point “the visual impact when viewed from State and regional roads, along main tourist routes and within the Landscape Values Area as set out in LPS3”.

Policy Provisions 6 – Fire management plans

Fire management plans are already a requirement of local government Planning Applications. Fire prevention planning, fire management plans, plantation design and general fire safety are captured in the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia. Wording in this section of the draft Policy could be enhanced to improve clarity.

FIFWA asserts that industry is proactive about fire prevention, management, mitigation, suppression and general safety. In addition to the requirements of the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia, industry has developed the WA Plantation Managers Fire Agreement. This agreement formalises joint fire suppression resourcing arrangements for companies that are signatories to the Agreement. The Agreement is reviewed, modified and renewed each year, ahead of the fire season. This means it always reflects best practice and incorporates recommended opportunities for improvement. Further, the Agreement is the pillar of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Fire and Emergency Services; the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions; the plantation industry; and local government authorities who choose to be signatories. The Shire of Nannup are signatories, which suggests the Shire is confident in the ability of industry to meet intended obligations under the Policy.

Policy Provisions 7 – Visual impact

Similar to point 5 (location and compatibility with adjacent land uses), FIFWA strongly rejects any implication that plantations have a negative visual impact and aims to boost the image of the industry by removing obstacles such as these which can make industry practices appear opaque. FIFWA therefore recommends deleting the third bullet point “which adjoin State and regional roads and key tourist routes.”

FIFWA queries the Shire’s assertion that plantations are not visually attractive and requests contextual information to explain the reasoning.

Policy Provisions 8 – Suitability of public roads for harvesting

Industry already adheres to bullet points 1 to 3, and therefore generally accepts the wording.

Constructive discussion with industry would improve the relevancy of this section and better reflect the real-world situation. For example, bullet point 4 requires a Plantation Harvest Plan be submitted at the same time as the Development Planning Application. This is outside of the conditions set out in the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia, and outside practical applications. It is simply not feasible to develop a Timber Harvest Plan so far in advance.

FIFWA rejects the draft policy’s notion of local government requiring a bond to cover any road damage, when other road users who may use the same or similar truck configurations on the very same road are exempt from a bond payment. Further, the industry has a positive track record of cooperation and compliance in the use of Shire of Nannup road infrastructure so the suggestion of such a bond is unwarranted. Plantation companies have committed funding and contracted equipment for road upgrades, gravel and limestone road materials, pipes, drainage and site pruning and have undertaken road repair when requested, if not carried out beforehand. A bond is truly unnecessary.

Policy Provisions 10 – Aerial spraying

This section of the draft Policy would be much improved through consultation with subject matter experts.

For example, industry advises that aerial spraying for insects is not an event that can be planned in great detail for the future (especially considering technological advancements) and may not be relevant during a plantation rotation, and therefore an Aerial Spray Application Management Plan is not warranted at the Planning Application stage. Further, companies with FSC certification adhere to strict guidelines with regards to any spraying activity, not just aerial applications. The Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia and FSC criteria already provide industry with clear processes on pesticide usage.

Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) to assess conformance against FSC pesticide usage standards is industry norm. FIFWA recommends the Planning Application note the possibility of aerial spraying for insects and refer to the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia and FSC ESRA requirements as the base line for any Planning Application. Supplementary wording can be added to the Plantation Management Plan.

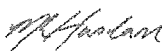
Again, FIFWA encourages the Shire of Nannup to consult with industry and be informed on current best practices, particularly in meeting FSC principles. The Policy could then be modified to accurately reflect the benchmarks already in place.

Recommendation – further, enhanced collaboration with the plantation industry through FIFWA to modify the draft Policy.

WA's plantation industry is proactive, with initiatives like the WA Plantation Managers Fire Agreement and carriage of the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia. Industry is eager to share any required information that will ensure the Policy is well-informed and reflective of the benefits and realities of agroforestry and plantations. We have observed the Shire of Nannup's draft policy draws on policies of other LGAs that do not necessarily best meet the needs of the community and industry. FIFWA is keen to help the Shire of Nannup set a new precedent with a best practice policy

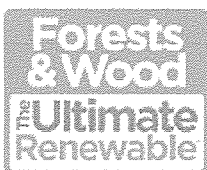
FIFWA values this opportunity to provide feedback on the draft Policy and encourages the Shire of Nannup to contact FIFWA Project Officer Lucy Mulcahy on 9472 3055 or lucy@fifwa.asn.au at the earliest opportunity to open a collaborative discussion.

Sincerely,



Melissa Haslam
Executive Director

Mobile: 0439 917 665
Email: m.haslam@fifwa.asn.au



REC 13/5/20



13 May 2020

David Taylor, CEO
Shire of Nannup
PO Box 11
NANNUP WA 6275

DRAFT LOCAL PLANNING POLICY NO. 23 – PLANTATION AND AGROFORESTRY

The Australian Forest Products Association (AFPA) welcomes the opportunity to provide comment on Draft Local Planning Policy 23 – Plantation and Agroforestry. We are writing on this proposed policy as some of our members are landholders in Nannup and it will have a direct impact on them.

AFPA is the peak national body for Australia's forest, wood and paper products industry. We represent the industry's interests to governments, the public and other stakeholders on the sustainable development and use of Australia's forest, wood and paper products.

The forest products industry is one of Australia's largest manufacturing industries with an annual turnover over \$23 billion. It contributes around 0.5% to Australia's gross domestic product and 6.6% of manufacturing output. Around 80,000 people are directly employed along the industry value chain with a further 100,000 jobs supported through flow-on economic activity.

In September 2018 the Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources Senator Colbeck released the Federal Government's new National Forest Industries Plan 'Growing a better Australia – A billion trees for jobs and growth'. At the heart of the plan is a pledge to deliver one billion new trees by planting an additional 400,000 hectares of plantation trees across Australia by 2030¹. The additional hectares will help to ensure the future of our operations, such as the big employers near Bunbury, remain world scale and to help meet the needs of Australia for fibre. It is important to note there are 385 million hectares of agricultural land in Australia, with the forestry industry presently occupying just 1.9 million hectares of this land through plantations scattered across the country².

Forest industries across Australia have never been more important with plantation trees used for a wide variety of different products including:

- Manufacturing toilet paper, tissues, medical products, sanitary products and other paper products
- Cardboard packaging for supermarket and retail deliveries, including pharmaceuticals
- Food and beverage packaging
- Wooden pallets for supermarkets and other retailers' distribution operations
- Timber for housing and building construction

¹ Page 2, <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/sitecollectiondocuments/forestry/national-forest-industries-plan.pdf>

²<https://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/publications/insights/snapshot-of-australian-agriculture-2020>



- Manufacturing of newspaper for most of Australia's metropolitan and regional newspapers, which are an essential source of information for the community
- Supply of wood residues to the agriculture sector, essential for food production
- Sawn timber and LVL are used to make poles for electricity and telecommunication services, as well as fence posts
- Firewood, which is the main source of heating for many households

In addition, Australian forest industries can help the Federal Government meet national emission reductions through carbon sequestration in additional plantations, increased use of wood and other industry initiatives. Research for the forest industry said expanded plantations could remove more than 18 million tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions a year by 2030, about 23 per cent of Australia's Paris Agreement target³. The commitment to plant one billion new trees over the next decade will play a key role in meeting Australia's climate change targets.

We are particularly concerned with objective two of the policy as we believe that classifying areas for favoured versus non preferred locations are unnecessary and inequitable. It would reduce the ability of our renewable forest industries to play a greater role in Australia's climate change efforts, and to grow more trees for future timber production and regional jobs. It should be noted that all of our members that operate in your shire are certified by either the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or Responsible Wood, also known as Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), or both. These Certification systems (both for sustainable forest management and the associated Chain of Custody) are designed to let the consumer know their wood products have been grown in an environmentally, socially, culturally and commercially sustainable manner and above all allow industry to be able to trace their products from seedling to harvesting through to processing.

We believe it is important for the landholders in the community to be able to determine land usage, rather than restrictions being placed on the community. In fact, there are multiple instances where Scott River plantation landholders have sold properties to local farmers with the land reverted to non-forestry agricultural uses.

The timber industry is a key agriculture employer in the region and in these uncertain times it is vital that it continues unabated by needless restrictions no other agricultural industry faces. Furthermore, farmers in the south west are participating in, and benefiting from integrating forestry into their farming enterprise. This is of significance, considering the recent volatility in the SW WA milk and potato industries, farmers should be allowed the opportunity to diversify their holdings without impediment. The State and Federal government both support plantation expansion on farmland whereas the Nannup policy poses exactly the opposite.

Any queries please contact Natalie Heazlewood (Policy Manager) on (02) 6285 3833 and natalie.heazlewood@ausfpa.com.au.

Yours Sincerely



Ross Hampton AFPA CEO

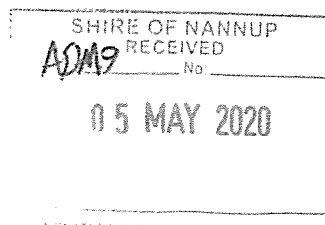
³ <https://www.18by2030.com.au/>



KJ Waddington

PO Box 333, Nannup WA 6275

David Taylor
Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Nannup
P.O. Box 11
Nannup WA 6275



Dear David

RE: DRAFT LOCAL PLANNING POLICY NO. 23 – PLANTATION AND AGROFORESTRY

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above draft planning policy.

Having read it I have the following comments that I would like the Council to consider before they decide on whether to adopt this policy as currently proposed.

POLICY PROVISIONS

1. General

Dot point 2, *'Encourages plantations to be located on land zoned "Agriculture", which are outside of Landscape Values Areas and more than 3 kilometres from the Nannup townsite'*.

I suggest that Council amend the policy wording to include within the 'Definitions' section how the "3 kilometres" from the townsite boundary is to be interpreted rather than relying on the final paragraph on page 7 of Attachment 1 to define how it is to be measured. It should be upfront in the definition section of the Policy so there is no possibility of confusion.

"The local government 'generally discourages': perhaps this should read "The local government will not approve:" A clear statement that Council wants to preserve prime agricultural land for food production instead of this indecisive attempt to state their position.

Dot point 4, *"New plantations within 3 kilometres of the Nannup townsite"* – I suggest that Council decide whether they are going to allow plantations within the 3 kilometre distance from the townsite or not. The current wording lacks certainty and has the potential to create significant confusion and angst within the community.

2. When is a Development Application required?

For consistency I suggest that the local government either requires anyone (landowners or plantation managers) planting under 4 hectares to submit a development application or not. Requiring landowners and not someone involved in agroforestry/plantations to submit a development application is discriminatory and ill-advised.

Similarly, anyone who plants more than 4 hectares (be it for land rehabilitation, shelter belts or for other land management/environmental purposes or for agroforestry/plantations) should be required to submit a development application to the local authority.

The draft policy should define what is meant by a 'rotation'.

For softwood plantations (according to Forests NSW) a rotation for plantation-grown *Pinus Radiata* is between 32-35 years (from planting of seedlings to the harvesting).

For hardwood plantations (primarily Tasmanian Blue Gum, *Eucalyptus Globulus*) according to a report prepared by BAEconomics in February 2006, the rotation is 10-12 years, however, this is the estimated time from first planting to the first harvest and doesn't include the period of the coppice regrowing prior to a second harvest (also between 10-12 years). Also, anecdotal evidence within the Shire of Nannup indicates that some areas of *Eucalyptus Globulus* are being harvested after 8 years which increases the disparity between rotations for softwood and hardwood plantations.

If a rotation is defined as the period between planting of seedlings (or the regrowth of coppice after harvest) and harvests it would clarify the intent of the policy.

Therefore, using the definition of a rotation as suggested above, a softwood plantation manager would not be required to lodge a development approval for between 60-70 years (the time for 2 rotations to be completed) whereas for a hardwood plantation the requirement for the lodging of a development approval would be somewhere between 16-24 years.

Once again there is a disparity between the above two types of plantation. The policy should aim to be consistent as to when a development application will be required.

Perhaps the policy could be split into a requirement for softwood plantations (for each rotation of 30-35 yrs) and hardwood plantations (maximum of 2 rotations or 16-24 years). As the draft policy currently proposes, deferring the protection of the community for even 16 years let alone up to 70 years, I consider to be unacceptable to the general community.

However, I consider that the local government should keep the policy as simple as possible so my alternative would be to require a development application for all new or 2nd rotation plantations anywhere in the local government area.

6. Fire management plans

The local government:

Dot point 3 – seeks to reduce fire risks in and around the Nannup townsite.

Instead of saying 'As a guideline, the local government "discourages" new plantations within the area.....' perhaps instead 'the local government "will not" approve new plantations within the area.....' This will provide a clear message that the local government is serious about protecting its residents.

If the local government insists on retaining the 3rd dot point as is, how will the local government determine what will be a satisfactory level of fire mitigation measures? Has the local government developed a formula based on the number/type of fire unit required per hectare of plantation or some other formula?

In regards to existing plantations within the 3km distance from the townsite I once again consider that the local government should keep the policy as simple a possible to avoid confusion, therefore

any second rotation within the 3km zone should not be approved and outside the zone a second rotation should require a development approval as previously stated.

7. Visual impact

If plantations are not to be permitted within the 3km zone (wherever or however that is eventually determined) then this section should be amended to delete dot points 1 and 2.

8. Suitability of public roads for harvesting

"The local government may also require a report on the general pre-condition of the haulage roads as part of a Plantation Harvest Plan along with the payment of a bond to cover any potential road damage"

From my experience with various local governments that have plantations within their boundaries, it is imperative that prior to any plantation establishment or harvesting operations a road condition assessment be undertaken on any road/s proposed to be used during these operational phases. Such an assessment is usually undertaken by a local government employee with suitable technical knowledge of the road structure in association with a representative of the plantation manager. A written assessment (including photographic records) is to be prepared and signed both all parties and should form part of the development approval if approved.

Whether the local government wants to be paid a bond up-front would need to be weighed against the likelihood that a plantation owner/manager remediated any damage caused to the road surface or not. Generally, most plantation owners/managers will ensure that any damage caused is remedied at the conclusion of harvest operations by way of grading, and reforming if required, the road surface to an acceptable standard.

Once again once remedial works have been completed, an on-site road condition assessment should be carried out as was the case prior to the plantation works commencing to ensure that the road has been reinstated to the same condition (or better).

This may negate the need for the payment of a bond unless the local government has previously had issues with plantation owners/managers not taking responsibility for damage caused by their operations, however if the local government hasn't had a strong policy and or procedure previously to ensure compliance with development approvals then it would be difficult to require remediation of the road surface.

10. Aerial spraying

1st paragraph – reword from *"The local government does not favour aerial spraying within 3 kilometres of the Nannup townsite as outlined in Attachment 1"* to *'The local government will not approve aerial spraying within the 3 kilometre zone around the Nannup townsite as outlined in Attachment 1'*.

ADMINISTRATION

1. Matters to be Addressed Prior to Formally Lodging the Application

1st Paragraph – I suggest that after the words '*that seek to vary Policy requirements*' the following be inserted "except were the variation is in respect to any plantation within the 3 kilometre zone from the Nannup townsite , in which case the Policy will not be varied,".

If the local government indicates that they are willing to vary the policy, why have a policy at all.

3. Assessing the Development Application

Dot point 3 – amend the wording after the words '*The benefits*' by adding the words "or detriments" as the local government should give equal consideration to all the impacts whether they are beneficial or detrimental to the environment. There is now considerable scientific literature available that does not consider monocultures of any type to be beneficial to the health of Australian soils and the local government should ensure that all developments will return positive benefits to the land not just to the economy.

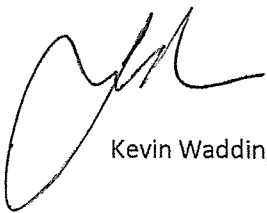
Just because there is a general statement of the benefits of plantations within the Code of Practice, the local government should ensure they do their own due diligence to either confirm or disprove such statements.

Last Paragraph – amend the paragraph by inserting after the words "*based on the information provided by the applicant*" the following 'or as a result of the local government's due diligence assessment,'.

The local government should undertake their own due diligence assessment of each proposal and not rely solely on information provided by the applicant or contained within submissions received from State Government Departments its instrumentalities or members of the public.

Thank you for the opportunity to make comment on this draft policy, I hope Council will give due consideration to the matters raised as they are made with the interests of the community in mind, particularly in relation to the potential fire risks posed by plantations in close proximity to built-up areas.

Your sincerely



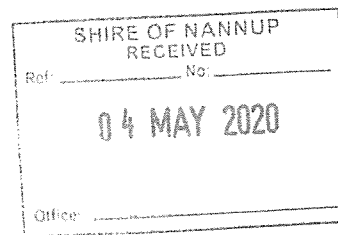
Kevin Waddington Dip LG (Clerk), Dip Frontline Management

Wadi Farm Equine Learning Centre
East Nannup Road
Nannup

28th April 2020

1 May 2020

David Taylor, CEO
Shire of Nannup
PO Box 11
NANNUP WA 6275



Dear Mr Taylor,

SUBMISSION TO THE NANNUP SHIRE COUNCIL

RESPONSE TO DRAFT LOCAL PLANNING POLICY NO. 23 – PLANTATION AND AGROFORESTRY

COMPANY HISTORY

WAPRES has been establishing plantations in the Shire of Nannup since the early 1990's. Currently, we have approx. 3000 hectares of land within the Shire under plantation and this is a combination of leasehold and freehold land.

WAPRES exports approximately 1,000,000 tonnes per annum of woodchips. The woodchips are exported from the Port of Bunbury to customers in Japan & South East Asia.

Plantations play an important role in providing a well-managed resource for economic development. They also restore natural water balances and reverse many of the adverse impacts resulting from the clearing of natural vegetation for farmland, particularly salinity.

WAPRES is certified to AS4708 – Australian Standard® for Sustainable Forest Management, FSC® Australia Forest Management Standard FSC-STD-AUS-01-2018 & SCS Interim Standard for Natural Forest and Plantation Management Certification In Australia (Under the Forest Stewardship Council®)– (FSC® Forest Management), and ISO 14001 - Environmental Management Systems. These standards demonstrate that we have auditable systems in place to control the impacts of our activities, products and services, ensuring that we conduct business in a socially, economically, and environmentally conscious manner.

We are also certified to AS 4707 – Australian Standard® for Chain of Custody of Forest Products, FSC-STD-40-004 - FSC® Chain of Custody and FSC-STD-40-005 FSC® Controlled Wood, all of which demonstrate a system of traceability of certified timber from plantations or forests to export.

WAPRES is also a signatory to the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia

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WAPRES commends the Shire of Nannup in developing a document that potentially removes the uncertainty currently involved in the process of plantation approval.

We provide the following comments in relation to the Draft Policy.

Objectives

1. Promote Agroforestry where integrated with other rural and/or conservation activities and where it is effectively managed

The choice to carry out agroforestry on a property is a consideration of the landowner and must be commercially viable. It is also in their best interests to manage the crop of trees as this will potentially lead to a better return at the time of harvest. Other conservation activities could be carried out with the support of relevant local Catchment Councils and are managed accordingly for environmental benefits.

2. Outline areas favoured for plantations along with non-preferred locations

This will prevent landowners from being able to decide what crop may provide the best commercial return on their property. An investment in developing their property to plantation should not be impeded due to the location of their property. Plantations should be assessed in the same way as an avocado orchard or vineyard would be assessed.

3. Ensure that relevant planning considerations are suitably assessed

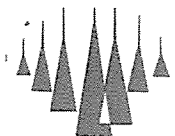
The development of a suitable planning policy for Plantations and Agroforestry should be commended.

WAPRES would endorse using the Code of Practice for Plantations in WA as the reference for developing the framework for this policy.

4. Conserve and enhance environmental assets

WAPRES is certified to AS4708 – Australian Standard® for Sustainable Forest Management, FSC® Australia Forest Management Standard FSC-STD-AUS-01-2018 & SCS Interim Standard for Natural Forest and Plantation Management Certification In Australia (Under the Forest Stewardship Council®)– (FSC® Forest Management), and ISO 14001 - Environmental Management Systems. These standards demonstrate that we have auditable systems in place to control the impacts of our activities, products and services, ensuring that we conduct business in a socially, economically, and environmentally conscious manner.

Protection of the natural environment is also included in the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in WA.



5. Assist the local government in determining applications for agroforestry and plantations by setting out matters local government will have regard for in assessing applications.

Again, the development of a suitable planning policy should be commended. The need for this has come about due to a lack of over-arching state government policy.

6. Provide increased certainty for landowners, the community and others and to assist in providing greater consistency in decision making by the local government.

The policy as it is in draft form, does not provide increased certainty for any of the parties mentioned nor does it provide greater consistency in decision making by the local government. A number of the provisions outlined in the document are subjective and therefore open to interpretation by individuals. This can lead to inconsistent planning decisions being made based on information supplied by relevant parties and then the onus of proof resting with the applicant to justify their application.

Comments on the Policy Provisions

1. General

WAPRES believes that agroforestry and plantations should be an as of right crop on land zoned Agricultural Priority and areas within the Landscape Values Special Control Area. We consider plantations to be another form of agricultural crop that a landowner can choose to grow on their property. Ultimately it should be the landowner's decision on what is the most appropriate use for their land.

WAPRES does not agree with the statement that the onus of proof rests with the applicant to justify their application based on the requirements of this policy. A better framework and policy need to be developed through proactive discussion on the merits of agroforestry and plantations in these areas.

2. When is a Development Application Required?

WAPRES believes that the Development Approval from the Shire should be held in perpetuity no matter how many rotations of trees are grown on the property. The application to the Shire is for a change of use, in this case to a plantation.

Plantations are grown under three different scenarios:

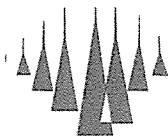
- a. Landowners leasing land to plantation companies under a lease agreement
- b. Landowners growing their own agroforestry or plantation crop.
- c. Plantation companies owning freehold properties in the relevant Shire

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Landowners maybe hesitant to commit their land for tree growing if there is a level of uncertainty in this investment knowing that they will need to re-apply for Development Approval after 2 crops have been grown. The flow on effect may also be that plantation companies could reconsider their investment on both leased properties and freehold properties due to the uncertainty that this type of policy may create.

3. Agroforestry compared to plantations

WAPRES endorses the statements contained about agroforestry.

4. Code of Practice

WAPRES endorses the following statements:

"The local government expects operators will design and manage their plantations in accordance with the Code of Practice.

The local government requires the preparation of an appropriate Plantation Management Plan to accompany applications in accordance with the Code of Practice."

This is already occurring as part of the Development Approval process.

5. Location and compatibility with adjacent land uses

WAPRES actively encourages engagement with property owners and will endeavor to carefully listen to legitimate concerns raised by neighbours about plantation development or ongoing plantation management.

6. Fire Management Plans

WAPRES endorses the following statement:

"The local government requires the preparation of an appropriate Fire Management Plan to accompany applications in accordance with the specifications and guidelines in the Code of Practice, the Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection and the local government's Firebreak Notice."

In addition to the above, WAPRES plantation management involves:

- a. Including appropriate buffer zones as per FESA guidelines between plantations and buildings
- b. providing a 24-hour, 7 day a week fire duty roster during fire season and having a number of firefighting appliances and suitably trained personnel available to attend a fire event

WAPRES are a signatory to the WA Plantation Managers Fire Agreement. Plantation companies agree to support each other with relevant resources if a fire event occurs. WAPRES are also members in a number of local bush fire brigades and like all other landowners in the Shire, rely on the support of the local bush fire brigades. A number of our lessors are also members of these brigades and do provide suppression support.

WAPRES does not agree with the planting of non-native/exotic trees as part of any fire mitigation strategy.

7. Visual Impact

WAPRES does not agree that visual impact should be included part of the assessment process for Development Approval as it is very subjective. WAPRES does not agree that plantations have a negative visual impact but instead form part of the rural environment viewed by those travelling on State and regional roads and tourist routes.

WAPRES does not agree with the need to submit a landscape assessment from a suitably qualified consultant as part of any plantation Development Application. This is another form of bureaucracy that does not need to be included and serves no purpose.

8. Suitability of public roads for harvesting

WAPRES has a very good working relationship with the Shire of Nannup on the use of Shire roads for hauling logs and woodchips.

WAPRES does not agree with the need to submit a Plantation Harvest Plan as part of the Development Approval. Notification of harvest and subsequent haul routes are given to the Shire as we get closer to the planned harvesting date.

WAPRES would also like to see measures endorsed so that all heavy haulage users are adhering to the same terms and conditions for road use.

9. Natural resource management

WAPRES is certified to AS4708 – Australian Standard® for Sustainable Forest Management, FSC® Australia Forest Management Standard FSC-STD-AUS-01-2018 & SCS Interim Standard for Natural Forest and Plantation Management Certification In Australia (Under the Forest Stewardship Council®)– (FSC® Forest Management), and ISO 14001 - Environmental Management Systems. These standards demonstrate that we have auditable systems in place to control the impacts of our activities, products and services, ensuring that we conduct business in a socially, economically, and environmentally conscious manner.

WAPRES does not agree with the statement:

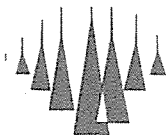
“The local government promotes the establishment and/or enhancement of buffers of local endemic native vegetation along rivers, watercourses and drainage lines and/or providing environmental corridors.”

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The replanting of endemic native vegetation along rivers, watercourses and drainage lines should be encouraged for all land users not specifically plantations.

10. Aerial Spraying

WAPRES does not agree with the need to include an aerial spraying proposal as part of the Development Application process.

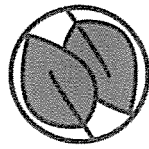
Aerial spraying is one management tool that plantation companies may consider using during the growing of a tree crop but cannot be determined pre-establishment.

The Code of Practice, FSC Accreditation Principles and relevant state laws provide framework for aerial spraying should it be deemed necessary during the management of the plantation.

WAPRES would like to thank the Shire of Nannup for the opportunity in providing comment on the proposed policy and would be available to discuss the matters outlined above in more detail should it be required.

Regards,

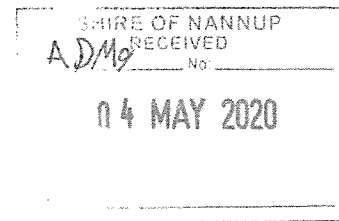
Grant Johnson
Resource Manager
WAPRES



BUNBURY

FIBRE PLANTATIONS

Your ref: ADM9
Our ref: BFP General
Enquiries: Steve Pickering



David Taylor, CEO
Shire of Nannup
PO Box 11
NANNUP WA 6275

DRAFT LOCAL PLANNING POLICY NO. 23 – PLANTATION AND AGROFORESTRY

Thank you for the opportunity to make comment on the **Draft Local Planning Policy # 23 – Plantation and Agroforestry**. Bunbury Fibre Plantations Pty Ltd (BFP), as a Plantation Management Company, believes that a Local Planning Policy of some description is warranted, particularly where plantations are predominant in the landscape as is the case in the Shire of Nannup.

BFP, as a Shire of Nannup (Scott River) Landowner (Woodarburrup property - Tom Brittain Road) and a company that leases land within the Shire of Nannup, particularly within the Scott River Plain area for bluegum plantation establishment, have concerns in relation to wording within the **Draft Local Planning Policy # 23 – Plantation and Agroforestry** and wish to make comment on aspects of the draft against the listed objectives.

Objective 1

To promote Agroforestry where integrated with other rural and/or conservation activities and where effectively managed.

BFP supports the promotion of Agroforestry integrated into the landscape where it is commercially viable to do so for both the Landowner and the wood resource buyer and is part of a well thought out farm plan. In past years, it is evident that agroforestry was commonly taken up by Landowners on the back of poor financial and silvicultural advice (wrong species, wrong location and little thought about how the trees might be harvested and transported to a processing centre). The commercial reality is that this has led to poor returns being offered to Landowners which has discouraged agroforestry take-up.

Promoting Agroforestry, and plantings in general, must therefore be commercially attractive to all parties. Small plantings that are isolated by distance or natural barriers (waterways, steep slopes or native vegetation) are less commercial than that of larger plantings where access may be relatively simple.

The ethos of promoting Agroforestry, while providing some middle ground between general agriculture and plantations, MUST consider the commercial realities of tree growing so as not to detract from the financial benefits that trees bring to an agroforestry landscape.

Objective 2

To outline areas favoured for plantations along with non preferred locations

The introduction of a Special Control Area (SCA) over the Scott River Coastal Plain (Shire of Nannup – Local Planning Strategy (LPS) November 2018, Section 9.4, Scott River Coastal Plain Special Control Area and Action C94) and the local governments discouragement of plantations in SCA areas and Agricultural priority areas 1 and 2 as written into the **Draft Local Planning Policy # 23 - Plantation and Agroforestry**, is at odds with the current situation in the Scott River Coastal Plain and the intent of the LPS Scott Coastal Plain Special Control Area Strategy S155 (**provide for the continued establishment of large-scale agricultural enterprises**). Tree plantations grown for fibre are considered to be an Agricultural Enterprise by way of definition.

The Scott River Coastal Plain, is regarded as a prime growing area for bluegum with establishment occurring as far back as the late 80's. Land is either owned freehold or leased by Plantation Companies.

The Shire of Nannup is home to a significant cluster of plantations within the Scott River Plain. Plantations represent over 70% of the arable land mass in the Scott River Coastal Plain. (Department of Primary industries and Regional Development – Scott River Land Use – September 2018).

Financial Investment into plantation, with land purchase and leasing, is significant and the Plantation Industry considers Scott River as a long-term proposition for ongoing plantation management over multiple rotations. The thought of plantation occupancy being threatened by **Draft Local Planning Policy # 23 – Plantation and Agroforestry - Discouragement Policy** is concerning. Discouraging investment into financially viable plantation management that provides Scott River landowners with annual income benefits that is cumulatively worth many millions of dollars per annum in favour of an alternate agricultural pursuit, is incomprehensible and in conflict with landowner's rights. Landowners who have entered into lease agreements with Plantation Companies have done so based on sound financial advice. Lease monies have allowed landowners to diversify their businesses and pay off debt. The take up of new lease agreements by Scott River Landowners after the 1st rotation is approx. 98% which indicates their belief in multiple rotation benefits.

In respect to the freehold land purchased by plantation companies in the Scott River, the investment provides stability to land bank portfolios and provides long term benefits in asset value incrementation. Most properties purchased by plantation companies, by the nature of the business, have all pastured areas planted to trees. Natural feature areas such as native vegetation areas, riparian areas, heritage sites, unique ecosystems and High Conservation sites are protected. This is significantly different to that of other agricultural pursuits that put little importance on managing natural features within property boundaries. It should also be recognised that all plantation companies that own and/or manage land in the Scott River hold Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) environmental certification. FSC is an independent environmental certification process that is recognised worldwide.

The Plantation Industry in Scott River deserves the same level of agricultural respect that other pursuits are provided. Too often we hear defamatory statements made about the plantation industry in Scott River by a vocal few who embellish the financial value and socio benefits of grazing, horticulture and dairying. The plantation industry provides financial reward by way of Shire land rates, lease payments, employment opportunities with forest practices, natural feature protection, infrastructure upgrades with roads, piping and drainage and independent funding for local government projects.

It is assumed that when reapplying for Planning Approval for a SCA site for a third rotation under the **Draft Local Planning Policy # 23 – Plantation and Agroforestry** that local government will have the ability to force change in land use through the Planning Processes. While planning is a necessary component for Infrastructure management, implementing change at 3rd Rotation planning application submission to align with Shire of Nannup Agroforestry ideals will have a significant impact on the industries rights as landowners or lease managers to farm trees in a costs effective manner.

Objective 3

To ensure that relevant planning considerations are suitably addressed.

The Western Australian Planning and Development Act 2005 and associated Planning and Development Regulations 2015 are heavy in detail. Clause 67 of Schedule 2, Part 9 of the regulations deals with overarching local authority obligations that refer to planning application procedural matters. BFP have no adverse comments in relation to Clause 67 however, do make the comment that Clause 67 also refers to other planning Schemes and Policies which have not been scrutinised in response to this objective.

BFP supports the use of the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia and the Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection as a planning tool in consideration of Planning applications.

Other matters, as set out in the Policy Provisions Section of the **Draft Local Planning Policy # 23 – Plantation and Agroforestry** have already been raised with comments against Objective 1 with Agroforestry and Objective 2 particularly in relation to SCA, discouragement of plantation development, financial viability of plantations as compared to many other Scott River agricultural pursuits and 3rd rotation Planning Applications. We now turn our attention to other listed Policy Provisions.

Location and Compatibility with adjacent land uses dot points 1 – 3 are accepted. Dot point 4 looks at Visual Impact of plantations from State and Regional Roads and along main tourist routes. The South West of Western Australia (SW) has a long history with plantation development across a number of Shires as far back as the 1960's. Plantations, whether they be pine or bluegum, fit into the landscape and are socially accepted as resource that is an alternate source of timber to that of native forests. In fact, plantations are used heavily in the tourism industry for a range of recreational activities and most Shires have embraced plantations as being a landscape value that attracts the recreational users to their particular part of the SW. To consider plantations as having a negative visual impact and a being a blight on Landscape Values is a dated argument and one that is rejected by BFP. Generational acceptance of plantations as being a necessary land use to protect native forest assets, offset carbon emissions and provide renewable timber resources is a commonly recognised viewpoint.

BFP does concede however that the impact of plantations within 3 kilometres of the Nannup townsite should be a consideration in the Planning Application process.

Aerial spraying (dot point 5) must be considered with any Planation Planning Application. It should be noted that companies that are FSC certified are heavily controlled through documentation processes, risk analysis and consultation requirements in the lead up to any spraying activity, not just aerial applications. The Shire of Nannup are encouraged to consult with plantation growers on what are the current "best practices" particularly in meeting FSC principles. This would sit as the benchmark for aerial spraying activities for ALL plantation growers, be they FSC certified or not.

Aerial spraying for insects is not an event that can be planned for the future and may not be relevant during a plantation rotation. In the event that aerial spraying for insects is determined to be necessary through insect and egg lay counts and those numbers exceed established threshold levels, then aerial spraying will be considered. It is therefore extremely difficult to determine whether aerial spraying would be warranted at the Planning Application stage. With the advent of new pesticide products being trialled and approved by Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) for use in plantation situations, we are seeing a significant reduction in the need for aerial spraying.

The Code of Practice and FSC criteria provide the industry with clear processes on pesticide usage. Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) to assess conformance against FSC pesticide usage standards is now the norm. It is therefore better that the Planning Application make mention of the possibility of Aerial spraying for insect and noting the Code of Practice and FSC ESRA requirements as the base line for any Planning Application. Wording will be added to the Plantation Management Plan that shall accompany the Application.

Fire Management Plans are already a requirement of local government Planning Applications. BFP accepts this requirement. It should be noted that Fire Prevention planning is captured in the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations. Detailed Fire Management Plans information is set out in Appendix 1, item 4. Plantation design and general fire safety is also captured in the Code.

Mitigation works align with Shire standing firebreak orders. In addition, the WA Plantation Industry has joined forces in fire suppression resourcing via a Plantation Managers Fire Agreement. This agreement facilitates the cross-grower support for resources and equipment and now forms part of the Fire MOU between Department of Fire Emergency Services (DFES), the Department of Biosecurity Conservation and Attractions – Parks and Wildlife (DBCA) and the Plantation Industry for those plantation signatories. The Nannup Shire are a signatory to this agreement. BFP is therefore of the opinion that the industry meets intended obligations under the **Draft Local Planning Policy # 23 – Plantation and Agroforestry**. The Draft makes mention of additional requirements within the Attachment 1 area (Within 3.0 kms of the Nannup Townsite). BFP agree with the Draft requirements for the area signified in Attachment 1.

Outside the area highlighted at Attachment 1, the fire equipment resources of the industry and local brigades (collected from rate payers through the Emergency Services Levy) are sufficient and fit for purpose.

Visual Impact has been dealt with at the **Location and Compatibility with adjacent land uses** item

Suitability of Public Roads for Harvesting and their governance sits with the local authority initially until the roads are classified by Main Road Western Australia (MRWA) against the Accredited Mass Management Scheme (AMMS) and listed on the tandem drive road network. In respect to dot points 1 – 3, BFP accepts the wording and has implemented these conditions.

Dot point 4 looks to implement a Plantation Harvest Plan at the time of the Development Planning Application. This is outside of the conditions set out in the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia as set out in:

1. Appendix 1 – Protocols for Management Plans, Item 4B – Plantation Harvest Plans and

2. Appendix 2 – Plantation Timber Haulage notifications to Local Governments and Other Road users.

The latter describes the notification timing of the Timber Harvest Plan. Asking for a Timber Harvest Plan to be submitted with the planning application 10 years from harvest for hardwood bluegum and 15 years for harvest for 1st thinning in softwood pines is deemed to be unnecessary and worthless. BFP recommends that the guidance information in the Code of Practice, as referenced above, be the template for wording for the **Draft Local Planning Policy # 23 – Plantation and Agroforestry**.

BFP accepts that Local Government may require a report on the general pre-condition of the haulage roads as part of the Harvest Plan. Any road pre-condition assessment is best carried out by the Local Authority Infrastructure Executive Officers or their delegates as they hold the expertise. BFP objects to the Local Government potentially seeking a bond to cover any road damage. This is discriminative, in that other rural road users who may use the same or similar truck configurations on the very same road are exempt from a bond payment.

BFP and the industry has a track record of cooperation and compliance in the use of Shire of Nannup road infrastructure. BFP have committed heavily with funding and contracted equipment for road upgrades, gravel and limestone road materials, pipes, drainage and site pruning and have undertaken road repair when requested, if not carried out beforehand.

Road infrastructure management should be seen as a cooperative agreement between the Local Authority and the road user.

Conformance to *MRWA Guidelines for Assessing the Suitability of Routes for Restricted Access Vehicles* is accepted.

Objective 4

To conserve and enhance environmental assets through natural resource management is a consideration for Plantation Managers at the planning stage. The protection and enhancement of native vegetation is also well documented in FSC procedures. Actions taken by the industry include exclusion zones for machinery in natural vegetation areas, installing setbacks from riparian zones, waterway protection with formalised crossing points, declared plant and animal control and invasive weed control, burning, and where required rehabilitation of degraded sites. These protocols are listed in the Code of Practice, Plantation Management Plans and are a requirement of FSC environmental certification for plantations.

Plantation Managers with FSC certification are self-regulated in respect to Conserving and Enhancing Environmental Assets. Agroforestry and Plantation Growers who are not FSC certified are not obligated to undertake the same level of diligence with resource management. There is a general feeling that Agroforestry and Plantations are subject to greater scrutiny and control in natural resource management than other agricultural pursuits. A Plantation Grower submitting a Planning Application can address the needs of the local authority within the cadastre boundaries.

It should be noted however, that while control measures are implemented for Agroforestry and Plantations, the level of conservation and enhancement stops at the boundary fence. There needs to be a more practical approach to whole of land conservation, whether that be through LCDC groups or through Shire implemented programs that are either State or federally funded.

"The Local Government may also require the applicant to provide a Landscape Assessment". It is difficult to offer commentary against this item without knowing what the landscape indicators are and, what the framework concept and guidelines might be. Again, any comparison of land use through landscape assessments must include economic value returned per hectare against other competing agricultural commodities and how sustainable is the level of Agricultural Productivity compared to that of surrounding agricultural pursuits. Further, any Planning Application completed for a particular area (e.g. Scott River Coastal Plain) where Landscape Assessment is required, that assessment can be duplicated for any further Planning Application lodgements.

Objective 5

To assists the Local Government in determining applications for Agroforestry and Plantations by setting out matters local government will have regard for in assessing applications

BFP confirms the need for a Local Planning Policy for Agroforestry and Plantations to ensure clarity for Planning Application decision making by the Council on behalf of the Nannup community.

The **Draft Local Planning Policy # 23 – Plantation and Agroforestry** requires further consideration and amendment before it could be considered to be a Working Policy Document.

Objective 6

To Provide increased certainty for landowners, the community and others and to assist in providing greater consistency in decision making by the local government

BFP is of the opinion that a modified **Draft Local Planning Policy # 23 – Plantation and Agroforestry** will meet Objective 6 needs.

Recommendation

BFP is of the opinion that the Council Reconsider Draft Local Planning Policy 23 – Plantation and Agroforestry and adopt a Policy **with modification**. Wording modification may come from submissions and/or with Agroforestry and Plantation industry consultation.

Yours sincerely



Steve Pickering
Plantations Manager
Bunbury Fibre Plantations Pty Ltd

Mobile: 0427 989 951

Email: spickering@bunburyfibre.com.au

29 April 2020



Department of
**Primary Industries and
Regional Development**

Your reference: ADM9
Our reference: LUP 813
Enquiries: Leon van Wyk

David Taylor
Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Nannup
PO Box 11
NANNUP WA 6275
nannup@nannup.wa.gov.au

7 May 2020

Dear Mr Taylor

COMMENT: Draft Local Planning Policy No. 23 – Plantation and Agroforestry

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Local Planning Policy No. 23 – Plantation and Agroforestry for the Shire of Nannup.

The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) does not object to the proposed Draft Local Planning Policy No. 23 for the Shire of Nannup.

DPIRD would like to provide the following comments:

The local government generally discourages: (p2)

- *The use of whole farms for plantations on zoned Agricultural Priority;*
- *New plantations on highly capable land zoned Agricultural Priority;*

DPIRD agrees with these statements and suggests that applications in areas zoned Agricultural Priority be referred to DPIRD for comment.

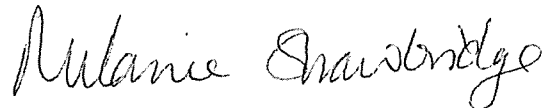
Application Requirements (p6)

DPIRD suggests that the rehabilitation of the land (eg. removal of stumps and establishment of pasture) at the end of the final rotation should be added as an application requirement.

3 Baron-Hay Court, South Perth 6151
Locked Bag 4 Bentley Delivery Centre 6983
Telephone +61 (0)8 9368 3333 enquiries@dpiird.wa.gov.au
dpiird.wa.gov.au
ABN: 18 951 343 745

If you have any queries regarding the comments, please contact Leon van Wyk at (08) 9780 6171 or leon.vanwyk@dpiird.wa.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Melanie Strawbridge". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Dr Melanie Strawbridge
**Director Agriculture Resource Management Assessment
Sustainability and Biosecurity**

Jane Buckland

From: Librarian
Sent: Tuesday, 12 May 2020 1:16 PM
To: Jane Buckland
Subject: FW: Draft Local Planning Policy No. 23 – Plantation and Agroforestry

From: Brendan Kelly
Sent: Tuesday, 12 May 2020 1:17 PM
To: ShireofNannup
Subject: Draft Local Planning Policy No. 23 – Plantation and Agroforestry

12 May 2020

Our Reference: PA 033355, DWERT903~14

Your Reference: ADM9

To: Shire of Nannup

From: Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Attention: David Taylor

RE: Draft Local Planning Policy No. 23 – Plantation and Agroforestry

Dear Mr Taylor

Thank you for providing the opportunity to comment on the Shire of Nannup's (the Shire) draft 'Local Planning Policy No. 23 – Plantation and Agroforestry' (LPP 23).

The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (Department) supports LPP 23 as an important overarching planning document to guide future planning and development within the Shire.

Attachment 1 contains the Department's comments for your consideration.

Attachment 1 - Department of Water and Environmental Regulation comments on the Shire of Nannup's draft 'Local Planning Policy No. 23 – Plantation and Agroforestry'

Page/Section	Topic	Issue	Suggested changes
Page 5, s.9, dot point no. 1	Natural Resource Management	Recommend strengthening the text by specifically referring to water resources.	Becomes: "Requires that agroforestry and plantation applications, as relevant, protect and enhance environmental assets, including water resources.
Page 7, s.4, Table	Related Procedures/Documents	Recommend explicitly referencing the relevant State Planning Policy "Water Resources"	Includes as a reference in the table: "State Planning Policy 2.9 Water Resources"

Page/Section	Topic	Issue	Suggested changes
	General comment (if required)	The primary objective of SPP 2.9 is to protect, conserve and enhance water resources that are identified as having significant economic, social, cultural and/or environmental values. Inclusion of this reference will serve to broaden the context of LPP23.	

Should you require any further information on the comments, please contact Brendan Kelly on 97264194.

Brendan Kelly
Senior Natural Resource Management Officer
Department of Water & Environmental Regulation,
Planning Advice, South West Region
Telephone: 08 97264194 | Mobile: 0407219515
Email: brendan.kelly@dwer.wa.gov.au

Disclaimer: This e-mail is confidential to the addressee and is the view of the writer, not necessarily that of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, which accepts no responsibility for the contents. If you are not the addressee, please notify the Department by return e-mail and delete the message from your system; you must not disclose or use the information contained in this email in any way. No warranty is made that this material is free from computer viruses.



5.6 Tree farming

Tree farming is an umbrella term used to describe the planting of trees to generate economic return and/or environmental benefits. It has been a rapidly emerging industry in a number of rural locations across the State. Usually this has involved the planting of trees for harvest. However, more recently the planting of trees for carbon sequestration has emerged as a new rural land use. Tree farming which involves harvesting is a primary production activity that also sequesters carbon. The different types of tree farms, i.e. integrated, chip logs or saw logs, require varied planning approaches.

WAPC policy in regard to tree farming is:

- (a) tree farming is supported and encouraged on rural land as a means of diversifying rural economies and providing economic and environmental benefit;
- (b) tree farming should generally not occur on priority agricultural land;
- (c) tree farming should generally be a permitted use on rural land, except where development of a tree farm would create an extreme or unacceptable bushfire risk or when responding to specific local circumstances as identified in a strategy or scheme;
- (d) local governments should manage the location, extent and application requirements for tree farming in their communities through local planning strategies, schemes and/or local planning policies;
- (e) in planning for tree farming, local government considerations should include but are not limited to, potential bushfire risk, environmental and economic factors, water availability and recharge,

visual landscape impacts, transport impacts of tree farming (where harvesting is proposed), planting thresholds, appropriate buffers, and location relative to conservation estates and sensitive land uses;

- (f) where tree farm proposals are integrated with farm management for the purpose of natural resource management and occupy no more than 10 per cent of the farm, the proposal should not require local government development approval; and
- (g) the establishment of tree farms does not warrant the creation of new or smaller rural lots.

5.7 Animal premises

Animal premises are important contributors to the food needs of Western Australia's residents and to the State's economy. In order to operate effectively they require ready access to consumers, access to services and freight, appropriate environmental or climatic conditions, and the ability to respond to changes in the market. As a result, animal premises are generally located in the vicinity of road, rail and port infrastructure and population centres. Relocation of existing animal premises away from approaching urban fronts will not be possible for all businesses, nor is it a reasonable expectation.

Many animal premises are subject to environmental regulation, but others, most notably poultry farms, are not. Where animal premises are not subject to environmental regulation, planning decision-makers may need to consider a broader range of environmental factors and resolve potential land use conflict.

WAPC policy in regard to animal premises is:

- (a) animal premises are a rural land use, and are generally supported and encouraged on rural land provided rural amenity and environmental impacts can be effectively managed;
- (b) animal premises that require large sites or buffers, and could limit existing or potential industrial land uses, should generally not be located in State strategic industrial areas or within their buffers;
- (c) expansion of existing animal premises may be supported where off-site impacts (such as odour, dust or noise) are mitigated or managed to achieve maintenance or reduction of impacts, in accordance with an accepted code of practice;
- (d) in addition to environmental issues, planning decision-makers must consider the following matters in assessing proposals –
 - (i) the staging of the proposal and ultimate design capacity;
 - (ii) the transport of animals to and from the site;
 - (iii) the handling and disposal of deceased or 'retired' animals on or off-site;
 - (iv) the transport, handling and/or disposal of animal feed and/or waste on or off-site;
 - (v) outdoor pens or roaming areas for animals;
 - (vi) the potential impacts of operating hours;
 - (vii) shed configuration, including rotation and/or automation;
 - (viii) servicing, including location and size of effluent disposal ponds; and

Planning for tree farms

The desirability of tree farms varies considerably between local government areas. Community views regarding tree farms can be obtained and be incorporated into a strategy to provide future direction for this land use. Where there is community support, strategy considerations could include:

- the areas / districts in which tree farming is most suitable;
- whether tree farms can be used to address environmental management issues or provide screening/ improved landscapes;
- the use of tree farms as supplementary income for broadacre farmers; and
- tree farms as an economic development tool which may be combined with downstream processing.

The Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia (2006) sets out standards for plantation establishment and management. It contains information on environmental care, silviculture, harvesting and relevant legislation.

In areas where climate change is making traditional farming operations unviable, tree farms for the purpose of carbon sequestration may provide a viable alternative.

SPP 2.5 supports tree farms in rural areas and promotes local government approval regimes that respond to community views and local circumstances. The approvals regime can be used to encourage or discourage some or all forms of tree farming.

Matters to consider in relation to approval requirements include:

- the type of tree farm – a tree farm that will be regularly harvested will have different impacts to a tree farm established for carbon sequestration;
- whether the land is general agriculture or priority agriculture – tree farms are generally not recommended on priority agricultural land;
- the type of trees being planted – this will affect integration with the local environment or bushfire risk;
- whether there is an adequate transport strategy if the crop is to be harvested; and
- whether there is a maximum size of tree crop allowed prior to development approval being required. As a guide, under the *Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia* (2006) published by the Forest Industries Federation WA Inc., a plantation is designated as a stand of trees 10 hectares or larger.

8.1 Fire management

Fire control and bushfire risk is a planning consideration governed by *State Planning Policy 3.7 - Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas* (SPP 3.7). Some densely planted tree farms may have a substantially higher fire risk than broadacre crops, so the implications of locating tree farms close to fire sensitive land uses such as hay plants, State forests and residential development needs to be considered. Applications for a proposed tree farm should identify and address bushfire hazard as if it already existed, in accordance with SPP 3.7.

A Notification on Title to the effect that the land is within a bushfire prone area and may be subject to a Bushfire Management Plan should be a condition of approval. The Bushfire Management Plan should set out the short, medium and long term management strategies for the bushfire hazard and represent an ongoing commitment by the landowner/proponent or responsible authority to undertake bushfire risk management measures for the life of the development.

8.2 Environmental benefit

A benefit from tree farms is their potential to address environmental issues, such as salinity, soil erosion, land degradation, waterlogging and other natural resource management (NRM) matters by replacing the tree cover that was removed through past agricultural practices. Integrated tree farms, as discussed in Part 8.4 in particular, address NRM objectives.

Consultation with the local NRM organisation about identifying areas suitable for rehabilitation is recommended. In many cases these groups have undertaken extensive studies and research into local catchments.



8.3 Visual impact

Some tree farm proposals may improve landscape values by addressing land degradation or screening unsightly facilities such as quarries, abattoirs or strategic industrial areas. Other proposals, which may obscure particular landscape features, may be seen to detract from the natural or rural landscapes. If landscape protection is a matter of importance to the local community, it may be appropriate to consider limits on tree farms or excluding areas of high landscape values.

When considering landscape provisions the WAPC's Visual Landscape Planning in Western Australia Manual (2007) is a recommended point of reference. For more information contact the Department of Planning.

8.4 Integrated tree farming

Since integrated tree farms, as defined in SPP 2.5, are primarily established for NRM purposes and the tree crop is a secondary purpose, the policy position established in SPP 2.5 is that development approval should not be required for this land use. If required, it may be beneficial to establish a local planning policy or scheme amendment to clarify this.

Some of the matters to consider are:

- the species to be planted;
- the proposed width of the tree rows;
- whether the trees cover 10 percent or more of the farm's productive land area;
- whether the trees are on land previously under crop or pasture;
- whether the tree farm proposals are integrated into existing farm management; and
- whether it is intended to harvest the trees.

Appropriate non-local species may include plants that are traditional to the area and are valued for their contribution to the rural landscape.

Non-local vegetation that strongly contrasts with local vegetation in colour or form may detract from the natural character of the landscape.

Plants that are non-local may be needed in order to provide a screen of the required height or density. The species chosen should be visually compatible with local natives elsewhere on the site, in terms of form, colour and texture, and of a species that will not become weeds.

Non-natives may be appropriate as a feature in association with cultural elements such as driveways, groups of buildings, dams or intensive agricultural uses such as horticulture and aquaculture, presuming that there is no objective to blend these into the landscape. This is preferred to naturalistic or random planting of non-local species across the entire landscape, intermingled with local native species. Native vegetation is seen to be linked to the landscape as a whole, as opposed to non-local vegetation, which exhibits traditional cultural linkages.

Plantations

Background

The term farm forestry is a generic term that refers to all trees grown for commercial or farm management purposes on freehold rural land. It incorporates both tree plantations and agro-forestry. The principles and guidelines in this section focus specifically on plantations. Agro-forestry is discussed very briefly, however some plantation principles for minimising visual impact may be applied to areas planted for agro-forestry purposes.

Tree plantations are defined as commercial plantings greater than 10 ha in area, either hardwood such as Tasmanian blue gum or softwood, comprising pine trees. Agro-forestry involves planting trees to be managed in conjunction with other agricultural activities such as cropping or grazing. The general emphasis is on environmental or land-care benefits, although trees may be harvested on a rotational basis as part of a commercial exercise.

Pine plantations have been established and harvested in this state for over 100 years and hardwood plantations since about 1990. They are predominately located in the lower west coast and southern coastal areas.

Hardwood plantations are generally harvested as chip logs after 10 years and the stumps allowed to regrow to create up to two further harvests after consecutive eight-year periods. Rapidly improving rootstocks, and techniques for growing and site selection have seen many of the initial sites abandoned after the initial harvest and replanting being undertaken on new land.

Agro-forestry is more likely to be taken up in moderate to low rainfall areas. A wide range of trees is typically used, including eucalypts, pine, wattles and tagasaste.

Small to medium scale plantations can contribute positively to the kaleidoscope of rural visual landscape experiences by providing additional colours and textures, but large scale plantations are more likely to have a detrimental visual effect. In contrast to large plantations, agro-forestry is generally much more conducive to producing a varied rural landscape.

Existing policies and guidelines

This guideline should be used in conjunction with existing policies and guidelines.

- Farm Forestry Planning Bulletin 56 (WAPC 2003)
- Rural development control policies (WAPC)
- Guidelines for Managing Plantation Landscapes (CALM 1994)
- Guidelines for Integrated Forest Harvest Planning and Design (CALM 1994)
- Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection (CALM & FESA 2001)
- Farm Forestry and Landscape Architecture: a feasibility study (Joint Venture Agroforestry Program) RIRDC Publication No. 04/187 (2004)

Visual elements

The elements below can apply to both plantations and agro-forestry. Some of the elements apply mainly to closer views such as shape of plots and the appearance of each species, and are therefore more relevant for consideration at a site or local level than a regional level.

Visual elements to be considered comprise:

- shape of vegetated area;
- species appearance in relation to local native vegetation;
- species variety;
- height and density of vegetation;
- planting pattern and/or layout;
- uniform shape of plantations;

- blocking major view sheds;
- obstructing key view locations from important travel routes;
- siting and locations of plantations in the landscape;
- height of plantation;
- species type;
- different shapes and colours; and
- impact of colour on local landscapes, particularly blue gums.

Issues and pressures

Plantations represent a significant change in agricultural land use in some regions. The transition has resulted from more intensive agriculture replacing more extensive, traditional broad-scale agriculture.

Planting to create windbreaks, shelter-belts and so on for agro-forestry purposes can have long-term visual impacts, although its impacts are less dramatic than plantations. Straight line planting may create new linear elements in specific landscapes that did not previously contain strong linear cultural elements, or existing lines created by fencing and firebreaks may be accentuated, such as in the landscape immediately inland from Dongara. Care is also needed to ensure that planting does not create a hedge effect along major routes, blocking important views.

Remnants of natural vegetation in plantations restrict planting, management and harvesting operations, and may increase the likelihood of fires, as properly managed hardwood plantations present a reduced fire risk.

When rural areas were first settled, crops and pasture resulted in major changes to the landscape, primarily an opening up of the previously vegetated landscape. These changes occurred some years ago, and the open appearance typical of rural landscapes has long since become accepted.

Plantations result in a return to a more enclosed, vegetated landscape. This change may be quite dramatic, especially where plantations are established in open landscapes. Crops and pasture allow the surface details of the terrain to be observed, including rock outcrops and drainage systems, whereas plantations obscure the terrain.

A major concern with plantations is the need to protect significant landscape features and individual landscapes where the current visual character is highly valued, especially if the existing character is a resource for the tourism industry.

The screening of significant views of landscape features as seen from major travel routes may also be an issue, for example, around the Porongurup Range. Road users may also be averse to the general enclosure of roadside views in a narrow, uniform corridor of trees, even if major specific views are not screened.

The use of narrow rural roads for heavy vehicles servicing plantations is clearly a safety hazard, but there may also be detrimental landscape impacts, such as the loss of amenity when road upgrades result in the clearing of roadside vegetation.

Landscapes that are dominated by plantations exhibit uniformity of land coverage, with small-scale natural terrain variations such as creek-lines and wetlands obscured from view.

Some phases of the harvest cycle are particularly unattractive, such as when trees are freshly harvested, leaving bare ground and stumps. The use to which land will be put following the final harvest also needs to be considered.

Principles and guidelines

Pine plantations have been a small-scale commercial land use in WA for about a century; however the industry has been through a rapid increase with hardwood plantations since about 1990. This increase has led to a transition in agricultural land uses in the regional areas from traditional broad-acre farming practices to more intensive agriculture such as viticulture, horticulture and plantations.

As this transition is occurring, planning at a local level is essential to accommodate this change particularly in regard to potential impacts on local visual landscape character and tourism.

Plantations bring substantial changes to local landscapes. Developing a good plantation proposal should protect significant landscape features, maintain key views from important travel routes and complement local visual landscape character, particularly adjacent to important travel routes.

Note: Each figure is placed directly underneath the relevant principles

Regional guidelines

- Ensure that existing valued character is maintained.
- Ensure that plantations do not dominate the roadsides of regionally important roads.
- Maintain permanent stands of trees or shelterbelts.
- Avoid burning close to important roads.
- Plantation size should borrow from the scale of the surrounding landscape, eg large open valleys can accommodate a greater area of plantation establishment and harvest area than smaller ones.
- The pattern of plantation blocks should reflect or imitate surrounding vegetation, landform and land use patterns.

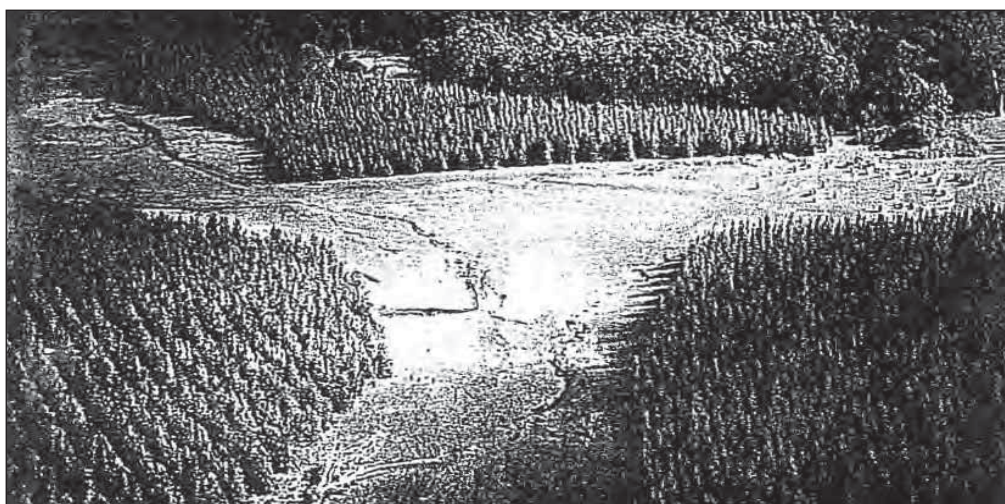


Figure 3.4: Pattern of the plantation areas

- Plantation shape and edges should follow existing landscape lines, created by trees, creeks, gullies, spurs, ridges, roads, fences etc. Avoid reinforcing lines if they are inconsistent with the surrounding landscape. For example, in a landscape setting that exhibits free flowing lines and has distinctive landform features, avoid straight vertical edges, breaking skylines, and reinforcing property and fence lines that are geometric in nature.

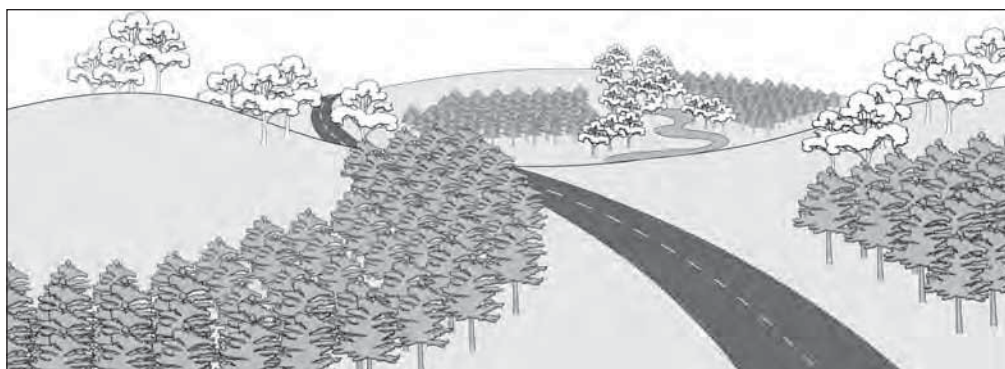


Figure 3.5: Plantation shape and edges

- Maintain, protect and enhance vegetation in major drainage lines to assist in the protection of the landscape's natural features.

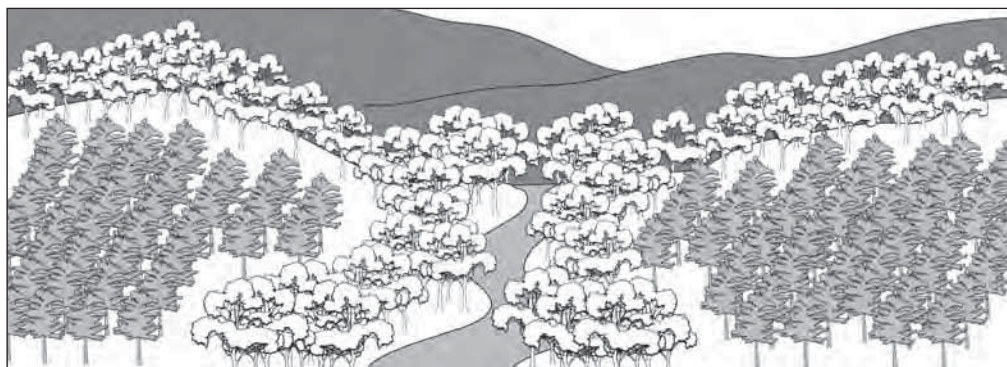


Figure 3.6: Remnant vegetation

- Complement local visual landscape character, particularly adjacent to important travel routes and use areas. Ensure that existing landscape character is well represented. Follow the visual expression of the surrounding landscape. For example, in colourful, geometric, foreground agricultural settings, the visual character of an exotic, regimented blue gum or pine plantation could enhance the local landscape.

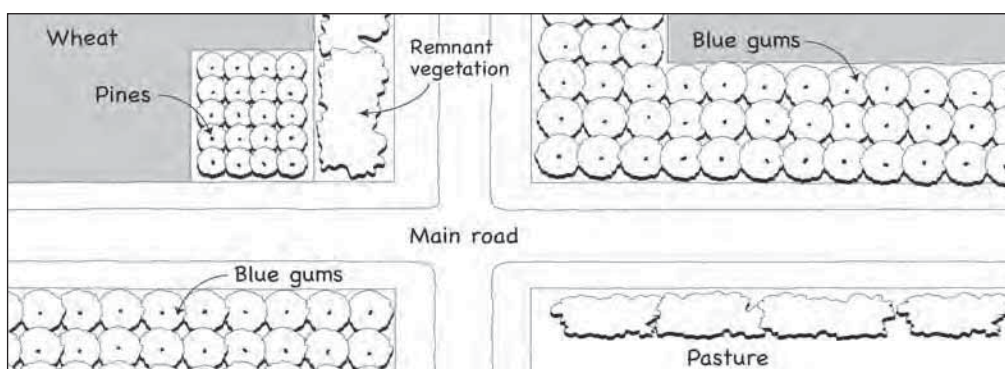


Figure 3.7: Complementing local landscape character

- Maintain key views from important travel routes.

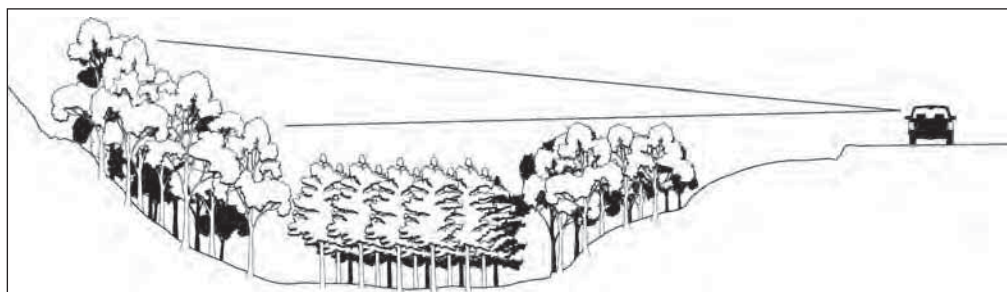


Figure 3.8: Maintaining key views from travel routes

PART THREE

- Avoid over-emphasis of maximum visual contrasts such as changes located on treelines or skylines. Ensure that such contrasts are reflected in other contrasts in the surrounding landscape. For example, in natural settings, edges of vegetation types can be softened by sympathetic boundary lines, gradual change in density or age class across the interface, or with the use of species of different form, colour and texture.

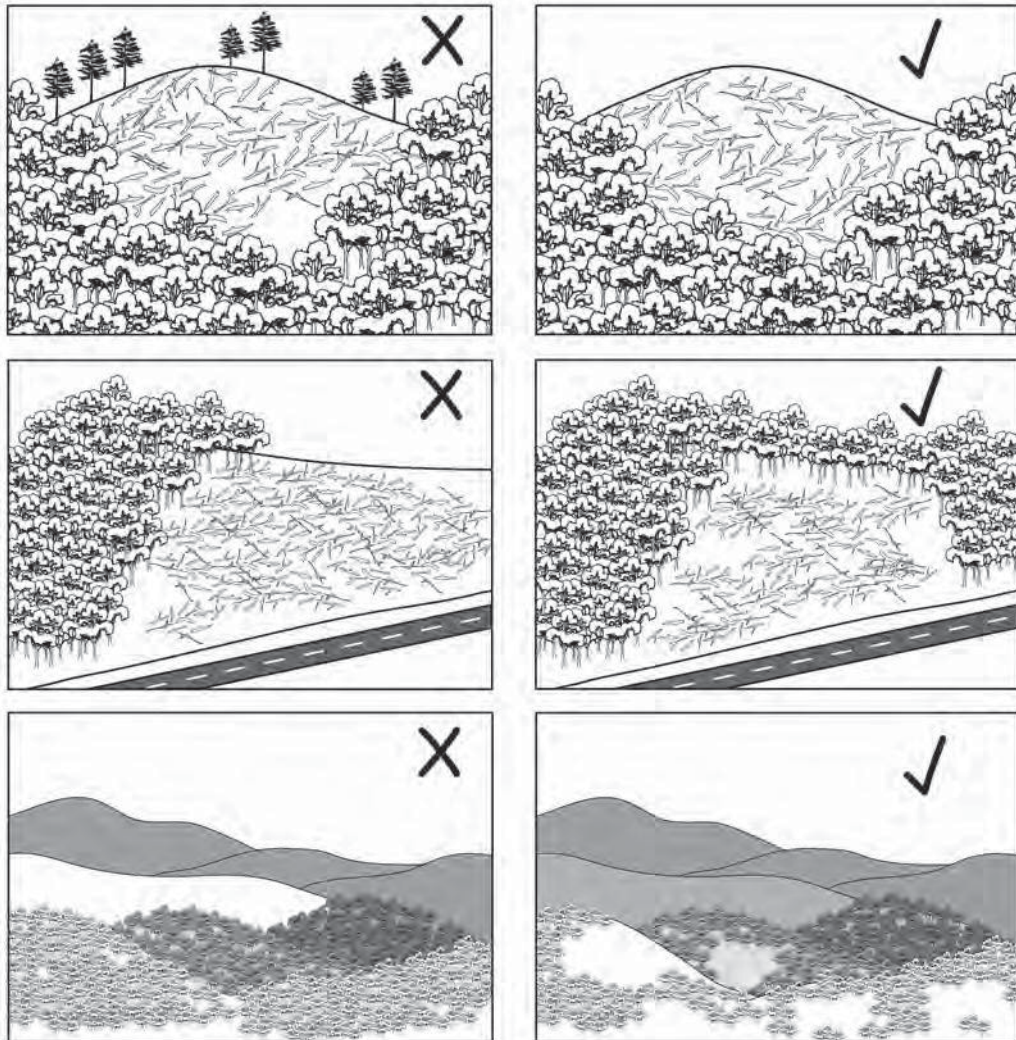


Figure 3.9: *Visual contrasts*

Local guidelines

- Disperse cutting areas across the plantation area.
- Keep cutting areas small.
- Sequence establishment and harvesting to reduce the contrast between adjacent stands.
- Avoid sites which have cleared easements aligned towards major roads, such as power line corridors.
- Use plantation buffer strips, harvested and established before (usually more effective) or after the main plantation stand.

- Side boundaries should be gently curving and on the diagonal. All boundaries should have a natural place to stop, such as a stream, existing vegetation and depression.

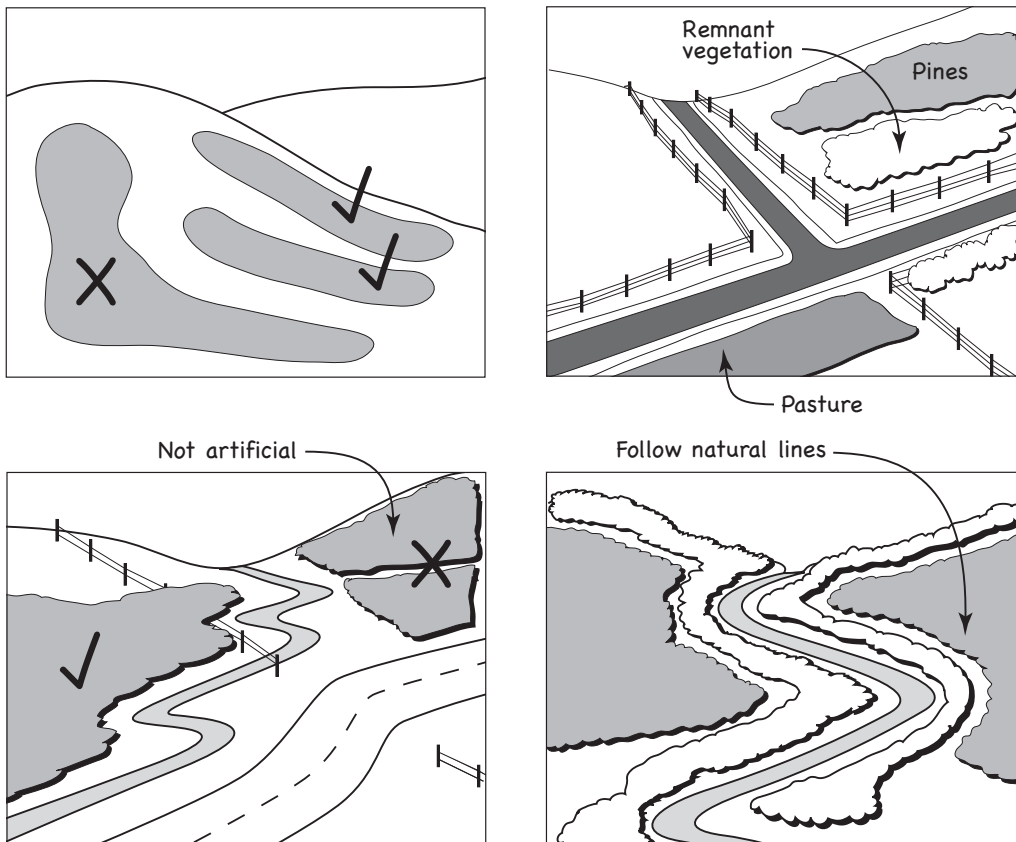


Figure 3.10: Configuration of side boundaries

- In landscapes of well-established agricultural land use patterns, plantation patterns may be stronger, for example, with geometric, regimented rows or belts.

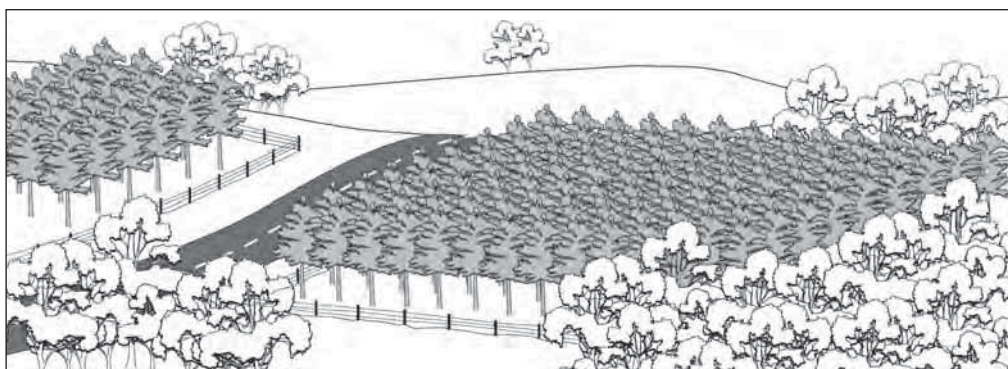


Figure 3.11: Plantations in more intensive agricultural areas

PART THREE

- Establish plantation stands on a gully-to-gully basis, rather than ridge to ridge, to reinforce natural line and form.

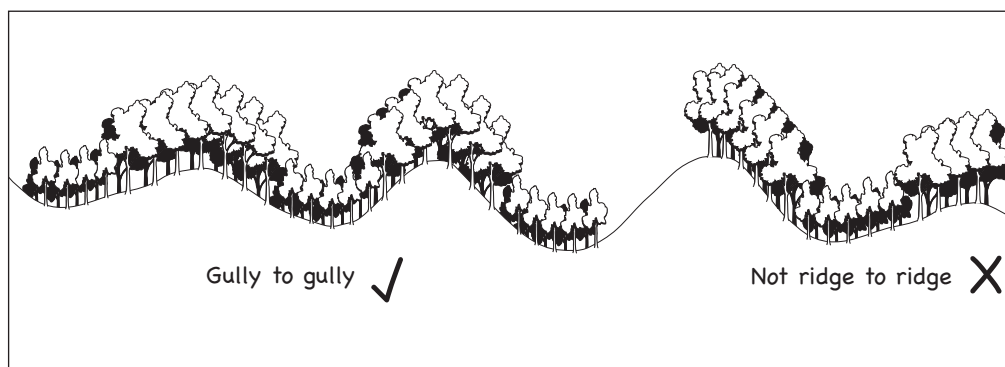


Figure 3.12: Plantation siting in relation to topography

- Plantation access roads and fire breaks should be designed and constructed to have low visual impact, preferably screened, with alignments following contours, existing road patterns, vegetation lines and so on, as opposed to artificial property boundaries.

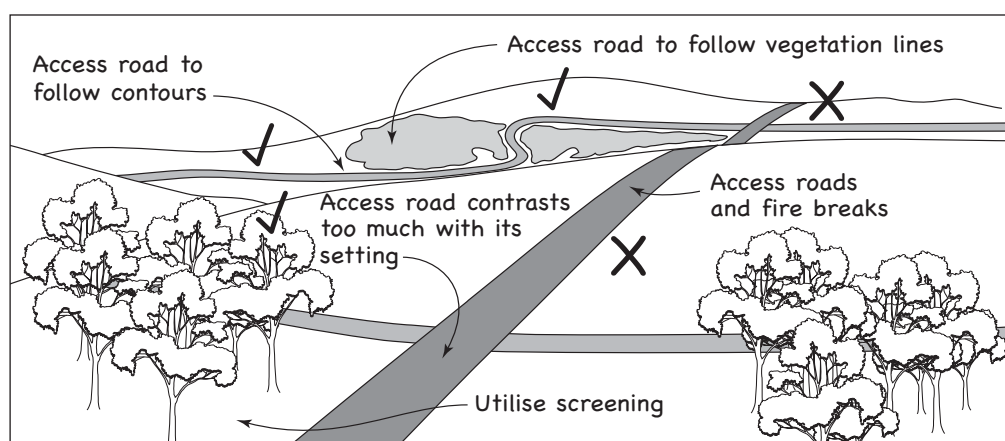


Figure 3.13: Plantation access roads and fire breaks

- Ensure that plantations do not dominate the roadside corridor (approximately 300 m either side) of important roads, where these roads provide valued views that would be screened.



Figure 3.14: Visual access

- Maintain or establish permanent stands of trees and shelterbelts.

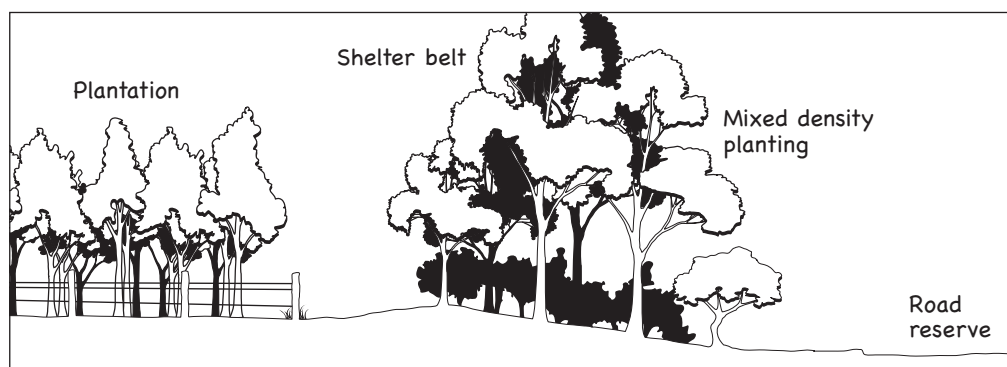


Figure 3.15: Roadside shelterbelts

- Use plantation buffer strips, harvested and regenerated either before (usually more effective) or after the main plantation stand.

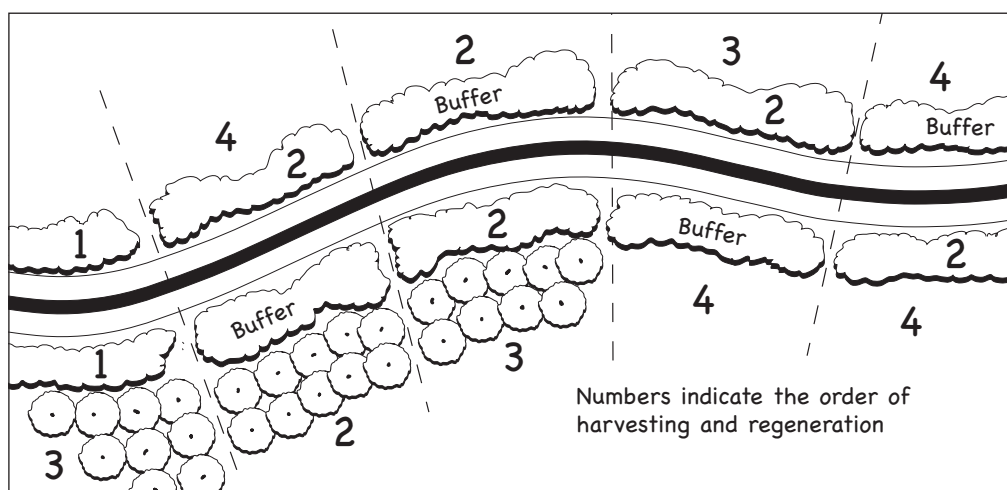


Figure 3.16: Roadside buffer strips

- Maintain or establish roadside vegetation corridors to reduce the visual impacts of adjoining clear-felled areas. Final harvesting of roadside vegetation should occur after surrounding coupes have been strongly regenerated or replanted to become a strong enough visual element.
- Naturally established vegetation should be retained in road reserves where possible.
- Reduce plantation impacts by enhancing and extending existing vegetation with similar species plantings. These plantings could be protected from future harvesting, thereby optimising wildlife, soil, water and recreation values. If harvested then the sequence and timing of cut should be separate from the main plantation harvest schedule.

PART THREE

- For skyline edges, maintain ridges with species that typically dominate the surrounding landscape. For example, avoid pines on ridges in a native hardwood forest setting. If pines are necessary then locate them below the skyline and vary their age, class and planting density.

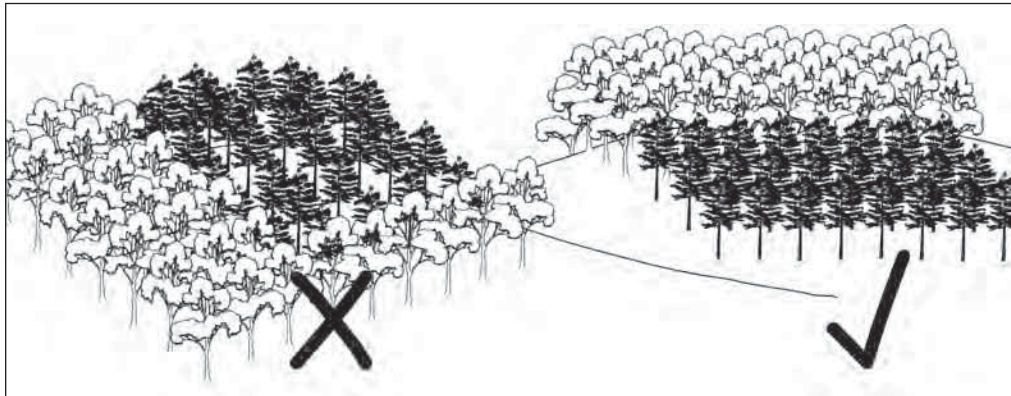


Figure 3.17: Ridge-top plantations

Site guidelines

- Maintain visual access through and into the plantation, to enhance the visual quality of the plantation landscape. This can be achieved by open or clumped planting density or through thinning techniques.

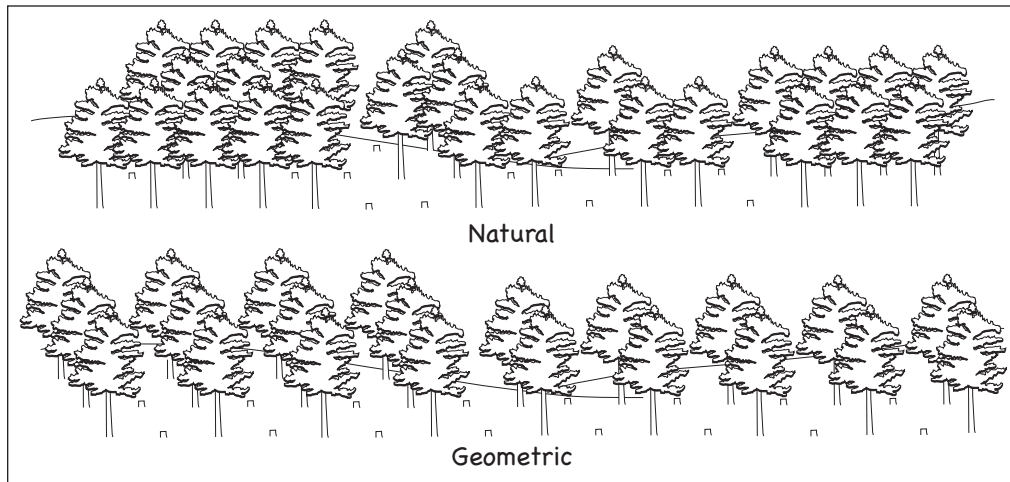


Figure 3.18: Thinning regimes

- Thinning regimes should be non-uniform in landscape settings that look predominantly natural. Conversely, in geometric or culturally dominated landscapes, thinning regimes should be regular and uniform.
- Plantation debris can cause significant visual impacts. Reduce impacts by screening, burning or scattering debris away from seen areas in foreground views.
- Harvest areas should be of minimal size in relation to the overall plantation. Felled areas should not dominate over unfelled areas. In sensitive areas, employ harvesting sequencing techniques.

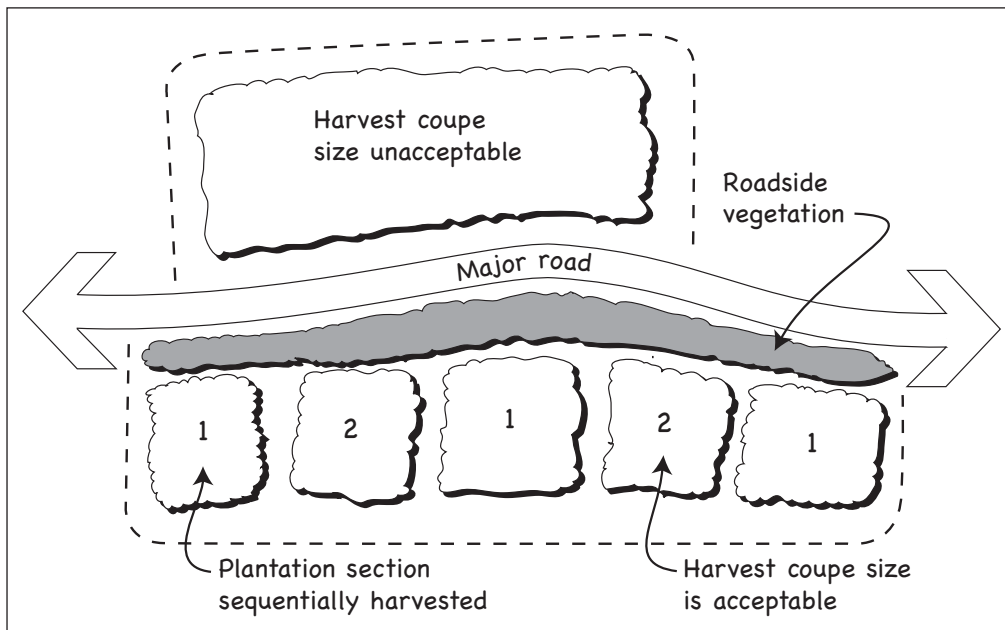


Figure 3.19: Harvest areas should be of minimal size in relation to the overall plantation

- Disperse harvest areas over the plantation area and stagger the time of rotation. Keep harvest areas small.

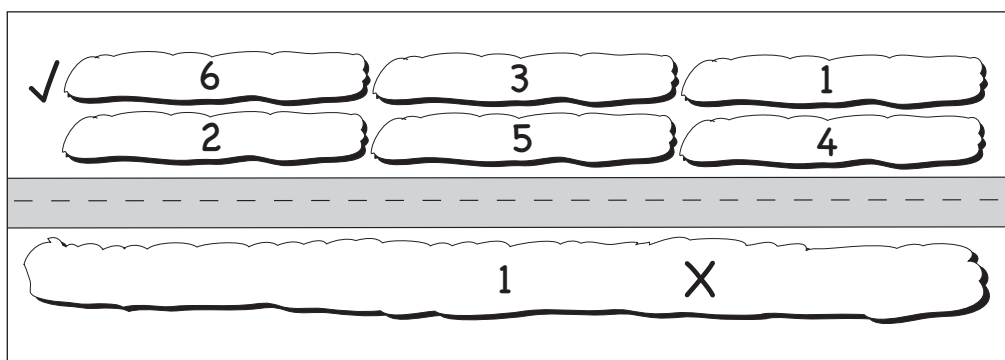


Figure 3.20: Dispersion of harvest areas

PART THREE

- Sequence harvesting of ridges or skylines to reduce the extent of clearing disturbance visible at any one time, or to enable adjoining areas to be successfully regenerated.

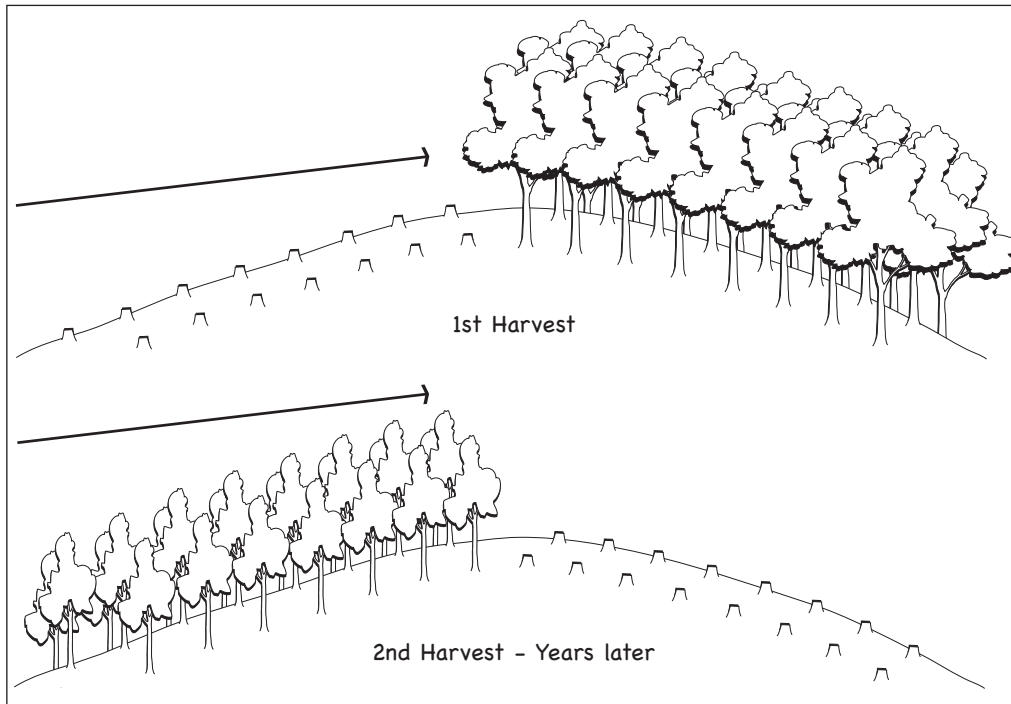


Figure 3.21: Sequence of harvesting

- Sequence establishment and harvesting to reduce the contrast between adjacent stands.



Figure 3.22: Sequence establishment and harvesting

consultation if appropriate with the State Heritage Office), to conserve and appropriately maintain the heritage significance of the dwelling; and

- iii. provide that approval of, or the existence of two or more dwellings, on one Title is not to be construed as justification for the subdivision whether under the *Planning and Development Act 2005* or the *Strata Titles Act 1985*.

9.3 Tree Plantations

Strategy

The local government's strategy in regard to tree plantations is to:

- S153) support the establishment of plantations and farm forestry on land zoned Rural, and consider on its merits plantations and farm forestry on land zoned Priority Agriculture; and
- S154) require relevant planning considerations to be met including bushfire management, vermin management, identification of a suitable harvesting route and appropriate arrangements to ensure the local government roads are in a similar condition post harvesting as pre-harvesting.

Actions

The local government will:

- C89) review definitions associated with tree farms and integrated tree farming based on SPP 2.5 and the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*;
- C90) consider preparing a Local Planning Policy on tree farming and where the planting is for natural resource management purposes;
- C91) require a Development Application for any plantings of trees above 1 hectare on land zoned 'Priority Agriculture' in LPS4 unless the purpose is for natural resource management purposes and not for tree crop purposes;
- C92) require a Development Application for land zoned 'Rural' in LPS4 where the tree farm, for tree crop purposes, has a minimum aggregate planted area of 10 hectares subject to the assessment in accordance with:
 - i. WAPC policies and guidelines;
 - ii. 'Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection'; and
 - iii. 'Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia (2006)';
- C93) not require a Development Application for land zoned 'Rural' in LPS4, where the total planted area is below 10 hectares.

9.4 Scott Coastal Plain Special Control Area

Strategy

The local government's strategy is to:

- S155) provide for the continued establishment of large-scale agricultural enterprises;
- S156) accommodate growth and diversification in agriculture on the Scott Coastal Plain subject to addressing environmental impacts;
- S157) maintain the productive capacity of the land and operational economy of scale, along with reducing the potential impacts of competing or conflicting land uses. Accordingly, there is a presumption against the creation of additional lots regardless of their current size; and

- S158) recognise the potential for complementary diversification such as through tourism, agro-forestry and extracting basic raw materials.

Actions

The local government will:

- C94) in the preparation of LPS4, introduce a Special Control Area (SCA) over the Scott Coastal Plain area as identified within LPS3; and
- C95) carry over, from LPS3, relevant provisions for inclusion within LPS4, relating to the Scott Coastal Plain area. These provisions relate to maintenance of large scale agricultural establishment, dwelling development and building setbacks.

9.5 Subdivision in Rural Areas

Strategy

The local government's strategy is to:

- S159) support rural land being retained for primary production and highlight there is a general presumption against the subdivision of rural land to create additional lots;
- S160) retain existing planning controls whereby subdivision of land in the Scott Coastal Plain Special Control Area will not be supported except when associated with a conservation lot; and
- S161) facilitate subdivision in the following circumstances in accordance with WAPC Development Control Policy 3.4 'Subdivision of Rural Land':
- i. property consolidation and/or boundary realignments where no additional titles are created;
 - ii. significant physical divisions;
 - iii. to allow for the provision of public utilities and infrastructure;
 - iv. conservation of biodiversity (conservation lots);
 - v. protection of water resources;
 - vi. to protect and actively conserve places of cultural heritage;
 - vii. tied lots;
 - viii. for other unusual or unanticipated purposes which, in the opinion of the local government, does not conflict with this Strategy and are necessary in the public interest; and
 - ix. conservation of biodiversity and natural heritage.

Actions

The local government will:

- C96) in the preparation of LPS4, remove rural subdivision criteria which allows for intensive agricultural subdivision subject to 40ha minimum lots sizes and land capability criteria to ensure consistency with SPP 2.5 and DC 3.4.



Shire of
Nannup
rest • connect • grow

Freedom of Information Statement 2020-21

This information statement is published in accordance with the provisions of part 5 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1992 (WA)*.

Adopted at the Ordinary Meeting of Council 23 November 2000
Reviewed at the Ordinary Meeting of Council – 22 October 2020

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1. STRUCTURE OF ORGANISATION

1.1 COUNCIL

Shire President: Cr Tony Dean

Deputy Shire President: Cr Robin Mellema

Central Ward

Cr Tony Dean

5709 Vasse Highway Nannup WA 6275

Ph 0409 371 151

Email: shirep@nannup.wa.gov.au

Cr Chris Buckland

117 Warren Road Nannup WA 6275

Ph 0411 752 761

Email: cr.buckland@nannup.wa.gov.au

Cr Vincent Corlett

5282 Vasse Highway Nannup WA 6275

Ph 0438 651 790

Email: cr.corlett@nannup.wa.gov.au

North Ward

Cr Cate Stevenson

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Email: cr.stevenson@nannup.wa.gov.au

Cr Cheryle Brown

34 Cundinup-Dudinyillup Rd

Nannup WA 6275

Ph 0428 526 598

Email: cr.brown@nannup.wa.gov.au

Cr Vicki Hansen

PO Box 349 Nannup WA 6275

Ph (08) 9756 0165

Email: cr.hansen@nannup.wa.gov.au

South Ward

Cr Robin Mellema

176 Blythe Road Nannup WA 6275

Ph (08) 9756 1156

Email: deputy.president@nannup.wa.gov.au

Cr Patricia Fraser

PO Box 14 Nannup WA 6275

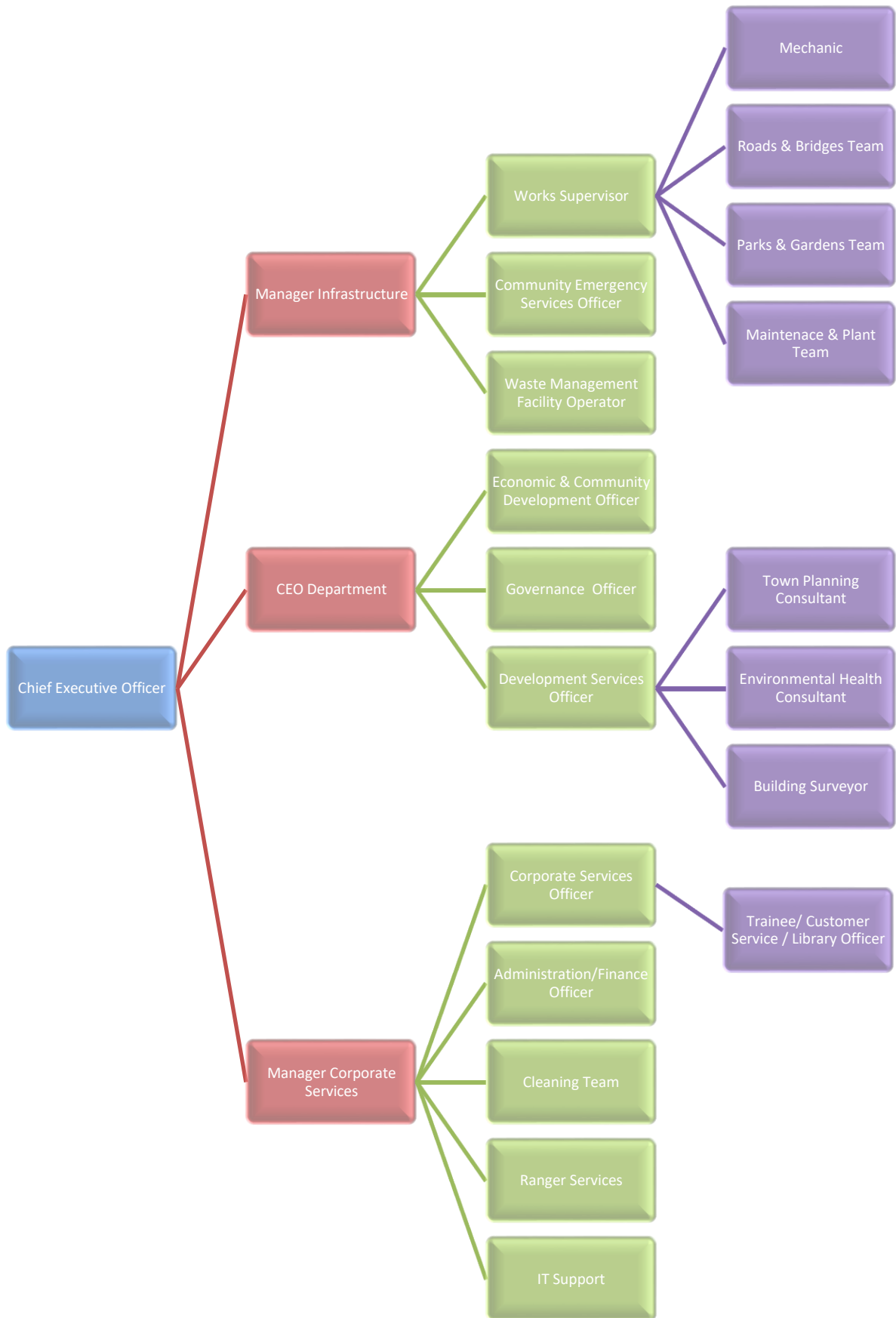
Ph (08) 9758 1112

Email: cr.fraser@nannup.wa.gov.au

1.2 ADMINISTRATION

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the administration of Council policy, and the efficient management of the day to day operations of the local government.

An organisational structure of the Shire of Nannup follows:



2. PUBLIC EFFECT OF THE ORGANISATION'S FUNCTIONS

2.1 DECISION MAKING

The Shire of Nannup provides a wide range of services and facilities for its residents, ratepayers and visitors to the Shire. The Shire also has a role in the management, improvement and development of the resources within its area so as to create a safe and pleasant environment for its residents and ratepayers.

General information relating to the Shire is published in the Nannup Telegraph on a monthly basis. The Shire of Nannup Information Booklet is published annually and is distributed with the Rates Notices. Copies are also available from the Shire Offices. These sources of information are designed to keep the public informed of the various issues being undertaken by the Shire of Nannup.

Council

Council, consisting of eight Councillors, is the decision making body on all policy matters. Council meets monthly with Ordinary Meetings of Council being held on the fourth Thursday of every month commencing at 5.30 pm.

Members of the public are welcome to attend all meetings of Council. A public question time of at least 15 minutes duration is scheduled at the commencement of all public meetings.

Agendas and Minutes

Agendas for Ordinary Council Meetings are available to members of the public four days prior to meetings. Minutes are placed on display in the Nannup Library within ten working days after each meeting.

2.2 LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS, BY-LAWS AND POWERS

2.2.1 ACTS

A number of Acts of Parliament give the Shire of Nannup the necessary powers to make decisions regarding the natural, built and legal environments which it administers. Listed below are the principle Acts which are briefly described:

Local Government Act 1995 and Associated Regulations

This Act enables the Shire of Nannup to administer its local government area. Local authorities operate strictly within the Act and are not able to undertake actions, activities or services that are not specifically provided for in this or other legislation.

Bush Fires Act 1954 and Associated Regulations

This Act makes provisions for the prevention, control and extinguishment of bush fires.

Cemeteries Act 1986

This Act provides for the declaration and management of cemeteries, the establishment, constitution and functions of cemetery boards, the licensing of funeral directors, the regulation of burials and related purposes.

Disability Services Act 1993

This Act provides services for people with disabilities.

Dog Act 1976 and Associated Regulations

This Act controls the registration, ownership and keeping of dogs and the obligations and rights of persons in relation thereto.

Environment Protection Act 1986

This Act provides for an Environmental Protection Authority, the prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution and for the conservation, preservation, protection, enhancement and management of the environment.

Freedom of Information Act 1992

This Act to provides for public access to documents and to enable the public to ensure that personal information in documents is accurate, complete, up-to-date and not misleading.

Health Act 2016

This Act regulates matters relating to sewerage and drainage, water pollution, medical services, public and private buildings, nuisances, offensive trades, medical services, the control of disease and medicines and pharmaceuticals.

Heritage of WA Act 1990

This Act requires all local authorities to compile and regularly review an inventory of local places which are significant or may become significant heritage properties.

Liquor Licensing Act 1988 and Associated Regulations

This Act, administered in part by local government, regulates the sale, supply and consumption of liquor, the use of premises on which liquor is sold and the services and facilities provided in conjunction with or ancillary to the sale of liquor.

Litter Act 1979 and Associated Regulations

This Act to makes provision for the abatement of litter and establishes, incorporates and confers powers upon the Keep Australia Beautiful Council (WA).

Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984 and Association Regulations

This Act, administered in part by local government, promotes and improves standards for occupational health, safety and welfare and regulates the administration of the laws relating to occupational health, safety and welfare and incidental purposes.

Public Works Act 1902

This Act governs the laws relating to authorising public works, surveys, investigations for water, roads, rivers and bridges, railways and related matters.

Rates and Charges (Rebates and Deferments) Act 1992

This Act permits administrative authorities to allow rebates on, or the deferral of payment of certain amounts payable by way of rates or charges by pensioners and other eligible persons.

Strata Titles Act 1985

This Act facilitates the subdivision of land and the disposition of titles thereto and incidental purposes.

Planning and Development Act 2005

This Act provides for the planning and development of land for urban, suburban and rural purposes. The general objective of this Act is to promote and develop land to the best possible advantage and to balance the use of all land resources.

Building Act 2011

This Act regulates the construction and modification of buildings.

Valuation of Land Act 1978

An Act to provide for the valuation of land and other purposes.

2.2.2 COUNCIL LOCAL LAWS

Local laws may be adopted by Council to regulate and govern local issues. Council has adopted local laws relating to:

- Refuse Disposal
- Health
- Parking
- Standing Orders for Council Meetings
- Dogs

2.2.3 TOWN PLANNING SCHEME

The Shire of Nannup operates under Town Planning Scheme No 3, which was gazetted on 14 December 2007.

The purpose of the Scheme is to:

- (a) Control land development
- (b) Secure the protection of the environment of the Scheme Area
- (c) Other matters authorised by the Planning and Development Act 2005

3. POLICY FORMULATION - PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

3.1 POLICIES

Council adopts Policies on a variety of issues to act as a guide for Officers of the Shire of Nannup and provide the basis for decision making. All current Policies are contained within the Council's Policy Manual along with a register of authorised delegations made by the Council to assist with the efficient administration of the municipality.

3.2 DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

The Chief Executive Officer has delegated authority from Council to make decisions on a number of specified administrative and policy matters.

3.3 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF ELECTORS

The Annual General Meeting of Electors is held once in every financial year and includes the presentation of the Annual Report and the Auditor's Report. Residents and ratepayers are encouraged to attend this meeting as it is an opportunity to ask questions and raise issues with local representatives.

3.4 SUB-COMMITTEES AND CONSULTATIVE GROUPS

Council Committees comprise:

Audit Advisory Committee
Risk Management Advisory Committee
Bush Fire Advisory Committee
Local Emergency Management Advisory Committee
Australia Day Advisory Committee
Local Drug Action Group Committee
Tourism Committee

The Council has appointed Elected Members to the following Working Groups:

Warren Blackwood Alliance of Councils
Western Australian Local Government Association - South West Zone
Lower Blackwood Land Conservation District Committee
Regional Road Group
Quannup Working Party
Development Assessment Panel
Business Initiative Group Nannup (BIG N)

3.5 SERVICES

Council provides a range of services to the community in many areas including:

Roads/Footpaths/Cycle ways/Kerbing	Street Tree Planting
Street Lighting	Rubbish Collection
Litter Bins	Streetscape
Public Toilets	Youth and Community Services
Public Libraries	Parks and Reserves
Playground Equipment	Community Halls and Centres
Dog Control	Planning and Building Control
Environmental Health Matters	Emergency Response Services
Recreational/Sporting Facilities	Citizenships
Stormwater Drainage	Bush Fire Control
Tourism and Economic Promotion_	Cemeteries

4. DOCUMENTS HELD BY THE ORGANISATION

4.1 DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION BY THE PUBLIC

The Shire of Nannup has a variety of documents available for public inspection or purchase. Annual Reports, Local Laws, Budgets, Minutes, Rate book and Policies are available for inspection during normal office hours or may be purchased by paying a photocopying fee.

A copy of Council agendas and minutes can be viewed at no charge at the Shire Offices. An electronic (email) copy of Council agendas and minutes can be received at no cost. An annual subscription is available for the supply of hard copy agenda and minutes.

4.2 DOCUMENTS COVERED BY THE ACT

Documents and information covered by the Freedom of Information Act include various items such as maps, plans, personnel records, client records, building files and correspondence.

All documents received are filed, with files being divided into categories as follows:

- Administration
- Property Assessments
- Associations and Committees
- Building
- Government Departments and Organisations
- Finance
- Fire and Emergency Services
- Health
- Personnel
- Rating
- Recreation
- Reserves
- Roads
- Tenders

- Town Planning
- Tourism
- Welfare and Community Services
- Works and Services

5. ACCESS PROCEDURES AND ARRANGEMENTS

It is the aim of the Council to make information available promptly and at the least possible cost; whenever possible documents will be provided outside the Freedom Of Information process.

If information is not routinely available, the Freedom of Information Act 1992 provides the right to apply for access to documents held by the council and to enable the public to ensure that personal information in documents is accurate, complete, up to date and not misleading.

5.1 APPLICATIONS AND FORMS OF ACCESS

5.1.1 APPLICATIONS

For applications to be accurately and promptly dealt with, requests must ensure sufficient information is supplied to enable the correct document(s) to be identified.

The Shire of Nannup may request proof of identity.

If a person is seeking access to a document or documents on behalf of another person the Shire of Nannup may require authorisation, usually in writing.

Applications will be dealt with as soon as practicable after it being received.

Applications should be addressed to:

FOI Co-ordinator
Shire of Nannup
PO Box 11
NANNUP WA 6275

Applications can also be delivered to the Shire administration building at Adam Street, Nannup between the hours of 8.00 am and 4.30 pm Monday to Friday.

It should be noted that some documents are for viewing only and some documents cannot be copied, as this would be in breach of the Copyright Act.

5.1.2 FEES AND CHARGES

The following fees and charges were adopted by Council and are to be seen as maximum charges:

- No fee for access applications relating to personal information and amendment of personal information
- Application fee of \$30 for other access applications (non-personal information)
- A fee of \$30 per hour for staff time or pro rata for part of an hour for dealing with an application. (Charges do not apply for searching, identifying and collating the documents).
- A fee of \$30 per hour of staff time or pro rata for part of an hour for supervision by staff when access is given to view documents.
- Photocopying will be charged at the rate of 20 cents per A4 copy.
- Duplicating a tape, film or computer information will be charged at the actual cost.
- Delivery, packaging and postage will be charged at the actual cost.

5.1.3 FORMS OF ACCESS

Requests for access to documents can be made by way of inspection, a copy of a document, a computer disk, a transcript of a recorded document or of words recorded in shorthand or encoded form, or a written document in the case of a document where words can be reproduced in written form. Where the Shire is unable to grant access in the form requested, access may be given in a different form.

5.1.4 NOTICE OF DECISION

As soon as possible but in any case within 45 days you will be provided with a notice of decision which will include details such as:

- the date on which the decision was made
- the name and the designation of the officer who made the decision
- if the document is an exempt document the reasons for classifying the matter as exempt or the fact that access is given to an edited document
- information on the right to review and the procedures to be followed to exercise those rights.

5.2 THE REVIEW PROCESS

The Freedom of Information Act provides for a review and appeal process. Applicants may seek an Internal Review if they are dissatisfied with the decision of the Freedom of Information Coordinator. If they are still dissatisfied following the internal review then a review by the Information Commissioner may be requested. If still not satisfied, applicants may appeal to the Supreme Court.

5.2.1 INTERNAL REVIEW

Applicants who are not satisfied with the decision of the FOI Coordinator can apply to the Shire of Nannup for an Internal Review of that decision. Applications for an Internal Review must be lodged at the Shire within 30 days of receipt of notice of the Shire's decision. The Shire will respond within 15 days or any longer period agreed between the applicant and the Shire. The Internal Review will be carried out by the Chief Executive Officer. There is no charge for an internal review.

5.2.2 EXTERNAL REVIEW

Applicants who are still dissatisfied after the Internal Review has been completed may seek a review by the Information Commissioner. This request must be made in writing, giving details of the decision to which the complaint relates. Complaints should be made to the Information Commissioner and addressed as follows:

Office of the Information Commissioner Albert Facey House 469 Wellington Street PERTH WA 6000	Phone: (08) 6551 7888 Freecall (WA Country): 1800 621 244 Fax: (08) 6551 7889 Email info@foi.wa.gov.au Web: www.oic.wa.gov.au
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Any party to a complaint may appeal to the Supreme Court on any question of law arising out of a decision of the Information Commissioner, except for a decision as to the deferral of access to a document, the charges to be imposed for dealing with an access application and the payment of a deposit on account of charges.

5.3 AMENDMENTS PROCEDURE

An individual may apply to have a document amended if it contains inaccurate, incomplete, out of date or misleading personal information. An application should be made in writing to the Shire of Nannup and should provide all the information required in the Act (Amendment forms are available from the Shire Offices). Applicants must provide details and, if necessary, documentation in support of their claim that the information they seek to have amended is inaccurate, incomplete, out of date or misleading. Applications must also indicate how they wish the amendment to be made (e.g. alteration, insertion, etc.).

Effective From:	23 November 2000
Expires on:	Does not expire
Next Review:	October 2021
Adopted by Council:	22 October 2020



Information Statement Guidelines

Part 5 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1992 (WA)* (**the FOI Act**) requires each agency to prepare and publish an information statement within 12 months after the commencement of the FOI Act, and to update the statement at intervals of not more than 12 months (sections [96](#) and [97](#) of the FOI Act).

These guidelines should be read in conjunction with part 5 of the FOI Act, and were prepared in consultation with a working group of agency FOI practitioners. They are intended to ensure consistency of interpretation, quality of content and to assist agencies with a checklist to help with the preparation of their information statements.

Approved method of publication (in accordance with [section 96\(1\)](#)) -

- Agencies shall have the discretion of publishing their information statement either as a standalone document or incorporated in its annual report.
- Where an information statement is produced as a standalone document, reference to its existence and details of how it can be inspected or purchased should also be contained in the agency's annual report.
- Each agency must make a copy of its information statement available for inspection and/or purchase at its major offices including those at regional centres.
- Information statements shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of [section 94](#) of the FOI Act, and also follow guidelines as to format and content issued from time to time by the Office of the Information Commissioner.

This method was approved by the Attorney General in 1994.

Objective of information statements

From the description in the FOI Act about the content of information statements ([section 94](#)) a document is required to be available which conveys information to the public about the agency's operations, the kinds of documents it holds and the procedures for accessing them. While there is no doubt that annual reports provide descriptions of agency activities and outcomes achieved, an information statement should provide additional insight into what an agency does and how it does it. In many cases, the agency's internal manuals and guidelines provided to staff in undertaking its functions contain much of this information, and there is a separate requirement in part 5 of the FOI Act ([section 97](#)) for internal manuals to be made available for inspection or purchase by the public if required.

As the annual report can incorporate the information statement detail there is maximum flexibility for agencies in the presentation of the material. In some cases an agency may decide to have the various components of the information statement spread through the annual report, in which case the guidelines suggest that an index or contents page in the annual report should refer the reader to the areas which provide the information statement material. In other cases, agencies may have a separate section in their annual report or have an annexure to the annual report to provide a stand alone document. In determining the method of publication it is suggested that agencies consider which alternative will enable members of the public to obtain the document at the lowest reasonable cost as required by [section 4\(b\)](#) of the FOI Act.

Section 97(2) of the FOI Act requires that each agency provide a copy of its information statement to the Information Commissioner as soon as practicable after it is published each year.

It is not necessary to provide the Information Commissioner with another copy of the agency's information statement each year if it has not been changed. However, to comply with the requirements of the FOI Act, the agency will need to notify the Information Commissioner either by letter, fax or email that the statement has been reviewed and is still current.

Where minor amendments are made to the agency's existing information statement, it is only necessary to forward copies of the amended pages. However, if there are major changes, then a copy of the revised statement should be provided.

Content of information statements

[Section 94](#) of the FOI Act specifies the information that must be published in the agency's information statement. The following guidelines are aimed at ensuring consistency in the interpretation of section 94 and in the quality of information statements across agencies.

In order to comply with section 94, it is suggested that information statements include the following sections. However, they can be amalgamated if this assists the explanation.

1.0 An index or contents page

This should refer the reader to the main subject areas of the statement. Where the statement is incorporated into an agency's annual report, the contents page should indicate to the reader the location of all material required by the FOI Act.

2.0 The agency's mission statement

3.0 Details of legislation administered

This section should include enabling legislation and legislation for which the agency is responsible in accordance with the allocation of statutes to portfolios published in the Government Gazette. Each piece of legislation should be accompanied by a brief statement or description as to its purpose.

4.0 Agency structure and functions

A statement of the structure and functions of the agency must be given. An agency's structure should be described to show the decision-making process to branch or subprogram level.

5.0 Details of functions, including decision-making functions, affecting the public

A description of the ways in which the agency's functions (including its decision-making functions) affect the public must be given.

In general, the information provided regarding decision-making within the agency on matters that affect the public should enable a member of the public to determine:

- the areas or matters in which the agency makes decisions which affect the public;
- what powers the agency holds the authority to exercise; and
- how decisions made in exercising the powers of the agency are put into practice.

Sources of the broad decision-making power exercised when conducting the activities of the agency which affect the public will need to be identified. This should include the identification of any discretionary powers, relevant rules, procedures, policies or criteria.

(The above sections are linked to the requirements of section 94(a) and (b)).

6.0 Public Participation in the Formulation of Policy and Performance of Agency Functions

Any arrangements for enabling public participation in the agency's policy formulation and performance of its functions must be described.

Information regarding this aspect of the agency's operations should include, for example:

- a) committees or bodies that are administered or operated by the agency which involve non-government (public) representation, including:
 - the role of these committees; and
 - how public participation in these bodies is determined;
- b) committees or bodies that don't involve direct public representation but to whom the public could still submit comment.

A description of how participation is achieved in both types of committee is required.

(The above section is linked to section 94(c)).

7.0 Documents held by the agency

A description of the kinds of documents usually held by the agency must be given.

The main aim of this section is to provide the public with information that could assist them in determining what kinds of document are held, whether an FOI request is necessary to access them and, if so, how to lodge an application.

This section should include:

- a) Details of agency documents available outside FOI:
 - documents (eg. brochures, reports, manuals, minutes etc) that are available to the public at no cost (a broad description of some categories may suffice);
 - documents available for inspection at the agency;
 - documents available for purchase;
 - whether the agency has library facilities available to the public; and
 - how access to the above is obtained.
- b) Details of other agency documents:
 - other types of documents held by the agency (in broad categories including miscellaneous documents such as reports to outside bodies, maps, drawings, videos etc);
 - the types of formats in which information is held or stored;
 - how information is classified (ie nomenclature of the filing system), naming or describing the various file or record systems which exist, as well as any informal systems, short term storage etc); and
 - the kinds of personal information held and how it is stored.

(The above section is linked to section 94(d) and (e)).

8.0 The operation of FOI in the agency

A description is required of how FOI access applications and applications for the amendment of personal information are dealt with in the agency.

Details of the process should include:

- how and to whom (or what position) initial enquiries can be made;
- where applications should be lodged; and
- who (or what position) in the organisation makes decisions regarding access to documents or the amendment of personal information under FOI.

(The above section is linked to section 94(f) and (g)).

The following pages could be used in your own information statement to describe the FOI processes and key points of interest to applicants. The pages below do not form an Information Statement in their own right. To comply with section 94 of the FOI Act, each agency should address all of the matters outlined in section 94 in their information statement.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION PROCEDURES AND ACCESS ARRANGEMENTS FOI Operations

It is the aim of the agency to make information available promptly and at the least possible cost, and whenever possible documents will be provided outside the FOI process.

If information is not routinely available, the *Freedom of Information Act 1992 (WA)* provides the right to apply for documents held by the agency and to enable the public to ensure that personal information in documents is accurate, complete, up-to-date and not misleading.

Freedom of Information Applications

Access applications have to -

- be in writing;
- give enough information so that the documents requested can be identified;
- give an Australian address to which notices can be sent; and
- be lodged at the agency with any application fee payable.

Applications and enquiries should be addressed to the Freedom of Information Coordinator on telephone..... (add agency postal address).

Applications will be acknowledged in writing and you will be notified of the decision within 45 calendar days.

Freedom of Information Charges

A scale of fees and charges are set out in the FOI Regulations. Apart from the application fee for non-personal information (information that is not personal information about the applicant) all charges are discretionary. The fees and charges are as follows.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| • Personal information about the applicant | No fee and no charges |
| • Application fee (for non-personal information) | \$30.00 |
| • Charge for time dealing with the application (per hour, or pro rata) | \$30.00 |
| • Access time supervised by staff (per hour, or pro rata) | \$30.00 |

- Photocopying staff time (per hour, or pro rata) \$30.00
- Per photocopy .20
- Transcribing from tape, film or computer (per hour, or pro rata) \$30.00
- Duplicating a tape, film or computer information Actual Cost
- Delivery, packaging and postage Actual Cost

An estimate of charges will be provided if the cost is expected to exceed \$25.00. For impecunious applicants or those issued with prescribed pensioner concession cards, any charges payable are reduced by 25%.

Deposits

- An advance deposit may be required in respect of the estimated charges 25%
- Further advance deposit may be required to meet the charges for dealing with the application 75%

Access Arrangements

Access to documents can be granted by way of inspection; a copy of a document; a copy of an audio or video tape; a computer disk; or a transcript of a recorded, shorthand or encoded document from which words can be reproduced.

Notice of Decision

As soon as possible but in any case within 45 days you will be provided with a notice of decision which will include details such as -

- the date the decision was made;
- the name and the designation of the officer who made the decision;
- if access is refused, the reasons for claiming the document is exempt; and
- information on the rights of review and the procedures to be followed to exercise those rights.

Refusal of Access

Applicants who are dissatisfied with a decision of the agency are entitled to ask for an **internal review** by the agency. The internal review application should be made in writing within 30 calendar days after being given the agency's notice of decision. You will be notified of the outcome of the review within 15 calendar days.

If you disagree with the result you then can apply to the Information Commissioner for an **external review**. The external review application should be made within 60 calendar days after being given the agency's written notice of the internal review decision. (Note: if you are requesting external review as a third party or following an application for amendment of personal information, you must lodge your external review application within 30 calendar days after being given written notice of the internal review decision.)

Office of the Information Commissioner

Phone: (08) 6551 7888

Freecall (WA country): 1800 621 244

Fax: (08) 6551 7889

Email: info@foi.wa.gov.au

Web: www.oic.wa.gov.au

Address: Albert Facey House, 469 Wellington Street, Perth WA 6000

Attachment 12.10.1



Reference Number	Legislative Reference	Delegate
LGA 26 - Donations	Local Government Act 1995 s. 5.42	Chief Executive Officer

Delegator

Council

Power / Duty

The Chief Executive Officer is delegated authority to determine requests for donation of monies up to the value of ~~\$100~~ **\$500** when a group or individual can demonstrate:

1. Significant direct benefit to the local community.
2. That the group is a community group or non-profit making organisation or running a non-profit activity.
3. That the group's financial status is such as to justify a donation from the local government.
4. Special circumstances or needs exist in the opinion of the Chief Executive Officer to warrant a donation, e.g. support of needy groups and individuals who bring credit to the local government by achieving state or national representation or awards, which sees them requiring financial assistance for travelling, accommodation or other incidental expenses.
5. That funding exists in Council's budget.

A maximum sum of ~~\$500~~ **\$5000** may be allocated in this way within any one financial year.

Conditions

Nil

Statutory Framework

Local Government Act 1995

5.42. Delegation of some powers and duties to CEO

(1) A local government may delegate* to the CEO the exercise of any of its powers or the discharge of any of its duties under —

- (a) this Act other than those referred to in section 5.43; or
- (b) the *Planning and Development Act 2005* section 214(2), (3) or (5).

* *Absolute majority required.*

(2) A delegation under this section is to be in writing and may be general or as otherwise provided in the instrument of delegation.

Verification

Recent Council Resolution	Initial Council Resolution
18037	5456

Review Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of *S5.46(2) of the Local Government Act 1995*, at least once every financial year.

Related Documents

Notes of Recent Alterations (if applicable)
2018 Delegation Register Reference - 54



Nannup Auskick Centre Inc.



Taryn Walton
Nannup Auskick Centre Inc.
c/- 34 Dunnet Road
Nannup WA 6275

22 July 2020

Mr David Taylor and members of the Nannup Shire Council
Nannup Shire Office
Adam Street
Nannup WA 6275

Dear David, and the valued members of the Nannup Shire Council

My name is Taryn Walton, I am writing on behalf of the Nannup Auskick Centre. We are a small group of volunteers who offer our district's primary school aged children (Pre Primary to Year 6) an opportunity to come together for an hour each week to learn basic AFL skills and play a friendly non-contact game. Our session time is from 4 to 5 pm on a Friday, with the 2020 season running for the 10 weeks that correlate with Term 3 of school.

Our club has been in a state of flux this past 12 months, with both a change in organisers, and the uncertainties of junior sport in relation to Covid-19. One woman has been the sole organiser of Auskick in Nannup since its inception here, but she has recently left town, so part-way through the 2019 season the baton was passed to me. Whilst our 2019 season ran well, I am still learning my way through all the things that happen behind the scenes.

Unfortunately, I was not aware of either the annual seasonal charge for the use of the Nannup town oval, or the community grant offered by the Nannup Shire in the early months of each year to offset these costs to an organisation such as ours. It was only today when I came in to the Shire Office to book our use of the oval commencing this Friday 24th July that this information was brought to my attention. I now understand that this is the process that has been followed in previous years by our former organiser. I also now know to pursue this myself in early 2021.



Nannup Auskick Centre Inc.

To further complicate matters this year, with the uncertainties caused by Covid-19 over the past few months, we have delayed getting the ball rolling for this year's season. We have only just been given the green light to go ahead as of 18th July, however our usual 20 week season (Terms 2 and 3) will be reduced to 10 weeks. This year, I was hoping to reduce our club fees for our families, to account for the shortened season, and hence am hoping to keep our other operating expenses to a minimum.

Thus, with respect, I wish to request a once-off waiver of the annual seasonal charge or a reduction of the costs for our organisation to use the town oval for approximately 1 hour per week for 10 weeks, commencing 24th July, and concluding 25th September. In addition, the knowledgeable, helpful and supportive staff at the Nannup Shire Office suggested that this waiver may also encompass the \$200 bond that use of the town oval attracts. I humbly request that this is considered by yourself and the members of the Nannup Shire Council, so that we can in turn pass on a reduction in fees for our families to compensate for our short 2020 season.

I am very appreciative of your time and attention to this matter, and look forward to hearing from you in due course. I do understand that as this may be a matter for discussion with council members, that therefore you may not be able to reach a final decision for another 4 to 5 weeks. If you require further information from me in the interim, please do not hesitate to contact me on either 0477 034 255 or via nannup.auskick@gmail.com.

Thank you again for your consideration and assistance.

Kind regards

Taryn Walton
Nannup Auskick Centre Inc.

DRAFT - 2020

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Between

Shire of Dardanup

and

South West Region Group of Councils

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SOUTH WEST REGIONAL COUNCILS
DESIGNATED AREA MIGRATION AGREEMENT (DAMA)**

1. Introduction

The Shire of Dardanup has agreed to manage the preparation of a Feasibility Study and an Implementation Plan to establish a Designated Area Migration Agreement (DAMA) on behalf of the South West Group of Councils comprising:

1. Shire of Augusta-Margaret River,
2. Shire of Boyup Brook,
3. City of Bunbury,
4. City of Busselton,
5. Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes,
6. Shire of Capel,
7. Shire of Collie,
8. Shire of Donny-Brook Balingup,
9. Shire Harvey,
10. Shire of Manjimup,
11. Shire of Nannup.

in accordance with the terms and conditions contained in this Memorandum of Understanding (“the/this Memorandum”).

2. Funding

Each Local Government will provide the cash contribution as per [Attachment 1](#) to the Shire of Dardanup to fund a Feasibility Study and Implementation Plan to establish a Designated Area Migration Agreement covering the South West Region.

3. Objectives

The purpose of the Feasibility Study is to identify the regional workforce needs in each location and overall as a region.

The purpose of the Feasibility Study is to create a unified approach to the assessment of Regional Workforce needs in each location and overall as a Region. The Study will focus on the south west regions high growth industries including agribusiness, forestry, health and social services, tourism and hospitality, construction and mining and would include specific occupations and conditions that will assist our region to address our most acute labour shortages by enabling employers to sponsor overseas workers in a broader range of occupations than the existing skilled migration visa pathways. The occupations approved the DAMA will reflect the unique labour requirements in the region

Upon completion of the needs assessment and the Feasibility Study the appointed Consultant would provide recommendations to an Implementation Plan to establish the DAMA and for ongoing administration to support the program.

4. Responsibilities of the individual Local Governments

Each individual Council is responsible for liaising and providing support to the appointed Consultant, in particular by identifying relevant stakeholders, employers and labour agencies within each local government's area.

5. Tenure

- I. This Agreement shall commence on the first day of October 2020.
 - II. The Memorandum shall be effective until the Feasibility Stud and Implementation Plan to establish a Designated Area Migration Agreement has been completed.
-

Signatures

I have read the above Memorandum of Understanding and agree to the terms and conditions of use set out above.

..... STEPHANIE ADDISON-BROWN CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER SHIRE OF AUGUSTA-MARGARET RIVER Signed / / 2020 AARON BOWMAN ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK Signed / / 2020
..... TIM CLYNCH CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER SHIRE OF BRIDGETOWN- GREENBUSHES Signed / / 2020 MALCOLM OSBORNE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER CITY OF BUNBURY Signed / / 2020
..... MIKE ARCHER CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER CITY OF BUSSELTON Signed / / 2020 IAN MCCABE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER SHIRE OF CAPEL Signed / / 2020
..... XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER SHIRE OF COLLIE Signed / / 2020 ANDRÉ SCHÖNFELDT CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER SHIRE OF DARDANUP Signed / / 2020
..... BEN ROSE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP Signed / / 2020 ANNIE RIORDAN CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER SHIRE OF HARVEY Signed / / 2020
..... ANDREW CAMPBELL CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER SHIRE OF MANJIMUP Signed / / 2020 DAVID TAYLOR CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER SHIRE OF NANNUP Signed / / 2020

ATTACHMENT 1

Local Government Annual Financial Contribution

In accordance with Clause 2 of the Memorandum of Understanding, each Local Government will provide the following cash contribution to the Shire of Dardanup as per the MOU.

LGA	Contribution
Shire of Augusta-Margaret River	\$5,000
Shire of Boyup Brook	\$5,000
City of Bunbury	\$5,000
City of Busselton	\$5,000
Shire of Capel	\$5,000
Shire of Collie	\$5,000
Shire of Dardanup	\$5,000
Shire of Donny-Brook Balingup	\$5,000
Shire of Greenbushes-Bridgetown	\$5,000
Shire Harvey	\$5,000
Shire of Manjimup	\$5,000
Shire of Nannup	\$5,000