



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7652/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Mr Ross Kingsley Woodhouse
Application received date: 23 June 2017

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 3980 ON PLAN 203055, WARNER GLEN
Local Government Authority: AUGUSTA-MARGARET RIVER, SHIRE OF
Localities: WARNER GLEN

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
3.6	-	Mechanical Removal	Dam construction

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Refusal

Decision Date: 14 March 2018

Reason for Decision: The clearing permit application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with section 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). It has been concluded that the proposed clearing is at variance to clearing principles (a) and (f), may be at variance to principles (b) and (c) and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining clearing Principles.

The Delegated Officer had regard to the findings of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's site inspection and specialist advice received from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions and determined that the proposed clearing may impact on:

- Three flora species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* (WC Act);
- Four fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act; and
- Flora species listed as Priority by the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).

The Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing will impact on a population of the Priority 2 listed flora species *Xyris maxima* for which only three populations are known.

In a letter dated 19 December 2017 the applicant was advised that in its current form the application was unlikely to be granted due to significant environmental impacts and was afforded an opportunity to modify the application to avoid the impacts identified and enable the Delegated Officer to progress towards a grant of an amended application area. Where avoidance was not possible the applicant was requested to provide additional information regarding avoiding or minimising the proposed clearing's impact and to undertake relevant surveys to determine the impacts of the proposed clearing.

In an email dated 19 January 2018, the applicant's representative advised that they wish to proceed with the original application area. No further avoidance or minimisation measures were provided.

The Delegated officer also noted that Development Approval from the Shire of Augusta Margaret River and a surface water licence under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* have not yet been obtained.

The above matters were taken into consideration by the Delegated Officer in the decision to refuse to grant a clearing permit.

The applicant is advised that, should they wish to reapply for a clearing permit, all relevant approvals should first be obtained and surveys should be undertaken to assist in determining the impacts of the proposed clearing.

2. Site Information

Clearing Description

The application is to clear 3.6 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 3980 on Deposited Plan 203055, Warner Glen, for the purpose of constructing a dam (figure 1).

Vegetation Description

The application area is mapped as Beard vegetation association 3 which is described as Medium forest; jarrah-marri (Shepherd et al., 2001).

The application area is mapped as South West vegetation complexes (Government of Western Australia, 2017):

- Nillup, Nw: Mixture of open woodland of *Corymbia calophylla* with some *Eucalyptus patens* and *Eucalyptus megacarpa* and tall shrubland of *Agonis* spp. with some emergent *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata*, *Corymbia calophylla* and *Banksia littoralis* on broad depressions in the perhumid zone.
- Blackwood, Bw: Woodland to low forest of *Melaleuca raphiophylla*, tall shrubland of *Melaleuca incana* and closed heath of *Agonis* spp. on depressions in the perhumid zone.

A site inspection of the application area conducted by Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)(DWER site inspection) officers, described the application area as (DWER, 2017):

- A closed sedgeland, consisting of *Taxandria linearifolia*, over *Lepidosperma tetraquetrum* and *Empodisma gracillima*. With fringing vegetation of *Eucalyptus marginata* and *Eucalyptus patens* over *Agonis flexuosa*.

A site inspection of the application area conducted by DBCA officers (DBCA site inspection) described the vegetation as (DBCA, 2017):

- The applied vegetation is characterised by permanent moisture and is dominated by tall shrubs of *Astartea fascicularis*, *Taxandria linearifolia* and in places *Callistachya lanceolata*, over a closed sedge layer dominated by *Lepidosperma tetraquetrum*, *Taraxis grossa*, *Empodisma gracillima*, *Cyathochaeta clandestina* and *Sporadanthus rivularis*. Relatively large sections of the applied area are also dominated by Blackberry. The wetland vegetation is fringed by Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus patens*).

Vegetation Condition

The vegetation under application is in a very good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DWER, 2017; DBCA, 2017).

Soil type

The area under application occurs within the following land subsystem's (DPIRD, 2017):

- Blackwood River wet valleys Phase - Described as drainage depressions with broad swampy floors, mixed alluvial and sandy soils.
- Nillup wet vale Phase - Described as small broad U-shaped drainage depressions with swampy floors.

Comment

The local area considered in the assessment of this application is defined as a 10 kilometre radius measured from the perimeter of the application area.

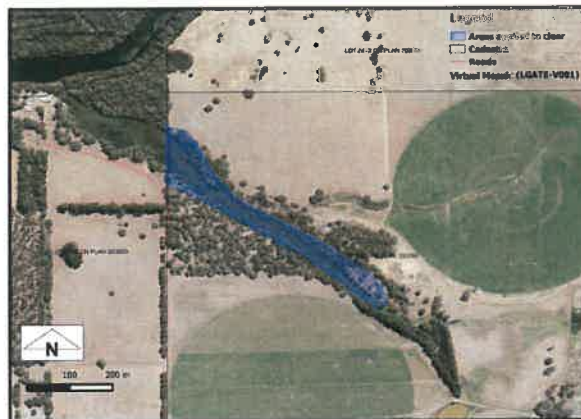


Fig 1: Application area.

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

(a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

Proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle

The vegetation within the application area is described within section 2 and predominantly consists of heath, in a very good (Keighery, 1994) condition (Figure 1).

As assessed under principle (b), the vegetation under application adjoins an ecological linkage and may support the following conservation significant fauna species:

- western mud minnow (*Galaxiella munda*), listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the *Wildlife Conservation Act, 1950* (WC Act);
- western ringtail possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*), listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act;

- quokka (*Setonix brachyurus*) listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act;
- Dunsborough burrowing crayfish (*Engaewa reducta*) listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act ;
- water-rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*), listed as P4 by the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and attractions (DBCA); and
- quenda (*Isoodon obesulus*) listed as P4 by DBCA.

The vegetation within the application area is connected to a South West Regional Ecological Linkage (SWREL) (Molloy et al., 2009). The vegetation is classified as 1A (highest value vegetation) as it is connected to, and forms part of, a mapped ecological linkage. Ecological linkages have been defined as "a series of (both contiguous and non-contiguous) patches of native vegetation which, by virtue of their proximity to each other, act as stepping stones of habitat which facilitate the maintenance of ecological processes and the movement of organisms within, and across, a landscape" (Molloy et al., 2009). Given this, the application area may represent significant habitat for fauna species and is likely to contain a greater diversity of fauna species than more fragmented patches of remnant vegetation.

Four rare flora species have been recorded within the local area. As assessed under principle (c), three of these may be present within the application area.

DBCA have advised, based on the observations of a site inspection, that the vegetation proposed to be cleared appears to support a large population of the Priority 2 listed *Xyris maxima* (DBCA, 2017). As there are only three confirmed locations of this species and the extent of occurrence within the application area has not been determined through a formal flora survey, the Delegated Officer considers that the application area may support a significant population of this species.

31 further priority flora species have been recorded within the local area. Given the proximity of these species to the application area and the vegetation type identified, further Priority flora may be present within the application area.

Given the presence of *Xyris maxima*, the potential presence of further priority flora species and the potential for three rare flora species to be present, the Delegated Officer considers that the vegetation within the application area is likely to contain a high degree of flora diversity.

No threatened ecological communities (TEC) have been recorded with the local area. One priority ecological community (PEC) has been recorded within the local area however the defining species is not likely to be present within the application area (DBCA, 2017). Given this, the PEC is not likely to be present within the application area.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle.

(b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

Proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle

As discussed under Principle (a), the application areas connection to a SWREL linkage means that it may represent significant habitat for fauna species. However, the Delegated Officer notes that, although the vegetation under application is contiguous with a SWREL linkage, it forms a narrow spit of vegetation extending into cleared land. Given this, the removal of the vegetation would not impact on the integrity of the linkage or movement of fauna through the landscape.

According to available databases, seven threatened fauna, one fauna protected under international agreement, and three fauna listed as Priority 4 (P4) by DBCA have been recorded within the local area (DBCA, 2007). Given the vegetation types identified within section 2 and consideration of the current range of these species, the vegetation under application may form habitat for ten of these:

- Carnaby's black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act;
- Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*), listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act;
- forest red-tailed black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii subsp. naso*), listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act;
- western mud minnow (*Galaxiella munda*), listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act;
- white-bellied frog (*Geocrinia alba*), listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act;
- orange-bellied frog (*Geocrinia vitellina*), listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act;
- western ringtail possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*), listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act;
- water-rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*), listed as P4 by DBCA;
- quenda (*Isoodon obesulus*) listed as P4 by DBCA); and
- western brush wallaby (*Macropus irma*), listed as P4 by DBCA.

Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black-cockatoo nest in large hollows of Eucalyptus trees and forage on the seeds, nuts and flowers of a large variety of plants including Proteaceous species (Banksia, Hakea, Grevillea), Eucalyptus, Corymbia and a range of introduced species (DBCA, 2013; Valentine and Stock, 2008). As the vegetation identified during the DWER site inspection is not likely to contain hollows of a sufficient size as to contain hollows, the application area is not likely to provide breeding habitat for these species. Given the amount of native vegetation within the local area (as assessed under principle (e)) and predominant vegetation type, the vegetation within the application area is not likely to form significant foraging habitat for these species.

As the vegetation under application is predominantly a closed sedgeland it is not likely to provide significant habitat for western brush wallaby as this is inconsistent with the preferred habitat for this species.

DBCA has advised that (DBCA, 2017):

- The DBCA site inspection noted scats and grazing evidence of brushtail and western ringtail Possums as well as diggings from quenda. Runnels were noted in the sedge vegetation that may indicate the presence of quokka's and soil pellet chimneys as made by cherax and engaewa (crayfish) species were also present within the applied area. The species of engaewa present could not be determined.
- With the permanent to near-permanent nature of the applied areas creek line, it is likely that the applied area supports the western mud minnow which is a threatened fish species;
- The DBCA site inspection considered that the applied area and habitat was unlikely to support Geocrinia frog species.
- The proposed application will significantly impact the creek line vegetation reducing its overall extent by almost two-thirds and be highly likely to result in secondary degradation to the small extent that will remain uncleared. Given the application is within 300 metres of the actual Blackwood River the creation of the proposed dam is also likely to result in a period of river sedimentation. The potential impacts to riparian vegetation may impact on wetland dependant fauna species.

Given the advice received from DBCA, in addition to the species listed above, the vegetation under application may support quokka (*Setonix brachyurus*) and Dunsborough burrowing crayfish (*Engaewa reducta*) as the known range of these species intersects with the application area. Both species are listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act.

Given the above, and as the application area falls within the distribution of these species, the vegetation under application may provide significant habitat for:

- western mud minnow;
- western ringtail possum's;
- quokka;
- Dunsborough burrowing crayfish;
- water-rat; or
- quenda.

Given the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle.

(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.

Proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle

As assessed in section 2, the vegetation under application is characterised by permanent moisture over a closed sedge layer (DBCA, 2017). The soil type within the application area is characterised by drainage depressions with broad swampy floors, mixed alluvial and sandy soils (DPIRD, 2017).

According to available databases, four rare flora species have been recorded within the local area. Noting the habitats from which these species have been recorded, based on Western Australian Herbarium data (1998-), and noting the vegetation and soil types within the application area, the Delegated Officer considers that all four species have the potential to occur within the application area.

Habitat for species one is described as seasonally wet heath. Habitat for species two is described as white grey sand. Habitat for species three is described as peaty sand, swamps, river edges. Habitat for species four is described as swampy situations, stream banks (Western Australian Herbarium data, 1998-).

DBCA has advised that, based on the results of the DBCA site inspection, species three is not present within the application area (DBCA, 2017). The species is highly characteristic and easily identifiable on site.

Given the above, three rare flora species may be present within the application area and the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle.

A flora survey of the location would be required in order to more accurately determine the potential for rare flora to be impacted by the proposed clearing. However, as the final design and planning approval has not been finalised, a flora survey would be unwarranted at this time.

(d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

No TEC's have been recorded within the local area and the DWER and DBCA site inspections did not record vegetation consistent with a TEC (DWER, 2017; DBCA, 2017). Given this, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

(e) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia has a target to prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001).

As indicated in Table 1, the remaining extents of native vegetation within the IBRA Bioregion, Beard vegetation associations and South West Vegetation Association are above the 30 per cent representation threshold. The local area (10 kilometre radius) retains 54.7 per cent native vegetation cover. As the local area and mapped vegetation types retain above the 30 per cent threshold, the proposed clearing does not fall within a highly cleared landscape.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Table 1: Vegetation extents

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in Parks and Wildlife Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Jarrah Forest	4,506,660	2,416,018	54	69
Beard Vegetation Association *				
3	2,390,591	1,607,400	67	81
South West Vegetation Association*				
Bw	2,390,591	1,611,061	67	81
Nw	53,017	18,912	36	27
Local area				
10 km radius	32,803.6	17,937.6	54.7	-

(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.

Proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle

The vegetation under application occurs along a watercourse that flows into the Blackwood River, 300 metres to the north-west. The identified soil and vegetation type (section 2) is consistent with a wetland environment.

DBCA has advised that the conservation values noted for this area are dependent on the dense, permanently wet nature of the vegetation within the application area. The proposed clearing will significantly impact this habitat and is very likely to result in the degradation of the vegetation remaining in adjacent areas (DBCA, 2017).

Given the above, the proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle.

(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

As described within section 2, the application area occurs within the Blackwood River wet valleys Phase and Nillup wet vale Phase land subsystem's (DPIRD, 2017).

As indicated in Table 2, the identified soil systems have a high risk of waterlogging, flooding and phosphorus export. The proposed clearing is however, not likely to cause land degradation through wind erosion, water erosion, salinity or soil acidification.

Given the size of the application area and the fact that it is already a wetland area and is not intended for an agricultural land use, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause appreciable land degradation through waterlogging, flooding and phosphorus export.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Table 2: Mapped land degradation risk categories (DPIRD, 2017).

Risk categories	Blackwood River wet valleys Phase	Nillup wet vale Phase
Wind erosion	30-50% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk	10-30% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Water erosion	30-50% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk	10-30% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk
Salinity	30-50% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline	30-50% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline
Subsurface Acidification	10-30% of map u.87nit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid	3-10% of map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid

Flood risk	30-50% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk	50-70% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk
Water logging	>70% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk	>70% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk
Phosphorus export risk	50-70% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk	50-70% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk

(h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The vegetation under application is contiguous with Forest Grove National Park (350 metres from the application area) however, forms an isolated peninsula that does not link with any other native vegetation.

As assessed under principle (i), clearing the vegetation under application may cause short term sedimentation of the adjoining Blackwood river and national park however, impact are likely to be minimal and of a short duration.

As a vegetated buffer exists between the application area and conservation estate, the risk of introducing or spreading dieback and weeds into conservation areas is low.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

(i) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The vegetation under application occurs along a watercourse that flows into the Blackwood River, 300 metres to the north-west. As described within section 2.1, the vegetation under application occurs within the Blackwood River wet valleys Phase and Nillup wet vale Phase land subsystem's (DPIRD, 2017).

As assessed under Principle (g), the proposed clearing is not likely to cause appreciable land degradation through water erosion, waterlogging or eutrophication, and is not likely to increase the risk of salinity.

Given the proximity to the Blackwood River, there is the potential for sedimentation to degrade surface water quality during the clearing and construction phase of the proposed development. Impacts are however, likely to be over a short duration and minimal. Once the area is maintained as a dam, further sedimentation is not likely.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause permanent deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water and is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Noting the size of the proposed clearing, it is not likely to be of a scale as to cause an increase in the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

The Shire of Augusta Margaret River (2017) has advised that all land clearing requires the prior development approval from the local government. The proposed clearing is also not of a kind which is exempted from prior development approval and the Shire has no record of any development approval for the proposed clearing. A development application will need to be submitted for the proposed dam, at such point the local government will consider the impacts of clearing.

The vegetation under application occurs within the 'Lower Blackwood Surface Water Area' proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, 1914*. Regulatory Services Water (within DWER) has advised that the taking and use of water within this area is subject to assessment and licencing by the South West Region. At this time the proponent has applied for a surface water licence. Water Licensing officers have determined in their assessment that water is available. A water licence maybe issued subject to the applicant providing clearing approval and detailed dam designs.

DBCA have advised that the impact of the proposed clearing may be mitigated by relocating the proposed dam to the southernmost extent of the remnant. Clearing within this area:

- would restrict clearing to vegetation in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition;
- would allow for fauna present to relocate into adjoining vegetation; and
- given the degraded condition of the vegetation, is not likely to impact rare or priority flora.

In a letter dated 19 December 2017 the applicant was advised that in its current form the application was unlikely to be granted due to significant environmental impacts and was afforded an opportunity to modify the application to avoid the impacts identified and enable the Delegated Officer to progress towards a grant of an amended application area. Where avoidance was not possible the applicant was requested to provide additional information regarding avoiding or minimising the proposed clearing's impact and to undertake relevant surveys to determine the impacts of the proposed clearing.

In an email dated 19 January 2018, the applicant's representative advised that they wish to proceed with the original application area. No further avoidance or minimisation measures and no advice regarding intention to undertake surveys was provided.

The application was advertised on DWER's website on 28 July 2017 with a 21 day public submission period. No public submissions were received.

No Aboriginal sites of significance have been registered within the application area.

4. References

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Department of Agriculture and Food (2017) NRInfo Digital Mapping. Department of Agriculture and Food. Government of Western Australia. URL: <https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/> (accessed October 2017).
- Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)(2013) (2013) Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) Recovery Plan. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth, Western Australia.
- Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2017) Advice received in relation to clearing permit application CPS 7652/1, received 16 October 2017 (DWER ref: A1552477).
- Department of Water and Environment Regulation (DWER) (2017) Site inspection report for clearing permit application CPS 7652/1, undertaken 1 August 2017 (DWER ref: A1554047)
- Government of Western Australia (2016) 2016 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of October 2016. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.
- Government of Western Australia (2017) 2016 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of December 2016. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Molloy, S., Wood, J., Hall, S., Wallrodt, S. and Whisson, G. (2009) South West Regional Ecological Linkages Technical Report. Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) and Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC), Perth.
- Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001) Native Vegetation in Western Australia, Extent, Type and Status. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.
- Shire of Augusta Margaret River (2017) Advice received in relation to clearing permit application CPS 7652/1, received 3 August 2017 (DWER ref: A1498944).
- Valentine, L.E. and Stock, W. (2008) Food Resources of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) in the Gnamptara Sustainability Strategy Study Area. Edith Cowan University and Department of Environment and Conservation. December 2008.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora. Department of Parks and Wildlife. <http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed August 2017).



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7652/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Mr Ross Kingsley Woodhouse
Postal address: 375
BOYANUP WA 6237
Contacts: Name: Mr Ross Kingsley Woodhouse

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 3980 ON PLAN 203055, WARNER GLEN
Local Government Authority: AUGUSTA-MARGARET RIVER, SHIRE OF
Localities: WARNER GLEN

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
3.6		Mechanical Removal	Dam construction or maintenance

1.5. Correspondence in QA

Date: 14 March 2018
Description: Refusal

2. Background

2.1. History

Date	Comments
13 March 2018	Officer Hart received a phone call from Mr Woodhouse. Mr Woodhouse confirmed that Mr Terry Nichols is acting on his behalf and he would like to continue with the original application area. Mr Woodhouse advised that he was after information on how much surveys would cost.
12 March 2018	Officer Hart attempted to call the applicant to confirm that Mr Mr Terry Nichols is acting on his behalf. A message was left on the applicant's phone requesting a return call.
20 February 2018	Officer Hart attempted to call the applicant to confirm that Mr Mr Terry Nichols is acting on his behalf. A message was left on the applicant's phone requesting a return call.
19 January 2018	Email received from applicant advising that they wish to proceed with the current application area (A1598786).
19 December 2017	30 day letter sent registered post 51014880085013)
19 December 2017	30 day letter sent (DER REF: A1583076)
21 November 2017	Mr Hart (DWER) contacted Mr Andrew Webb (DBCA) regarding the impacts of moving the proposed dam to the southern portion of the remnant. Mr Webb advised that fauna are likely to move into adjoining vegetation and Priority flora are not likely to be present. Mr Webb advised that DBCA support moving the application area due to the significant reduction in environmental impacts.
10 November 2017	Mr Woodhouse (Applicant) left a message Mr James Widenbar (DWER) for a status update. Mr Widenbar returned the call and left a return message.
16 October 2017	DBCA regional advice received after site inspection (DWER ref: A1552477).
11 September 2017	Species and Communities advice received (DWER ref: A1552480).
05 September 2017	South West region of DBCA advice received (DWER ref: A1552482).
03 August 2017	Shire advice received (DWER ref: A1498944).
31 July 2017	RIWI advice received (DWER ref: A1495908).
24 July 2017	Ms Clare Collett (DWER) provided Ms Leisa Strang (Applicant) with the receipt for the additional application fee payment (DER REF: A1485167)
18 July 2017	Payment Received \$50.00 (DWER REF: A1477640)
18 July 2017	Application accepted (DWER Ref: A1487872). Advertised online 28 July 2017 for 21 days
14 July 2017	In response to a request from Clare Collett (DER) for an additional payment of \$50 due to the application area being amended from 1 hectare to 3.6 hectares, Ms Leisa Strang (Applicant) provided a completed payment form (DER REF: A1477640)
11 July 2017	In response to a request from Clare Collett (DER) for clarification as to the application area Mr Ross Woodhouse (Applicant) provided a map of the proposed clearing area (DER REF: A1471930)
23 June 2017	Application received (DER REF: A1458745)

3. Contentious Issues / Notes to Decision Maker

N/A

4. Applications in the local area

Below is a table of relevant applications from the local area and a map depicting their location in relation to the application area.

CPS Number	Applicant	Distance	Decision	Conditions/comment
5587/1	Buytaert	2 km	refused	For irrigation dam, at variance to a, b and f. requested surveys that were not provided
7231/1	Shire of Augusta Margaret River	6 km	granted	For hazard protection or fire control. 0.14 hectares Not likely to be at variance to the clearing principles

