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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

GRACETOWN WATER SUPPLY

WATER AUTHORITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

**Report and Recommendations
of the
Environmental Protection Authority**

Environmental Protection Authority
Perth, Western Australia
Bulletin 288 July 1987

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by the
Environmental Protection Authority

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) has considered the proposal by the Water Authority of WA to provide a reticulated water supply to Gracetown from a dam on Ellen Brook. The dam and major infrastructure would be located within the Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park and in close proximity to the historic Ellensbrook Homestead.

As part of the assessment and in accordance with State Government requirements, a Public Environmental Report (PER) was prepared and released for public review for 8 weeks, concluding on 1 June 1987. A total of 68 submissions were received.

The Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park is one of the most important natural resources in the region, with significance for the whole State in terms of recreation and tourism. As well it has high conservation value because of its significant proportion of rare flora and fauna due to the unusual combination of geological and coastal features in the ridge.

The Ellen Brook area has very important environmental and heritage values above and beyond the significance of the National Park. The historical and architectural importance of the Ellensbrook Homestead precinct and several nearby Aboriginal sites contribute to an area of special and particular significance.

Plans are currently in preparation by the Department of Conservation and Land Management and the National Trust to manage the area as a place of high conservation value while facilitating access by people travelling along nearby tourist routes and attracted by its special appeal.

The EPA concludes that there would be unacceptable environmental impacts from the construction of a public water supply dam on Ellen Brook, and associated infrastructure, in a sensitive conservation area and in particular from ongoing management of the catchment, which would mean a complete change of purpose from an accessible heritage area to a catchment in which access is restricted or excluded.

RECOMMENDATION 1

The Environmental Protection Authority recommends that the proposal by the Water Authority to construct a public water supply dam on Ellen Brook is environmentally unacceptable and should not proceed.

Small communities such as Gracetown, where there are constraints on the quantity and/or quality of water, raise questions about water supply in such areas.

These questions, which are being addressed by the Water Authority, include:

- . where there is insufficient water to supply services for domestic and garden requirements, should water be provided for domestic use only?
- . what procedures, mechanisms and policies can be implemented to allow small communities to cope with a 'conservative' water supply?
- . can water conserving gardens be grown to make requirements significantly less in water constrained areas? and

- . can small scale water supply reticulation schemes and household tanks be integrated into a system where good quality water is provided to the area whenever water levels are low?

RECOMMENDATION 2

The Environmental Protection Authority supports the Water Authority in its efforts to examine new approaches to water supply for communities where there are constraints on the traditional provision of water and recommends that these be considered in any future proposal for a Gracetown water supply.

1. INTRODUCTION

The coastal community of Gracetown, located approximately 12 km north-west from Margaret River, has a permanent population of about 160 people. It also has a high proportion of houses used for holiday purposes. While the town is located within the Shire of Augusta-Margaret River, development of the town is undertaken by the Department of Land Administration. A total of 152 lots have been developed within the townsite. The local terrain restricts the number of lots that could ultimately be released in the townsite to about 212.

Gracetown residents depend for all their water supplies on rainwater storage or, in a limited number of cases, on private bores. Following approaches from residents, the Water Authority of WA investigated a range of potential surface and underground sources from which a permanent water supply could be developed.

Alternatives considered by the Water Authority included new surface storages on Cowaramup Brook, Willyabrup Brook and Ellen Brook, an expanded storage on the Margaret River, a paved catchment and dam, and underground aquifers. For reasons associated with water quality and reliability of supply, all options other than Ellen Brook and Margaret River were dismissed as being unsuitable. On the basis of cost implications, the Water Authority decided to develop a source on Ellen Brook as the preferred source.

The Water Authority approached the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) in August 1985 with a proposal to supply Gracetown from Ellen Brook. As the proposal involved the Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park and the historic Ellensbrook Homestead, the EPA sought the preparation of a Public Environmental Report (PER). This document was released by the EPA for 8 weeks public review, closing on 1 June 1987.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Two potential sites on Ellen Brook, approximately 5 km south of Gracetown, were investigated by the Water Authority. Both are within the Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park, which is vested in the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority (NP&NCA).

The first site investigated was the existing masonry weir located adjacent to Ellensbrook Homestead (Figure 1). This structure is an integral part of the heritage value of the Homestead, even though it is of relatively recent construction. The Water Authority proposed to remove sediment that had been trapped by the weir and repair and reinforce the wall. Concern was expressed by a number of organisations about the implications that development on this site would have on the historical value of the Homestead, Aboriginal sites along the proposed pipeline alignment and upstream as well as a rare and restricted freshwater snail, Austroassiminea lethya, which is found in Ellen Brook.

As a response to these concerns, the Water Authority investigated a site closer to the ocean. It is this site that was selected as the proposed source for water supply to Gracetown and is described in the PER.

The proposal is for a pipehead dam structure to be constructed approximately 75 metres from the ocean and 250 metres below the Homestead. A concrete wall some 2 metres high would be built, providing a reservoir covering 2 000 square metres and being about 120 metres long at full supply level.

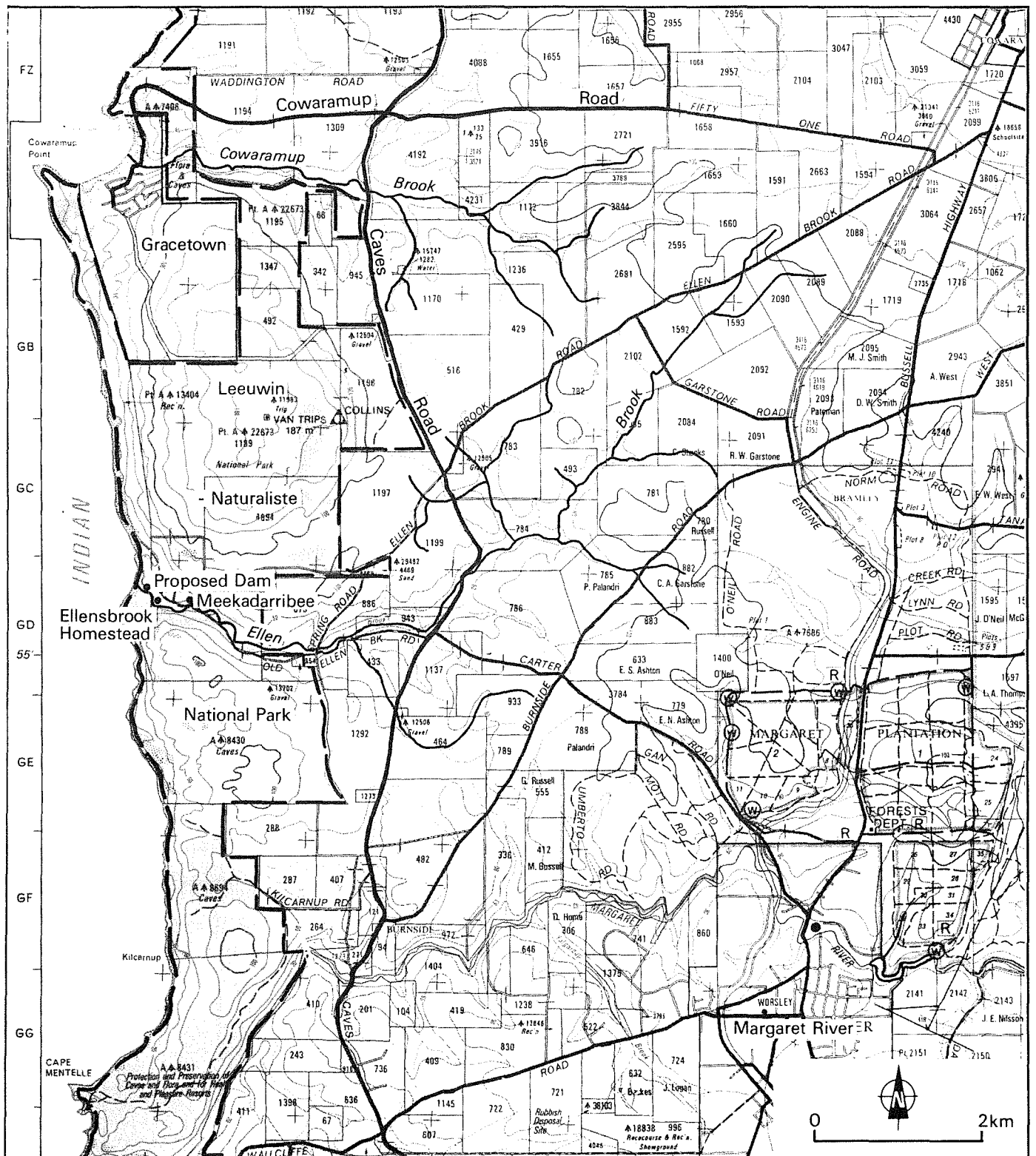


Figure 1. Proposed Ellen Brook Dam Site

Associated with the wall would be two pumps, located underground, and a chlorinator.

Road access would need to be provided to the dam site, for construction and maintenance purposes. In addition, an easement for overhead power supply to the dam and underground water supply main from the dam to Gracetown would be required. At Gracetown, a 1 000 cubic metre capacity service tank would be constructed, from which the reticulated mains would supply the lots.

3. PUBLIC REVIEW

The EPA received 68 submissions on the proposal: 61 from the public and 7 from Government agencies. In addition, 13 petitions containing 130 signatures were received.

Many submissions supported the need for Gracetown to have a permanent reticulated water supply. However, the majority of submissions did not believe that the source of this supply should be from Ellen Brook. Where an alternative source was nominated, this was invariably the existing dam at Margaret River.

The main issues mentioned in the public submissions were:

- (a) Value of Ellensbrook Homestead and Precinct - the Homestead, Aboriginal sites, Meekadarribee waterfall and cave, and Ellen Brook would be desecrated due to the possible rise in water table, modern infrastructure, extra traffic and the restriction of access thus denying future generations the chance to see part of the National Heritage. Aesthetic values of the site would also be destroyed with the presence of powerlines, pumping facility and the dam itself;
- (b) Suitability of Water Resource - water quality in Ellen Brook is doubtful and probably poor, especially during the summer months when demand will also be highest. The decline in water quantity over time is due to changes in land use and not climatic factors;
- (c) Environmental - the proposal presents a risk to flora and fauna, including rare and endangered species, due to loss and change to habitat;
- (d) National Park - there should be no development within National parks;
- (e) Alternatives - the alternative of 'do nothing' has not been discussed and other alternatives were rejected on purely economic grounds, yet no dollar value was placed on the environment, heritage, scenic beauty or tranquility. Margaret River appears to be more suitable;
- (f) Justification of need for Reticulated Water Supply - property owners bought in the full knowledge that there would be no reticulated water supply. Many are seasonal users and therefore only a small percentage of the population would be using the supply regularly. In addition, the water would be used wastefully on gardens, etc;
- (g) Effect on Gracetown - increased property values and rates may place Gracetown out of reach of low and middle income earners now living there. The town has already reached its optimum size and therefore no encouragement to further growth should be given. The proximity of Bore 1/74 to the town may present problems for the existing rubbish tip and also draws on the aquifer could effect the local environment at Gracetown;
- (h) Rational Planning - this is only a short-term facility covering a limited period of five years before it would be necessary to augment the supply from Margaret River Dam;

- (i) Integrated Approach for Shire - the needs of the entire Shire and its towns must be looked at together in the face of the current rapid population and tourist expansion;
- (j) Supporting Statements - there would be no detrimental effect of the proposal, with enhanced quality of life for Gracetown residents and improved fire protection. Water supplies from rain water tanks are currently poor in quality and Margaret River supplies would be inferior to Ellen Brook; and
- (k) Economics - the capital cost of each service will be excessive. The Water Authority may encourage expanded development of the town to increase the return on its capital investment, and rates and charges for residents will increase.

A list of people and organisations that made submissions on the PER is provided in Appendix A.

Submissions from the following Government agencies were received:

- National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority
- State Energy Commission
- Department of Conservation & Land Management
- Australian Heritage Commission
- Western Australian Museum
- Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment

4. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MANAGEMENT

The development of a water source on Ellen Brook has a number of potential impacts that have been considered by the Water Authority and addressed in the PER.

The portion of Ellen Brook within the Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park has important social and environmental values. These relate to its significant links with the past Aboriginal use of the area, European settlement, and its special natural attributes.

It is an area that many people consider to be rare, with this combination of factors providing a focus of interest, association and attention. Any development proposal must recognise the significance of these factors, individually and collectively.

The EPA's assessment of the proposal discusses these issues and the implications of the proposal on them.

4.1 NEED FOR PROPOSAL

Several reasons are presented in the PER for providing a permanent water supply to the Gracetown community. The first relates to equity, whereby a reticulated water supply would give residents a standard of living which is taken for granted in Perth. The second is that the seasonal fire hazard would be reduced due to changed gardening practices.

Whether a community such as Gracetown, which was developed and has expanded without a reticulated water supply, could be equated with Perth and therefore require the same standard of service is a subject that others

must decide upon. However, it needs to be pointed out that at the time of sale of the lots, a condition of sale was that neither the Government nor the Local Authority would be responsible for the provision of water to the lots.

Appendix 5 of the PER outlines the projected costs of supplying Gracetown from Ellen Brook. Based on December 1985 costs, the water supply would require an expenditure of \$860 000. This represents a capital outlay by the Water Authority of approximately \$5 580 for each existing dwelling, or \$14 330 for each permanently occupied dwelling. This does not include any costs associated with additional requirements imposed by the NP&NCA nor operating costs of the scheme. A concern raised in some submissions was the possibility that the Water Authority would encourage additional land release and subdivision in Gracetown in order to reduce the per service capital costs. The Shire of Augusta-Margaret River does not believe that it would be prudent for either further subdivision or increased residential density in Gracetown to be promoted.

Comment was also made in submissions about the encouragement that a reticulated water supply would give to changed gardening habits. The appropriateness of using the limited water resources for any purposes other than essential in-house requirements is an important issue that needs to be considered by the whole community. The Water Authority should play an active part in encouraging and facilitating discussion on this.

4.2 DAM LOCATION

The proposed pipehead dam would be situated within the Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park, downstream of the historic Ellensbrook Homestead.

4.2.1 LEEUWIN-NATURALISTE NATIONAL PARK

Both proposals on Ellen Brook have been located within the Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park. The Park is vested in the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority and managed by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM). The two sites are on land that was purchased in 1978 by the State Government for addition to the Park because of its location with respect to surrounding National Park and its cultural, heritage and environmental significance.

The recently released Draft Regional Management Plan for the Central Forest Region outlines the purpose of the various classifications proposed to be included in the Conservation and Land Management Act (CALM, 1987). In the Management Plan, National Park has the purpose of wildlife and landscape conservation, scientific study, preservation of features and recreation.

In its submission, the NP&NCA indicated its firm opposition to the proposed use of Ellen Brook as a water supply source for Gracetown. The NP&NCA considers that the proposal conflicts with the environmental, historical and recreation values of the site.

A detailed management plan for the Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park is currently in preparation. This proposal is not part of this plan. The National Trust is also preparing a plan for the Homestead and its precinct: the latter would be substantially affected by this proposal.

The Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park and the Ellensbrook Homestead have both been entered on the Register of the National Estate.

The Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge has outstanding physical features, with a rugged coastline comprising rocky headlands, cliffs and narrow beaches, undulating high ground and many karst areas with caves. Several of these caves have been developed for tourists while others are important for fossils. Their archaeological and anthropological significance is considerable. A diverse flora and fauna, including rare and endangered species, is found along the ridge. All of these aspects contribute to the areas high cultural, heritage and conservation values. The Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park incorporates and protects these values.

4.2.2 HERITAGE VALUES

Ellensbrook Homestead has links to the initial settlement of the Leeuwin-Naturaliste region. Its historical value is recognised by the National Trust, which holds a long term lease over the Homestead and is currently undertaking a major restoration programme on the building and its supportive infrastructure. The Trust also has plans for public access and the provision of associated facilities.

The Homestead was the first residence built on the Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge, on land leased in 1856 to Alfred Bussell. Construction of the house commenced in 1857, on 10 acres selected within the lease for the purpose of creating a homestead and cultivation. This site was selected for its good water supply and excellent soils. Its proximity to the ocean and the protection afforded by the surrounding dunes were also important considerations. These are elements that contribute to the significance of the site and the management and protection of their integrity is seen by the National Trust as being of considerable importance.

The land close to the Homestead also has relevance to Aboriginals. Several archaeological sites to the north of the Homestead have been exposed by wind erosion. Artifacts have been found in two blowouts, with the main site immediately north of the Homestead being well known for its rich chert flake tool assemblage (Bindon & Dortch, pl3). There are at least eleven registered Aboriginal sites in the vicinity. A major mythological site is located upstream of the Homestead. This site, known as Meekadarribee, comprises a cave and waterfall which is fed from a permanent spring.

This combination of European and Aboriginal heritage makes the Ellen Brook area very special, and popular with people interested in heritage and landscape. It is an area which has a particular community association and, as part of this, an ethos not usually found in Western Australia.

Its popularity is growing as more people learn of the site. Management of this portion of the National Park has recognised this and plans for protecting these heritage values are well advanced. There is a key recognition that people in large numbers are expected to visit the area.

The EPA considers that the potential effect of the proposal on cultural and heritage values would be substantial and would significantly alter them. In particular, the change from a high access cultural and heritage site to one restricted by the need to manage it as a water catchment would be a significant change in purpose for the area.

4.2.3 REDUCTION OF HABITAT

The portion of Ellen Brook that flows through the National Park contains a range of habitats that are not as well represented within the Park as are

other habitats. Appendix 7 of the PER notes that the low open forest of peppermint (Agonis flexuosa) upstream of the Homestead and the closed scrub and open heath along Ellen Brook below the Homestead have poor to moderate representation throughout the Park.

A dam downstream of the Homestead would require the clearing of approximately 2500 square metres of riverine and fringing vegetation. The closed scrub is dominated by Spyridium globulosum or Melaleuca huegelii. This scrub provides a suitable habitat for the very rare and geographically restricted Western Rufous Bristlebird (Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis) which is reported to have been sighted close to the damsite. Destruction of this vegetation is likely to affect this Bristlebird through loss of its habitat. The Western Rufous Bristlebird is fauna that has been declared under the Wildlife Conservation Act as rare or otherwise in need of special protection.

One of the reasons for the Water Authority changing its preferred site from the existing weir near the Homestead was concern for the population of another rare, geographically restricted and endangered fauna, the freshwater snail Austroassiminea lethia. Although evidence of this mollusc has been found at six sites in the Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge, living specimens have been present at only three sites, including Ellen Brook (PER, Appendix 6).

Since the PER was released, staff of CALM have found the snail downstream of the homestead, near the headwaters of the proposed reservoir.

The construction of a dam on Ellen Brook would jeopardise the existence of a portion of the snails population at this site through the loss of or adverse impacts on its habitat.

4.2.4 SECURITY OF SUPPLY

Appendix 2 of the PER provides a summary of stream flow observations for Ellen Brook over the period 1974 to 1987. Summer stream flows appear to have declined in recent years, as have the flows from the springs which provide this summer flow. The PER suggests that this reduction is due to more frequent flow measurements being taken and the recent sequence of years with below average rainfall. However, this rationale has been questioned in many submissions. Alternative explanations offered have referred to major landuse changes that have taken place in the catchment and also to climatic change.

Associated with the construction of a dam on Ellen Brook would be the upgrading of an existing bore (1/74) within the townsite to provide a supplementary water source for the summer period.

The provision of a secure supply water to Gracetown is the reason for this proposal. If a combination of the Ellen Brook and groundwater sources failed to provide an assured supply, the proposal would not meet this objective. This has been recognized in a number of submissions, which have pointed to the apparent inadequacy of these two sources. In particular, the lowest stream flows coincide with the expected time of peak demand, ie summer. In addition, the bore is acknowledged in the PER (p3) to access an aquifer of limited extent and capacity.

4.3 SITE ACCESS

Construction and operation of the proposed dam would require the provision of a number of services, including road and power, to the site and a supply main from the dam to the service tank at Gracetown.

4.3.1 ROAD

The Water Authority proposes to upgrade the existing access to the Homestead, along Ellen Brook Road and its extension through the National Park. The existing track from the Homestead to the beach would be used during construction and for operational and maintenance purposes as would the track between the Homestead and Gracetown.

Ellen Brook is a popular destination for visitors and numerous tracks have been created. Since the land was incorporated within the National Park, concerted efforts have been made to control vehicle access by the closure of many of these tracks. Where access has been restricted, the tracks are being rehabilitated. In relation to the proposal, this particularly applies to the track to the beach immediately north of the Homestead. The PER (p13) indicates that this track would be upgraded.

The track to Gracetown, near which the pipeline would be located, would be upgraded and its alignment rationalised to reduce the meanders that are present.

4.3.2 POWER SUPPLY

Two pumps would be located at the damsite and they would be linked to the State Energy Commission (SEC) transmission line that runs along Caves Road. The power line would cross private property and then run parallel to the main access road to the Homestead. As the power line would be above ground, the SEC's normal clearing requirements would apply. An access track adjacent to the line would be necessary to permit periodic inspections and insulator washing. About 0.6 ha of the National Park would be permanently cleared for the power line.

The EPA understands that the option of burying the power line where it passes through the National Park has been considered by the Water Authority but information on this was not presented in the PER. The environmental impact of the power line is dismissed in the PER because of its alignment across previously cleared land and along the permanent access road. The NP&NCA regards an underground power supply through the Park as being necessary. This would add significantly to the project cost and could present technical difficulties.

4.3.3 PIPELINE

As indicated previously, the pipeline would be constructed adjacent to the upgraded and realigned track to Gracetown. Construction would require the clearing of approximately 2.5 hectares of vegetation. The pipe would be buried, with the excavation in limestone caprock being undertaken by blasting or hydraulic rock breaker. In view of the possibility of damage to caves in the area, blasting would not be allowed by the NP&NCA.

4.3.4 DIEBACK DISEASE RISK

In its submission to the EPA, the Department of Conservation and Land Management advised that mapping for the dieback disease Phytophthora cinnamomi had confirmed infection of vegetation along the main track near the Homestead.

This has the consequence of not only requiring all operations within this portion of the Park to be undertaken with strict dieback hygiene measures in place but has implications to construction and maintenance requirements near the Homestead, including access track, pipeline and power line alignments.

4.3.5 ABORIGINAL SITES

Of the Aboriginal sites located in close proximity to Ellen Brook, Meekadarribee Cave would not be directly affected by the proposal, while at least two archaeological sites to the north of the Homestead could be affected by the pipeline construction.

The Western Australian Museum has advised that consultation by the Water Authority would be required as construction impacts could not be assessed until an inspection of pipeline alignment had been made.

4.4 MANAGEMENT

An implication associated with a dam on either Ellen Brook site is that, as a pipehead scheme, management of water quality could require the prohibition of public access to the reservoir and the Brook downstream of the Homestead, as well as other developments within the catchment (PER, p14).

Both the National Park and Ellensbrook Homestead have been reserved and protected to allow people to appreciate their high conservation and heritage values. To restrict access would not be consistent with, and would significantly impinge upon, this intent.

Management of the properties upstream of the Homestead is not mentioned in the PER. However, elsewhere in the State, a high level of water quality protection through land use management is normally undertaken by the Water Authority.

Another issue of management relates to the location of the Gracetown rubbish site. The PER indicates that a water reserve would be declared to protect the aquifer supplying Bore 1/74, necessitating the closure of the existing rubbish site. The Shire of Augusta-Margaret River has pointed out difficulties that it has encountered in finding a suitable alternate landfill site outside of the Gracetown townsite boundary.

4.5 ALTERNATIVES

The Water Authority examined 6 potential surface water sources and investigated the local groundwater resource at Gracetown. Cowaramup Brook, Ellen Brook springs and groundwater were not considered feasible because of water quality, sufficiency of supply and environmental factors, while Willyabrup Brook and a paved catchment were excluded on cost grounds. Only Ellen Brook and the Margaret River were considered by the Water Authority to be potential sources and, on a comparative cost basis, Ellen Brook was selected as the preferred source.

One option not discussed in the PER but raised in a number of submissions was for Gracetown residents to continue with roof catchments and individual storage. The town is located in a portion of the State with high and relatively reliable rainfall over an unusually long wet season. A current study of the region by the State Planning Commission is considering whether towns situated along the Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge can be serviced with more 'conservative' water supply schemes.

There are a number of communities in the Shire of Augusta-Margaret River which do not presently have reticulated water supplies: Prevelly Park and Cowaramup are two of these. Throughout the State, there many other communities in a similar position. In many instances this is a reflection of the restricted availability of water resources. This constraint has been recognized by the Water Authority, which is examining alternate means of providing water to households in small communities and where water is limited.

Supplying water to communities with limited suitable resources is difficult, and this is recognized by the EPA. The community may have to accept that the Water Authority has access to a finite resource. This implies that the community needs to consider the broader implications of water resource development where the resource is constrained. In particular, the community should review its expectations of supply and its water use habits.

Issues that are being considered by the Water Authority include:

- (a) where there is insufficient water to supply services for domestic and garden requirements, should water be provided for domestic use only?
- (b) what procedures, mechanisms and policies can be implemented to allow small communities to cope with a 'conservative' water supply?
- (c) can water conserving gardens be grown to make requirements significantly less in water constrained areas? and
- (d) can small scale water supply reticulation schemes and household tanks be integrated into a system where good quality water is provided to the area whenever water levels are low?

The EPA has considered several water resource proposals in recent times, such as Harris River dam and Big Brook dam, and has supported them because of the acceptability of environmental impacts, the resource was adequate and regional aspects had been considered. It recognizes the efforts of the Water Authority in identifying alternate sources and means of supply.

5. CONCLUSION

The Water Authority's proposal to provide a reticulated water supply to Gracetown from a source on Ellen Brook has environmental, heritage and cultural implications.

The Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park is important for tourism and recreation and, at the same time, includes a rich and significant range of flora and fauna. The area around Ellensbrook Homestead has considerable cultural and heritage values. This combination of factors contribute to an area of special and particular significance.

A dam for public water supply on Ellen Brook would adversely effect these values.

The EPA concludes that there would be unacceptable environmental impacts from the construction of a public water supply dam on Ellen Brook, and associated infrastructure, in a sensitive conservation area and from ongoing management of the catchment.

Gracetown is one of those communities in Western Australia which is confronted with constraints on the quantity and/or quality of water resource. The Water Authority is currently investigating alternate means of providing water to households in these communities. The implications that arise from supplying such communities need to be examined, recognizing constraints and opportunities that might prevail.

RECOMMENDATION 1

The Environmental Protection Authority recommends that the proposal by the Water Authority to construct a public water supply dam on Ellen Brook is environmentally unacceptable and should not proceed.

RECOMMENDATION 2

The Environmental Protection Authority supports that the Water Authority in its efforts to examine new approaches to water supply for communities where there are constraints on the traditional provision of water and recommends that these be considered in any future proposal for a Gracetown water supply.

6. REFERENCES

- Bindon, P and Dortch, C (1982), Dating Problems at the Ellen Brook Site, Southwestern Western Australia, Australian Archaeology 14,13-17.
- Department of Conservation and Land Management (1987), Central Forest Region - Draft Management Plan, Department of Conservation and Land Management, Perth, Western Australia.
- Water Authority of WA (1987), Gracetown Water Supply - Supply from Ellen Brook - Public Environmental Report (Report No WP 55).

APPENDIX A

List of People and Organizations making submissions

J Bussell	BUSSELTON
M Thornber	KARDINYA
M Bussell	KARRINYUP
C Botfield	MARGARET RIVER
P Palmer	BEDFORD
B Robinson	COTTESLOE
A Fletcher	WEST LEEDERVILLE
G Wilson	BUSSELTON
A Standring	COWARAMUP
A Martin	MANNING
R & H Sheiner	COTTESLOE
C Taylor	VICTORIA PARK
D & V Krantz	CRAWLEY
R & G Flecker	NEDLANDS
C Chase	SWANBOURNE
K Chase	SWANBOURNE
K Johnson	MT PLEASANT
R Arthur	GRACETOWN
L Thornber	KARDINYA
M Leslie	VASSE
E Lowe	BUSSELTON
P Steele	CITY BEACH
G Davies	FREMANTLE
R & L Stuart	SOUTH PERTH
G Glick	WEST PERTH
R & A Arthur	GRACETOWN
D Rankin	MARGARET RIVER
M Gafe	WEST PERTH
P McFarlane	GRACETOWN
F & K Mouritz & R & T Smith	MARYBROOK
N Dunbar	SWANBOURNE
J Wildman	EAST FREMANTLE
D Chase	SWANBOURNE
F Owens	GRACETOWN
J Monaghan	HILTON
R & M O'Mara	NORTHAM (GALLIERS)
L Lowe	GRACETOWN
A McFarlane	GRACETOWN
A & D Siggins	GRACETOWN
A & V Baker	BUSSELTON
E Davison	MT PLEASANT
C & M Armstrong	GRACETOWN
A Armstrong	GRACETOWN
D Thomas	HERNE HILL
R O'Donoghue	MULLALOO
T Thirsk	GRACETOWN
G & P Ranzetta	CITY BEACH (GRACETOWN)
J Shimmings	DIANELLA
M Szymanski	GRACETOWN
R O'Donoghue	SOUTH PERTH
L Newton	MARGARET RIVER

Leeuwin Conservation Group (Inc)
South-West Forests Defence Foundation Inc.

Conservation Council
Margaret River Conservation Farming Club
Gracetown Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade
Gracetown Progress Association
Busselton Naturalist Club
Busselton Historical Society (Inc)
The National Trust of Australia (WA)
Shire of Augusta - Margaret River
Department of Aboriginal Sites, WA Museum
Department of Conservation and Land Management
Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment
Australian Heritage Commission
WA Museum
National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority
State Energy Commission