

11.2 Sustainable Development Attachments

ITEM NO	SUBJECT	PAGE
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11.2 Sustainable Development

11.2.1 PROPOSED TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE (MOBILE PHONE TOWER) - RESERVE 51096 (LOT 331) LEEUWIN ROAD, AUGUSTA

Attachment 1 – Development Plans and EME Report

Attachment 2 – Schedule of Submissions

Attachment 3 – Coverage Map

Attachment 4 – Visual Impact Assessment



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LOCALITY PLAN

NOT TO SCALE

SERVICES LEGEND

— E —	— E —	ABOVE GROUND ELECTRICAL SUPPLY
— FE —	— FE —	ABOVE GROUND FEEDER CABLES
— E —	— E —	BELOW GROUND ELECTRICAL SUPPLY
— FE —	— FE —	BELOW GROUND FEEDER CABLES
— T —	— T —	OPTIC FIBRE BELOW GROUND

Shire of

18 JUN 2018

Augusta Margaret River

PRELIMINARY



MOBILE NETWORK SITE 308926

LEEUEWIN

SITE ACCESS AND LOCALITY PLAN

LOT 331 ON DP 71864, LEEUEWIN ROAD, LEEUEWIN WA 6290

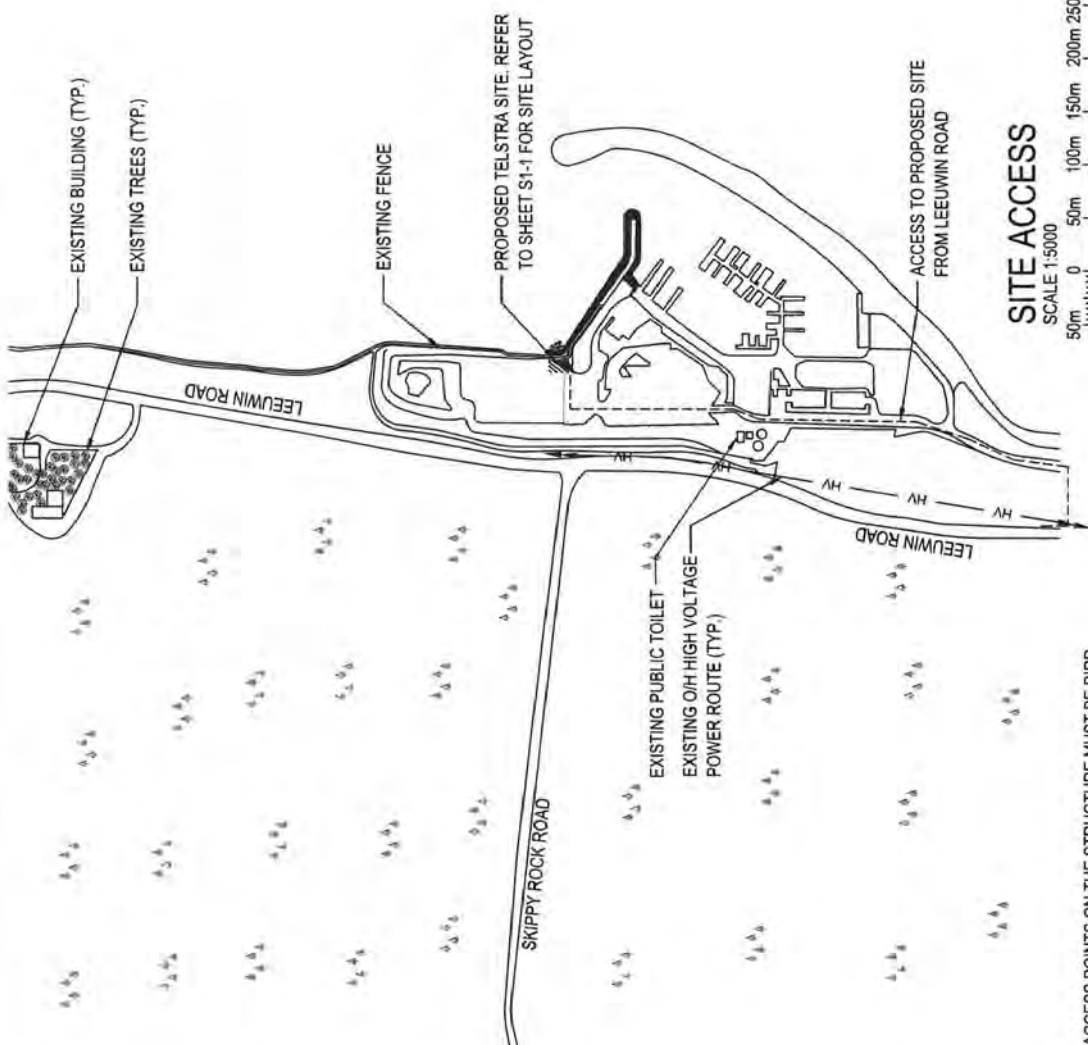
DWG NO. W108216

SHT NO. S1

Ctd file: W108216.dwg

6

A3



SITE ACCESS

SCALE 1:5000

50m 0 50m 100m 150m 200m 250m SCALE 1:5000

NOTE: THIS DRAWING TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH SHEETS S1-1 & S1-2

NOTES:

1. ALL FEEDER ACCESS POINTS ON THE STRUCTURE MUST BE BIRD PROOFED AS PER EXTERNAL PLANT POLICY 003615.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE.
3. THIS DRAWING SET IS A PRELIMINARY DRAWING ONLY AND IS ISSUED FOR COMMENT. IT IS NOT A DETAILED SURVEY / STRUCTURAL DRAWING AND THEREFORE COULD BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
4. CLEAR ALL VEGETATION WITHIN THE COMPOUND TO MINIMISE SNAKE ACTIVITY.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

PART OF LOT 331 ON DP 71864, VOL LR3161 FOLIO 931.

SHIRE OF AUGUSTA - MARGARET RIVER

SITE STRUCTURE CO-ORDINATES (GDA94)

GPS READING ACCURACY: ± 10m

CENTRE OF POLE

GDA 94

-34.35187

LATITUDE

GDA 94

115.16711

LONGITUDE

GDA 94

115.16711



servicestream

ESSENTIAL NETWORK SERVICES

Level 3, 7-9 Tanunda Drive, Rivervale WA 6103

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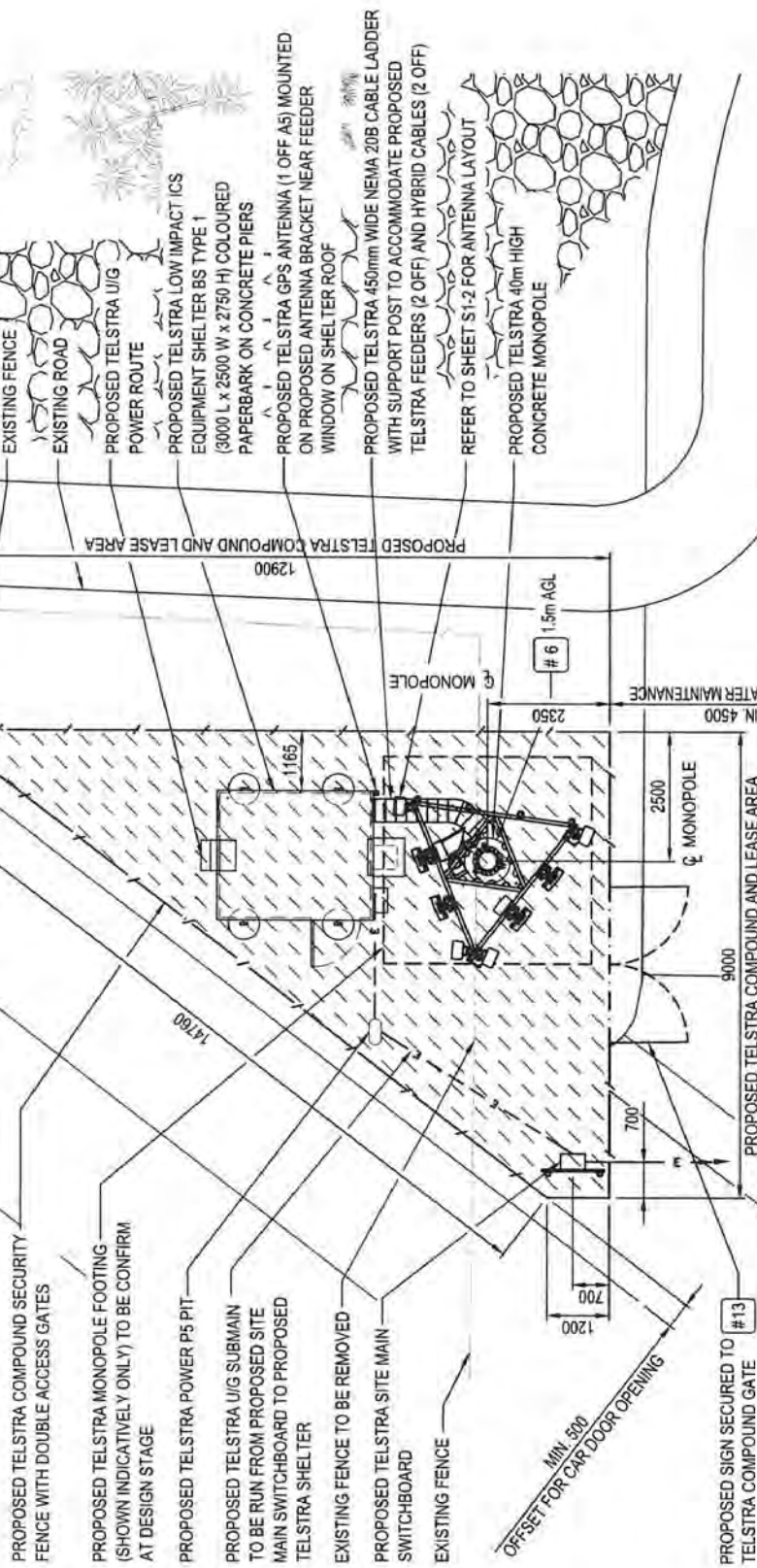
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3

2

1

STRUCTURE
ORIENTATION 270° TN



SITE LAYOUT

SCALE 1:100



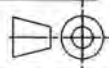
NOTE: THIS DRAWING TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH SHEETS S1 & S1-2

NOTES:

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 2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE.
 3. THIS DRAWING SET IS A PRELIMINARY DRAWING ONLY AND IS ISSUED FOR COMMENT. IT IS NOT A DETAILED SURVEY / STRUCTURAL DRAWING AND THEREFORE COULD BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
 4. FOR EME SIGNS NOTED THIS SET REFER TO 005486 FOR DETAILS.
- ☒ PROPOSED TELSTRA LEASE AREA

DO NOT
SCALE

F3



ORDER	DRAWN	CHKD	AMENDMENT	EXAM	APPD	DATE	ISS
W108216	PU	BL	PRELIMINARY - 30053770W007SSNC - WCDMA850 / LTE700	VC	NH	16.05.18	1

Telstra	
MOBILE NETWORK SITE 308926	
LEEWIN	
SITE LAYOUT	
LOT 331 ON DP 71864, LEEUWIN ROAD, LEEUWIN WA 6290	
DWG NO	SHT NO
W108216	S1-1



Environmental EME Report

Lot 331 Leeuwin Rd, LEEUWIN WA 6290

This report provides a summary of Calculated RF EME Levels around the wireless base station

Date 24/5/2018

RFNSA Site No. 6290009

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide calculations of EME levels from the existing facilities at the site and any proposed additional facilities.

This report provides a summary of levels of radiofrequency (RF) electromagnetic energy (EME) around the wireless base station at Lot 331 Leeuwin Rd LEEUWIN WA 6290. These levels have been calculated by Telstra using methodology developed by the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA).

The maximum EME level calculated for the proposed systems at this site is 0.25% of the public exposure limit.

The ARPANSA Standard

ARPANSA, an Australian Government agency in the Health and Ageing portfolio, has established a Radiation Protection Standard specifying limits for general public exposure to RF transmissions at frequencies used by wireless base stations. The Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) mandates the exposure limits of the ARPANSA Standard.

How the EME is calculated in this report

The procedure used for these calculations is documented in the ARPANSA Technical Report "Radio Frequency EME Exposure Levels - Prediction Methodologies" which is available at <http://www.arpansa.gov.au>.

RF EME values are calculated at 1.5m above ground at various distances from the base station, assuming level ground.

The estimate is based on worst-case scenario, including:

- wireless base station transmitters for mobile and broadband data operating at maximum power
- simultaneous telephone calls and data transmission
- an unobstructed line of sight view to the antennas.

In practice, exposures are usually lower because:

- the presence of buildings, trees and other features of the environment reduces signal strength
- the base station automatically adjusts transmit power to the minimum required.

Maximum EME levels are estimated in 360° circular bands out to 500m from the base station.

These levels are cumulative and take into account emissions from all wireless base station antennas at this site.

The EME levels are presented in three different units:

- volts per metre (V/m) – the electric field component of the RF wave
- milliwatts per square metre (mW/m²) – the power density (or rate of flow of RF energy per unit area)
- percentage (%) of the ARPANSA Standard public exposure limit (the public exposure limit = 100%).

Results

The maximum EME level calculated for the proposed systems at this site is 1.91 V/m; equivalent to 9.66 mW/m² or 0.25% of the public exposure limit.

Radio Systems at the Site

There are currently no existing radio systems for this site.

It is proposed that this base station will have equipment for transmitting the following services:

Carrier	Radio Systems
Telstra	WCDMA850 (proposed), LTE700 (proposed)

Calculated EME Levels

This table provides calculations of RF EME at different distances from the base station for emissions from existing equipment alone and for emissions from existing equipment and proposed equipment combined.

Distance from the antennas at Lot 331Leeuwin Rd in 360° circular bands	Maximum Cumulative EME Level at 1.5m above ground – all carriers at this site					
	Existing Equipment			Proposed Equipment		
	Electric Field V/m	Power Density mW/m ²	% ARPANSA exposure limits	Electric Field V/m	Power Density mW/m ²	% ARPANSA exposure limits
0m to 50m				0.7	1.28	0.033%
50m to 100m				0.7	1.28	0.033%
100m to 200m				1.81	8.66	0.22%
200m to 300m				1.91	9.66	0.25%
300m to 400m				1.74	8.044	0.21%
400m to 500m				1.36	4.9	0.13%
Maximum EME level				1.91	9.66	0.25
				241.97 m from the antennas at Lot 331Leeuwin Rd		

Calculated EME levels at other areas of interest

This table contains calculations of the maximum EME levels at selected areas of interest that have been identified through the consultation requirements of the Communications Alliance Ltd Deployment Code C564:2011 or via any other means. The calculations are performed over the indicated height range and include all existing and any proposed radio systems for this site.

Additional Locations	Height / Scan relative to location ground level	Maximum Cumulative EME Level All Carriers at this site Existing and Proposed Equipment		
		Electric Field V/m	Power Density mW/m ²	% of ARPANSA exposure limits
1 No locations identified				

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RF EME Exposure Standard

The calculated EME levels in this report have been expressed as percentages of the ARPANSA RF Standard and this table shows the actual RF EME limits used for the frequency bands available. At frequencies below 2000 MHz the limits vary across the band and the limit has been determined at the Assessment Frequency indicated. The four exposure limit figures quoted are equivalent values expressed in different units – volts per metre (V/m), watts per square metre (W/m²), microwatts per square centimetre (µW/cm²) and milliwatts per square metre (mW/m²). Note: 1 W/m² = 100 µW/cm² = 1000 mW/m².

Radio Systems	Frequency Band	Assessment Frequency	ARPANSA Exposure Limit (100% of Standard)
LTE 700	758 – 803 MHz	750 MHz	37.6 V/m = 3.75 W/m ² = 375 µW/cm ² = 3750 mW/m ²
WCDMA850	870 – 890 MHz	900 MHz	41.1 V/m = 4.50 W/m ² = 450 µW/cm ² = 4500 mW/m ²
GSM900, LTE900, WCDMA900	935 – 960 MHz	900 MHz	41.1 V/m = 4.50 W/m ² = 450 µW/cm ² = 4500 mW/m ²
GSM1800, LTE1800	1805 – 1880 MHz	1800 MHz	58.1 V/m = 9.00 W/m ² = 900 µW/cm ² = 9000 mW/m ²
LTE2100, WCDMA2100	2110 – 2170 MHz	2100 MHz	61.4 V/m = 10.00 W/m ² = 1000 µW/cm ² = 10000 mW/m ²
LTE2300	2302 – 2400 MHz	2300 MHz	61.4 V/m = 10.00 W/m ² = 1000 µW/cm ² = 10000 mW/m ²
LTE2600	2620 – 2690 MHz	2600 MHz	61.4 V/m = 10.00 W/m ² = 1000 µW/cm ² = 10000 mW/m ²
LTE3500	3425 – 3575 MHz	3500 MHz	61.4 V/m = 10.00 W/m ² = 1000 µW/cm ² = 10000 mW/m ²

Further Information

The Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) is a Federal Government agency incorporated under the Health and Ageing portfolio. ARPANSA is charged with responsibility for protecting the health and safety of people, and the environment, from the harmful effects of radiation (ionising and non-ionising).

Information about RF EME can be accessed at the ARPANSA website, <http://www.arpansa.gov.au>, including:

- Further explanation of this report in the document "Understanding the ARPANSA Environmental EME Report"
- The procedure used for the calculations in this report is documented in the ARPANSA Technical Report; "Radio Frequency EME Exposure Levels - Prediction Methodologies"
- the current RF EME exposure standard

Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA), 2002, 'Radiation Protection Standard: Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields — 3 kHz to 300 GHz', Radiation Protection Series Publication No. 3, ARPANSA, Yallambie Australia.

[Printed version: ISBN 0-642-79400-6 ISSN 1445-9760] [Web version: ISBN 0-642-79402-2 ISSN 1445-9760]

The Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) is responsible for the regulation of broadcasting, radiocommunications, telecommunications and online content. Information on EME is available at <http://emr.acma.gov.au>

The Communications Alliance Ltd Industry Code C564:2011 'Mobile Phone Base Station Deployment' is available from the Communications Alliance Ltd website, <http://commsalliance.com.au>.

Contact details for the Carriers (mobile phone companies) present at this site and the most recent version of this document are available online at the Radio Frequency National Site Archive, <http://www.rfnsa.com.au>.

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18 JUN 2018

Augusta Margaret River

SCHEDULE OF SUBMISSIONS
Telecommunications Infrastructure (Mobile Phone Base Station & Tower)
Reserve 51096 (Lot331) Leeuwin Road Augusta

Submission No.	Summary of Comments	Applicant Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
1.	<p>Support</p> <p>Telstra reception at Flinders bay and southwards is unreliable.</p> <p>The increasing use and reliance on mobile devices requires improved coverage.</p> <p>Necessitated by increased boat use, road, and ocean safety incidents.</p>	Noted	Noted.	Nil.
2.	<p>Conditional Support</p> <p>No objection conditional on the tower being no higher than Leeuwin Road and providing better reception for Flinders Bay.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Suggested height would not achieve coverage objectives to the surrounding area.</p>	<p>The height of the proposal will exceed Leeuwin Road, accordingly the submission has not been considered as supportive in this case.</p>	Nil.
3.	<p>Objection</p> <p>Concern in respect to the visual impact associated with the tower, with the proposal conflicting with the high landscape amenity of the area and impacting adjacent tourist/travel route corridor and will be at odds with the future tourism/commercial development to occur in the marina.</p>	<p>While prominent, location within the Boat Harbour minimises the impact on the visual amenity as compared to locations elsewhere in the Leeuwin area.</p> <p>The monopole is located approximately 90 metres from the Leeuwin Road (Travel Route Corridor), and accordingly complies with LPS1 which requires a setback to development of 60 metres.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Refer to discussions contained within the Comment section of the report.</p>	Nil.

SCHEDULE OF SUBMISSIONS
Telecommunications Infrastructure (Mobile Phone Base Station & Tower)
Reserve 51096 (Lot331) Leeuwin Road Augusta

Submission No.	Summary of Comments	Applicant Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
4.	<p>Objection</p> <p>Comment that the characterisation of the marina as industrial being a stretch, given the area and surrounds or of very high visual amenity.</p> <p>Event with compliant setback development will be very obtrusive in the landscape.</p> <p>Site significantly reduces rural, visual and landscape valued along the travel route corridor, and will have similar impacts viewed from the ocean.</p> <p>Contend that proposal does not meet clause 5.1.1 of State Planning Policy 5.2.</p> <p>Suggest there are options along the spine of the Leeuwin peninsula that integrate into the existing track and firebreak network.</p>	<p>Site recommended by the South West Development Committee.</p> <p>The specific location within the Boat Harbour was determined and agreed to by the Marina management (Department of Transport) as having the least impact on current and future development of the Marina facilities.</p> <p>The benefits of improved telecommunications services have been balanced with the visual impact on the surrounding area in accordance with clause 5.1.1 of SPP5.2</p> <p>Location to a higher inland elevation or along Leeuwin peninsular and integrated within existing firebreaks and tracks:</p> <p>Higher elevation would be more visible on the horizon from surrounding areas and increase the negative impact on visual amenity.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that the disturbed state of the harbour site, which will experience further development in the future (increasing visual absorption), is beneficial. Additionally it is not unrealistic to expect forms of radio and telecommunications in these settings, however it needs to be determined whether the broader visual impacts outweigh the coverage benefits of the proposal.</p> <p>It is considered that the proposal does not meet clause 5.1.1 of State Planning Policy 5.2.</p> <p>Refer to discussions contained within the Comment section of the report.</p>	Nil.

SCHEDULE OF SUBMISSIONS
Telecommunications Infrastructure (Mobile Phone Base Station & Tower)
Reserve 51096 (Lot331) Leeuwin Road Augusta

Submission No.	Summary of Comments	Applicant Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
		<p>Surrounding land comprises A Class reserves for conservation (Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge) and planning approval cannot be obtained or supported by DBCA.</p> <p>Facility would block tracks and firebreaks without substantial clearing being required.</p> <p>Power unavailable, requiring major works and costs to provide. Provision of solar power would also be expensive and would require additional extensive clearing to be accommodated on site.</p> <p>Coverage objectives could not be achieved.</p>		
5.	<p>Objection</p> <p>Concerns in respect to health impacts associated with the emissions from the tower.</p> <p>Feel that aesthetics will be degraded by such towers.</p>	<p>Electromagnetic emissions (EME) are controlled and regulated by separate Federal Government legislation.</p> <p>The EME predictive report calculates that emissions at this facility are estimated to equate to a maximum of 0.25% of the Australian</p>	<p>Noted. Agree with applicant response in that the proposal is compliant with the limits set by the Federal Government.</p> <p>Refer to responses to submission 2 & 3 in respect to visual impacts.</p>	Nil.

SCHEDULE OF SUBMISSIONS
Telecommunications Infrastructure (Mobile Phone Base Station & Tower)
Reserve 51096 (Lot331) Leeuwin Road Augusta

Submission No.	Summary of Comments	Applicant Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
		<p>Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) mandated public exposure limit.</p> <p>EME is not a valid land use planning consideration.</p>		
6.	<p>Suggest rezoning of boat harbour to Tourism to prevent the proposal being implemented.</p> <p>More suitable site would be near water tanks on the hill near Groper Bay.</p>	<p>Site was investigated by Telstra and discounted, as it is a Class A Reserve for National Parks and Nature Reserves. Identified as a National Park under Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge State Planning Policy. Highly sensitive to landscape and tourist amenity.</p> <p>DBCA rejected this site due to visual amenity impact and A Class Reserve restrictions.</p> <p>The facility would be seen from the lighthouse and surrounding tourist area.</p>	<p>Rezoning would be an intensive process as a means to prevent a development of this form. The option is available to refuse the proposal if it is considered that it does not meet the relevant policy provisions.</p>	Nil.
7.	Objection.		Noted.	Nil.

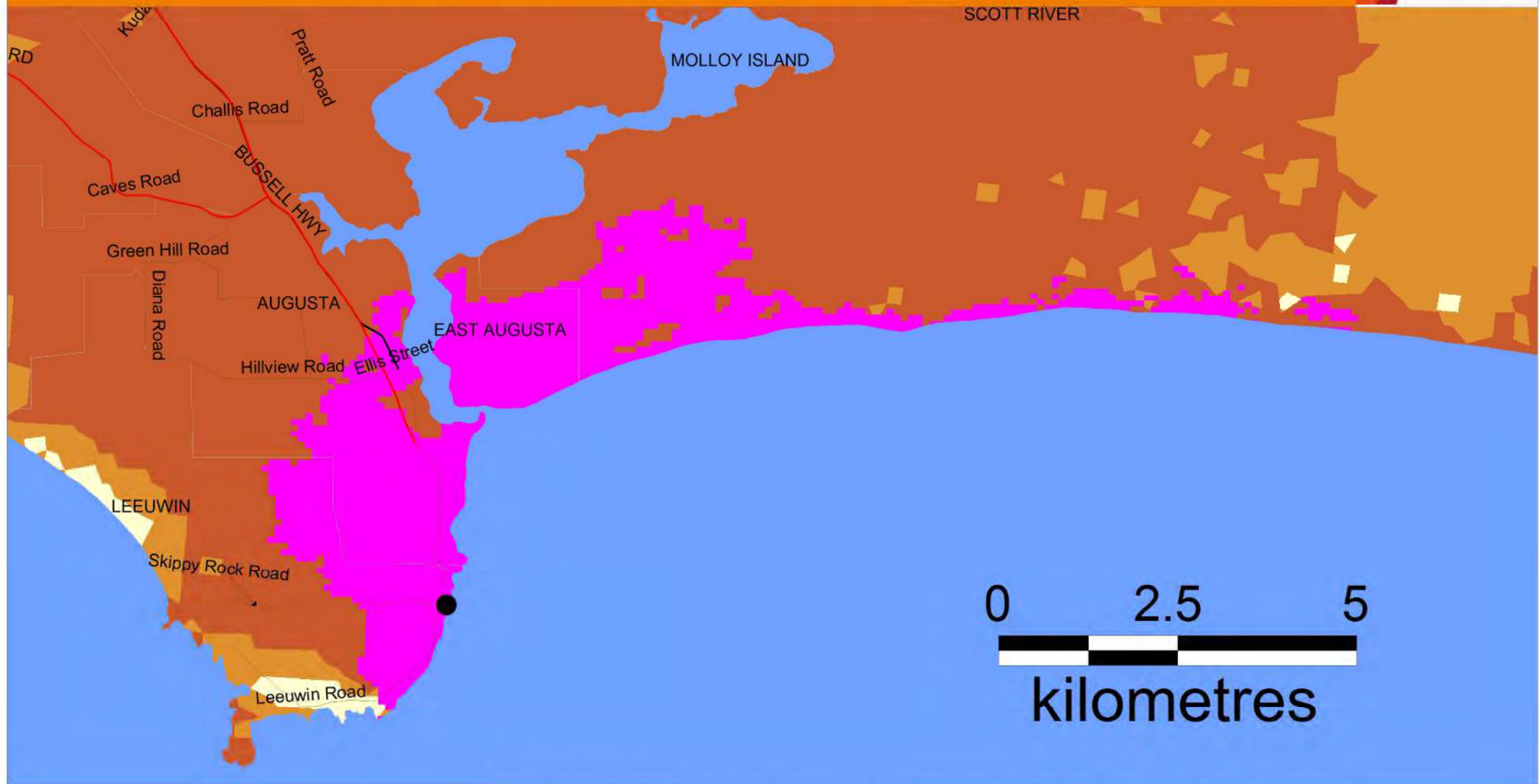
SCHEDULE OF SUBMISSIONS
Telecommunications Infrastructure (Mobile Phone Base Station & Tower)
Reserve 51096 (Lot331) Leeuwin Road Augusta

Submission No.	Summary of Comments	Applicant Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<p>Suggest relocation of tower behind the Rangers House.</p> <p>Suggested location would be an eyesore for people viewing the costal vista.</p>	<p>The Site is in direct alignment with, and 1.6km from, Augusta Tallinup Airport runway and at an 18m (approx.) higher elevation that proposed location. The tower at this location is likely to penetrate the runway's approach and take-off areas thereby creating an unacceptable risk to aviation safety. (CASA has confirmed the Boat Harbour site does not present an unacceptable risk to aviation safety).</p> <p>The site is also within an A class reserve for conservation (Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge).</p>		
8.	<p>Concern in respect to impact of development on area of natural beauty, historic and environmental importance. Tower would be seen from all directions and consider that better alternatives exist.</p> <p>Suggest us of the old Rangers House as an alternative.</p>		<p>Refer to responses to submission 2 & 3 in respect to visual impacts.</p> <p>Refer to applicant response to Submission 7 in respect to the Rangers House site.</p>	Nil.
9.	<p>Objection.</p> <p>Proposal will have a major visual impact.</p>		<p>Noted.</p> <p>Refer to responses to submission 2 & 3 in respect to visual impacts and</p>	Nil.





SCHEDULE OF SUBMISSIONS
Telecommunications Infrastructure (Mobile Phone Base Station & Tower)
Reserve 51096 (Lot331) Leeuwin Road Augusta

Submission No.	Summary of Comments	Applicant Comment	Officer Comment	Recommendation
	<p>Consider it short-sighted considering the marina as an industrial area where future development will involve tourism and commercial uses.</p> <p>Suggest other location where already clearing and firebreaks are already in place.</p>		<p>consistency with the intended use of the area.</p> <p>Refer to response to submitter 6.</p>	
10	<p>Concerns raised in respect to the proximity to the coast and subsequent health impacts associated with the radiation from the proposal.</p> <p>Concern with visual impacts associated with the proposal.</p>		Refer to responses to submission 5 in respect to health impacts.	Nil.
11.	<p>Objection</p> <p>Concern in respect to the visual impact associated with the tower, with the proposal conflicting with the high landscape amenity of the area and impacting adjacent tourist/travel route corridor and will be at odds with the future tourism/commercial development to occur in the marina.</p>		Refer to responses to submission 2 & 3 in respect to visual impacts and consistency with the intended use of the area.	Nil.

Next G Network Coverage of Leeuwin Site



Legend

-  3G Coverage of Leeuwin Site
-  Existing 3G Outdoor Coverage
-  Existing 3G Coverage With External Antenna
-  Leeuwin Site

All mobile devices have been tested to operate within the coverage contours of the displayed coverage maps. Mobile device coverage depends on where you are, the device you are using and whether it has an external antenna attached. For tips on maximising your coverage visit the [Maximise Your Coverage](#) page.

Customers should be aware that the Telstra mobile coverage maps displayed have been created using tools that predict the likely areas of coverage. Not every particular location within the identified coverage areas has been individually tested for coverage. This means that while the footprint of coverage outlined on the maps is generally accurate, there will be specific areas described as being within a coverage area where a customer's device will not work. This is a common characteristic of wireless systems. For example, coverage could be degraded or nonexistent in specific locations due to certain physical structures or geographic features or as a result of the device used. Physical structures which may block or inhibit coverage could include basements, lifts, underground car parks, concrete buildings, tunnels and road cuttings. Geographic features which may block or inhibit coverage could include formations such as hills and mountains or even trees.

Customers should also be aware the Telstra mobile coverage maps also may indicate planned coverage expansions of the Telstra mobile network. Coverage planned for the future is based on Telstra's rollout schedule. Telstra reserves the right to modify this schedule without notice, as required from time to time.

Data speeds on Telstra's mobile networks may be affected by network availability, the type and configuration of customer equipment, the performance of external networks (for example the Internet), the signal strength of the device used and other factors such as the type of application.

URBAN DESIGN
MASTER PLANNING
ARCHITECTURE
INTERIOR DESIGN

LANDSCAPE
GRAPHIC DESIGN
PROJECT MANAGEMENT



BETTER ENVIRONMENTS
THROUGH UNIQUE DESIGN

Visual Impact Assessment

Telstra Mobile
Telecommunication Facility

Lot 331 ON DP 71864, Leeuwin
Road WA 6290

Contact

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Client:

Service Stream Pty Ltd

Prepared by:

MODE DESIGN Corp Pty Ltd (MODE)
Liam Cridland, Senior Landscape Architect
ABN: 65112807931

MODE DESIGN Pty Ltd has prepared this document for the sole purpose and use by the Client. The purpose of this document is stated within the content of this report and no other party should rely on this document without prior written consent from MODE. MODE accepts no responsibility to any third party who may rely upon or use this document. The contents of this document have been prepared based on the Clients overview of its requirements and MODE's assumptions that have been made in accordance with sound professional judgements. MODE have relied upon information provided by the Client and third parties involved in the project, some of which may not have been substantiated.

Document Control

Document: Visual Impact Assessment – Telstra Mobile Telecommunication Facility

Project Number: 18541

Author: Liam Cridland

Reviewer: Alayna Renata (External Peer Review)

Internal Revision Schedule:

Revision	Date	Status	Reviewed	Authorised Signature
A	27/09/18	FINAL	Internal Review: Robert McCray	RMC
B	28/09/18	FINAL	Internal Review: Robert McCray	RMC

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Term	Full Title
AILA	Australian Institute of Landscape Architects
DA	Development Application
GIS	Geographic Information System
Km/h	Kilometers per hour
LCU	Landscape Character Units
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
MODE	Mode Design Corp Pty Ltd
NZILA	New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architects
SLR	Single Lens Reflex camera
FOV	Field of View
ZVI	Zone of Visual Influence
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment
VAC	Visual Absorption Capacity

Glossary

Term	Description
the Assessment	Refers to the Visual Impact Assessment prepared by MODE
the Assessor(s)	The MODE consultant(s) who has been engaged by the proponent to conduct the VIA
Study Area	4km radius of land surrounding the 'Subject Land'
Council	Shire of Augusta-Margaret River
the Project	41.3m high telecommunications monopole and associated infrastructure and ancillary buildings
the Proposal	41.3m high telecommunications monopole

1. Introduction

This report provides a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) (herein referred to as the 'Assessment') of the proposed Telstra Mobile Telecommunications monopole at Lot 331 ON DP 71864, Leeuwin Road WA 6290 (herein referred to as "the Project"). MODE Design Corp Pty Ltd was engaged to undertake the Assessment in September 2018 by Service Stream Pty Ltd. The Project comprises a single telecommunications tower and associated infrastructure and is located approximately 100m East of Leeuwin Road and 7.6 kms South of Augusta Township. This Assessment has been requested by Shire of Augusta-Margaret River Council in response to a Council application relating to the Project.

Lot 331 is situated within the boundary of the Augusta Boat Harbour and adjacent to the Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park which is valued for its historic, economic, environmental, and social attributes. The Cape Leeuwin Lighthouse, the tallest lighthouse in mainland Australia is located 4.1km to the South-West of the Project site and is a highly valued tourist attraction.

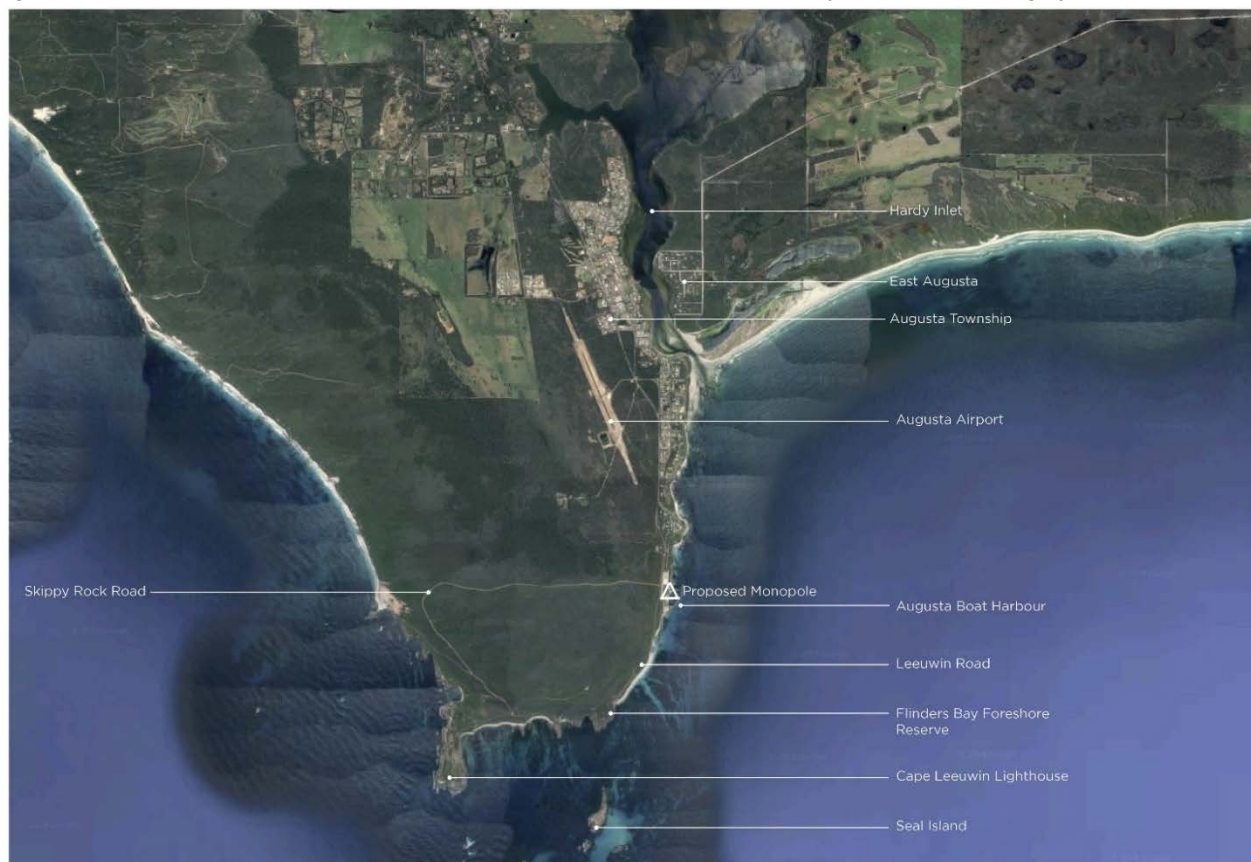


Figure 1: Location map of the Project and surrounding landscape context

1.1. Scope of Assessment

The scope of the LVIA is to:

- Analyse the existing landscape character and visual amenity within the Study Area and will consider such factors as topographical structure, land use, vegetation cover, built elements, key vantage points and areas of landscape and visual importance
- Describe the Project and its components
- Identify the sensitivity of existing landscape character to the Project
- Identify sensitive visual receptor audiences and views of the Project that may be afforded by these receptors
- Assess the likely Magnitude Of Change that may be experienced by viewers
- Suggest possible management measures to assist in avoiding, remedying or mitigating any potential impacts of the Project on the existing landscape character or visual amenity
- Evaluate the overall residual impact of the Project on existing landscape character and scenic amenity

2. Methodology

2.1. Key Considerations

The Assessment applies current best practice guidance, an appreciation of the types of impacts likely to be encountered and limitations of the currently available information. The Assessment has been undertaken by an AILA Registered Landscape Architect. Currently there is no overarching national level for undertaking LVIA and therefore the Assessment has been undertaken with reference to a number of guidelines produced by internationally reputable sources. These include:

- The Department of Planning, Land and Heritage Guidelines for Visual Landscape Planning Western Australia
- The Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, UK (2013) Guidelines for the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (GLVIA3)
- New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architects (NZILA), NZ (2010). Best Practice Note: Landscape Assessment and Sustainable Management 10.1
- New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architects (NZILA), NZ (2010) Best Practice Note: Visual Simulations BPG 10.2
- Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA), Guidance note for Queensland Landscape and Visual Assessment.



Figure 2: Visual Impact Assessment methodology based on selected best practice guidelines.

2.1.1. Types of Impacts

The nominated LVIA methodology can be applied to the assessment of:

- Likely impacts during the construction and operation of the Project
- Likely impacts during daylight hours only

2.1.2. Assessment Limitations

The LVIA process aims to be objective and describe factually any anticipated changes to the existing landscape character, views and visual amenity. Expected changes caused by, or as a result of the Project have been defined; however, the significance of these changes requires qualitative judgments. The conclusions featured within this LVIA are a combination of objective measurements, professional interpretation and are therefore, in part, subjective. The description and understanding of the Project is limited to the quality and availability of data which was present at the time it was undertaken.

2.2. General Approach

2.2.1. Desktop Analysis (ZTV & Landscape Character Assessment)

A preliminary desktop review of the existing landscape character and visual amenity, within the larger Project Study Area was conducted prior to the field survey being undertaken.

Using accessible information such as:

- Digital satellite and aerial imagery
- Publicly available information on recreational and public visitor spaces
- Existing infrastructure
- Planning policy and relevant legislation relating to the Project Study Area only

Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) modelling was undertaken and the results of this process were used during the field survey to assist in the identification of possible receptors. A number of possible viewpoint locations were nominated, and these were reviewed and inspected during the field survey. The preliminary landscape character and visual amenity assessment undertaken during this phase included analysis of the surrounding topography, landcover, and high-level landscape values. The findings of this stage of the Assessment were further tested and verified through field investigations.

2.2.2. Field Survey

An on-site daytime field visit was undertaken on Wednesday 19/09/18 and Thursday 20/09/18 by a Registered Landscape Architect. The field survey has been undertaken to ground-truth the findings of the desktop analysis. This existing landscape character of the Study Area, and key visual receptors surrounding the Project, were identified and verified onsite. Several photographs were taken on site, as well as detailed surveys of viewpoint locations by a qualified surveyor. These photographs were taken to:

- Portray landscape character
- Inform the viewpoint assessment from representative viewpoints
- Provide base images to produce photographic simulations and visualisations

The field survey focused on aspects of the landscape that had the largest potential to be of the greatest sensitivity to the Project, while also gaining an appreciation of the elements of the Project that were most likely to affect landscape character and visual amenity.

2.3. Landscape Assessment

2.3.1. Description of Existing Landscape Character

Landscape Character assessment can be used as a tool for identifying what makes one place distinctive when compared to another. This identification can be undertaken without necessarily assigning a value to the landscape. The Assessment uses this approach to establish a framework that the anticipated visual impact of the Project can be assessed against. Several "Landscape Character Types" (LCT) have been defined to create a framework to assess the Study Area in a methodical and logical way.

2.3.2. Visual Impact Assessment Methodology

To determine the likely visual impacts of the Proposal, the below process considers *receptor Sensitivity* alongside the *Magnitude of Change* anticipated to views as a result of the Project. The determination of these factors enables an indication of the overall beneficial or adverse impacts of the Proposal for the purposes of discussion. These are then considered alongside the objectives of the WA Planning Policy 5.2 which specifically considers the impact of Telecommunications Infrastructure.

To determine visual receptor sensitivity, consideration is given to those receptors who have the potential to view the Proposal. The sensitivity of visual receptors depends on the type of receptors and their likely experience of a view. In the assessment of visual receptor sensitivities, the following aspects will be considered:

- Interest in the visual environment, viewer distance and the available angle of view (field of view)
- Type of users and their familiarity with the place and their expectations
- Proportion of visible built and natural landscape in the view (level of intactness)

In determining the Magnitude of Change, following aspects of Landscape Character will be taken into account:

- Topographic relief and landform
- Vegetation cover
- Visible infrastructure and built forms
- Cultural and landscape value
- Physical state or condition of the landscape and its intactness from visual, functional and ecological perspective
- Landscape visual absorption capacity (VAC) being the ability of landscape to absorb the visual change without detracting from its character
- Distance of visual effect (distance between viewpoint and the Proposal)
- Effectiveness of any potential mitigation

The definition used to describe the levels of Receptor Sensitivity are detailed in **Table 1**.

The definition used to describe the levels of Magnitude of Change are detailed in **Table 2**.

Table 1: Determination of Receptor Sensitivity

Relative Sensitivity	Receptor
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupiers of residential properties with long viewing periods within close proximity to the proposed development; Users of recreational areas including natural, environmental and cultural reserves where their attention is focused on the landscape and its amenity; Communities that place values upon the landscape and enjoyment of views of their landscape setting.
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdoor workers who have a key focus on their work who may have intermittent views to the Project area; Outdoor recreation users (i.e. sporting activities) where their attention is focused mainly on the activity being undertaken; Occupiers of residential properties with long viewing periods.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road users in motor vehicles, trains or on transport routes that are passing by the proposed development with short-term views; Viewers from indoor areas at their workplace; Viewers from locations where their views are screened by vegetation and have only occasional views with short viewing times.

Table 2: Determination of Magnitude of Change

Magnitude of Change	Landscape Change
High	High alteration to the existing view and/or the introduction of elements considered uncharacteristic in the view. Typically, this would be where a Proposal would be seen in close proximity with a large proportion of the view affected with no/minimal screening and there would be a great scale of change from the present situation.
Moderate	Partial and discernible changes to the existing landscape and/or the introduction of prominent elements in the view. Typically, this would be where a Proposal would be seen in views where a moderate proportion of the view is affected.
Low	Low alteration to the existing view and/or the introduction of features which may already be present in views. Typically, this would be where a Proposal would be seen in distant views; where only a small proportion of the view is affected.

The overall judgement of visual impact is based on the sensitivity of the receptor and the Magnitude Of Change experienced. Large scale changes which introduce new, inconsistent or intrusive elements into the view of a sensitive receptor are considered to be more likely to be more significant than small changes or changes involving features already present. The judgement of impacts can be either adverse or beneficial and will be considered in the context of the comparative scale (See **Section 6.2**).

Table 3: Judgement of Visual Impact

		Sensitivity to Visual Change		
		High	Moderate	Low
Magnitude of Change to Views	High	Major	Moderate to Major	Moderate
	Moderate	Moderate to Major	Moderate	Minor to Moderate
	Low	Moderate	Minor to Moderate	Minor

2.4. Photography and Photomontages

All photographs were taken on site to represent near to true daytime lighting that was experienced by the Assessor while undertaking the field study. Metadata, recording camera settings used to capture each viewpoint, can be seen alongside the viewpoint photographs, including date, time, and location of photograph as well as ISO, aperture and shutter speed, focal length. This information also includes calculated degree of horizontal and vertical Field Of View.

The Assessor used two cameras to capture images during the field study. A Canon Powershot S120 and a Canon 5DMarkII full frame SLR camera with a 50mm 1.8f Prime Lens placed on a Manfrotto Tripod. Images captured by the Powershot S120 have been used solely for the purposes of demonstrating existing Landscape Character and visual amenity. Images captured by the 5DMarkII have been used to create each panoramic photo with a maximum horizontal field of view not exceeding 124°. To increase the horizontal Field of View, overlapping portions of each panoramic images have been accounted for by placing panoramic images within an Adobe Photoshop template showing a Field Of View of no more than 124°. Adobe Photoshop CC 2017 Photomerge function was used for all photograph stitching used within the Assessment.

To provide greater accuracy of the photomontages and the visual assessment, a qualified surveyor from MNG Survey accompanied the Assessor to each nominated photograph location to undertake a detailed survey to accurately record the exact location of each viewpoint. The surveyor also measured several control points visible in each image. Selected control points included existing road and street signs, electrical poles, concrete slabs and roof lines and were used to ensure the accuracy of the 3D modelling process. Additionally, the height of the camera at each location was also recorded.

In addition to the control points, a model of the existing topography and landform was used as an additional reference object to align the camera view and direction. The base GIS data, which includes 10m contours, and photo locations, were converted to CAD (dwg) as a means of developing a base for 3D and photomontage modelling. The Project was modelled in Revit 2018 and exported to 3D Studio Max for photomontage modelling based on the provided drawings in PDF format. The focal length, shutter speed and ISO recorded from the metadata for each photo, was then used to insert camera views into 3D software, in relation to the Project. A virtual camera was placed at identified geographic location and altitude (above NGL) in relation to the 3D surface model. The virtual model view was then rotated and angled into position over the selected photograph, so the reference objects aligned. Adobe Photoshop CC 2017 was used to superimpose 3D rendered view of the Project. Two render options (with and without reference objects) were inserted as an overlay to the unedited photographs, arranged on separate layers and aligned using reference objects within the image. Once the views were inserted as an overlay to the photo, and verified by altering layer transparency, the rendered view including reference objects was edited and only the proposed telecommunication tower was overlaid over the photo showing the existing condition. In addition to the 50mm photomontage, a zoomed in view (equivalent to 90mm focal length) is provided as required by WA Visual Planning guideline.

3. Review of Planning Policies and Intentions

The site is subject to the provisions Western Australian Planning Commission Statement of Planning Policy No.6.1 (SPP6.1) - Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge Policy. The Proposal also considers the Leeuwin-Naturaliste Capes Area Parks and Reserve Management Plan (2015). The WA Planning Policy 5.2 (Telecommunications Infrastructure) provides a planning framework for assessing the visual impacts of a proposed telecommunication facility in order to protect the visual character of landscapes. This guideline provides a clear guidance for the siting, location and design of telecommunication infrastructure.

SPP6.1 considers the unique landscape character of Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge as a scenic backdrop of south-western WA and a narrow coastal strip stretching from Naturaliste to Cape Leeuwin. Open and protected sandy beaches, diverse vegetation, a mosaic of landscape and land uses, rugged cliffs and capes are important elements for recreation, lifestyle and tourism activity. This guideline provides a planning framework to protect the unique ecological, cultural heritage and landscape values and character of the policy area. Relevant objectives, policies and section to visual amenity and landscape character are:

- conserve and enhance the special benefits arising from landscape elements that form the fabric of the region;
- respect and conserve its outstanding natural and cultural heritage and environmental values;
- PS 1.13 Infrastructure and servicing solutions to land use activities will adopt the principles of ecological sustainability by:
 - being sensitive to the existing natural and built character of the locality;
 - reinforcing and promoting efficient, clustered and minimal-impact forms of development; and

3.1 Landscape

SPP6.1 Provides the following under Item 4.3 Landscape as the Statement of Intent

This is an extraordinary landscape which is part of the nation's heritage. Its unique values will be conserved by land use strategies and development assessment processes, having particular regard for:

- protection of the natural character of the Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge, including the coastal and marine interfaces and areas of remnant vegetation;
- maintenance of the mosaic of land uses evident in existing agricultural areas while providing for a change in agricultural land uses; and
- recognition of the role and importance of human activity and its contribution to the cultural landscape.

According to the land use strategy plan, the Subject Land is located adjacent to conservation reserves (National Park) within a Shire of Augusta-Margaret River local scheme reserve identified under "Public Purposes – Harbour Purposes". The Project site also sits within the Augusta Slopes LCU (See Figure 3).

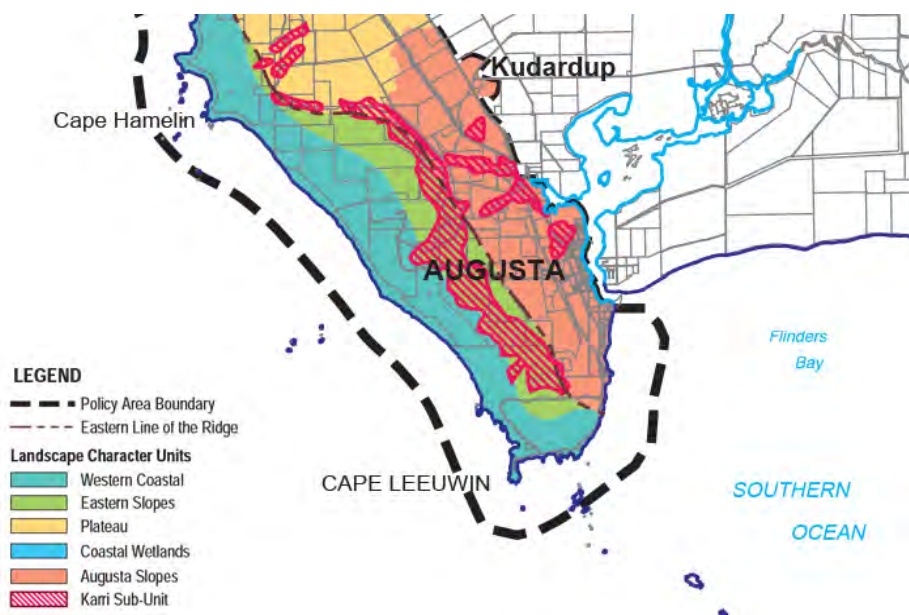


Figure 3: Landscape Character Units (Source: WA SPP6.1 Figure 4 - Landscape Character Units)

Leeuwin-Naturaliste Capes Area Parks and Reserve Management Plan (2015) considers the Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park as “the most popular national park in the state” with “stunning visual landscapes” and natural and heritage values. This policy provides management measures to minimise the visual amenity impacts of infrastructure and new service utilities including communication towers. The policy provides a recommendation to use the already degraded areas and pre-existing corridors to co-locate the existing infrastructure.

The WA Planning Policy 5.2 (Telecommunications Infrastructure) defines objectives to locate facilitate the provision of telecommunications infrastructure in an efficient and environmentally responsible manner to meet community needs. A set of measures is defined to minimise the visual impacts of the proposed telecommunication towers on the surrounding areas, these are outlined in Item 5.1.1. These measures shape the visual management objectives for this assessment.

Visual Management Objectives:

- be located where it will not be prominently visible from significant viewing locations such as scenic routes, lookouts and recreation sites;
- be located to avoid detracting from a significant view of a heritage item or place, a landmark, a streetscape, vista or a panorama, whether viewed from public or private land;
- not be located on sites where environmental, cultural heritage, social and visual landscape values maybe compromised and
- display design features, including scale, materials, external colours and finishes that are sympathetic to the surrounding landscape;
- Be located where it will facilitate continuous network coverage and/or improved telecommunications services to the community
- Telecommunications infrastructure should be co-located and whenever possible.

This VIA considered all of the above objectives in the overall assessment and justification of visual impacts of the Proposal as outlined in **Section 6**.

4. Description of the Project

The main visual component of the Project consists of a 41.3 metre high concrete monopole (the Proposal) with four (4) panel antennas fixed to a triangular head frame attached at the top of the pole and two (2) parabolic antennas placed at 25m and 35m elevations (also referred to as the Proposal). The Project also includes the following ancillary components:

- One (1) GPS antenna
- One (1) Equipment shelter, 3m (L) x 2.5m(W) x 2.75m(H) coloured “Deep Ocean”

A concrete colour and texture is considered for the proposed structure. Submitted drawings, provided to MODE by Service Stream in PDF format, have been used in this assessment for 3D and photomontage modelling. (Refer **Figure 4**).

The Proposal is located on a portion of an existing lot located adjacent to the public car park of the Augusta Boat Harbour. The base of the pole is intended to be constructed at an elevation of AHD RL. 2.83. The Proposal is exposed to the South and East of the project site with minimal visual screen provided by a public amenity block, park furniture and lighting poles. See **Figures 5 - 7**.

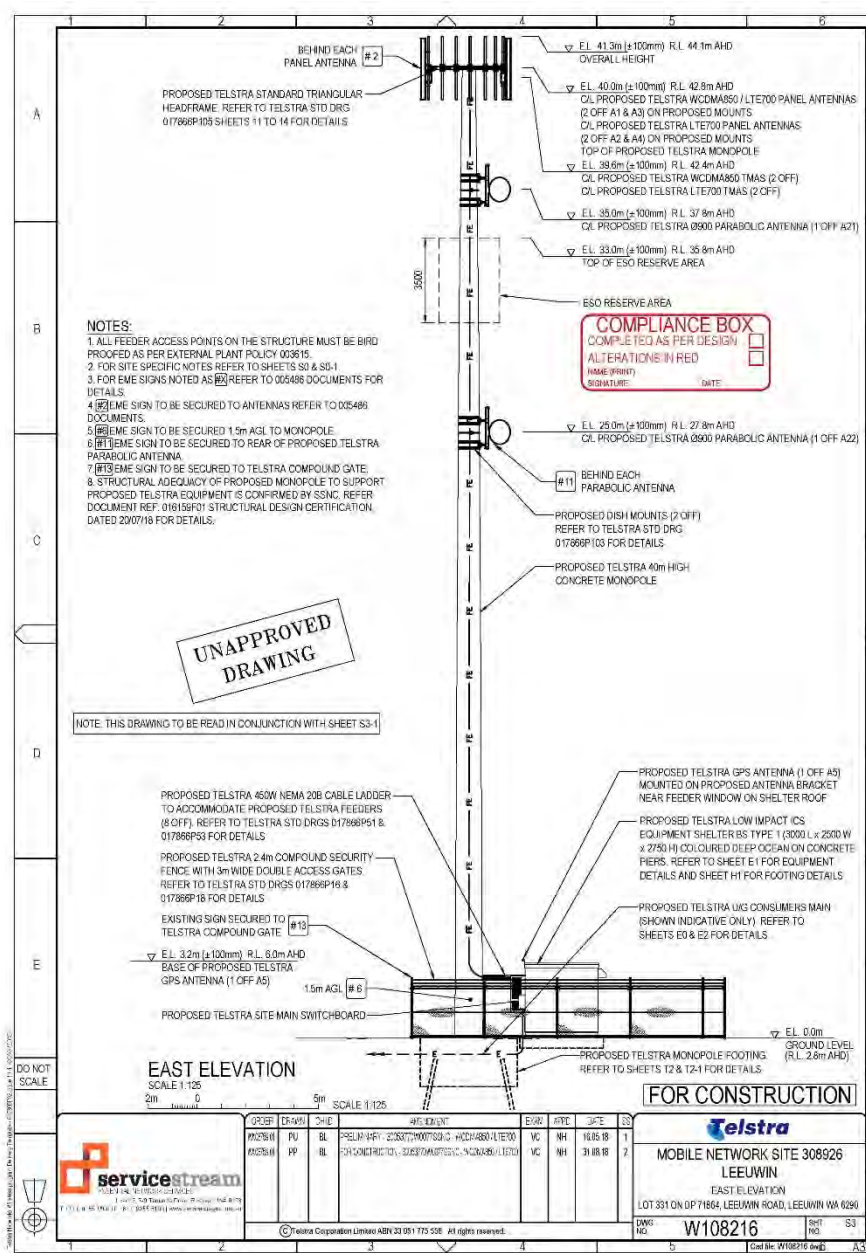


Figure 4: Proposed structure – Provided by Service Stream to MODE (Refer to Appendix C)



Figure 5: Proposed monopole location



Figure 6: Entry road to Augusta Boat Harbour



Figure 7: (Looking South) Examples of Augusta Boat Harbour infrastructure

5. Landscape Character Assessment

Cape Leeuwin, the most south westerly point of mainland Australia, is part of a ridgeline stretching from Cape Naturaliste in the north to Cape Leeuwin in the south. Its geology is unique in that nowhere else in the State has such an extensive area of limestone associated with granites in a near coastal location (Keighery et al. 2011). The headland is well vegetated, primarily with low coastal heath and peaks at 164m above the sea level. The Cape Leeuwin coastline is dominated by rocky headlands with scattered sand and rocky beaches. The western edge of the Cape Leeuwin and Flinders Bay area feature predominately sandy beaches with the majority of rock beaches located on the South-East of the Headland. Seal Island and Saint Alouarn Island to the South, are approximately 1.5km and 5.5km offshore respectively and are other landscape features in the Cape Leeuwin visual setting (See **Figure 8**).



Figure 8 Cape Leeuwin Landform

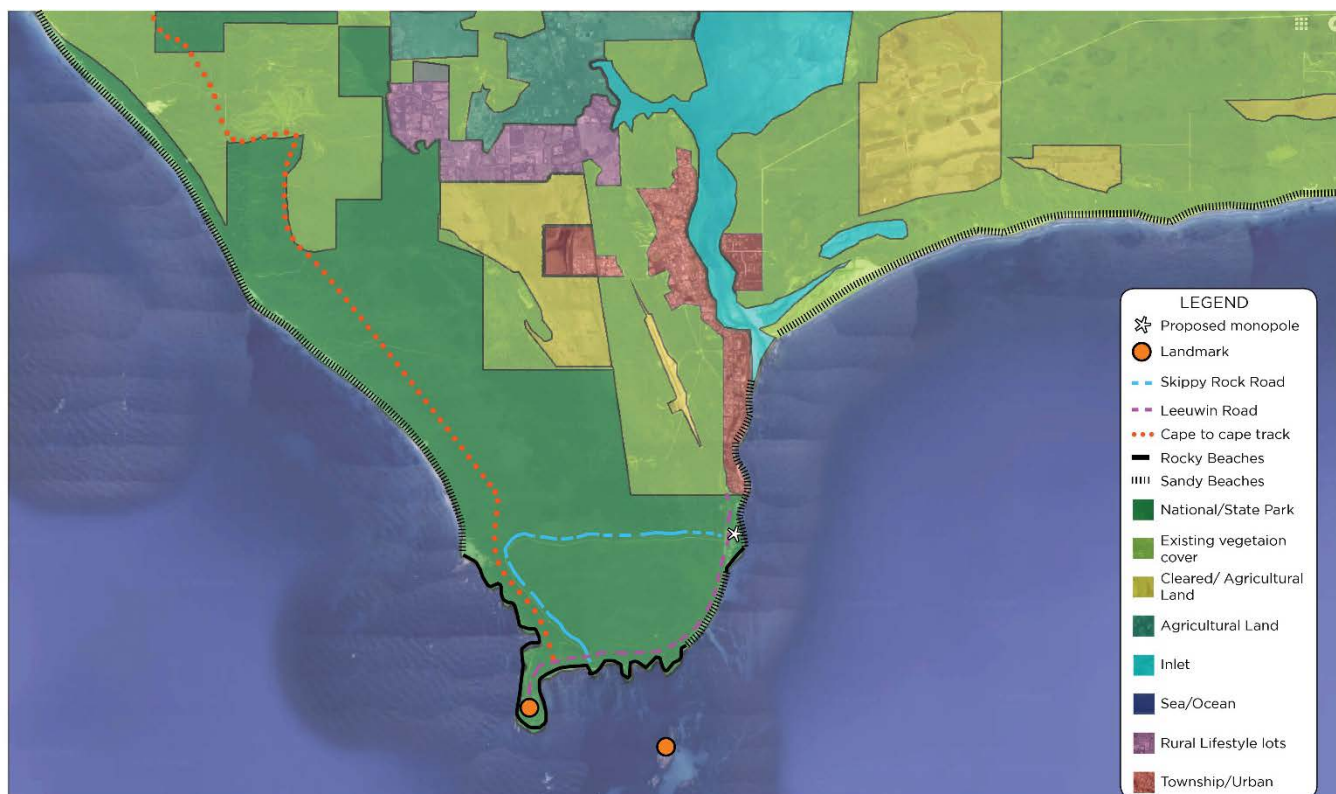


Figure 9: Landscape Character Map

The Study Area the Assessment was determined through Desktop Analysis and confirmed during the field study to be four (4) kilometres from the Project site. Cape Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park, covers a large portion of the Study Area and is orientated to the South and West of the headland. Augusta Township (Refer **Figure 10**) features the most built up character within the Study Area, with some dwellings and small commercial operations also located within the Flinders Bay Area (Refer **Figure 11**). Cape Leeuwin Lighthouse and associated facilities and buildings are situated to the South-Western most point of the Cape (Refer **Figure 12**).

The major road running through the Study Area is Leeuwin Road (Refer **Figure 13**) with the unsealed Skippy Rock Road (Refer **Figure 14**) running from Augusta Boat Harbour, to the Western side of the Cape Leeuwin Ridge Line. Skippy Rock Road then curves, running South-East to meet Leeuwin Road near Cape Leeuwin Lighthouse and the historic water wheel site.

There are also several minor access tracks running from Leeuwin Road towards small beaches on the Eastern side of the Leeuwin Road (Refer **Figure 15**).



Figure 10: (Views South) Blackwood Avenue in the Augusta township



Figure 11: (Views North) Public Parkland in Flinders Bay



Figure 12: (Views South West) Cape Leeuwin Light House and ancillary buildings



Figure 13: (Views South) Typical vegetation and Landscape character of Leeuwin Road



Figure 14: (Views North-West) Typical Landscape Character of Skippy Rock Road



Figure 15: (Views North) Example of small beach access tracks

The low coastal heath vegetation affords expansive panoramic views along the coastline and towards Flinders Bay (Refer **Figure 16**) as well as the Great Southern and Indian Oceans from multiple locations within the Study Area. The Leeuwin Ridgeline and smaller rocky headlands provide a vegetated backdrop to many viewpoint locations along Skippy Rock and Leeuwin Roads.



Figure 16: (Views North-East) Example of Headlands and low Coastal Heath

Desktop Analysis indicated some areas of cleared land to the North West of the Project site, however these are visually obscured from publicly accessible roads by existing vegetation. Vegetation sheltered within lower lying areas of the headland are present at greater heights and obscure views of the coastline and ocean in some locations. Several small areas within the Study Area are large enough for several cars to park without blocking traffic along Leeuwin Road, these areas feature small dirt clearings typically on the Eastern side of Leeuwin Road. Clearings that do not facilitate immediate pedestrian access to a beach or rocky headland typically feature small pedestrian access tracks through the dune system. (Refer **Figure 17**)



Figure 17: Example of small Beach access clearings

Leeuwin Road is winding and undulating with the highest elevations being present between Augusta Boat Harbour and Cape Leeuwin. Electrical poles have been installed alongside or nearby the road corridor and are visible within many of the Northern views (Refer **Figure 18**).



Figure 18: Example of electrical poles along Leeuwin Road

While the rocky breakwater infrastructure of Augusta Boat Harbour can be visible from some locations along Leeuwin Road between Flinders Bay Foreshore Reserve and Flinders Bay built up areas, existing vegetation and natural landform provides visual screening of portions of the the internal carparks, vehicles, structures and boats. Some portions of electrical poles are visible from several locations.

Skippy Rock Road is a winding and undulating dual direction unsealed road that features dense existing vegetation typically rising to a height of approximately 3-4m. Some areas consist of lower vegetation and these areas afford more expansive panoramic views to the North for motorists traveling East-West (Refer **Figure 20**). Motorists travelling South along Skippy Rock Road are afforded panoramic views to the West and South with the Cape Leeuwin Lighthouse featuring as a prominent focal point (Refer **Figure 21**).



Figure 19: (Views North) Example of Views from Skippy Rock Road



Figure 20: (Views South-East) Example of Views South from Skippy Rock Road

The Flinders Bay area features many single detached dwellings on private lots. Some of these dwellings do not feature screening or fencing to boundaries and most are typically orientated to afford residents and visitors with ocean views (Refer **Figure 21**). Small pedestrian pathways can be seen running South from Dawson Avenue with some scattered benches situated amongst existing low coastal heath. Granny's Pool is most Easterly point of the Study Area (Refer **Figure 22**). The single detached dwellings and established vegetation are situated on a natural ridge line running East West from Granny's Pool .



Figure 21: Example of single detached dwellings in the Flinders Bay Area



Figure 22: (Views South) Augusta Boat Harbour as viewed from Granny's Pool

According to a scenic quality survey conducted in coastal landscapes in Southern Australia (Lothian, 2006), the scenic quality of coastal scenes varies depending on the presence or absence of certain features. Naturalness, indentation of the coast, area of water and height of landform were identified as important factors which affect scenic qualities. Based on these factors, Cape Leeuwin holds a high level of scenic quality due to its unique natural and built elements.

Visual Impact Assessment

In order to assess the visual impacts of the Proposal, GIS Modelling and photomontage simulations were used to identify likely Magnitude of Change from three (3) select viewpoints. This information was considered in conjunction with information gained from desktop analysis and ground-truthed further during the field study.

6.1. Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)

A Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of the proposed 41.3m high monopole was undertaken prior to the field study being undertaken. This provided an understanding of the likely extent of visibility of the Proposal within the Study Area. Based on the ZTV some level of visibility can theoretically be expected to the North in Augusta Township, West towards the edge of the Karri Sub-Unit LCU, South to the Flinders Bay Foreshore Reserve and East across Flinders Bay. Based on this modelling, three (3) view areas were selected as the basis for the photomontages. These related to views from North, South and West of the Project. The Assessor did not undertake any portion of the field study from watercraft on Flinders Bay despite the ZTV indicating that at least a portion of the Project is anticipated to be visible from Flinders Bay.



Figure 23: ZTV Analysis of the proposed 41.3m monopole at AHD 2.8m

From this modeling and investigations during the field study, five (5) viewer groups were identified.

- Receptor Group A consists of residents of and visitors to the Flinders Bay Area, Granny's Pool and walking tracks through the heath land to the South of Dawson Way. This receptor group is afforded extensive views to the North, East and South towards the ocean and coastline.
- Receptor Group B includes motorists, cyclists and possible pedestrians of Skippy Rock Road, a scenic route valued for its views North across various LCUs, in addition to Ocean and coastline views to the Eastern and Western extents.
- Receptor Group C consists of:
 - Motorists and cyclists of Leeuwin Road,
 - Users and visitors of Flinders Bay Foreshore Reserve,
 - Users and visitors of various sand and rock beaches between the Flinders Bay Foreshore Reserve
- Receptor Group D consists of users, workers and visitors to Augusta Boat Harbour.
- Receptor Group E consists of residents and visitors to Augusta Township to the north of the Project site.

Viewers from offshore were considered as a broad receptor group, which is not covered in this assessment due to access limitations by boat.

6.2. Visual Receptors and Selected Viewpoints

ZTV modelling with on-site verification were used as the basis to identify the sensitive receptor groups. These receptor groups and viewpoints are classified based on their sensitivity levels. As mentioned in **Section 2.1**, receptor sensitivities were classified based on several factors including their interest in the visual environment, distance, available angle of view (Field Of View), type of users and their familiarity with the place and their expectations. Three (3) viewpoints were selected from the five (5) receptor groups for photomontage modelling to establish how the Proposal is anticipated to appear in the existing landscape setting. Viewpoint locations are shown in **Figure 24**. Viewpoints and their sensitivities are described in detail in **Table 4**.

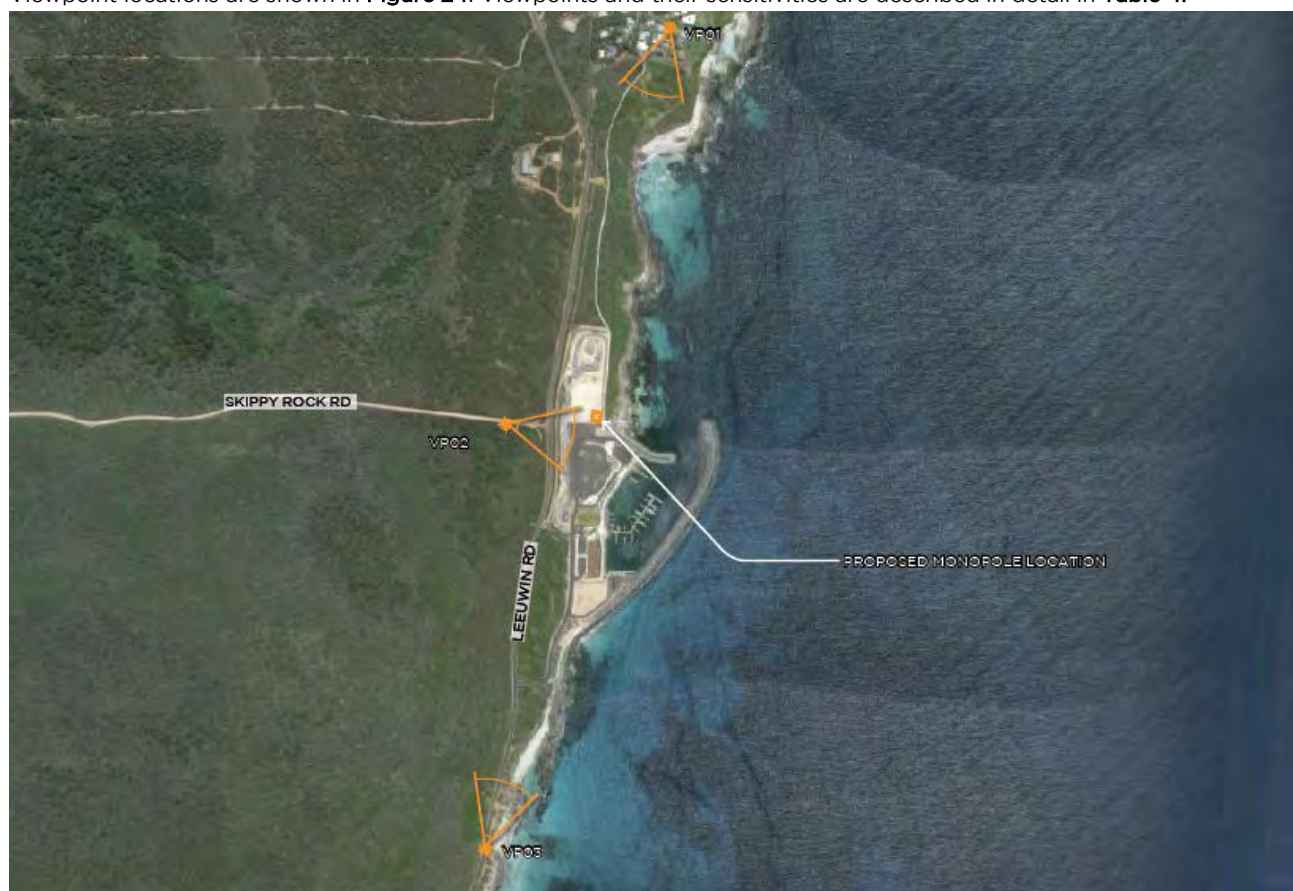


Figure 24: Viewpoint Locations (Refer Appendix A – Full Size Figures)

Table 4: View Sector and Viewpoints Sensitivities

Receptor Group	Viewpoint Number	Distance to Proposal (km)	Elevation (m)	Description	Sensitivity
A	VP01	1.0	10.11	Representative of views from residents and visitors to Dawson Way, Storm Bay Road, Peppermint Drive, walkers to Storm Bay and users of Granny's Pools.	High
B	VP02	0.2	24.7	Representative of views afforded to motorists driving in an Easterly direction along Skippy Rock Road towards the intersection with Leeuwin Road. Existing vegetation close to the road sporadically edges along this roadway limits views of the ocean, coastline or surrounding landscape. Motorists therefore have focus towards the Project site.	Medium
C	VP03	1.0	5.68	This viewpoint represents the views of motorists driving North along Leeuwin Road, users of Flinders Bay Foreshore Reserve, users and visitors to the various beaches along the Leeuwin Road. This viewpoint offers expansive views to the North, East and South-East of ocean and coastline. The headland and breakwater obscure the base and ancillary buildings of the Project.	Low

The appearance of the Proposal is modelled by photomontage simulations, based on the methodology described in **Section 2**, which provides a transparent and reliable method to show the Proposal in each view. Each viewpoint includes two fields of view taken with 50mm and 90mm equivalent focal lengths. This provides a basis to show how the Proposal looks in the broad existing landscape setting complemented with a zoomed in view. This provided a basis to assess the Magnitude of Change to the landscape and the overall visual impacts by considering the receptor sensitivity as described above (Table 4).

6.2.1. Viewpoint 01: Storm Bay Road

As demonstrated in **Figure 25**, expansive views of the coastline to the South of Dawson Way are afforded from this viewpoint and other viewing locations around this residential area. Existing vegetation, and built structures limit views to the East, North and West of this location. Users of Granny's pools are afforded expansive panoramic views of coastline to the North, and South and Ocean views to the East.

The vegetated headland provides a strong natural backdrop and provides some visual screening of the Augusta Boat Harbour. The view from this receptor group is of a landscape featuring many constructed or built elements. Vertical elements such as light poles, boat masts and electrical poles situated along Leeuwin Road can be seen to break the horizon line by this receptor audience.

The Project site is located behind the vegetated and rocky headland from this position and this natural landform provides some visual screening of the base of the Proposal, ancillary buildings and fence lines. This vegetated and rocky landform provides some Visual Absorption Capacity to screen the Proposal.

As modelled in the **Figures 26 and 27**, the Proposal is visible above the ridgeline in background range (1km distance). The proportion of the Project (horizontal and vertical), which covers or obscures the field of view from this receptor is limited. The form and vertical structure of the Proposal is consistent with built structures situated within the fore ground and back ground of views afforded to this receptor audience. It is anticipated that the concrete colour proposed for this monopole may blend with the sky further reducing the visual impact of the Proposal.

Considering the above, the Magnitude of Change anticipated to be experienced by Receptor Group A, is considered to be **Low**.

As outlined above, Receptor Group A is considered to have a **High** sensitivity and an anticipated **Low** degree of change is expected to occur as the result of the Proposal. The overall significance of impacts associated with the Proposal could be judged as being **Moderate**.



Figure 25: Existing Photo (Refer Appendix A - Full - Size Figures)



Figure 26: Photomontage showing the Proposal (Refer Appendix A- Full Size Figures)



Figure 27: Zoomed in Photomontage (Refer Appendix A- Full Size Figures)

6.2.2. Viewpoint 02: Skippy Rock Road

As demonstrated in **Figure 28**, limited views of the ocean and coastline on the Eastern edge of Flinders Bay are afforded to visitors and motorists of Skippy Rock Road. The views from this receptor are predominately made up of dense and visually screen vegetation, consistent with the Augusta Slopes LCU. Vegetation within **Figure 28** is consistent along much of the Eastern section of Skippy Rock Road.

The elevated position of this viewpoint provides this receptor audience limited views of the coast line, or horizon line. This is consistent along the majority of Skippy Rock Road with high a proportion of the views afforded to users consisting of existing vegetation extending above the horizon line or compacted gravel roadway.

This results in views of the ocean and horizon line being less common and of higher value than a large proportion of the views experienced by Receptor Group B. There are few vertical or built structures visible to this receptor, however due to the roadway landscape character views are of an altered landscape.

The Project site is located to the East and slightly north of the intersection of Leeuwin and Skippy Rock Roads. The view indicated in **Figure 28** has been captured at an elevation approximately 22m higher than the relative level of the base of the Proposal.

The existing vegetation located on the Northern side of Skippy Rock Road, and along the Eastern side of Leeuwin, provide visual screening to the base of the Proposal, ancillary buildings and fence lines. The existing vegetation absorbs some of the visual impact of the Proposal.

The proportion of the Proposal (horizontal and vertical), which covers or obscures the field of view from this receptor is limited. Approximately half of the Proposal is anticipated to be visible to the receptor audience. The Proposal is likely to be viewed against open sky and it is anticipated that the concrete colour proposed for this monopole may blend with the sky.

Considering the above, the Magnitude of Change anticipated to be experienced by Receptor Group B, is considered to be **Moderate**

As outlined above, Receptor Group B is considered to have a **Moderate** sensitivity and an anticipated **Moderate** degree of change is expected to occur as the result of the Project. The overall significance of impacts associated with the Project could be judged as being **Moderate**. However, it is noted that a **Moderate** impact only occurs in those locations along Skippy Rock Road which are in close proximity to the Proposal. A **Minor to Moderate** impact is most likely throughout much of the Skippy Rock Road landscape which have reduced views to the coastline.

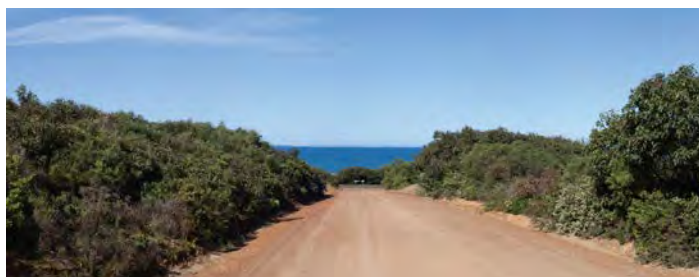


Figure 28: Existing Photo (Refer Appendix A- Full-Size Figures)

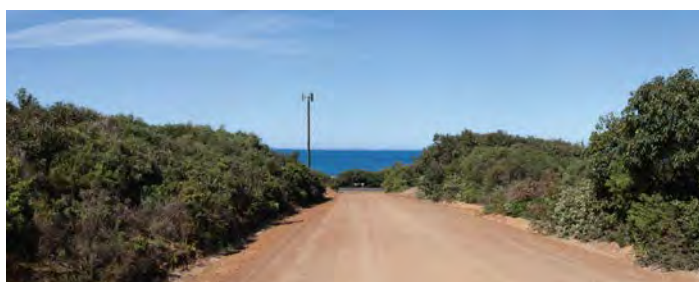


Figure 29: Photomontage showing the Proposal (Refer Appendix A- Full Size Figures)



Figure 30: Zoomed in Photomontage (Refer Appendix A- Full Size Figures)

6.2.3. Viewpoint 03: Leeuwin Road

This viewpoint is located approximately one (1) Kilometre South of the Project. The location of the viewpoint is consistent with other locations along Leeuwin Road, Flinders Bay foreshore reserve, as well as the small rocky and sand beaches. Receptor Group C is afforded expansive panoramic views to the North, East, South and some views of the Cape Leeuwin ridge line to the West.

The vegetated headland to the north of the viewpoint features many vertical built structures, such as power, lighting poles and boat masts, that break the horizon line. The vegetation visible in **Figure 31** consists of predominately low heath vegetation consistent with the Augusta Slopes LCU.

The Proposal is situated behind, and below the vegetated headland. The base of the Proposal, ancillary buildings and fence lines are visually screened by natural landform. The vegetated headland and nearby electrical infrastructure absorb a large portion of the visual impact of the Proposal.

Based on the modelled photomontages (**Figures 32 and 33**), the Proposal occupies only a small proportion of field of view and results in a **Low** Magnitude of Change. It is not visually intrusive or dominant, and appears consistent with other vertical elements in fore, middle and back ground.

Considering the above, Receptor Group C is considered to have a **Moderate** sensitivity, an anticipated **Low** degree of change is expected to occur as the result of the Project.

The overall significance of impacts associated with the Proposal are judged as being **Minor to Moderate**.



Figure 31: Existing Photo (Refer Appendix A- Full-Size Figures)



Figure 32: Zoomed in Photomontage (Refer Appendix A- Full Size Figures)



Figure 33: Zoomed in Photomontage (Refer Appendix A- Full Size Figures)

7. Summary and Conclusions

The proposed monopole (the Proposal) to be partly visible from a large portion of the Study Area to its height (41.3m above NGL). This potential visibility is anticipated to be partly mitigated by the comparatively low relative level of the Proposal base (2.8m above NGL).

The Sensitivity of visual receptors was rated from **High** to **Low**, however, the overall visual impacts on receptor groups were predominantly **Moderate**. The Magnitude of Change was rated **Moderate** due to position, visual screening from natural vegetation and existing landform. In most instances, much of the Proposal will be viewed against the sky. Based on the modelled photomontages and the Assessment, the Project will not result in a major Magnitude of Change in the landscape character or visual amenity.

In addition, stand-alone telecommunication towers in rural landscapes are common structures that are generally perceived as being necessary infrastructure for a globally connected society. However, it is preferred to be coloured or sited with similar infrastructure elements. The proposed location for the Proposal is within the highly altered Augusta Boat Harbour and will be placed close to existing electrical infrastructure of similar form and size. The design of the tower is slim and not considered to be dominant in the existing landscape setting. Ancillary structures are not visible from the identified visual receptors and is likely to be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

To assist the proponent in achieving the objectives of local policy, the VIA considers the appropriateness of the Project against the set measures that have been defined to minimise the visual impacts of the Proposal on the surrounding areas. These measures shape the visual management objectives for this assessment and a review of these have been undertaken below in Table 5.

Table 5: Findings of Objectives

Visual Management Objectives	Assessment Findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> be located where it will not be prominently visible from significant viewing locations such as scenic routes, lookouts and recreation sites; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal will not be prominently visible from identified key viewing locations and partly visible from the Leeuwin Road scenic routes;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> be located to avoid detracting from a significant view of a heritage item or place, a landmark, a streetscape, vista or a panorama, whether viewed from public or private land; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Proposal is not considered to be detracting from a “heritage item or place, a landmark, a streetscape, vista or a panorama” due to siting, distance from visual receptors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> not be located on sites where environmental, cultural heritage, social and visual landscape values maybe compromised and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project is co-located with existing harbor and electrical infrastructure. The level of disturbance is anticipated to be minimal with the Project having a Low to Moderate degree of visual change
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> display design features, including scale, materials, external colours and finishes that are sympathetic to the surrounding landscape; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project has sympathetic design features as a slim monopole. It also has a sympathetic colour (concrete).

In conclusion, the Proposal has been assessed from three (3) viewpoint perspectives to ensure robust consideration has been given to the likely impacts on receptors, the degree of visual change they may experience, and the extent to which the Project meets policy objectives. The LVIA has identified that a **Moderate** impact is anticipated. This has been influenced largely by the sensitivity of the receptors. The Magnitude of Change anticipated is **Moderate**. This is partly due to the panoramic views afforded to many Receptor Group audiences. No mitigation measures, except consideration to the colour of the Project, are likely to minimise the the potential visual impacts associated with the Project.

8. References

Keighery G, Lyons M, Gibson N, Keighery B (2011). Vascular flora of Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park. *Conservation Science Western Australia* **8**, pp. 31-60

Lothian, A, 2006, Visual Impact Assessment of Some Developments in South Australia, downloaded 15 August 2017, <<http://www.scenicsolutions.com.au/8.%20Papers%20by%20AL/Visual%20impacts%20paper.pdf>>

New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architects (NZILA), NZ, 2010, Best Practice Note: Landscape Assessment and Sustainable Management 10.1.

New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architects (NZILA), NZ, 2010, Best Practice Note: Visual Simulations BPG 10.2.

The Landscape Institute (LI) and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, UK , 2013 Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (GLVIA3)

Western Australian Planning Commission, 2007, *Visual Planning in Western Australia, Part 2 & 3*, Viewed 15 July 2017, retrieved from Department of Planning

Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA), Guidance Note for Landscape and Visual Assessment, June 2018



Appendix A - Full Sized A3 Figures

**TELSTRA MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITY
LEEWIN RD**

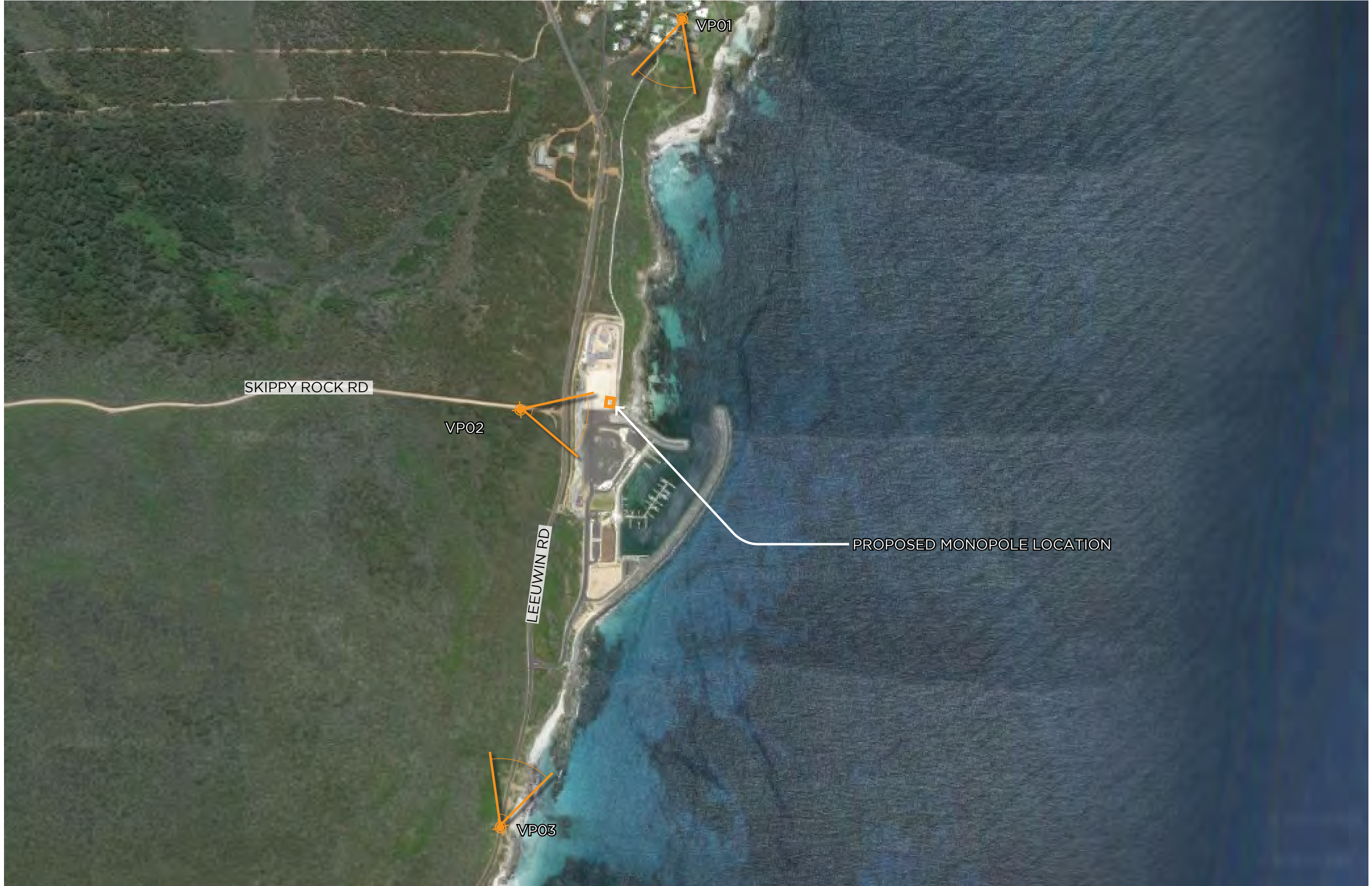
PHOTOMONTAGE PACKAGE

SEPTEMBER 2018
REV 01



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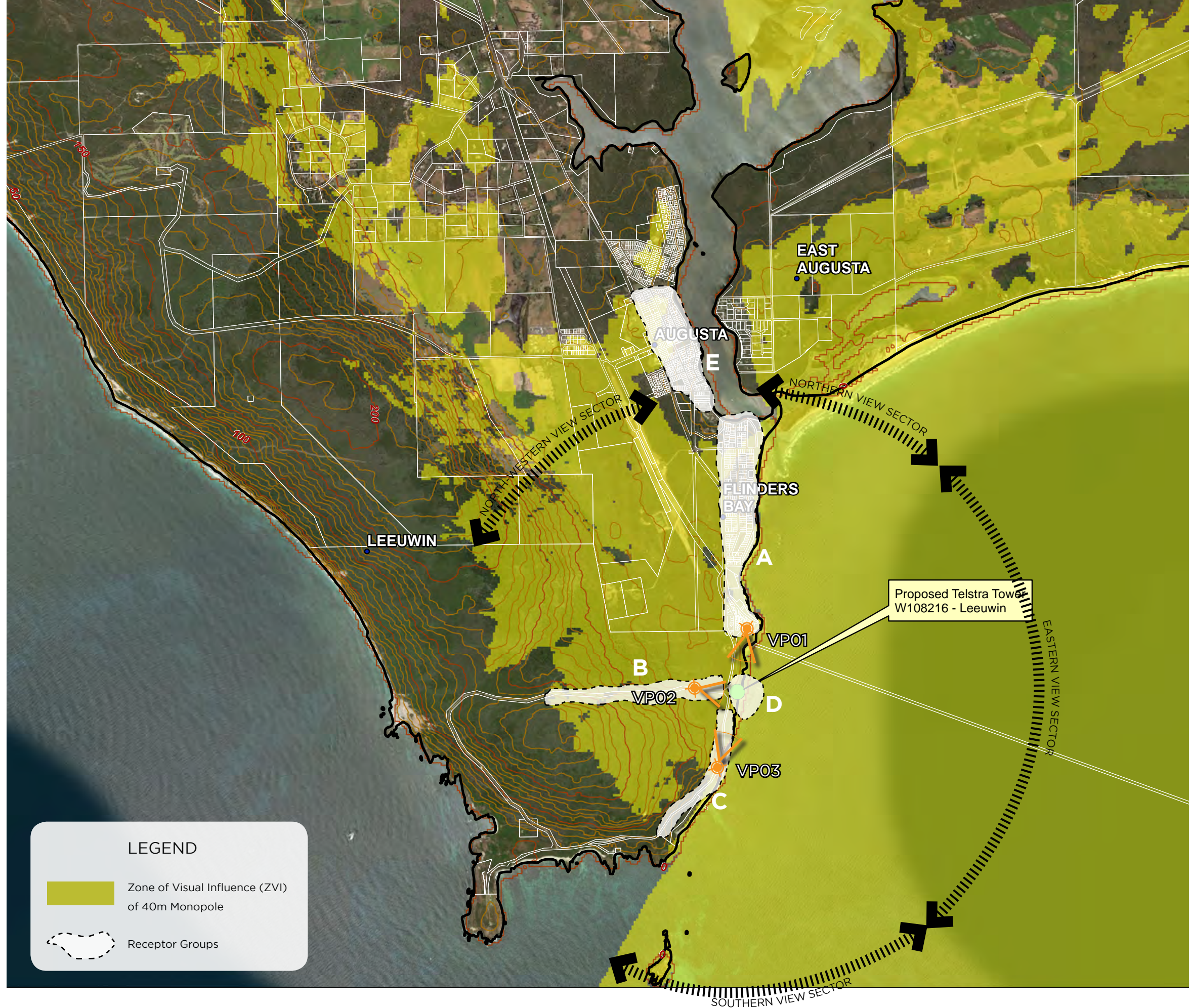
Rev 01

Do not scale off this drawing.

FIGURE 1
VIEWPOINTS LOCATION



Project No: 18541
Date: 27/09/2018
Modelled/Checked: DB / LC



VIEWPOINT 01



PHOTOSTITCH PHOTO 1

VIEWPOINT METADATA:

X: 331548.368 Y: 6198038.370 Z: 11.609
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK 2 - FULL FRAME
FOCAL LENGTH: 50 MM
27° VERTICAL FOV - 80° HORIZONTAL FOV
DATE: 19/09/2018 / TIME : 2:26PM
5616 X 3744 PIXELS

PHOTOSTITCH PHOTO 2

VIEWPOINT METADATA:

X: 331548.368 Y: 6198038.370 Z: 11.609
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK 2 - FULL FRAME
FOCAL LENGTH: 50 MM
27° VERTICAL FOV - 80° HORIZONTAL FOV
DATE: 19/09/2018 / TIME : 2:27PM
5616 X 3744 PIXELS

PHOTOSTITCH PHOTO 3

VIEWPOINT METADATA:

X: 331548.368 Y: 6198038.370 Z: 11.609
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK 2 - FULL FRAME
FOCAL LENGTH: 50 MM
27° VERTICAL FOV - 80° HORIZONTAL FOV
DATE: 19/09/2018 / TIME : 2:27PM
5616 X 3744 PIXELS



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FIGURE 3
VIEWPOINT 01 - EXISTING PHOTO

Project No: 18541
Date: 27/09/2018
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FIGURE 4
VIEWPOINT 01 - MODELLING

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FIGURE 5
VIEWPOINT 01 - Equivelant 90mm Focal Length

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Date: 27/09/2018
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Screen capture from Autodesk 3DS Max indicating camera matching points obtained from detailed on-site survey



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FIGURE 6
VIEWPOINT 01 - CAMERA MATCHING

Project No: 18541
Date: 27/09/2018
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VIEWPOINT 02



PHOTOSTITCH PHOTO 1

VIEWPOINT METADATA:

X: 331242.456 Y: 6197308.422 Z: 26.251
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK 2 - FULL FRAME
FOCAL LENGTH: 50 MM
27° VERTICAL FOV - 80° HORIZONTAL FOV
DATE: 19/09/2018 / TIME : 2:18PM
5616 X 3744 PIXELS

PHOTOSTITCH PHOTO 2

VIEWPOINT METADATA:

X: 331242.456 Y: 6197308.422 Z: 26.251
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK 2 - FULL FRAME
FOCAL LENGTH: 50 MM
27° VERTICAL FOV - 80° HORIZONTAL FOV
DATE: 19/09/2018 / TIME : 2:18PM
5616 X 3744 PIXELS

PHOTOSTITCH PHOTO 3

VIEWPOINT METADATA:

X: 331242.456 Y: 6197308.422 Z: 26.251
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK 2 - FULL FRAME
FOCAL LENGTH: 50 MM
27° VERTICAL FOV - 80° HORIZONTAL FOV
DATE: 19/09/2018 / TIME : 2:18PM
5616 X 3744 PIXELS



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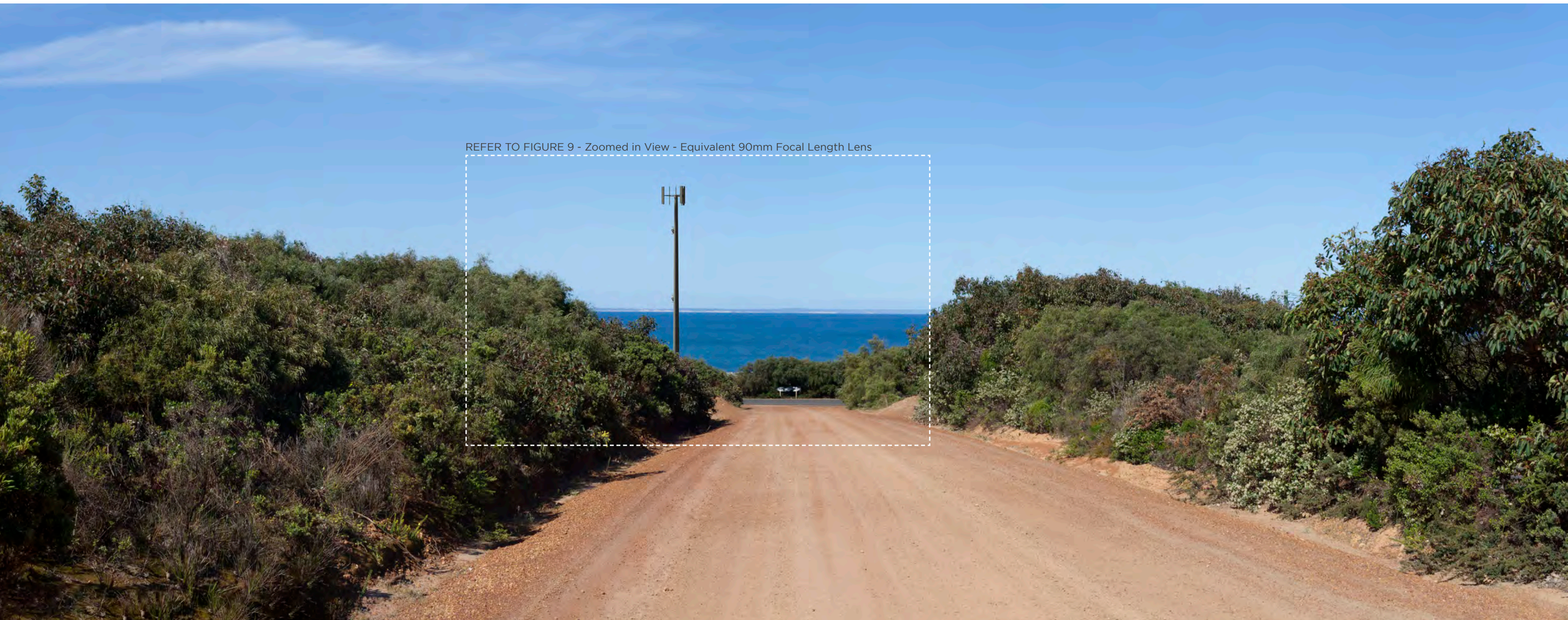
TELSTRA MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITY
LEEWIN RD

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FIGURE 7
VIEWPOINT 02- EXISTING PHOTO

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Date: 27/09/2018
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REFER TO FIGURE 9 - Zoomed in View - Equivalent 90mm Focal Length Lens



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FIGURE 8
 VIEWPOINT 02 - MODELLING

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FIGURE 9
VIEWPOINT 02 - Equivelant 90mm Focal Length

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Date: 27/09/2018
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Screen capture from Autodesk 3DS Max indicating camera matching points obtained from detailed on-site survey



PHOTOSTITCH PHOTO 1

VIEWPOINT METADATA:

X: 331223.220 Y: 6196458.454 Z: 7.181
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK 2 - FULL FRAME
FOCAL LENGTH: 50 MM
27° VERTICAL FOV - 80° HORIZONTAL FOV
DATE: 19/09/2018 / TIME : 4:14PM
5616 X 3744 PIXELS

PHOTOSTITCH PHOTO 2

VIEWPOINT METADATA:

X: 331223.220 Y: 6196458.454 Z: 7.181
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK 2 - FULL FRAME
FOCAL LENGTH: 50 MM
27° VERTICAL FOV - 80° HORIZONTAL FOV
DATE: 19/09/2018 / TIME : 4:14PM
5616 X 3744 PIXELS

PHOTOSTITCH PHOTO 3

VIEWPOINT METADATA:

X: 331223.220 Y: 6196458.454 Z: 7.181
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK 2 - FULL FRAME
FOCAL LENGTH: 50 MM
27° VERTICAL FOV - 80° HORIZONTAL FOV
DATE: 19/09/2018 / TIME : 4:14PM
5616 X 3744 PIXELS



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FIGURE 11
VIEWPOINT 03 - EXISTING PHOTO

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FIGURE 12
VIEWPOINT 03 - MODELLING

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FIGURE 13
VIEWPOINT 03 - Equivelant 90mm Focal Length

Project No: 18541
Date: 27/09/2018
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Screen capture from Autodesk 3DS Max indicating camera matching points obtained from detailed on-site survey



Appendix B – Full Sized ZTV and GIS Mapping

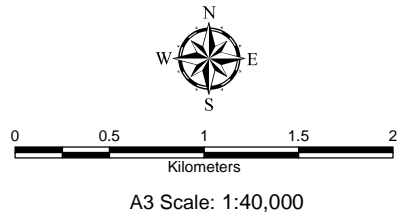
Figure 1

Site Location



- Telstra Tower
- Contour (50m)
- Contour (10m)

SOURCE:
Topographic Map: © Commonwealth of Australia
(Geoscience Australia) 2016. Creative Commons
Attribution 4.0 International Licence.
Imagery Base: DigitalGlobe 2016



File:Leeuwin_TelstraTower_FIG1_Locality_180718 Date: 18/09/2018

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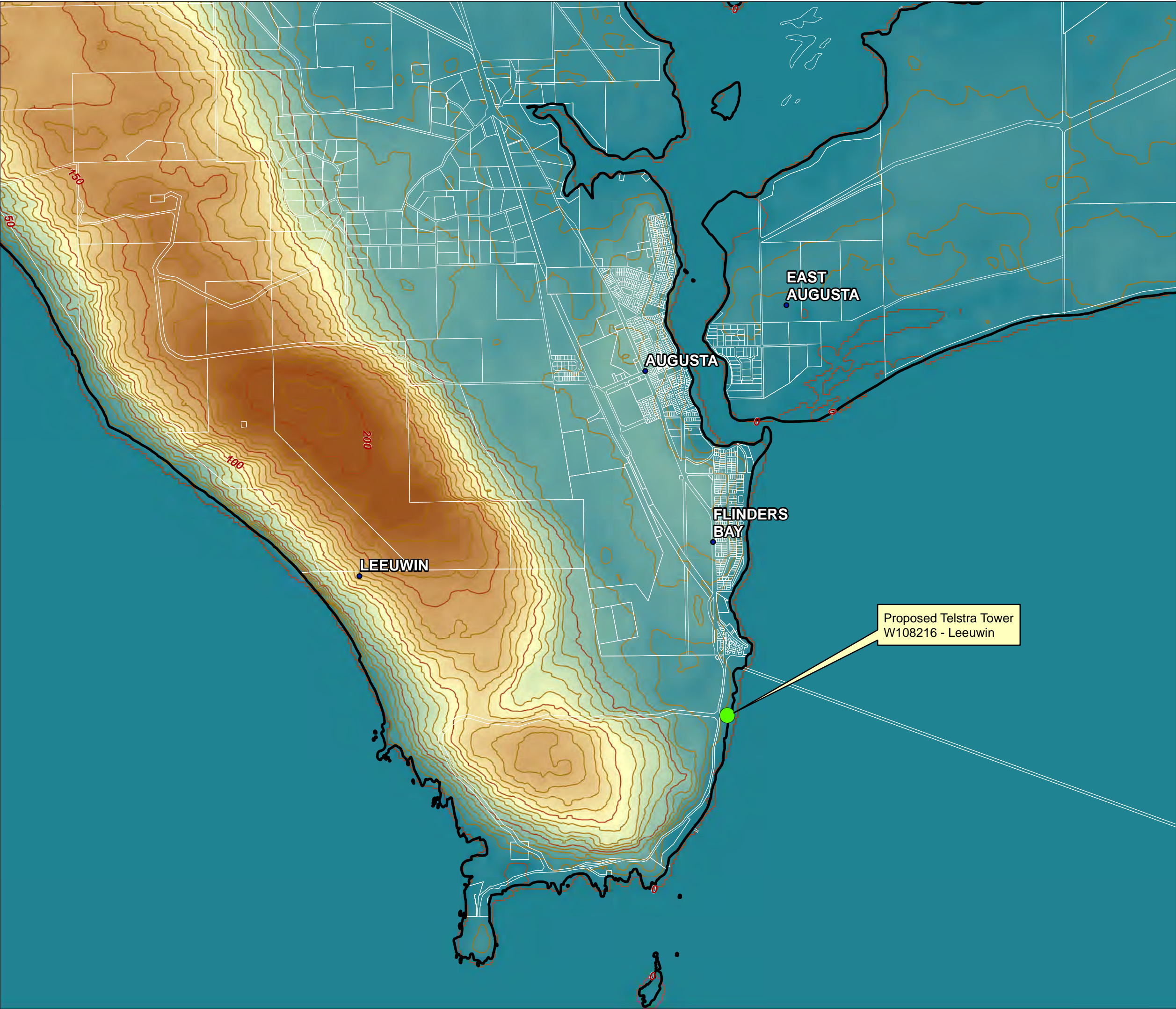
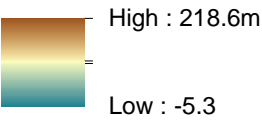


Figure 2

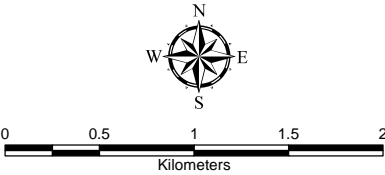
Elevation

- Telstra Tower
- Contour (50m)
- Contour (10m)

Elevation



SOURCE:
Topographic Map:
Imagery Base: DigitalGlobe 2016
Surface analysis based on SRTM-derived 1 Second
Digital Elevation Models Version 1.0 (Geoscience
Australia)



A3 Scale: 1:40,000

File:Leeuwin_TelstraTower_FIG2_Elevation_180718 Date: 18/09/2018

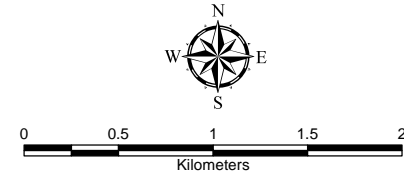
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Figure 3

Viewshed Analysis

- Telstra Tower (44.1m)
- Contour (50m)
- Contour (10m)
- Not Visible
- Visible



A3 Scale: 1:40,000

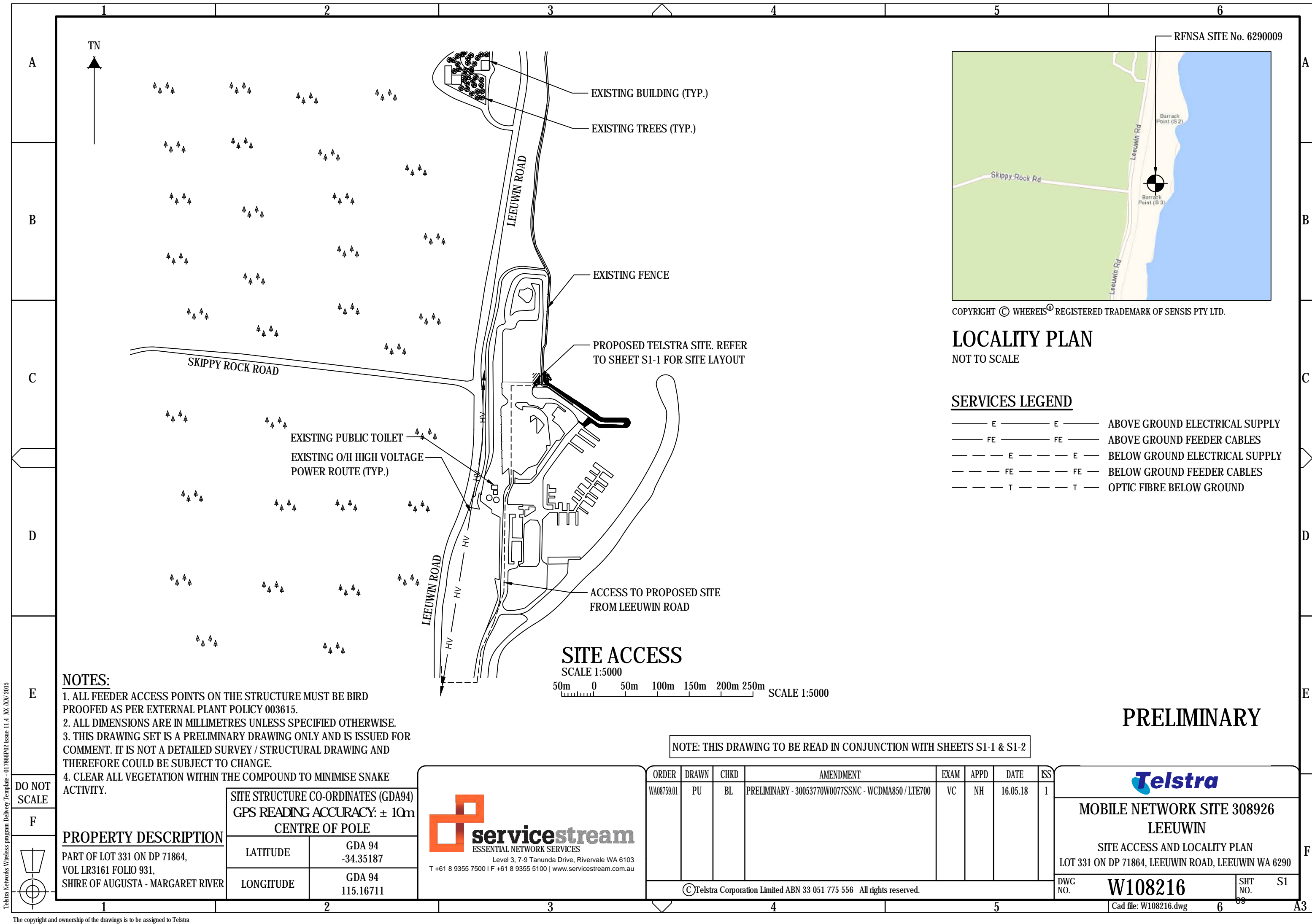
File:Leeuwin_TelstraTower_FIG3_ZVI_Tower_180720 Date: 20/09/2018

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Appendix C – Supplied Plans of the Project



Telstra Networks Wireless program Delivery Template - 017860P02 Issue 11.4 XX /XX/ 2015

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ORDER	DRAWN	CHKD	AMENDMENT	EXAM	APPD	DATE	ISS
WA08739.01	PU	BL	PRELIMINARY - 30053770W0077SSNC - WCDMA850 / LTE700	VC	NH	16.05.18	1

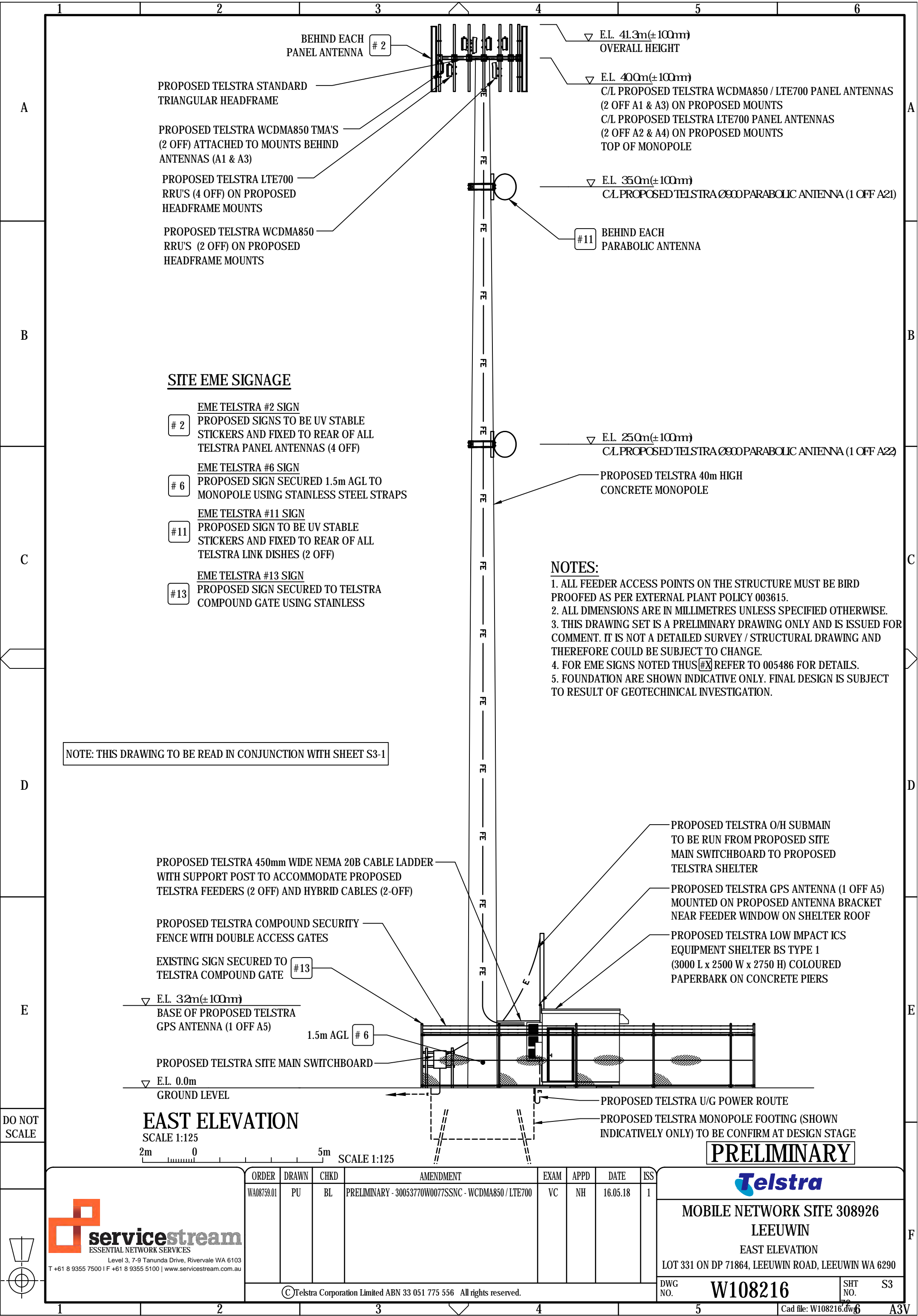
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MOBILE NETWORK SITE 308926	
LEEUVIN	
EAST ELEVATION	
LOT 331 ON DP 71864, LEEUVIN ROAD, LEEUVIN WA 6290	
DWG NO.	SHT NO.
W108216	S3

Cad file: W108216.dwg

A3V

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SITE EME SIGNAGE

- # 2 EME TELSTRA #2 SIGN
PROPOSED SIGNS TO BE UV STABLE
STICKERS AND FIXED TO REAR OF ALL
TELSTRA PANEL ANTENNAS (4 OFF)
- # 6 EME TELSTRA #6 SIGN
PROPOSED SIGN SECURED 1.5m AGL TO
MONOPOLE USING STAINLESS STEEL STRAPS
- # 11 EME TELSTRA #11 SIGN
PROPOSED SIGN TO BE UV STABLE
STICKERS AND FIXED TO REAR OF ALL
TELSTRA LINK DISHES (2 OFF)
- # 13 EME TELSTRA #13 SIGN
PROPOSED SIGN SECURED TO TELSTRA
COMPOUND GATE USING STAINLESS

NOTE: THIS DRAWING TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH SHEET S3-1

PROPOSED TELSTRA 450mm WIDE NEMA 20B CABLE LADDER
WITH SUPPORT POST TO ACCOMMODATE PROPOSED
TELSTRA FEEDERS (2 OFF) AND HYBRID CABLES (2-OFF)

PROPOSED TELSTRA COMPOUND SECURITY
FENCE WITH DOUBLE ACCESS GATES

EXISTING SIGN SECURED TO
TELSTRA COMPOUND GATE # 13

E.L. 32m(±100m)
BASE OF PROPOSED TELSTRA
GPS ANTENNA (1 OFF A5)

PROPOSED TELSTRA SITE MAIN SWITCHBOARD

E.L. 0.0m
GROUND LEVEL

EAST ELEVATION

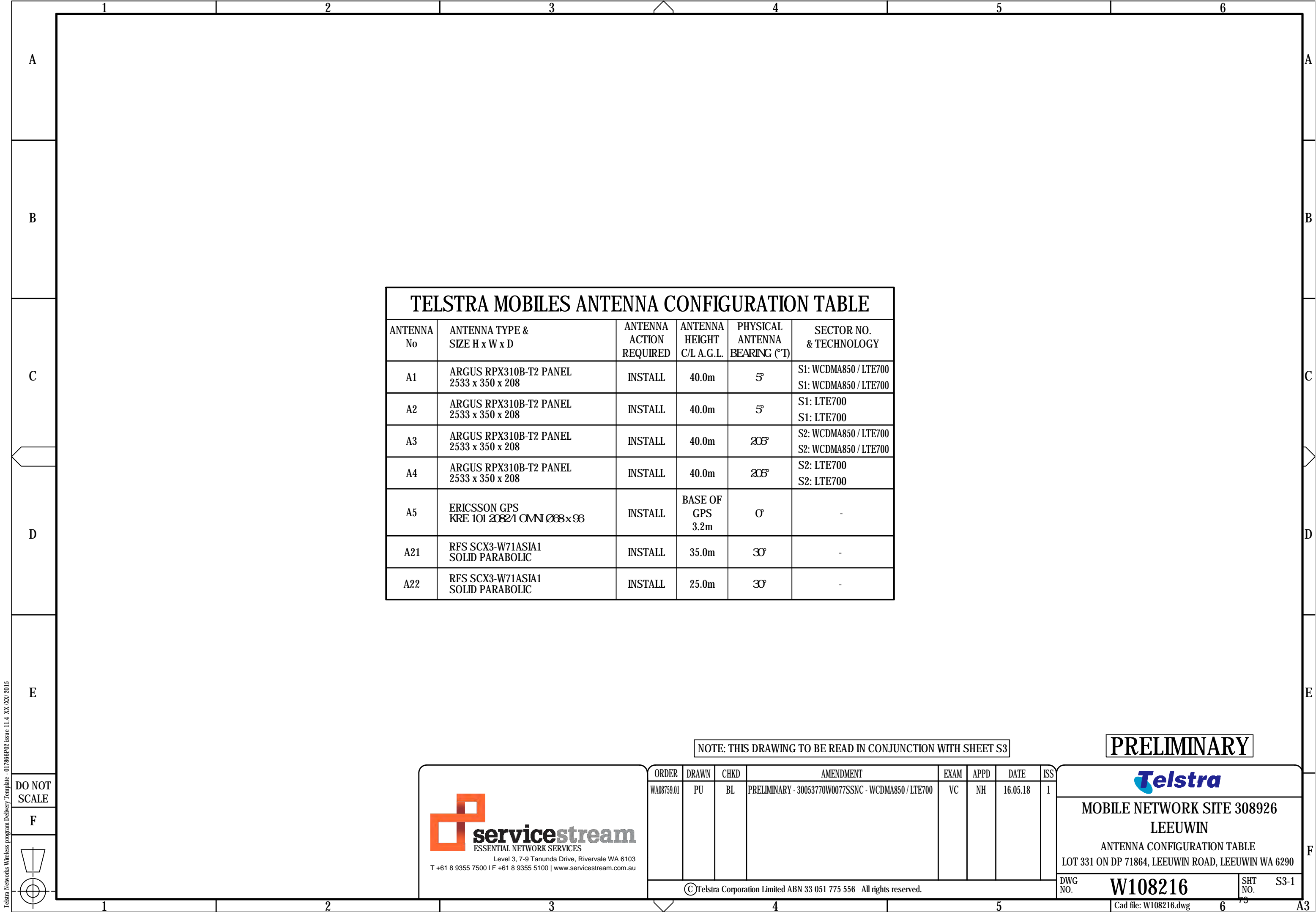
SCALE 1:125

2m 0 5m SCALE 1:125

NOTES:

1. ALL FEEDER ACCESS POINTS ON THE STRUCTURE MUST BE BIRD PROOFED AS PER EXTERNAL PLANT POLICY 003615.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE.
3. THIS DRAWING SET IS A PRELIMINARY DRAWING ONLY AND IS ISSUED FOR COMMENT. IT IS NOT A DETAILED SURVEY / STRUCTURAL DRAWING AND THEREFORE COULD BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
4. FOR EME SIGNS NOTED THUS (#X) REFER TO 005486 FOR DETAILS.
5. FOUNDATION ARE SHOWN INDICATIVE ONLY. FINAL DESIGN IS SUBJECT TO RESULT OF GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION.

PRELIMINARY



TELSTRA MOBILES ANTENNA CONFIGURATION TABLE

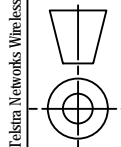
ANTENNA No	ANTENNA TYPE & SIZE H x W x D	ANTENNA ACTION REQUIRED	ANTENNA HEIGHT C/L A.G.L.	PHYSICAL ANTENNA BEARING (°T)	SECTOR NO. & TECHNOLOGY
A1	ARGUS RPX310B-T2 PANEL 2533 x 350 x 208	INSTALL	40.0m	5°	S1: WCDMA850 / LTE700 S1: WCDMA850 / LTE700
A2	ARGUS RPX310B-T2 PANEL 2533 x 350 x 208	INSTALL	40.0m	5°	S1: LTE700 S1: LTE700
A3	ARGUS RPX310B-T2 PANEL 2533 x 350 x 208	INSTALL	40.0m	205°	S2: WCDMA850 / LTE700 S2: WCDMA850 / LTE700
A4	ARGUS RPX310B-T2 PANEL 2533 x 350 x 208	INSTALL	40.0m	205°	S2: LTE700 S2: LTE700
A5	ERICSSON GPS KRE 101 2082/1 OMNI Ø68x96	INSTALL	BASE OF GPS 3.2m	0°	-
A21	RFS SCX3-W71ASIA1 SOLID PARABOLIC	INSTALL	35.0m	30°	-
A22	RFS SCX3-W71ASIA1 SOLID PARABOLIC	INSTALL	25.0m	30°	-

NOTE: THIS DRAWING TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH SHEET S3

PRELIMINARY

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F





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T +61 8 9355 7500 | F +61 8 9355 5100 | www.servicestream.com.au

ORDER	DRAWN	CHKD	AMENDMENT	EXAM	APPD	DATE	ISS
WA08759.01	PU	BL	PRELIMINARY - 30053770W0077SSNC - WCDMA850 / LTE700	VC	NH	16.05.18	1

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MOBILE NETWORK SITE 308926
LEEWIN

ANTENNA CONFIGURATION TABLE
LOT 331 ON DP 71864, LEEUWIN ROAD, LEEUWIN WA 6290

DWG NO.	W108216	SHT NO.	S3-1
---------	---------	---------	------

Cad file: W108216.dwg

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NEW ZEALAND

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11.2 Sustainable Development

11.2.2 PLANNING CONSULTATION GUIDELINES

Attachment 1 – Consultation Guidelines

Planning Consultation Guideline

Non Rural Uses in Rural Zones



October 2018

Objectives

To increase awareness amongst the Shire's rural community of nearby development proposals.

To provide greater scope for community input in the planning decision making process.

Application

This guideline applies to developments consisting of one or more of the following 'A' uses where proposed within the rural zones within the Shire:

- Camping Ground
- Caravan Park
- Chalet
- Guest House
- Holiday House
- Brewery
- Licensed Restaurant
- Winery
- Café
- Place of Assembly
- Landscape Supplies
- Reception Centre
- Restaurant
- Storage

Requirements

The Shire will contact in writing, surrounding properties within a radius of not less than 2km from the boundaries of the subject site.

Where for reasons specific to a particular proposal offsite impacts are likely to be wider than 2km, all potentially impacted property owners will be consulted.

Where a proposal is located on a local road and is likely to generate significantly high amounts of traffic, then all properties likely to be affected will be consulted.

Responsible Directorate	Sustainable Development
Prepared by	Acting, Manager Planning and Development Services
Approved by Director/CEO	
Last Reviewed	Date: 3 October 2018

11.2 Sustainable Development

11.2.3 MEMBERSHIP WITH THE PERON NATURALISTE PARTNERSHIP

Attachment 1 – Constitution

Attachment 2 – Memorandum of Understanding

Attachment 3 – Strategic Plan

Peron Naturaliste Partnership Incorporated

Constitution

25 March 2015

1.0 Name of Association

- 1.1 The name of the Association is Peron Naturaliste Partnership Incorporated (herein referred to as the PNP)

2.0 Definitions

- 2.1. In these rules, unless the contrary intention appears;

"annual general meeting" is the meeting convened under Rule 15.1(a);

"Board meeting" means a meeting referred to in Rule 14.01;

"Board member" means person referred to in Rule 10.0

"convene" means to call together for a formal meeting;

"department" means the government department with responsibility for administering the *Associations Incorporation Act (1987)*;

"financial year" means a period not exceeding 15 months fixed by the Board, being a period commencing on the date of incorporation of the Association and ending on 30 June; and thereafter each period commencing 1 July and ending on 30 June in the following year;

"general meeting" means a meeting to which all members are invited;

"member" means member of the Association;

"ordinary resolution" means resolution other than a special resolution;

"poll" means voting conducted in written form (as opposed to a show of hands);

"special general meeting" means a general meeting other than the annual general meeting;

"special resolution" has the meaning given by section 24 of the Act, that is-

A resolution is a special resolution if it is passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the members of the association who are entitled under the rules of the association to vote and vote in person or, where proxies or postal votes are allowed by the rules of the association by proxy or postal vote, at a general meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution was given in accordance with those rules.

At a meeting at which a resolution proposed as a special resolution is submitted, a declaration by the person presiding that the resolution has been passed as a special resolution shall be evidence of the fact unless, during the meeting at which the resolution is submitted, a poll is demanded in accordance with the rules of the Association or, if the rules do not make provision as to the manner in which a poll may be demanded, by at least 3 members of the association present in person or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy.

If a poll is held, a declaration by the person presiding as to the result of a poll is evidence of the matter so declared.

"the Act" means the *Associations Incorporation Act 1987*;

"the Association" means the Association referred to in Rule 1.0;

"the Board" means the Board of Management of the Association referred to in Rule 10.0;

"the Chairperson" means;

- a) in relation to the proceedings at a Board meeting or general meeting, the person presiding at the Board meeting or general meeting in accordance with Rule 11.0; or
- b) otherwise than in relation to the proceedings referred to in paragraph (a), the person referred to in Rule 10.1(a) or, if that person is unable to perform his or her functions, the Vice Chairperson;

"the Commissioner" means the Commissioner for Consumer Protection exercising powers under the Act;

"the Secretariat" means the office (host local government and PNP staff) responsible for the secretarial, clerical, financial and administrative affairs of the Association referred to in Rule 12.0; and

"the Vice-Chairperson" means the Vice-Chairperson referred to in Rule 10.1 (b).

3.0 Vision and Objectives of Association

3.1. Vision Statement

The vision of the PNP is to empower a resilient regional community to reduce risks and optimise opportunities presented by climate change.

3.2. Objectives

The PNP believes a collaborative approach will facilitate and promote the following objectives. The primary objective is to provide a regional mechanism to facilitate effective and timely adaptation responses to climate change. Specific objectives to achieve the vision and overall objective are to:

- a) Demonstrate regional leadership to support effective advocacy at all levels of government;
- b) Facilitate access to data and information relevant to the Peron Naturaliste coastal including estuarine areas;
- c) To adopt a regional approach to the preparation of applications for grants and other submissions to support timely adaptation responses to climate change;
- d) To promote consistent information to coastal communities and decision-makers about vulnerability and risk and adaptation strategies;
- e) To share local knowledge and experience to support and inform effective, innovative adaptation responses;
- f) To collaborate over the management implications of the risk to life and property caused by climate change; and
- g) To identify and address current and potential coastal including estuarine hazards through research and project development.

3.3 The property and income of the PNP shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the vision and objectives of the PNP and no part of that property or income may be paid or otherwise distributed, directly or indirectly, to members, except in good faith in the promotion of those vision and objectives.

4.0 Powers of Association

- 4.1 The powers conferred on the PNP are the same as those conferred by section 13 of the Act, so that subject to the Act and any additions, exclusions or modifications inserted below, the PNP may do all things necessary or convenient for carrying out its objectives and purposes, and in particular, may ;
- a) acquire, hold, deal with, and dispose of any real or personal property;
 - b) open and operate bank accounts;
 - c) invest its money -
 - i. in any security in which trust monies may lawfully be invested; or
 - ii. in any other manner authorised by the rules of the PNP;
 - d) borrow money upon such terms and conditions as the PNP thinks fit;
 - e) give such security for the discharge of liabilities incurred by the PNP as the PNP thinks fit;
 - f) appoint agents to transact any business of the PNP on its behalf;
 - g) enter into any other contract it considers necessary or desirable; and
 - h) may act as trustee and accept and hold real and personal property upon trust, but does not have power to do any act or thing as a trustee that, if done otherwise than as a trustee, would contravene this Act or the rules of the PNP.
- 4.2 The above shall not affect the right of an individual local government acting in its own right on these matters. The control, regulation, maintenance and management of the exercise of these powers is vested in the meetings of the delegates in accordance with this Constitution

5.0 Qualifications for Membership of Association

- 5.1. Membership of the PNP is open to those local governments adjacent to marine and estuarine environments and their associated waterways in the region from Cape Peron to Cape Naturaliste who seek to accept membership in accordance with the terms of this Constitution.
- 5.2. Membership at the date of adoption of this Constitution comprises the following local governments of:
- Bunbury
 - Busselton
 - Capel
 - Dardanup
 - Harvey
 - Mandurah
 - Murray
 - Rockingham
 - Waroona

- 5.3. One of these Member local governments, with their concurrence, shall be nominated at an Annual General Meeting or Special Meeting to be the host local government for a two (2) year term for the purpose of employing staff and accounting for the financial reports of the PNP. If no member local government is nominated then the Chairperson's local government will become the host local government.
- 5.4. Notwithstanding Rule 5.3, the Inaugural host local government as from the inauguration of the PNP shall be the City of Mandurah.

6.0 Representation by Member Local Governments

- 6.1 A member local government will be represented on the PNP Board by one delegate appointed from time to time by that member local government; such delegates shall be the Mayor / President or delegated councillor or Chief Executive Officer or delegated Officer as determined by the individual Council.
- 6.2 The office of a delegate shall become vacant if;
- a) the delegate resigns by letter addressed to the Council which appointed him/her;
 - b) the delegate is replaced by his/her Council at any time;
 - c) the delegate ceases to remain an elected member or officer of that Council.
- 6.3 Where the office of a delegate becomes vacant, the local government concerned may appoint another delegate.
- 6.4 Where a delegate of a local government is unable to attend a meeting of the PNP, the local government may be represented by another person appointed for the purpose of being an alternative delegate (a proxy). Such alternate delegate may, during the absence of a delegate of his/her local government act in his/her place and be subject to vacation of office in the same way as a delegate.
- 6.5 Where a delegate has missed 3 meetings without notification, the PNP shall write to the member local government seeking an alternative delegate.

7.0 Register of members of Association

- 7.1 The Secretariat, on behalf of the PNP, must comply with section 27 of the Act by keeping and maintaining in an up to date condition a register of the members of the PNP and their postal or residential addresses and, upon the request of a member of the PNP, shall make the register available for the inspection of the member and the member may make a copy of or take an extract from the register but shall have no right to remove the register for that purpose.
- 7.2 The register must be so kept and maintained at the Secretariat's (host local government) administration offices.
- 7.3 The Secretariat must cause the name of a person who dies or who ceases to be a member under Rule 8.0 to be deleted from the register of members referred to in Rule 7.1.

8.0 Termination of membership of the Association

- 8.1 Membership of the PNP may be terminated upon;

- a) receipt by the Chairperson of a notice in writing from a member local government of their resignation from the PNP. The member local government remains liable to pay to the PNP the amount of any financial contribution due and payable by that local government to the PNP but unpaid at the date of termination; or
- b) non-payment by the member local government of their membership fee within three months of the date fixed by the Board for financial contributions to be paid, unless the Board decides otherwise; or
- c) expulsion of a member in accordance with Rule 9.0.

9.0. Suspension or expulsion of members of Association

- 9.1. If the Board considers that a member local government should be suspended or expelled from membership of the PNP because their conduct is detrimental to the interests of the PNP, the Board must communicate, either orally or in writing, to the member local government;
 - a) notice of the proposed suspension or expulsion and of the time, date and place of the Board meeting at which the question of that suspension or expulsion will be decided; and
 - b) particulars of that conduct,not less than 30 days before the date of the Board meeting referred to in Rule 9.1 (a).
- 9.2. At the Board meeting referred to in a notice communicated under Rule 9.1, the Board may, having afforded the member concerned a reasonable opportunity to be heard by, or to make representations in writing to, the Board, suspend or expel or decline to suspend or expel that member from membership of the PNP and must, forthwith after deciding whether or not to suspend or expel that member, communicate that decision in writing to that member.
- 9.3. Subject to Rule 9.5, a member local government has their membership suspended or ceases to be a member local government 14 days after the day on which the decision to suspend or expel a member local government is communicated to him or her under Rule 9.2.
- 9.4. A member local government who is suspended or expelled under Rule 9.2 must, if he or she wishes to appeal against that suspension or expulsion, give notice to the Chairperson of his or her intention to do so within the period of 14 days referred to in Rule 9.3.
- 9.5. When notice is given under Rule 9.4;
 - (a) the PNP in a general meeting, must either confirm or set aside the decision of the Board to suspend or expel the member local government, after having afforded the member local government who gave that notice a reasonable opportunity to be heard by, or to make representations in writing to, the PNP in the general meeting; and
 - (b) the member local government who gave that notice is not suspended or does not cease to be a member local government unless and until the decision of the Board to suspend or expel him or her is confirmed under this rule.

10.0. Board of Governors

- 10.1. Subject to Rule 9.0, the affairs of the PNP will be managed by a Board of Governors (Board) consisting of;
- (a) a Chairperson;
 - (b) a Vice-Chairperson;
 - (c) the delegate of the host local government, if not the Chairperson or Vice Chairperson; and
 - (d) no fewer than six (6) other persons,
- all of whom must be delegates of members of the PNP.
- 10.2 The Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson must be elected at the annual general meeting.
- 10.3 The Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson shall be elected from among the member local governments each year at the annual general meeting. An election shall also be held for any casual vacancy occurring among the officials and any official so elected shall hold office until the next annual general meeting.
- 10.4 The Secretariat comprises of the host local government and PNP staff. The host local government is nominated in accordance with Rule 5.3 or Rule 5.4.
- 10.5 The Board may delegate, in writing, to one to more committees (consisting of such member or members of the PNP as the Board thinks fit) the exercise of such functions of the Board as are specified in the delegation other than;
- a) The power of delegation; and
 - b) A function which is a duty imposed on the Board by the Act or any other law.
- 10.6 Any delegation under Rule 10.5 may be subject to such conditions and limitations as to the exercise of that function or as to time and circumstances as are specified in the written delegation and the Board may continue to exercise any function delegated.
- 10.7 The Board may, in writing, revoke wholly or in part any delegation under Rule 10.5.
- 10.8 Staff seconded from a member local government are ineligible to be delegates serving on the Board, but may with the permission of the Board attend at meetings of the Board and must comply with any directions given to them by the Board.

11.0. Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson

- 11.1. Subject to this rule, the Chairperson must preside at all general meetings and Board meetings.
- 11.2. In the event of the absence from a general meeting of;
- (a) the Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson; or
 - (b) both the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson,
- a member elected by the other members present at the general meeting, must preside at the general meeting.
- 11.3. In the event of the absence from a Board meeting of;
- (a) the Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson; or
 - (b) both the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson,

a Board member elected by the other Board members present at the Board meeting, must preside at the Board meeting.

12.0. Secretariat

12.1. The Secretariat must;

- a) co-ordinate the correspondence of the PNP;
- b) keep full and correct minutes of the proceedings of the Board and of the PNP;
- c) comply on behalf of the PNP with;
 - i. section 27 of the Act with respect to the register of members of the PNP, as referred to in Rule 7.0;
 - ii. section 28 of the Act by keeping and maintaining in an up to date condition the rules of the PNP and, upon the request of a member of the PNP, must make available those rules for the inspection of the member and the member may make a copy of or take an extract from the rules but will have no right to remove the rules for that purpose; and
 - iii. section 29 of the Act by maintaining a record of;
 - A. the names and residential or postal addresses of the persons who hold the offices of the PNP provided for by these rules, including all offices held by the persons who constitute the Board and persons who are authorised to use the common seal of the PNP under Rule 22.0; and
 - B. the names and residential or postal addresses of any persons who are appointed or act as trustees on behalf of the PNP, and the Secretariat must, upon the request of a member of the PNP, make available the record for the inspection of the member and the member may make a copy of or take an extract from the record but will have no right to remove the record for that purpose;
- d) unless the members resolve otherwise at a general meeting, have custody of all books, documents, records and registers of the PNP, including those referred to in paragraph (c);
- e) be responsible for the receipt of all moneys paid to or received by, or by him or her on behalf of, the PNP and must issue receipts for those moneys in the name of the PNP;
- f) pay all moneys referred to in paragraph (e) into such account or accounts of the PNP as the PNP may from time to time direct;
- g) make payments from the funds of the PNP with the authority of a general meeting or of the PNP;
- h) comply on behalf of the PNP with sections 25 and 26 of the Act with respect to the accounting records of the PNP by;
 - i. keeping such accounting records as correctly record and explain the financial transactions and financial position of the PNP;

- ii. keeping its accounting records in such manner as will enable true and fair accounts of the PNP to be prepared from time to time;
 - iii. keeping its accounting records in such manner as will enable true and fair accounts of the PNP to be conveniently and properly audited; and
 - iv. submitting to members at each annual general meeting of the PNP accounts of the PNP showing the financial position of the PNP at the end of the immediately preceding financial year.
- i) whenever directed to do so by the Chairperson, submit to the PNP a report, balance sheet or financial statement in accordance with that direction; and
 - j) perform such other duties as are imposed by these rules on the Secretariat.

13.0. Casual vacancies in membership of Board

13.1. A casual vacancy occurs in the office of a Board member and that office becomes vacant if the Board member:

- (a) dies;
- (b) resigns by notice in writing delivered to the Chairperson or, if the Board member is the Chairperson, to the Vice-Chairperson and that resignation is accepted by resolution of the Board;
- (c) is convicted of an offence under the Act;
- (d) is permanently incapacitated by mental or physical ill-health;
- (e) ceases to be a member of the PNP; or
- (f) is the subject of a resolution passed by a general meeting of members terminating his or her appointment as a Board member.

14.0. Proceedings of the Board

14.1. The Board must meet together for the dispatch of business not less than three (3) times in each year and the Chairperson, or at least half the members of the Board, may at any time convene a meeting of the Board.

14.2. Each Board member has a deliberative vote.

14.3. A question arising at a Board meeting must be decided by a majority of votes, but, if there is no majority, the person presiding at the Board meeting will have a casting vote in addition to his or her deliberative vote.

14.4. Subject to these rules, the procedure and order of business to be followed at a Board meeting must be determined by the Board members present at the Board meeting.

14.5. As required under sections 21 and 22 of the Act, a Board member having any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a contract, or proposed contract, made by, or in the contemplation of, the Board (except if that pecuniary interest exists only by virtue of the fact that the member of the Board is a member of a class of persons for whose benefit the PNP is established), must;

- a) as soon as he or she becomes aware of that interest, disclose the nature and extent of his or her interest to the Board; and
- b) not take part in any deliberations or decision of the Board with respect to that contract.

- 14.6. Rule 14.5 (a) does not apply with respect to a pecuniary interest that exists only by virtue of the fact that the member of the Board is an employee of the PNP.
- 14.7. The Secretariat must cause every disclosure made under Rule 14.5 (a) by a member of the Board to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the Board at which it is made.

15.0. Meetings

15.1. Annual Meetings

- a) The Annual General Meeting (AGM) shall be held prior to the end of October in each year.
- b) The annual report and audited financial statements for the preceding Financial Year shall be submitted to members at the AGM
- c) The order of business for an AGM shall be:
 - i. Welcome
 - ii. Apologies
 - iii. Minutes of last AGM
 - iv. Minutes of any Special General Meetings since the last AGM
 - v. Matters arising from the minutes
 - vi. Chairperson's Report
 - vii. Financial Report for the preceding Financial Year
 - viii. Matters arising from the Financial Report
 - ix. Announcement of Members to the board
 - x. Special Business about which advice was included in the notice of meeting
 - xi. General Business

15.2. Special General Meetings

- a) Special General Meetings of the PNP may be called by the Board giving a request to the Chairperson indicating the matter to be decided or by the Chairperson on his own initiative.
- b) In either case, the Chairperson shall arrange for a Special General Meeting to be held within thirty (30) days of receipt of the request by giving appropriate notice to members as prescribed in Rule 17.
- c) The provisions of Rule 15.1 shall be applied with suitable modification to the Special General Meeting, provided that no matter other than that described in the request may be dealt with.
- d) A special resolution may be moved either at a special general meeting or at an annual general meeting; however the Secretariat must give to all members not less than 21 days notice of the meeting at which a special resolution is to be proposed. In addition to those matters specified in Rule 17, as relevant, the notice must also include the resolution to be proposed and the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution.

16.0. Meeting Place & Frequency

16.1. The Chairperson shall, by notice to the Board, advise the location and time of meetings of the Board, and:

- a) Meetings of the Board shall not be fewer than three per annum, at intervals to be determined by the members of the Board.
- b) Meetings can be attended by any Board member using tele-conference or video-conference facilities.

17.0. Notice of Meeting

17.1. Notice of the AGM or any Special General Meeting shall be advised in writing to members, not more than thirty five (35) days nor less than twenty (20) days prior to the meeting. Any other meetings can be advertised at the Board's discretion.

17.2. That notice must specify:

- a) When and where the general meeting concerned is to be held; and
- b) Particulars of the business to be transacted at the general meeting concerned and of the order in which that business is to be transacted.

18.0. Quorum at Meetings

18.1. At all Board meetings, a simple majority of board members present in person or by remote means and eligible to vote shall constitute a quorum and if within 30 minutes of the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the following meeting.

18.2. At a general meeting five members present in person constitute a quorum.

18.3. If within 30 minutes after the time specified for the holding of a general meeting in a notice given under Rule 17;

- a) as a result of a request or notice referred to in Rule 15.2 a quorum is not present, the general meeting lapses; or
- b) otherwise than as a result of a request, notice or action referred to in paragraph a), the general meeting stands adjourned to the same time on the same day in the following week and to the same venue.

18.4. If within 30 minutes of the time appointed by Rule 18.3 b) for the resumption of an adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, the members who are present in person or by proxy may nevertheless proceed with the business of that general meeting as if a quorum were present

18.5. The Chairperson may, with the consent of a general meeting at which a quorum is present, and must if so directed by such a general meeting, adjourn that general meeting from time to time and from place to place.

18.6. There must not be transacted at an adjourned general meeting any business other than business left unfinished or on the agenda at the time when the general meeting was adjourned.

18.7. When a general meeting is adjourned for a period of 30 days or more the Chairperson must give notice under Rule 15.0 of the adjourned general meeting as if that general meeting were a fresh general meeting.

18.8 At a general meeting;

- a) an ordinary resolution put to the vote will be decided by a majority of votes cast on a show of hands, subject to Rule 18.10; and

- b) a special resolution put to the vote will be decided in accordance with section 24 of the *Associations Incorporation Act 1987*, and, if a poll is demanded, in accordance with Rules 18.10 and 18.12
- 18.9. A declaration by the Chairperson of a general meeting that a resolution has been passed as an ordinary resolution at the meeting will be evidence of the fact unless, during the general meeting at which the resolution is submitted, a poll is demanded in accordance with Rule 18.10
- 18.10. At a general meeting a poll may be demanded by the Chairperson or by three or more members present in person or by proxy and, if so demanded, must be taken in such manner as the Chairperson directs.
- 18.11. If a poll is demanded and taken under Rule 18.10 in respect of an ordinary resolution, a declaration by the Chairperson of the result of the poll is evidence of the matter so declared.
- 18.12. A poll demanded under Rule 18.10 must be taken immediately on that demand being made.

19.0. Chairperson of Meetings

- 19.1. The Chairperson or in his/her absence, the Vice-Chairperson shall preside at every Board, Special General Meeting and Annual General Meeting and in the absence of the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson, those present shall elect one of their number to be Chairperson for that meeting.

20.0. Voting

- 20.1. Resolutions must be carried by a majority of the members present at any meeting. In the case of equality of votes, the Chairperson shall have the casting vote.
- 20.2. Except as otherwise provided for in these Rules, voting on any matter before the meeting shall be by show of hands by those entitled to vote, with the matter being determined by a simple majority. The Chairperson shall declare the result.
- 20.3. In the event of at least five (5) attending members disagreeing with the declaration of the Chairperson, the matter shall be decided by a poll
- 20.4. No member shall be entitled to vote, whether by show of hands, ballot or poll, unless that member is financial.
- 20.5. Persons not being members and non-financial members may be invited to attend a meeting at the discretion of the Chairperson, to speak on any matter before the meeting but have no vote determining a matter.

21.0. Minutes

- 21.1. The Chairperson must cause proper minutes of all proceedings of all general meetings and Board meetings to be taken and then to be entered and available within 30 days after the holding of each meeting, as the case requires, in a minute book kept for that purpose.
- 21.2. The Chairperson must ensure that the minutes taken of a general meeting or Board meeting under Rule 21.1 are checked and signed as correct by the Chairperson of the general meeting or Board meeting to which those meetings relate or by the Chairperson of the next succeeding general meeting or Board meeting, as the case requires.

- 21.3. When meetings have been entered and signed as correct under this rule, they are, until the contrary is proved, evidence that;
- a) the general meeting or Board meeting to which they relate (in this sub-rule called “the meeting”) was duly convened and held;
 - b) all proceedings recorded as having taken place at the meeting did in fact take place at the meeting; and
 - c) all appointments or elections purporting to have been made at the meeting have been validly made.

22.0. Common seal of Association

- 22.1. The PNP must have a common seal on which its corporate name appears in legible characters.
- 22.2. The common seal of the PNP must not be used without the express authority of the Board and every use of that common seal must be recorded in the minute book referred to in Rule 21.0.
- 22.3. The affixing of the common seal of the PNP must be witnessed by the Chairperson and a person from the Secretariat.
- 22.4. The common seal of the PNP must be kept in the custody of the Secretariat or of such other person as the Board from time to time decides.

23.0. Inspection of records, etc. of Association

- 23.1. A member may at any reasonable time inspect without charge the books, documents, records and securities of the PNP.

24.0. Disputes and mediation

- 24.1. The grievance procedure set out in this rule applies to disputes under these rules between;
- a) a member and another member; or
 - b) a member and the PNP; or
 - c) if the PNP provides services to non-members, those non-members who receive services from the PNP, and the PNP.
- 24.2. The parties to the dispute must meet and discuss the matter in dispute, and, if possible, resolve the dispute within 14 days after the dispute comes to the attention of all of the parties.
- 24.3. If the parties are unable to resolve the dispute at the meeting, or if a party fails to attend that meeting, then the parties must, within 10 days, hold a meeting in the presence of a mediator.
- 24.4. The mediator must be;
- a) a person chosen by agreement between the parties; or
 - b) in the absence of agreement;
 - i. in the case of a dispute between a member and another member, a person appointed by the Board of the PNP;

- ii. in the case of a dispute between a member or relevant non-member (as defined by Rule 24.1(c)) and the PNP, a person who is a mediator appointed to, or employed with, a not for profit organisation designated by the Board.

- 24.5. A member of the PNP can be a mediator.
- 24.6. The mediator cannot be a member who is a party to the dispute.
- 24.7. The parties to the dispute must, in good faith, attempt to settle the dispute by mediation.
- 24.8. The mediator, in conducting the mediation, must;
 - a) give the parties to the mediation process every opportunity to be heard;
 - b) allow due consideration by all parties of any written statement submitted by any party; and
 - c) ensure that natural justice is accorded to the parties to the dispute throughout the mediation process.
- 24.9. The mediator must not determine the dispute.
- 24.10. The mediation must be confidential and without prejudice.
- 24.11. If the mediation process does not result in the dispute being resolved, the parties may seek to resolve the dispute in accordance with the Act or otherwise at law.

25.0. Conflict of Interest

- 25.1. A member or employee of PNP who has a direct or indirect pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest in a contract, proposed contract or other matter before the PNP shall, as soon as he or she becomes aware of the interest, disclose the nature and extent of the interest to the Board.
- 25.2. To the extent they are known, interests of member's or employee's immediate family should also be disclosed.
- 25.3. When a member or employee discloses a pecuniary interest he or she may neither participate in discussions nor take any part in the decision making process in respect to that matter.
- 25.4. Rule 14.4 does not apply in respect to a pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest that exists only by virtue of the fact that the member or employee belongs to a class of person for whose benefit the PNP was established.
- 25.5. All declarations are to be recorded in the meeting minutes of the PNP.
- 25.6. The Board shall abide by sections 20, 21 and 22 of the Act.

26.0. Service of Notices

- 26.1. For the purposes of this constitution, a notice may be served by or on behalf of the PNP upon any member either personally, by facsimile, email or pre-paid courier or by sending it by pre-paid post to the member at the member's address shown in the register of members or records of the PNP.
- 26.2. When a document is sent to a member by properly addressed and pre-paid post or courier delivery, the document shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed for the purposes of this constitution to have been served on the member at the time at which the document would have been delivered in the ordinary course of post or courier delivery.

27.0. Changes to the Constitution

- 27.1. The PNP may alter or rescind these rules, or make rules additional to these rules, in accordance with the procedure set out in sections 17, 18 and 19 of the Act, which is as follows:
- a) Subject to Rule 27.1(d) and 27.1(e), the PNP may alter its rules by special resolution but not otherwise;
 - b) Within one month of the passing of a special resolution altering its rules, or such further time as the Commissioner may in a particular case allow (on written application by the PNP), the PNP must lodge with the Commissioner notice of the special resolution setting out particulars of the alteration together with a certificate given by a member of the Board certifying that the resolution was duly passed as a special resolution and that the rules of the PNP as so altered conform to the requirements of this Act;
 - c) An alteration of the rules of the PNP does not take effect until Rule 27.1(b) is complied with;
 - d) An alteration of the rules of the PNP having effect to change the name of the PNP does not take effect until Rules 27.1(a) to 27.1(c) are complied with and the approval of the Commissioner is given to the change of name;
 - e) An alteration of the rules of the PNP having effect to alter the objects or purposes of the PNP does not take effect until Rules 27.1(a) to 27.1(c) are complied with and the approval of the Commissioner is given to the alteration of the objects or purposes.
- 27.2. These rules bind every member and the PNP to the same extent as if every member and the PNP had signed and sealed these rules and agreed to be bound by all their provisions.

28.0. Finance

- 28.1. The PNP, shall before the end of each financial year prepare estimates for the following financial year showing:
- a) The amount of proposed expenditure by the PNP;
 - b) The amount in hand available for such expenditures;
 - c) Any additional amount required to be raised to meet such expenditure;
 - d) Proposed sources of funding for matters itemised in c).
- 28.2. The estimates shall be referred to each Member Local government for consideration at their Ordinary Meeting. The expenditure shall be contained within the approved budget of the PNP, or in accordance with supplementary votes for funds approved by Member Local governments.
- 28.3. The financial contribution by each Member Local government towards costs of the PNP shall be apportioned on the following basis:
- a) An annual membership fee used for Officer wages and administration costs calculated on the average of the coastline length and rates revenue for each Member Local government shall be determined annually at the Annual General Meeting. (The rates revenue used for such calculation

shall be based upon rates revenue figures in the Western Australian Local Government Authority (WALGA) directory of the preceding year).

- b) A further supplementary contribution used for project funding may be sought, calculated on the average of the coastline length and rates revenue for each Member Local government, shall be determined annually at the Annual General Meeting. (The rates revenue used for such calculation shall be based upon rates revenue figures in the Western Australian Local Government Authority (WALGA) directory of the preceding year).
- 28.4. The PNP shall pay all monies received by it into a trust fund maintained by the nominated Host Local government or a bank account in the name of the PNP and shall use such monies for the purpose of and subject to the terms of this Constitution.
 - 28.5. All funds shall be operated upon in such manner and by such persons, as the Board shall from time to time determine by resolution.
 - 28.6. A financial report shall be submitted to the PNP so designated to each quarterly meeting of the PNP.
 - 28.7. The PNP shall at the Annual General Meeting appoint an auditor who shall annually audit the accounts of the PNP.
 - 28.8. The audit of accounts shall be submitted to each of the Member Local governments with a notice of an Ordinary or Annual General Meeting, and presented to that meeting.

29.0. Winding Up/Dissolution of the Association

- 29.1. The PNP will be dissolved by a special resolution passed at a meeting convened for that purpose.
- 29.2. The mover or the Chair shall give not less than 28 days' notice of motion of such dissolution to each member.
- 29.3. If upon the winding up or dissolution of the PNP there remains after satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities any property whatsoever, the same must not be paid to or distributed among the members, or former members. The surplus property must be given or transferred to another association incorporated under the Act which has similar objects and which is not carried out for the purposes of profit or gain to its individual members, and which association shall be determined by resolution of the members.
- 29.4. In the event of the winding up or dissolution of the PNP, the Commissioner of Taxation shall be advised of the date of dissolution within 30 days of the dissolution.



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

PERON NATURALISTE PARTNERSHIP INCORPORATED

("the PNP")

-and-

**THE CITIES OF BUNBURY, BUSSELTON, MANDURAH AND
ROCKINGHAM AND THE SHIRES OF CAPEL, DARDANUP,
HARVEY, MURRAY and WAROONA**

(collectively "**Member Local Governments**")

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING dated the 21ST day of December 2017

is made between:

PERON NATURALISTE PARTNERSHIP INCORPORATED an Association incorporated under the *Associations Incorporations Act 1987* and having its registered office situated at the City of Mandurah Municipal Offices, 3 Peel Street, Mandurah in the State of Western Australia ("the **PNP**") of the one part

AND

The **CITY OF BUNBURY**, a local government constituted pursuant to the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995* and having its Municipal offices situated at 4 Stephen Street, Bunbury in the State of Western Australia ("**Bunbury**") of the one part

AND

The **CITY OF BUSSELTON**, a local government constituted pursuant to the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995* and having its Municipal offices situated at Southern Drive, Busselton in the State of Western Australia ("**Busselton**") of the one part

AND

The **SHIRE OF CAPEL**, a local government constituted pursuant to the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995* and having its Municipal offices situated at Forrest Road, Capel in the State of Western Australia ("**Capel**") of the one part

AND

The **SHIRE OF DARDANUP**, a local government constituted pursuant to the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995* and having its Municipal offices situated at 1 Council Drive, Eaton in the State of Western Australia ("**Dardanup**") of the one part

AND

The **SHIRE OF HARVEY**, a local government constituted pursuant to the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995* and having its Municipal offices situated at 102 Uduc Road, Harvey in the State of Western Australia ("**Harvey**") of the one part

AND

The **CITY OF MANDURAH**, a local government constituted pursuant to the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995* and having its Municipal offices situated at 3 Peel Street, Mandurah in the State of Western Australia ("**Mandurah**") of the one part

AND

The **SHIRE OF MURRAY**, a local government constituted pursuant to the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995* and having its Municipal offices situated at 1915 Pinjarra Road, Pinjarra in the State of Western Australia ("**Murray**") of the one part

AND

The **CITY OF ROCKINGHAM**, a local government constituted pursuant to the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995* and having its Municipal offices situated at Civic Boulevard, Rockingham in the State of Western Australia ("**Rockingham**") of the one part

AND

The **SHIRE OF WAROONA**, a local government constituted pursuant to the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995* and having its Municipal offices situated at 52 Hesse Street, Waroona in the State of Western Australia ("**Waroona**") of the one part

("the **Member Local Governments**")

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1. Bunbury, Busselton, Capel, Dardanup, Harvey, Mandurah, Murray, Rockingham and Waroona are a collective group of Local Governments located between Cape Peron and Cape Naturaliste in the southwest of Western Australia who recognise the current and future vulnerability of this region's coastal areas including estuarine environments due to climate change impacts.
- 1.2. The Member Local Governments have agreed to work collaboratively to build a resilient regional community to reduce risks and optimise opportunities presented by climate change and climate variability.
- 1.3. Member Local Governments are members of the PNP, an association formed to achieve those objectives.

2. PURPOSE

This Memorandum of Understanding ("**MOU**") will provide, on a non-legally binding basis, an outline of the expectations of the parties, their respective roles and responsibilities and detail the governance and working arrangements to achieve the agreed objectives.

3. VISION AND OBJECTIVES

The vision and objectives of the PNP and the Member Local Governments are as set out in Rule 3.1 and Rule 3.2 of the Constitution of the PNP.

4. OUTLINE OF GENERAL OPERATING APPROACH

In order to pursue the objectives set out above, the parties will maintain a close working relationship in a transparent manner that recognises each party's statutory and operating requirements in a co-operative manner such that:

- 4.1.** The Member Local Governments will, subject to their statutory governance procedures, consider and from time to time accept nomination as the Host Local Government under Rule 5.3 of the Constitution of the PNP, acknowledging in good faith that the PNP requires a Host Local Government to operate and that fulfilment of the obligations of the Host Local Government in turn is accepted as an incident in the membership of the PNP by a Member Local Government.
- 4.2.** If nominated as the Host Local Government, each Member Local Government acknowledges and accepts its obligation to employ staff and may be required to act as the review body for Annual Financial Statements of the PNP, such that the PNP is able to operate during the term of that Member Local Government as the Host Local Government.
- 4.3.** Member Local Governments will appoint delegates as contemplated by Rule 6.0 of the Constitution of the PNP.
- 4.4.** Each Member Local Government accepts that if it is the Host Local Government, it must, support the staff employed by it for the PNP, to carry out the task referred to in Rule 12.0 of the Constitution of the PNP.
- 4.5.** If involved in a dispute in relation to the PNP, each Member Local Government undertakes to follow the dispute and mediation procedure set out in Rule 24.0 of the Constitution of the PNP.
- 4.6.** Each Member Local Government acknowledges the obligations of every Member Local Government to each other and to the PNP to meet any financial commitments of the Member Local Government to the PNP, accepting that without such financial commitments being met, the PNP cannot operate

successfully, to its prejudice and to the prejudice of the Member Local Governments.

5. SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES

Member Local Governments agree to consider and where possible assist the PNP in the carrying out of its vision and objectives.

6. EXPENSES OF THE HOST LOCAL GOVERNMENT

6.1. The Host Local Government is expected to employ two staff personnel, each to the extent of 0.5 FTE, in order to transact the business of the PNP, although it may provide additional services if it sees fit. In relation to those personnel, the following applies:

6.1.1. The salary payable to the personnel will be in accordance with the Host Local Government's Enterprise Bargaining Agreement. Workers compensation premium and other overheads such as superannuation payments will be applicable to those personnel.

6.1.2. Changes in the staff personnel employed by the Host Local Government for the purposes of the PNP may occur from time to time, including termination of employment, staff leaving for alternative employment, taking leave or long service leave or long term illness.

6.1.3. The Host Local Government may terminate the employment of those staff personnel for misconduct without requiring the approval of the PNP. Those personnel, as employees of the Host Local Government are bound by the Host Local Government's Code of Conduct as well as all other relevant legislation.

6.1.4. In respect of the expenses occasioned by the provision of such staff and any other expenses which the Host Local Government may incur, including staff salaries and administrative expenditure the PNP shall appoint the Host Local Government to manage and distribute the funds on its behalf.

6.1.5. The Host Local Government shall incur the expenses associated with accommodation and office costs of staff personnel such as payroll, desktop computer(s) and telephone(s).

6.1.6. In the event of the PNP being dissolved, any unpaid expenses, including any redundancy payments, shall be borne by all Member Local Governments and each Member Local Government shall be obliged to contribute its share of those unpaid expenses to the Host Local Government.

7. AMENDMENT AND REVIEW

7.1. The parties will monitor the arrangements applying to this MOU on an ongoing basis and may through the exchange of letters between the respective Chief Executive Officers and approval by the PNP, modify the MOU.

7.2. Notwithstanding the provisions of 7.1 above, the parties will formally review the MOU within two years from the date of the document to ascertain whether the terms of this MOU are still relevant or necessary.

8. PARTNERSHIP AND MOU NOT EXCLUSIVE

8.1. Nothing in this MOU prevents any party from establishing relationships with other groups or entities to progress additional priorities or related areas of interest or from taking its own prescriptive actions to address the long term effects of climate change.

8.2. Under circumstances where it could be reasonably expected, parties establishing such relationships with other groups or entities shall keep the PNP informed of such action.

9. NOT LEGALLY BINDING

The terms of this document are not legally binding on each or all of the parties and no legal partnership, joint venture or any legal privity is intended or implied. No party will represent to any third/outside party, that it has authority to bind the other parties to the PNP.

10. DISCONTINUANCE

Any party seeking to withdraw from the PNP is to provide not less than 21 days notice in writing of its intention to withdraw from the PNP and will use reasonable endeavours to ensure that its withdrawal does not impact on the viability or continued objectives of the PNP.

EXECUTED by the parties as set out below.

SIGNED for and on behalf of)
the PNP)

Name: G. JOHN S McCALLUM

Position: CHAIRMAN

Date: 8/4/2018

SIGNED for and on behalf of)
the City of Bunbury)

Name: M. J. OSBORNE

Position: CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Date: 2/2/18

SIGNED for and on behalf of)
the City of Busselton)

Name: Mike Archer
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
City of Busselton

Position: 17/1/2018

Date: 17/1/2018

SIGNED for and on behalf of)
the Shire of Capel)

Name: PA Heedy

Position: Chief Executive Officer

Date: 25/1/2018

SIGNED for and on behalf of)
the Shire of Dardanup)

Name: MICHAEL A. PARKER
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
SHIRE OF HARVEY

Position: 12/2/2018

Date: 12/2/2018

SIGNED for and on behalf of)
the Shire of Harvey Dardanup)

Name: MARK CHESTER

Position: CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Date: 23-2-18

SIGNED for and on behalf of)
the City of Mandurah)

Name: Wido Folkert Peppinck
Corporate Lawyer - authorised signatory
pursuant to delegation

Position: 21/12/17

Date: 21/12/17

SIGNED for and on behalf of)
the Shire of Murray)

Name: Don Unsworth

Position: Chief Executive Officer

Date: 1-3-18

SIGNED for and on behalf of)
the City of Rockingham)

Name: Ben Cro

Position: 12/1/18

Date: 12/1/18

SIGNED for and on behalf of)
the Shire of Waroona)

Name: Raf Zuley

Position: CO

Date: 28.3.2018



Strategic Plan 2016 - 2019

1. Message from the Chairperson

"The Peron Naturaliste Partnership member councils are working to bring together information about work of governments and organisations to prepare for coastal climate change impacts in our region. We aim to provide a setting for communities, governments and organisations to gain further understanding of coastal erosion and inundation due to climate change and likely sea level rise", said Tania Jackson, Chair of the Peron Naturaliste Partnership (PNP) and Shire of Harvey President.

2. Background

The Peron-Naturaliste Region of Western Australia (WA) was identified in *Climate Changes Risk to Australia's Coast: A First Pass National Assessment* 2011 as one of the most vulnerable areas to the impacts of climate change. This report identified various risks to the region including:

- inundation: the "local government authorities of Busselton, Mandurah, Rockingham and Bunbury have the highest level of risk" in the state; and
- coastal erosion due to sea level rise: the "stretch of coast between Bunbury and Mandurah [are] the most vulnerable to coastal erosion".

Furthermore, the Coastal Adaptation Decision Pathways Project; *Developing Flexible Adaptation Pathways for the Peron Naturaliste Coastal Region of WA* which assessed potential adaptation strategies to respond to coastal hazards arising from climate change induced sea level rise in the region, identified that from now to 2100:

- erosion is a far more pervasive issue than flooding;
- 800 hectares of residential land would be subject to an increase in flooding risk;
- approximately 200 metre wide strip is at risk from erosion along the whole extent of the coastline;
- the value at risk of the affected assets along this section of coastline is approximately \$1.2 billion; and
- approximately \$1.1 billion of assets can be saved, at a cost of around \$120 million.

Local government has an important role in climate change adaptation due to its statutory responsibilities, particularly in development control. The regulatory functions of planning, building, health as well as emergency management and asset management, are just some functions of local government which will be directly impacted by climate change.



Figure 1: Geographic location of the Member Local Governments from Cape Peron to Cape Naturaliste

3. Peron Naturaliste Partnership

3.1. About Us

The Peron-Naturaliste Partnership (PNP) is an incorporated collective group of nine local governments between Cape Peron and Cape Naturaliste in the southwest of Western Australia – Bunbury, Busselton, Capel, Dardanup, Harvey, Mandurah, Murray, Rockingham and Waroona (Figure 1). The regional group has been termed the PNP to reflect the geographical area covered - between Cape Peron and Cape Naturaliste.

The PNP recognise the potential vulnerability of this coastline due to climate change impacts and are taking a regional collaborative and integrated management approach in partnership with our coastal communities to ensure a long term effort to developing flexible adaptive management for the Peron Naturaliste coastal region of Western Australia.

The partnership was formed in 2011 through a volunteer Memorandum of Understanding and recognising the long-term benefits of the partnership and the importance of dealing with coastal matters, the PNP became an incorporated group in 2015.

3.2. Our Region

The Peron-Naturaliste region is located in the southwest of Western Australia. The region is largely sandy low lying open coastline, which is bounded by the rocky coastal areas of the Cape Coast to the south and the Garden Island ridge to the North.

The entire length of coast from Point Peron to Cape Naturaliste is 212 km's. There is 105 km's of urban coast - where the adjacent uses are predominately residential and commercial and there is a high demand for recreational activity, 19 km's of natural coast - with less intensive hinterland uses and concentrations of tourism and associated recreational and cultural activities and 88 km's of remote coast - with limited opportunity for low key tourism and associated recreational and cultural activities.* The area includes the large estuarine systems of Peel-Harvey, Leschenault, Vasse-Wonnerup and Broadwater.

There is a mixture of residential areas with four major centres – Rockingham, Mandurah, Bunbury and Busselton and a number of smaller coastal communities along the coast. The estimated population at 2015 for the region is in the vicinity of 360,000. Significant economies in the coastal areas in the region include; tourism, agriculture, mining related activities, port facility and fishing.

There are significant coastal values and assets in the region. Environmental values include protected areas and endangered species, EPBC Threatened Communities and Endangered Species. For example Sandfire Meadows, Carnaby

Cockatoo's and Western Ringtail Possum and two internationally protected Ramsar listed wetlands - Peel-Harvey and Vasse-Wonnerup. These have intrinsic ecological values and are highly valued by the community and visitors.

This is an area with cultural connections, a rich traditional ecological knowledge and significant known and unknown culture heritage values. There are areas and specific sites of both historic and current cultural value that need to be conserved and respected.

Furthermore, the beaches, foreshores, natural and built environments in the region provide significant recreational, tourism and social amenity. They provide a meeting place and area for mental and physical health, socializing and recreational activities. The coast and sea also form a part of the areas visual amenity and these ascetic, scenic and visual qualities of the landscape constitute a highly valuable resource in their own right.

3.3. Our Structure

The PNP is governed by a Board of Governors (Board) and a Constitution governs the day to day management of the PNP. There is also a Memorandum of Understanding between the PNP and each local government that outlines the roles and responsibilities of the local governments and the PNP itself. The structure (see Figure 1) of the PNP includes:

- Board who are responsible for strategic direction, policy and management of the PNP. Each Member Local Government is represented on the PNP Board by one delegate appointed by that Member Local government. The delegate is the Mayor / President or delegated Councillor or Chief Executive Officer or delegated Officer as determined by the individual Member Local Government. The Board has a Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson.
- Secretariat who are responsible for the clerical, administrative affairs, hosting of employees, delivery of actions in the Strategic and Operational Plans and other functions as directed by Board. The Secretariat is comprised of the host local government (nominated at the AGM for a two year term) and PNP Coastal Adaptation Coordinator's [equivalent to 1.0 FTE].
- Coastal Planning Committee who are responsible for planning matters on the coast and implementation of actions and functions as directed by the Board and assists in determining strategic direction, policy making and management. This committee is comprised of relevant officers from each Member Local Government who are responsible for planning matters related to the coast.
- Coastal Management Committee is responsible for day to day management of the coast, technical input, implementation of actions and functions as directed by the Board and assists in determining strategic direction,

policy making and management. This committee is comprised of relevant coastal managers from each Member Local Government who are responsible for management of coastal areas.

- Potential for other Working Groups to be created as required and directed by the Board.

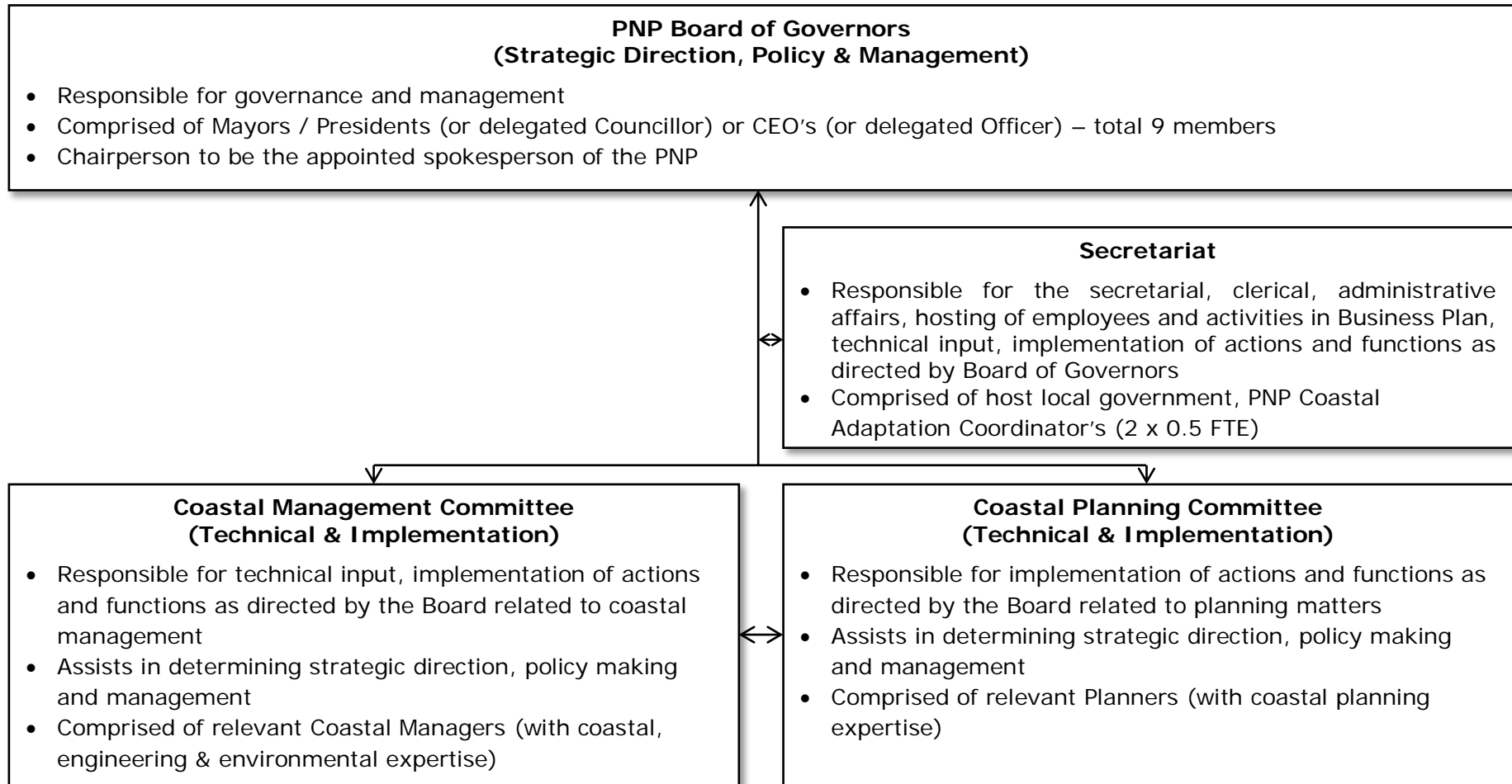


Figure 2: Structure of the Peron Naturaliste Partnership

4. Strategic Framework

The Strategic Plan 2016 – 2019 (this document) establishes the Guiding Principles, Vision, Objectives and Strategic Direction of the PNP for the next four years and informs the annual Operation Plan. The Strategic Plan provides PNP Coastal Adaptation Coordinator(s), Member Local Governments, stakeholders and the community with background and current information on the PNP and its strategic direction.

The Operation Plan (financial year) details major projects, actions and activities to be undertaken by the PNP over the year to work towards the vision and achievement of the strategies outlined in the Strategic Plan 2016 -2019. The Plan is reviewed annually and aligns with PNP Member Local Governments annual budget processes. The Operation Plan is a 'living document' that will be evaluated annually.

The Communications Strategy defines the approach that the PNP will undertake when communicating internally and externally to ensure the timely delivery of accurate and consistent information. The Communications Strategy aids in protecting PNP Member Local Governments' image and reputation.

4.1 Guiding Principles

The PNP has adopted the following Guiding Principles to inform the development and implementation of strategies and actions by the PNP in the coastal region.

- Protection of the environment and cultural values
- Integrated planning and decision making based on principles of the precautionary principle and Integrated Coastal Zone Management
- Sustainable use of coastal and estuarine resources
- Appropriate and meaningful public participation
- The priority for public expenditure is public benefit; public expenditure should cost-effectively achieve the best practical long-term outcomes
- Adopt a risk management approach to address potential adverse impacts of coastal hazards
- Adopt adaptive and flexible adaption pathways to make allowances for increasing risks over time and / or to accommodate uncertainty
- Maintain and improve safe public access to beaches and support sustainable recreational activities in coastal and estuarine environments

4.2 Vision

To empower a resilient regional community to reduce risks and optimise opportunities presented by climate change

4.3 Objectives

The PNP believes a collaborative approach will facilitate and promote the following objectives. The primary objective is to provide a regional mechanism to facilitate effective and timely adaptation responses to climate change. Specific objectives to achieve the vision and overall objective are to:

1. Demonstrate regional leadership to support effective advocacy at all levels of government
2. Facilitate access to data and information relevant to the Peron Naturaliste coastal including estuarine areas
3. Adopt a regional approach to the preparation of applications for grants and other submissions to support timely adaptation responses to climate change
4. Promote consistent information to coastal communities and decision makers about vulnerability and risk and adaptation strategies
5. Share local knowledge and experience to support and inform innovative and effective adaptation responses
6. Collaborate over the management implications of the risk to life and property caused by climate change
7. Identify and address current and potential coastal including estuarine hazards through research and project development

4.4 Strategic Direction

Table 1: PNP Strategic Directions and Strategies 2016 – 2019

Strategic Direction	No.	Strategies
1. Research and implementation of coastal adaptation (Aligns with Objectives 3 & 7)	1.1	Identify and apply for relevant funding and grants
	1.2	Facilitate and undertake Regional Coastal Monitoring Program (including managing regional coastal erosion datasets)
	1.3	Encourage integrated coastal zone management
	1.4	Encourage research and management of coastal processes and incorporation of related issues into land use planning and coastal management actions
	1.5	Undertake local Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plans (CHRMAP)
	1.6	Support Member Local Governments in ensuring the public use of the coast while ensuring ecosystems and access are preserved and risks to life and property is minimised
	1.7	To encourage the recognition, respect and protection of cultural heritage
	1.8	Encourage partnerships and undertake research and works to understand long term impacts on coastal and marine ecosystems
2. Collaboration among Member Local Governments, stakeholders and our	2.1	Provide information and regular updates on PNP activities and relevant policies, plans and emerging issues to Member Local Governments

communities (Aligns with Objectives 2, 4, 5 & 6)	2.2	Develop communication tools and best practice case studies / guidelines for Member Local Governments
	2.3	Develop and enhance research and resource capacity and technical knowledge of Officers in PNP and its Member Local Governments
	2.4	Promote community consultation and participation in PNP activities
	2.5	Facilitate partnerships and activities with research and academic organisations
	2.6	Communicate and facilitate implementation of PNP project outcomes
	2.7	Investigate potential insurance / liability matters relevant to Member Local Governments and the community
3. Advocate for effective coastal adaptation (Aligns with Objective 1)	3.1	Actively advocate and comment in the development and review of relevant Government planning, policy, legislation and activities
	3.2	Advocate for appropriate support and resourcing
	3.3	Facilitate working relationships and collaboration with government and non-government stakeholders and partners
	3.4	Promote the PNP and its activities in the media, at relevant meetings, forums and conferences
	3.5	Influence and improve sustainable, appropriate and consistent land use planning



26 September 2018

Cr. Pamela Townshend
Shire President
Shire of Augusta Margaret River

email: amrshire@amrshire.wa.gov.au

Dear Pam,

Thank you again for your general interest in the Peron Naturaliste Partnership (PNP) and the opportunity to present on our collaboration to your councillors and staff.

In principle, the current local governments participating in the PNP are open to further discussion around your Shire being interested in future collaboration with us and our current nine contributing member local governments.

In the coming year the PNP will be undertaking a review and forward planning exercise as we work towards reviewing and updating the current PNP Strategic Plan (2017-2019) and continuing our work in three key areas; advocacy, collaboration, research and implementation.

If the Shire of Augusta Margaret River is considering the benefits of future collaboration, please contact me directly and/or our PNP Officers.

Kind regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John McCallum", is written over the "Kind regards," text. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

John

Cr. John McCallum
Chairperson, Peron Naturaliste Partnership
(Deputy Mayor, City of Busselton)