



city of  
Victor Harbor



# Rural Living Handbook

*A guide for rural landholders in the City of Victor Harbor*

## **DISCLAIMER**

This handbook is not a comprehensive guide to managing your land. It is intended to help you find good advice. No legal liability is accepted for the information presented in this booklet.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The contents of this Rural Living Handbook were compiled by the City of Victor Harbor.

The City of Victor Harbor would like to acknowledge the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board and the Goulburn Mulwaree Council for access to related content published respective Rural Living Handbooks.

The document was reviewed by the City of Victor Harbor's Agribusiness Reference Group while responses from the 2017 City of Victor Harbor's Agribusiness Survey informed the structure of the document.

First Printed May 2018

# CONTENTS

<b>Mayor's message</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>PROPERTY MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Agribusiness Reference Group Chair's message</b>	<b>5</b>	Waste management	<b>22</b>
<b>Local map</b>	<b>6</b>	Burning	<b>22</b>
<b>Introduction to rural living</b>	<b>7</b>	Chemicals	<b>22</b>
<b>BUYING YOUR PROPERTY</b>	<b>8</b>	Stock	<b>23</b>
Moving out of the city (Pre-purchase Checklist)	<b>9</b>	Dead stock disposal	<b>23</b>
Living in the region	<b>11</b>	Fences	<b>24</b>
Services available to landholders	<b>12</b>	Farm safety	<b>24</b>
What are my responsibilities as a rural landholder	<b>13</b>	Rates	<b>25</b>
Planning and managing your rural property	<b>14</b>	Absentee landholders	<b>26</b>
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>15</b>	Development Approvals	<b>27</b>
Water	<b>16</b>	Roadside Numbering	<b>27</b>
Soil	<b>16</b>	Crossing Places	<b>27</b>
Fire	<b>17</b>	Roadside Vegetation	<b>27</b>
Weeds	<b>18</b>	Improving your skills	<b>28</b>
Pest animals	<b>19</b>	Generating an income from your land	<b>29</b>
Domestic Dogs & Cats	<b>20</b>	<b>LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACTS</b>	<b>30</b>



## MAYOR'S MESSAGE

Thank you for taking the time to look at the Rural Living Handbook. Whether you have recently moved to the Victor Harbor region or have lived in our district for some time, the Rural Living Handbook is designed to help you protect and enhance the wonderful lifestyle we all enjoy.

Victor Harbor's enviable location, wonderful environment, welcoming community and country lifestyle with city conveniences have led many seeking a 'tree or sea change' to discover this area.

Becoming a rural resident - even a part time one - can bring much enjoyment. But equally it creates many responsibilities, which inevitably raise many questions. Even the smallest of rural blocks can provide a challenge if you have never before encountered noxious weeds, prepared for bushfire season, managed stock or lived in a rural environment.

In providing this handbook, the City of Victor Harbor aims to assist and inform land owners of the many resources available to them, as well as their requirements and responsibilities.

You are invited to keep this guide as a helpful reference which hopefully you will refer to time and time again.

Mayor Graham Philp  
City of Victor Harbor

# AGRIBUSINESS REFERENCE GROUP CHAIR'S MESSAGE

The agribusiness sector is vital to Victor Harbor's prosperity, directly contributing \$39.6 million dollars to the local economy while providing full time employment for 196 people. Forecasted global and national demand for farm-based products will continue to ensure that agribusiness remains vital to our local economy.

The Agribusiness Reference Group consists of local farmers and representatives of the agricultural business sector. The group acts as a reference point for the City of Victor Harbor on matters affecting rural and primary production enterprises.

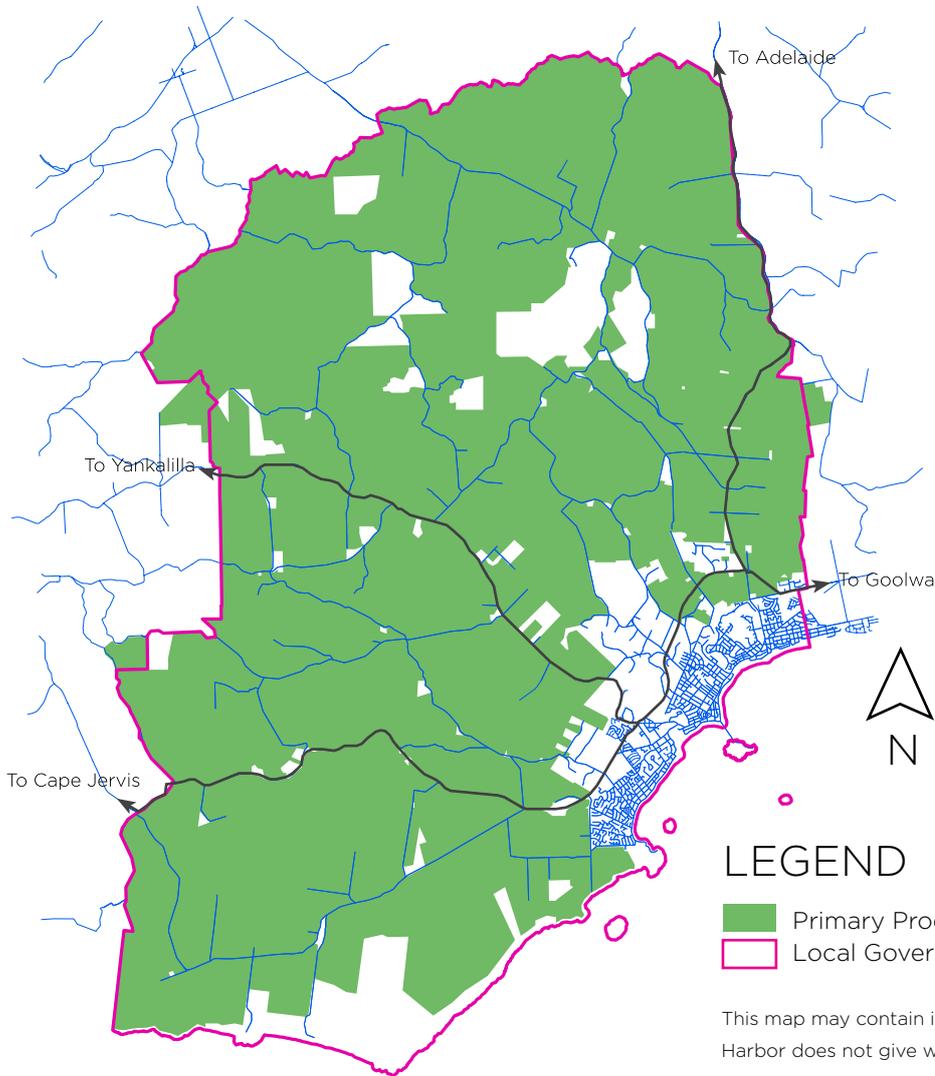
In 2017 the Agribusiness Reference Group undertook a survey of local farmers and rural land holders to better understand the issues facing the farming community while seeking better insight into the expectation of the role of Council in fostering a growing agribusiness sector.

With an increasing shift to smaller land parcels and market driven forces changing the viability of some farming enterprises, the Victor Harbor region continues to experience a changing agribusiness landscape.

We hope this publication will assist new and existing rural landholders in effectively managing their land, evolving their farm business and integrating into the local community.

Beryl Price  
Chair





## LEGEND

-  Primary Production Land (32,258 ha)
-  Local Government Boundary (38,692 ha)

This map may contain inaccuracies and errors and the City of Victor Harbor does not give warranty of accuracy, reliability or completeness.

# INTRODUCTION TO RURAL LIVING

'Getting away from it all' is an Australian dream and often involves buying a rural block. Rural blocks can be productive farmland, a bush block or a combination of both.

For some, getting away from it all means finding a healthy environment to raise children, or a place to retire away from the stress of the city. Others want to commune with nature or enjoy a weekend escape.

The environment is under pressure from our collective lifestyles. All levels of government are pursuing sustainable development to protect our environment for the future.

Local activities have a significant effect on water quality and catchment health. We have a responsibility to ensure that we care for our local environment while ensuring a productive agricultural sector that underpins the regional economy.

We also need to get along with our neighbours so that we can all achieve our individual goals without affecting the pleasure of others. However, the rural

landscape is a productive farming and resource area, and some of the legitimate activities carried out in the area may have unavoidable impacts.

Be aware that some rural activities might affect you, and the level of services here may not be the same as in more built up areas. Your activities, in turn, may affect others.

Different people will want to manage their land in different ways. Some will want to keep and enhance the existing bush. Others will want to run stock and cultivate crops. Whatever your goals as a landowner or manager, you need to be aware of your rights and responsibilities, and the capacity of your land to support your endeavour.

The Rural Living Handbook brings together some of the significant issues that you will face as a rural landowner or land manager in our community. It also provides contact details of people and organisations who provide support to rural landowners.

A scenic view of a rural property featuring rolling hills under a cloudy sky. In the foreground, a wooden fence with three rails runs across the frame. Behind the fence is a lush green field where a herd of black and white cows is grazing. The background consists of rolling hills with patches of green grass and brown, dry grass, with scattered trees. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and pastoral.

# BUYING YOUR PROPERTY

## MOVING OUT OF THE CITY

Before you decide to buy a rural property, consider the following questions. You should also get legal advice before buying any property.

### PRE-PURCHASE CHECKLIST

- Do you know the history of the property?

Request a property search from Local Land Services to ensure there are no outstanding rates, levies, known chemical residues or animal health issues on the property.

- What stock did the previous owner have?
- Did they sow pastures and use fertilisers?
- Are there any rubbish dumps on the property that you will need to remediate?
- Are there pest animals such as rabbits and foxes?
- Is the activity that you plan suited to the landscape and capability of the land?
- Is there enough water to carry out the activity that you have in mind ? (and of suitable quality?)
- Are all required services provided to the property? If not, can they be provided economically? Or is it an area that will always have limited services? Services include phone, internet, water, sewer and electricity.
- Do you know what the regulations are for building dams or sinking bores?
- Are you aware that in most instances you require approval to remove native vegetation? How might this affect your activities?
- Does the zoning of the land allow your proposed use, or will you need to apply for a change of land use or any other permit?
- What weeds are on the property? Are any of them declared as noxious weeds? Is there a Noxious Weed Notice (Section 18) on the property?
- Is there soil erosion on the property that may need to be remediated and which might be time consuming and expensive to fix?

- Are the fences in good repair and suitable for the grazing management of the property?
- Are there mining leases over the property?
- Are there any derelict mine shafts or wells? If so, are they fenced to ensure your safety?
- If there is no existing dwelling does the land have a building entitlement?
- Are there existing or proposed adjacent land uses that will affect your enjoyment of the property? For example, are there legitimate rural uses nearby such as agriculture, quarries, mines and forestry that produce dust, odours or noise?
- Is there a property vegetation plan (PVP) agreement over part of the property that requires you to undertake specified management actions, and limits the land uses on part of the property?
- Will the amount of time and money required to control weeds, erosion and pest animals be excessive?
- Is there enough shade and water for stock?

Ask the Council if there are:

- Are there any development applications current for the nearby area?
- Are there other developments that have been approved but not commenced?
- Is there any restrictions on developing certain desired land uses?
- Is the land prone to flood or bushfire? Will you need to undertake any management activities to minimise these impacts?
- Are there any rights-of-carriageway or other easements on the property that need to be maintained or which may allow neighbours access?
- Are there any covenants or agreements on the property that protect certain areas?
- Are any threatened species of plants and animals known to live on the property?

After considering all these questions, will the property provide the rural lifestyle you are looking for?

## LIVING IN THE REGION

The City of Victor Harbor Local Government Area (LGA) is located approximately 80 kilometres south of Adelaide, South Australia. The LGA covers an area of 38,510 hectares. The LGA is home to 15,075 residents with the majority of these residents living within the suburban area of Victor Harbor.

Some 32,258 hectares of land area within the LGA is set aside for Primary Production purposes, this represents 83.37% of the total City of Victor Harbor land area. This land is predominately used for beef, sheep and dairy farming activity.

Victor Harbor and the broader region has had a long history of farming and agricultural activity given the high average rainfall. Over the last 50 years rural land parcels have reduced in size with an increasing number of absentee or part-time landholders investing in rural properties. In many cases this change of use has led to the land not realising its full productive potential.



## SERVICES AVAILABLE TO LANDHOLDERS

The owners of small and medium-size parcels of land make up a significant proportion of landholders in the region. They are often new to the land and have not come from a farming or rural background.

The City of Victor Harbor facilitates an agribusiness reference group that invites involvement from local farmers and agribusiness representatives. The role of the group is to inform the Council on matters relating to farming and agricultural enterprise in the region. Visit **[www.victor.sa.gov.au/agribusiness](http://www.victor.sa.gov.au/agribusiness)** to learn more about the group.

The Council through the Agribusiness Reference Group often conduct events, seminars and workshops for the rural and agribusiness sector. Local landholders are encouraged to contact the Council's Economic Development division to be included on the agribusiness email circulation list to be alerted of upcoming initiatives.

The Natural Resource Management (NRM) board provide advice to help new and existing landholders manage their land in a productive and sustainable way.

The NRM District Officers can provide advice and support with issues such as declared weed control, watercourse or native vegetation management and revegetation projects.

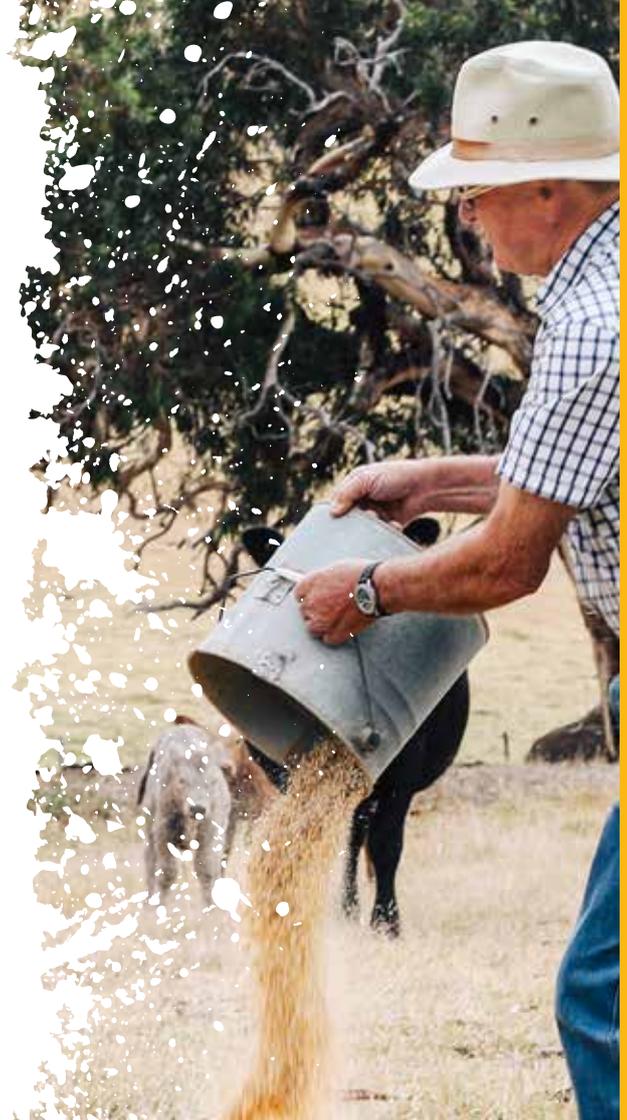
The NRM Sustainable Agriculture Officer can provide advice and support on issues such as grazing, soil, and pasture management, livestock management, water resources management and property planning. These officers also regularly organise land management courses, workshops and field days for landholders on a variety of topics.

NRM Officers can provide support over the phone or on site and the service is free of charge.

## WHAT ARE MY RESPONSIBILITIES AS A RURAL LANDHOLDER?

By looking after the water, soil, plants and animals you will benefit not only the natural environment, but also your chosen enterprise or land use, as well as other landholders in the area.

Good practices will also help to ensure that your property is maintained for future generations. Neighbours and other landholders in the region can be good sources of advice. Talk to them, engage with groups such as the *Parawa Ag Bureau*, *Fleurieu Beef Group*, *Fleurieu Forward Farming*, *City of Victor Harbor Agribusiness Reference Group* and contact local authorities such as the NRM and the Council.





## PLANNING AND MANAGING YOUR RURAL PROPERTY

Property plans can help you to achieve your rural living goals by setting up the basis for efficient and sustainable property management.

The Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources has an interactive mapping website that enables users to create maps showing aerial images, property boundaries, native vegetation and more. This website can be found at <https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/NatureMaps/Pages/default.aspx>

Local agronomists may be able to assist with soil and plant mapping on your property.

NRM staff can help you develop your property plan and let you know of training courses that will aid in the development and implementation of your plan. These resources are funded by the Australian Government and managed by the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Board.

# NATURAL RESOURCES



## WATER

Water management is an integral part of successful property management. Using water efficiently will minimise your costs while enabling flows for the environment. Managing watercourses and dams effectively will improve water quality on your property and for downstream users.

The Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board manages surface water resources, including activities in and around watercourses and dams, under the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004*. Ground water resources in South Australia, including bores and wells, are managed by the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources.

Most of the City of Victor Harbor area is covered by statutory Water Allocation Plans (WAP). These plans may affect how you can take or use water on your property. Information on each adopted WAP is available at [www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/adelaidemtloftyranges](http://www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/adelaidemtloftyranges)

## SOIL

Your soil is a valuable resource containing nutrients for pastures and crops and for the growth of native species.

The greatest threat to your soil is erosion from wind and water. Soil erosion can be exacerbated by animals, vehicles and vegetation removal.

The best protection against erosion is adequate groundcover. Remnant native vegetation and perennial pastures provide the most durable protection for your soil. If using native grasses, careful management is required for them to persist.

Herbicides and grazing management can safely be used to control weeds and maintain permanent grass cover, providing they are used appropriately.

# FIRE

Living in a rural setting is a lifestyle choice for many South Australians. The benefits are enormous; but the risks are real.

All people living in the bush, including those in peri-urban fringe areas of Adelaide and regional South Australia, are vulnerable. It is therefore vital that you are prepared and have a practical Bushfire Survival Plan that is well understood by everyone that lives at the property.

Key points:

- landowners are obliged to manage fuel levels on their properties
- if council believes that conditions on private land in a fire district may cause an unreasonable risk of the outbreak of fire on the land, or the spread of fire through the land, the council may issue a written notice specifying action(s) that the landowner must undertake within a specified time.
- Have you considered joining your local Country Fire Service (CFS) brigade?

The South Australian fire danger season traditionally runs from the 1st December - 30th April, however this is subject to change.

Fire Danger Ratings are issued on a daily basis for each Fire Ban District. The rating reflects the risk of a bushfire spreading and is based on factors that contribute to fire behaviour such as temperature, wind speed and humidity. Total fire bans are issued on days that are rated severe or higher. Daily updated fire danger ratings for your area can be found on the CFS website, **[www.cfs.sa.gov.au](http://www.cfs.sa.gov.au)**.



## WEEDS

Weeds can be a major problem to rural properties because of the impact they have on agricultural production, biodiversity, water quality and soil conservation. They have a high level of reproductive ability with easy dispersal and are highly competitive, without natural controls.

Weeds can be introduced and/or spread to your property in a variety of ways, including:

- in contaminated stock feed which may contain weed material such as seeds and poisonous plants
- on animals and livestock which may carry weeds on their fur, wool, in their guts or on their hooves
- on farm machinery and vehicles which may carry weeds around wheels, in the engine bay, underneath the body and even inside the vehicle on floor mats
- by water, wind, in soil and in garden waste
- deliberate introductions (e.g. willows planted for bank stabilisation)

- land managers' lack of awareness, an inability to identify weeds and respond effectively
- poor land management such as overgrazing often leads to bare ground that is readily invaded by broad leaf weeds and annual grasses.



## PEST ANIMALS

Pest animals and insects cause serious economic losses to agricultural production, unacceptable risk of exotic disease, threaten the survival of many native species and cause environmental degradation, including erosion.

Under the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004*, rabbits, foxes, feral goats and deer are declared pest animals in South Australia and property owners have a responsibility to control them.

Populations of kangaroos continue to rise across the region with the availability of feed and constant supply of water. Local landholders have expressed concern about the increasing number of kangaroos having an impact on farming activity, road safety and the natural environment.

Rural landholders are able to apply for a Permit to Destroy Wildlife in accordance with Section 53 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*. Permits can be obtained by contacting the Natural Resources Management Office in Victor Harbor. (Refer contacts on page 30)





## DOMESTIC DOGS AND CATS

Domestic dogs and cats can also have negative effects on the environment and farming practices. Both can kill and maim native animals, and dogs injure or kill livestock. To reduce this risk, put a bell around your cat's neck and keep it indoors, and keep dogs chained up or within a secure yard. You must register your dog through the Dog and Cats Online platform, with links available from Council's website

Pets and other stock must be kept within your property boundary. Wandering animals can upset neighbours and you are liable for any damage or stock losses your animals might cause. In public areas, dogs must be kept on a leash.

Any unwanted animals should be taken to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA). Wandering dogs are to be reported to the Council.

All dogs must be registered after 3 months of age.

For more information about Dogs and Cats, contact Council's General Inspector.

A photograph of a herd of cows in a lush green field. In the foreground, a brown and white cow is lying down. Several black and white cows are standing in the middle ground. The background features a line of trees and a clear sky. The text 'PROPERTY MANAGEMENT' is overlaid in large white letters at the bottom.

# PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

## WASTE MANAGEMENT

The City of Victor Harbor forms part of the Fleurieu Regional Waste Authority (FRWA). FRWA delivers the Council's waste operations including the collection of rural waste through a two-bin system (general waste - blue lid bins and recycling - yellow lid).

For the latest information it is advised to refer to **[www.fleurieuregionalwasteauthority.com.au](http://www.fleurieuregionalwasteauthority.com.au)** or collect the annual bin collection calendar from the council's customer service.

## BURNING

You should carry out any burning in a way that prevents or minimises air pollution. For example don't burn green garden waste, and only burn in favourable wind conditions.

Restrictions apply during the fire ban season December to April (refer to the CFS to confirm dates relating to burning restrictions). For all queries relating to burning waste, contact Council's Fire Prevention Officer.

## CHEMICALS

You need to be careful when using chemicals and store them correctly. Keep all chemicals in an area designed for this purpose. Safe storage maximises the life of pesticides, and protects people, animals and the environment.

Everyone transporting farm chemicals has a duty of care and a responsibility to carry out tasks in a manner that will not cause harm or injury to themselves, other people, their property, animals or the environment. Information about the transport requirements of individual chemicals are often found on the label or Material Safety Data Sheet.

drumMUSTER is a national program established for the collection and recycling of cleaned, eligible, nonreturnable chemical containers, for further information refer to the drumMUSTER website **[www.drummuster.com.au/container-recycling/](http://www.drummuster.com.au/container-recycling/)** **drummuster-standard**

## STOCK

Managing livestock remains a popular enterprise on many small farms, but for new landholders it can sometimes be quite daunting. Sheep, cattle, horses and alpacas are grazed throughout the Victor Harbor region. If managing animals for the first time, make sure you have the appropriate yards, watering points and fencing and seek advice from a reputable source. Consider talking with your neighbours to make sure that you don't inadvertently introduce stock with disease into the local environment.

If running livestock on your property you will need to obtain a Property Identification Code through Primary Industries for the purpose of Biosecurity.



## DEAD STOCK DISPOSAL

Whether it's one animal or several, it carries the risk of polluting watercourses, producing odours, attracting vermin, spreading disease and interfering with community amenity.

If you must dispose of carcasses on the farm it is important to do the job quickly and thoroughly.

Burning is rarely satisfactory – burying is better. However, in the case of certain exotic diseases, burning may be mandatory. Contact Biosecurity SA if you suspect an animal may have been affected by an exotic disease.

Carcasses should be heaped at least 50 m from watercourses. The heap can then be buried, (so long as burying does not create erosion or pollution issues) or burned in accordance with council and CFS burning restrictions.

## FENCES

Well maintained fences are vital to the successful management of your property. The quality, location, and upkeep of fencing is one of the most essential factors for good livestock and land management. You should consider the layout of fences, races and gates in a whole-of-property approach by developing a property plan.

To prevent the risk of stock escaping from your property it is critical that all boundary fences and gates are secured.

Landholders are encouraged to obtain a copy of the handbook Fences & the Law online at [https://lsc.sa.gov.au/resources/Fences\\_and\\_the\\_Law.pdf](https://lsc.sa.gov.au/resources/Fences_and_the_Law.pdf). Printed copies are available from Council's Customer Service.

## RATES

Council rates are based on the Valuer-General's valuation of your property and on the rate per dollar set by the council when it finalises its annual budget. Tax and rate payments are not directly related to services that you may receive but rather to the needs of the local community as a whole.

Natural Resources Management (NRM) levy fund the work needed to care for the regions environmental assets. The NRM levy is charged to every rateable property. NRM levies also apply to landholders in other regions. Council collects the levy on behalf of the regional NRM board, but act only as a revenue collector and do not retain any levy income.

**PREVENT FARM THEFT!**



Some great tips in the SA Police Farm Booklet  
available online at [www.police.sa.gov.au](http://www.police.sa.gov.au)

**POLICE ASSISTANCE 131 444**

# FARM SAFETY

Rural properties can be dangerous places to live and work.

Injuries to part-time farmers, or farmers on small properties are a concern. Often these people do not have the necessary skills or equipment and can sustain injuries as a result.

Children are particularly at risk on farms because of easy access to water/dams and vehicles, including motorbikes and tractors.



## PREVENTING RURAL INJURIES

Rural injuries can be largely prevented by paying attention to eight major risk areas.

1. tractor and machinery safety
2. farm vehicle safety
3. farm motorcycle safety (including ATVs)
4. working from heights safely
5. chemical safety
6. manual handling safety and strain injury prevention
7. farm animal handling
8. safe handling and storage of guns and ammunition

SafeWork SA has information on preventing injuries on rural properties. See the Farmers' guidebook to work health and safety at [www.safework.sa.gov.au](http://www.safework.sa.gov.au).

Rural residents are encouraged to consider their proximity in relation to ambulance services and likely response times. This may mean that additional first aid supplies may be required on the property.

## ABSENTEE LANDHOLDERS

People often take ownership of properties without a full understanding of what land management involves, over-extend themselves, and end up damaging the land and the environment.

Many rural properties do not have permanent residents. They may be purchased as retreats for the owners to get away from the city and then left vacant for large portions of the year. This raises potential management problems, including:

- weeds and pest animals
- erosion
- unchecked fences
- failure of the effluent management system due to lack of use
- fuel build-up causing a potential bushfire hazard
- straying stock
- inadequate care of stock

These problems can affect neighbouring properties and cause land degradation and tension between

neighbours. Council may impose notices and fines on such properties.

If you are an absentee landholder, to avoid these problems, consider some of the following options:

- visit your property on a regular basis
- make arrangements with farm contractors or a farm manager to undertake maintenance works on your behalf
- negotiate with surrounding landholders to carry out work on your property, perhaps in return for livestock agistment or other collaborative farming opportunities
- ensure that your neighbours are able to contact you if there is a problem with your property

## DEVELOPMENT APPROVALS

Councils are mostly responsible for determining land use zones, in consultation with government agencies and their communities.

If you are interested in undergoing some form of development on your property there are a series of facts sheets, help guides and forms available on Council's website. For specific questions it is best to contact the Council's Planning Department.

## ROADSIDE NUMBERING

A distance based numbering system for rural properties was introduced in 2011. The new Rural Property Addressing (RPA) system enables emergency services, delivery drivers, National Broadband Network service providers and visitors to easily find the entrance to the property.

If you have not received a RPA but require one, or require multiple addresses for your property applicants will need to complete the application form on the Council website or contact Council's Rates Officer.

## CROSSING PLACES

Where a rural property owner wishes to introduce a crossing place or new entrance access roadway to their property, approval is to be sought from the Council in the first instance. Any subsequent civil works are the responsibility of the landholder. Further information can be obtained from Council's Environment & Infrastructure Department.

## ROADSIDE TREES

Landholders wishing to have specific roadside trees or vegetation removed due to potential risk to property and or lives are to apply to through Council's Environment & Infrastructure Department.

Where a tree located on Council land either falls or damages a privately owned fence Council will remove the tree and reinstate the fence to a secure standard. An application must be lodged with Council's Environment & Infrastructure Department.

## IMPROVING YOUR SKILLS

Knowledge about sustainable land management is growing rapidly. Getting up-to-date, accurate information will help you enjoy your land. Landcare and producer groups provide a good way of building knowledge and sharing experience, and there are many quality publications available as well as online 'how-to' videos, webinars and social media platforms sharing knowledge.

The NRM's Sustainable Agriculture Officer runs regular field days and workshops on a wide range of issues, including weed management, pasture management, animal management, pest management and many more. The NRM offer land management courses are also conducted for one evening per week for six to eight weeks. Topics covered during the courses include:

- soil management
- native vegetation management
- property planning
- weed identification and control
- pasture management
- watercourse management
- fire planning and prevention

Most of the events are free of charge, but the courses attract a small fee.

## GENERATING AN INCOME FROM YOUR LAND

Rural landholders are, guardians of productive land. There is considerable potential to manage natural resources wisely, enhance local biodiversity, be a great neighbour and at the same time produce food, fibre or other useful farm products for the community.

Shortening the distance between where our food and raw materials are produced, and where they are consumed, is vital in transitioning towards sustainability. From pastured poultry to herbs, local bush foods to honey, rural landholders are encouraged to become part of a vibrant and diversified local food system in their area - even in a small way.

Regional Farmers markets (ie Victor Harbor and Willunga) can provide an outlet for local and emerging producers to directly market their produce to consumers, gaining vital feedback and an immediate return.

Farm gate stalls are a popular feature of rural landscapes, and can help to provide an alternative point of sale/publicity outlet for your produce.

The Council through its Economic Development division offer a number of business improvement programs including workshops and seminars that may assist when establishing and operating a farm enterprise. To be alerted to these opportunities please contact the Council's Economic Development Division.



# LOCAL INFORMATION - Key Contacts

## CITY OF VICTOR HARBOR

### **Planning & Development Department**

[www.victor.sa.gov.au](http://www.victor.sa.gov.au)  
(refer to the Develop/Build/Remove tab)  
08 8551 0570

### **General Inspectors**

Dogs/cats, roaming stock & fire prevention  
08 8551 0500

### **Environment & Infrastructure Department**

Crossing places, roadside trees, road  
maintenance, signage.  
08 8551 0500

### **Economic Development Division**

Business seminars & workshops  
08 8551 0500  
[www.victor.sa.gov.au](http://www.victor.sa.gov.au)

### **Fleurieu Regional Waste Authority**

[www.fleurieuregionalwasteauthority.com.au](http://www.fleurieuregionalwasteauthority.com.au)  
[admin@frwa.com.au](mailto:admin@frwa.com.au)  
08 8555 7405

## NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT BOARD (NRM)

### **Willunga Natural Resources Centre**

5 Aldinga Road, Willunga 5172  
08 8550 3400

### **Victor Harbor NRM Office**

3 Eyre Terrace, Victor Harbor 5211  
08 8552 0300

## TREES FOR LIFE

08 8406 0500

## INMAN RIVER CATCHMENT LANDCARE GROUP

08 8552 7197

## COUNTRY FIRE SERVICE (CFS)

### **Bushfire Information Hotline - 1300 362 361**

Mount Lofty Ranges Headquarters - 08 8391 1866  
[www.cfs.sa.gov.au](http://www.cfs.sa.gov.au)

If you are interested in joining on of the local CFS brigades please refer to the following contacts:

### **Hindmarsh Valley Brigade**

Chris Sedunary - 0418 807677  
[hind@victorcfs.org.au](mailto:hind@victorcfs.org.au)

### **Lower Inman Brigade**

Dennis Kluske - 0418 816946  
[linv@victorcfs.org.au](mailto:linv@victorcfs.org.au)

### **Waitpinga Brigade**

Brendan Tugwell - 0416 097142  
[wait@victorcfs.org.au](mailto:wait@victorcfs.org.au)

### **Victor Ops Support Brigade**

Barry Jagger - 08 8552 3766  
[vops@victorcfs.org.au](mailto:vops@victorcfs.org.au)

## REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL BODIES

### **Victor Harbor Agribusiness Reference Group**

City of Victor Harbor - 08 8551 0500

### **Fleurieu Beef Group**

Geoff Bowles - 0414 682 265

### **Mount Jagged Dairy Discussion Group**

Rod Walker - 0418 807 680  
Greg Mitchell - 0417 814 037

### **Mount Compass Young Dairy Farmers Discussion Group**

David Kuchel - 0427 006 233

### **Fleurieu Forward Farming Group**

[www.fleurieuforwardfarming.com](http://www.fleurieuforwardfarming.com)

### **Parawa Ag Bureau**

Peter Filsell - 08 8598 0223

### **Livestock Exchange (Pro Stock)**

08 8556 8497

