



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details and outcomes

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	11519/1
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Barto Gold Mining Pty Ltd
Application received:	23 March 2026
Application area:	230 hectares
Purpose of clearing:	Mineral production and associated activities
Method of clearing:	Mechanical removal
Tenure:	Mining Lease 77/198 Mining Lease 77/660 Mining Lease 77/702 Miscellaneous Licence 77/105
Location (LGA area):	Shire of Yilgarn
Colloquial name:	Southern Star

1.2. Description of clearing activities

Barto Gold Mining Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 230 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 696 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated activities. The project is located approximately 18 kilometres southeast of Marvel Loch, within the Shire of Yilgarn.

The application is to allow for the extraction of gold ore for mineral processing of the Southern Star deposit (Barto Gold Mining Pty Ltd, 2026).

1.3. Decision on application and key considerations

Decision:	Grant
Decision date:	24 September 2026
Decision area:	230 hectares of native vegetation

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed, and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE) advertised the application for a public comment for a period of 21 days, and one submission was received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (Appendix B), relevant datasets (Appendix F), supporting information provided by the applicant, including the results of a flora and vegetation survey (Appendix E), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (Appendix C), proposed avoidance and minimisation measures (Section 3.1), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (Section 3.3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration the purpose of the clearing to undertake mineral production and associated activities.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing may result in:

- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values;
- the clearing of native vegetation that may represent the Parker Range System PEC;
- the loss of native vegetation that is suitable habitat for chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*); and
- potential land degradation in the form of wind erosion.

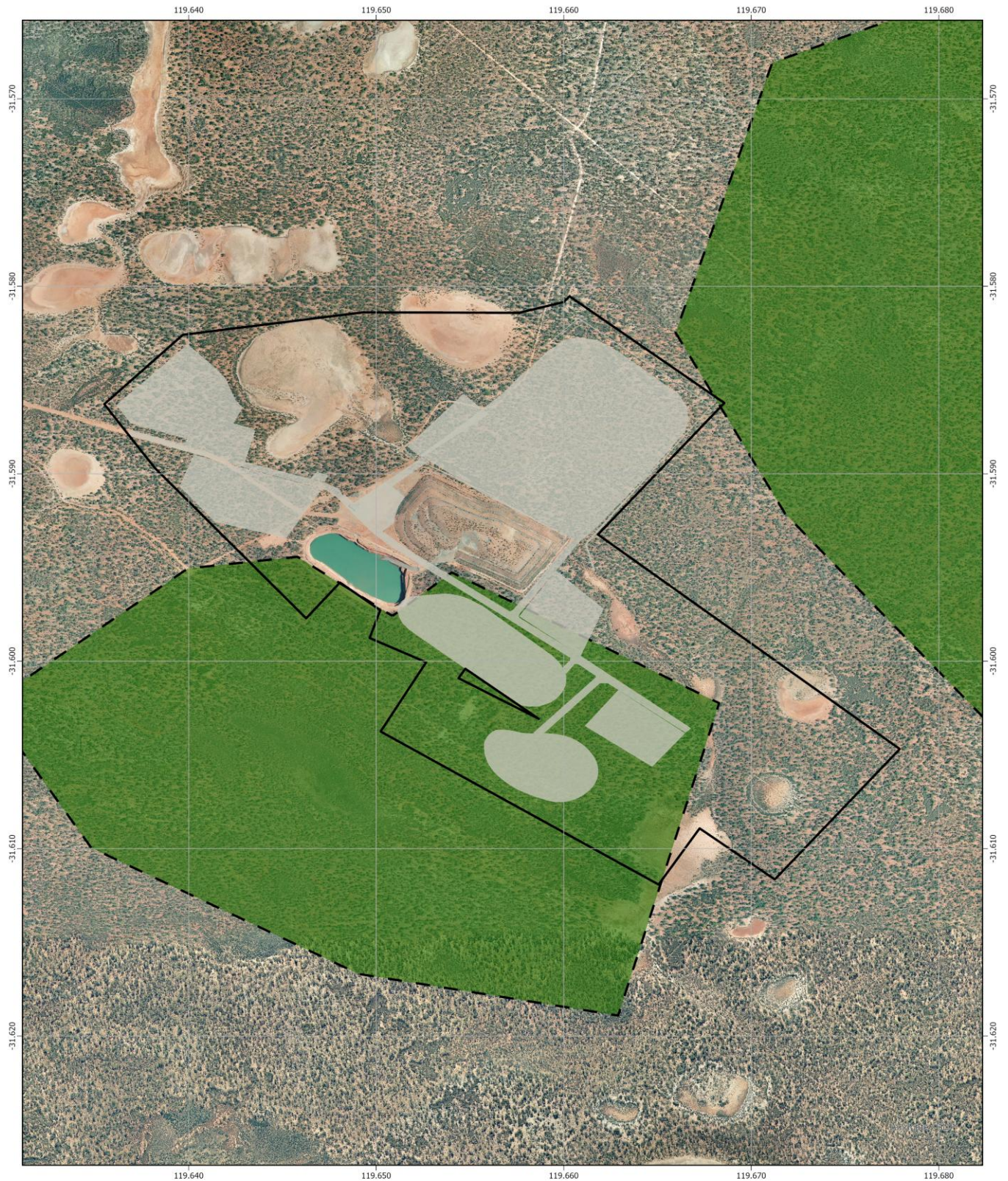
After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing can be minimised and managed to be unlikely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

The Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions to:

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing;
- commence purpose of clearing no later than three months after undertaking clearing to reduce the risk of erosion;
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds;
- restricted clearing (shall not clear more than 72 hectares within the mapped extent of the Parker Range System PEC);
- a fauna management condition requiring a fauna spotter to traverse the project area ahead of clearing machinery at the time of clearing, and alert machinery operators to avoid injury or mortality to native fauna and relocate them when possible; and
- fauna management (chuditch).

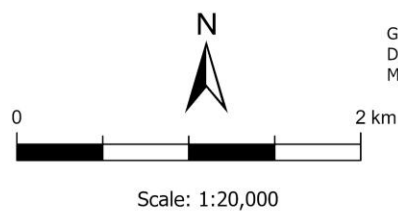
1.5. Site map

A site map of proposed clearing is provided in Figure 1 below.



LEGEND

-  CPS 11519/1 area applied to clear
-  Proposed site layout
-  Parker Range System PEC



GCS: GDA2020
Datum: GDA2020
Map Units: Degree



Figure 1. Map of the application area. The grey area indicates the proposed site layout and the green area indicates Priority Ecological Communities (source).

2. Legislative context

The clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia is regulated under the EP Act and the Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004 (Clearing Regulations).

In addition to the matters considered in accordance with section 51O of the EP Act (Section 1.4), the Delegated Officer has also had regard to the objects and principles under section 4A of the EP Act, particularly:

- the precautionary principle
- the principle of intergenerational equity
- the principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity
- the polluter pays principle

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Mining Act 1978* (WA)
- *Contaminated Sites Act 2003* (WA)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation (DER, 2014)
- Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits (DWER, 2021)
- Technical guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA, 2016)
- Technical guidance – Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA, 2020)

3. Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values.

The original application was for the clearing of 200 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of 696 hectares. During the assessment, the applicant identified an administrative issue with the application and requested an increase in the clearing authorised to 230 hectares (within an unchanged boundary of 696 hectares). This change was necessary due to a previous error in calculating the required clearing for the project.

Evidence was submitted by the applicant, demonstrating that vegetation will be removed 'blade up' by dozer, and topsoil will be stripped and retained (Barto Gold Mining Pty Ltd, 2026). The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (Appendix B) and the extent to which the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological, conservation, or land and water resource values.

The assessment against the clearing principles identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk biological values (fauna, adjacent flora and vegetation). The consideration of these impacts, and the extent to which they can be managed through conditions applied in line with sections 51H and 51I of the EP Act, is set out below.

3.2.1. Biological values (flora and ecological communities) - Clearing principle (a)

Assessment

Priority flora

The application area is located within the Southern Cross subregion of the Coolgardie Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) bioregion (GIS Database). The Southern Cross subregion is characterised by gently undulating uplands on granite strata and broad valleys with bands of low greenstone hills (CALM, 2002). The subregion has been historically cleared for dry-land agriculture which has resulted in the emergence of salinity issues. Vegetation has also been impacted by historical mining activities and is affected by weed and feral pest (CALM, 2002).

A detailed flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area by Botanica Consulting (2026) in two phases, with the Spring phase taking place on 15 and 16 October 2025, and the Autumn phase on 28 April and 3 to 4 May 2026. One priority flora species (*Acacia asepala*) was recorded within the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2026; GIS Database). A further 37 conservation significant flora were recorded within the local surrounds (20 kilometres) of the application area, including one Threatened flora species (GIS Database). Many of these species are dispersed over several IBRA bioregions and as a result are not geographically restricted. The following flora species may be impacted by the proposed clearing.

Acacia asepala, Priority 2, is a perennial shrub that grows 1-1.5 metres tall (WA Herbarium, 1998-). There are 19 records of this species in the Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) distributed across the Avon Wheatbelt, Coolgardie and Mallee IBRA bioregions. There is one record of the conservation significant species located on a waste rock dump within the application area. This record was first identified in 2012 and was most recently confirmed by Botanica Consulting (2026) in May 2026. Given the proposed clearing does not include activities in the existing waste rock dump or its immediate surrounds, the proposed clearing is not likely to lead to a significant impact on the conservation significant flora species.

Goodenia heatheriana, Priority 1, is an annual herb that flowers between August and October making it identifiable during the survey conducted by Botanica Consulting (2026). There are nine records of this species in the Western Australian Herbarium (1998-), distributed across the Coolgardie IBRA bioregion. The closest record is located within 50 metres of the application area (GIS Database). While there is suitable habitat within the application area in the form of red clay and greenstone gravel, the species has not been identified within the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2026).

Hydrocotyle corynophora, Priority 1, is an erect annual that flowers between September and October making it identifiable during the survey conducted by Botanica Consulting (2026). There are 12 records of this species in the Western Australian Herbarium (1998-), distributed across the Coolgardie IBRA bioregion. The closest record is located approximately 10 kilometres northwest of the application area (GIS Database). While there is suitable habitat within the application area in the form of open eucalypt woodlands dispersed amongst wetlands, the species has not been identified within the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2026).

Millotia newbeyi, Priority 1, is a slender, upright annual herb that occurs on undulating plains and flowers between September and October (WA Herbarium, 1998-). There are five records of this species in the Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) that are restricted to the Coolgardie IBRA bioregion. The closest record is located approximately 10 kilometres northwest of the application area (GIS Database). There is suitable habitat and vegetation within the application area in the form of red clay loam and eucalypt woodlands (Botanica Consulting 2026; GIS Database). Botanica Consulting (2026) confirmed that *Millotia newbeyi* was not recorded within the application area.

Lepidosperma sp. Parker Range (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2094), Priority 1, is a sedge that occurs in eucalypt and mallee woodland (WA Herbarium, 1998-). There are seven Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) records restricted to the Avon Wheatbelt and Coolgardie IBRA bioregions. The closest record is located approximately 10 kilometres east southeast of the application area (GIS Database). While there is suitable habitat within the application area in the form of loamy soils and eucalypt woodlands, the species was not recorded during surveys within the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2026).

Lepidosperma sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081), Priority 1, is a sedge that shares similar characteristics with *Lepidosperma* sp. Parker Range (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2094) (WA Herbarium, 1998-). There are six records of this species in the Western Australian Herbarium (1998-), restricted to the Coolgardie IBRA bioregion. The closest record is located approximately 10 kilometres east southeast of the application area (GIS Database). While there is suitable habitat within the application area in the form of sandy loam soils and eucalypt woodlands, the species was not recorded during surveys within the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2026).

Eutaxia lasiocalyx, Priority 2, is a multi-stemmed shrub that occurs in sandy loam, laterite and quartz gravel on gentle lower slopes (WA Herbarium, 1998-). There are seven records of this species in the Western Australian Herbarium (1998-), restricted to the Avon Wheatbelt and Coolgardie IBRA bioregions. The closest record is located approximately 10 kilometres east southeast of the application area (GIS Database). While there is suitable habitat within the application area in the form of red sandy loam and eucalypt woodlands, the species was not recorded during surveys within the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2026).

Priority ecological communities (PECs)

The application area is located within the mapped extent of the Parker Range System vegetation complexes (Priority 3) priority ecological community (PEC) (GIS Database). This PEC has three mapped occurrences, occurring across the Avon Wheatbelt and Coolgardie IBRA bioregions. Approximately 180 hectares of the application area is mapped within the 'Parker 03' and 'Parker 02' occurrences (GIS Database).

The Parker Range System is mapped over 41,000 hectares (GIS Database). The applicant proposes to clear of up to 72 hectares of this PEC. This would result in the removal of 0.17 percent of the total Parker Range System PEC mapped area, and 10.75 percent of the intercepted occurrence, which is not considered likely to result in a significant impact on the conservation significance of the PEC. However, any future expansions of this project need to consider cumulative impacts to the PEC.

Conclusion

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on priority flora can be managed by taking the steps to avoid and minimise the extent of the clearing. As the application occurs within the Parker Range System PEC, direct impacts of clearing within this PEC can be limited by implementing a restricted clearing condition.

Conditions

To address the above impacts, the following management measures will be required as conditions on the clearing permit:

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing;
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds; and
- restricted clearing (must not clear more than 72 hectares within the mapped extent of the Parker Range System PEC).

3.2.2. Biological values (fauna) - Clearing principle (b)

Assessment

A detailed flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area by Botanica Consulting (2026) on 15 and 16 October 2025. A desktop assessment identified seven conservation significant fauna as occurring within the local surrounds (20 kilometres). There is suitable habitat for four of these species within the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2026).

Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroyi*), Vulnerable, previously occurred throughout arid and semi-arid Australia, but it is now restricted to south-west Western Australia (Commonwealth of Australia, 2008). Within their current range, chuditch occur within jarrah forests and woodlands in the south-western corner of Western Australia, woodlands, mallee shrublands and heaths along the south coast of Western Australia east to Ravensthorpe, and drier woodlands and mallee shrubland within the Wheatbelt and Goldfields regions (DEC, 2012). Chuditch den in burrows, hollow logs or rock crevices. The application area is located within this species known distribution and contains suitable habitat for the species (Commonwealth of Australia, 2008). There is one record of the conservation significant fauna species located approximately five kilometres from the application area (GIS Database). Botanica Consulting (2026) notes that targeted fauna surveys would need to be undertaken to determine the presence of the species within the application area.

Western Rosella (*Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys*), Priority 4, inhabits drier eucalypt and sheoak woodlands and scrubs, especially those containing wandoo (*Eucalyptus wandoo*), flooded gum, salmon gum (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*), tall mallee and rock sheoak (*Allocasuarina huegeliana*) (Birdlife Australia, 2017; DEC, 2009). The species nests in tree hollows, and prefers *Casuarinas* for foraging (Garnett & Crowley, 2000). The taxon has a widespread distribution across the Wheatbelt and Goldfields regions (DEC, 2009). There is a record of the conservation significant fauna species located approximately ten kilometres from the application area (GIS Database). While the application area is within the known distribution of the species, there is no suitable habitat within the application area.

Malleefowl occur in a wide range of habitats generally consisting of a sandy substrate with trees between 3 and 8 metres in height and shrub layer providing horizontal cover (DCCEEW, 2024). The large ground-dwelling bird favours long unburned and ungrazed mallee and constructs nests in sandy soils and leaf litter by building large mounds used for egg incubation (DCCEEW, 2024). There is one record of the conservation significant fauna species located approximately five kilometres from the application area (GIS Database). While there is no suitable habitat within the application area, it is noted that the species may pass through the application area. Potential impacts can be minimised with the implementation of a fauna spotter condition.

Tree-stem trapdoor spider (*Idiosoma castellum*), Priority 4, is a distinctive species from the Wheatbelt region that constructs burrows against the stems of bushes and small trees such as broom bush (*Melaleuca uncinata*), other myrtaceous shrubs, such as sheoaks (such as *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*) and occasionally eucalypts (CALM, 2003; Rix et al., 2018). Burrows are generally located in sandy loam soil in areas subject to occasional flooding (CALM, 2003). There is limited suitable habitat within the application area for the species. As a result, the proposed clearing is unlikely to lead to a significant impact on the conservation significance of the species.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in impacts to suitable habitat for chuditch and malleefowl. For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing can be managed to be environmentally acceptable by implementing conditions on the clearing permit.

Conditions

To address the above impacts, the following management measures will be required as conditions on the clearing permit:

- a fauna management condition requiring a fauna spotter to traverse the project area ahead of clearing machinery at the time of clearing, and alert machinery operators to avoid injury or mortality to native fauna and relocate them when possible; and
- a pre-clearance survey for chuditch individuals and dens, and where individuals or dens have been identified, either relocated into adjacent suitable habitat, or replacement dens are installed in adjacent suitable habitat.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The clearing permit application was advertised on 5 June 2026 by the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration inviting submissions from the public. One submission was received in relation to this application.

There is one native title claim (WC2022/001 – Karatjibbin People) over the area under application (DPLH, 2026). This claim has been determined by the Federal Court on behalf of the claimant groups. The mining tenure has been granted in accordance with the future act regime of the *Native Title Act 1993*, and the nature of the act (i.e. the proposed clearing activity) has been provided for in that process, therefore, the granting of a clearing permit is not a future act under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

There are no registered Aboriginal Sites of Significance within the application area (DPLH, 2026). It is the proponent's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

It is noted that the proposed clearing may impact on chuditch, which is a protected matter under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act). The proponent may be required to refer the project to the (Commonwealth) Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water for environmental impact assessment under the EPBC Act. The proponent is advised to contact the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water for further information regarding notification and referral responsibilities under the EPBC Act.

Other relevant authorisations required for the proposed land use include:

- A Programme of Work approved under the *Mining Act 1978*

- A Mining Development and Closure Proposal approved under the *Mining Act 1978*

It is the proponent's responsibility to liaise with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation and the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, to determine whether a Works Approval, Water Licence, Bed and Banks Permit, or any other licences or approvals are required for the proposed works.

End

Appendix A. Details of public submissions

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
The Shire of Yilgarn has no objections as the proposed application is within an existing mining tenement.	Noted for the assessment (Section 3.3).

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details								
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is part of an expansive tract of native vegetation in the extensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by landscape and vegetation of the Coolgardie and Avon Wheatbelt IBRA bioregions (GIS Database).								
Ecological linkage	According to available databases, the application area does not contain any known or mapped ecological linkages (GIS Database).								
Conservation areas	The application area is not located in any known or mapped conservation areas. The closest record is the Jilbadji Nature Reserve located approximately six kilometres northeast of the application area (GIS Database).								
Vegetation description	The vegetation of the application area is broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation associations: 125: Bare areas; salt lakes; and 1068: Medium woodland; salmon gum, morrel, gimlet & <i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i> (GIS Database). A flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area by Botanica Consulting during October 2025. The following vegetation associations were recorded within the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2026): <i>Eucalyptus salubris</i> and/or <i>E. myriadena</i> mid open forest over <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> and/or <i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i> tall open shrubland over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila scoparia</i> over <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> low open chenopod shrubland; <i>Eucalyptus salicola</i> and/or <i>E. myriadena</i> mid open forest over <i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i> and <i>Santalum acuminatum</i> tall open shrubland over <i>Olearia muelleri</i> low open shrubland; <i>Eucalyptus corrugata</i> mid open forest over <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> and/or <i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i> tall open shrubland over <i>Acacia merrallii</i> and <i>Olearia muelleri</i> low open shrubland; - Tall open shrubland of <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> over low open chenopod shrubland of <i>Tecticornia indica</i> subsp. <i>bidens</i> and <i>T. halocnemoides</i>; - Tall open shrubland of <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i>; and - Low chenopod shrubland of <i>Tecticornia indica</i> subsp. <i>bidens</i> and <i>T. disarticulata</i>. Representative photos are available in Appendix E.								
Vegetation condition	Vegetation surveys of the application area found the vegetation to be in Very Good and Good condition (Trudgen, 1991). The full Trudgen (1991) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D.								
Climate and landform	The climate of the Southern Cross subregion is described as arid to semi-arid, with the nearest weather station recording an average rainfall of approximately 306.2 millimetres per year (BoM, 2026; Botanica Consulting, 2026).								
Soil description	The soils in the application area are in the majority mapped as calcareous loamy earth. Some areas of the application area feature salt lake soil and loamy gravel (DPIRD, 2026).								
Land degradation risk	The application area lies within the Garratt, Greenmount and Lake Deborah land systems (GIS Database). These systems have been mapped and described as (Waddell and Galloway, 2023): <table><tr><th>Land system</th><th>Description</th><th>Degradation and erosion risk</th></tr><tr><td>Garratt land system</td><td>Alluvial plains adjacent to salt lakes, supporting eucalypt (morrel) woodlands with saltbush understoreys.</td><td>Alluvial plains and drainage tracts are susceptible to erosion if perennial shrub cover is substantially reduced.</td></tr></table>			Land system	Description	Degradation and erosion risk	Garratt land system	Alluvial plains adjacent to salt lakes, supporting eucalypt (morrel) woodlands with saltbush understoreys.	Alluvial plains and drainage tracts are susceptible to erosion if perennial shrub cover is substantially reduced.
Land system	Description	Degradation and erosion risk							
Garratt land system	Alluvial plains adjacent to salt lakes, supporting eucalypt (morrel) woodlands with saltbush understoreys.	Alluvial plains and drainage tracts are susceptible to erosion if perennial shrub cover is substantially reduced.							

Characteristic	Details		
	Greenmount land system	Rounded low greenstone hills and rolling rises, supporting eucalypt woodlands with non halophytic understoreys and <i>Allocasuarina</i> thickets.	Susceptible to erosion if stony mantle is disturbed.
	Lake Deborah land system	Broad valley floors dominated by salt lakes with minor lunettes and sandy banks, supporting eucalypt woodlands with halophytic shrublands.	Susceptible to erosion in its natural state as a result of salinity.
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicate that one minor, non-perennial watercourse transect the area proposed to be cleared (GIS Database). There are several non-perennial lakes also located within the application area (GIS Database).		
Hydrogeography	The nearest Public Drinking Water Source Area is the Broad Arrow Dam Catchment Area, located approximately 200 kilometres northeast of the application area (GIS Database). The application area is located within the Goldfields Ground Water Area proclaimed under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> (GIS Database). The groundwater salinity is mapped as 14,000 to 35,000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids in the majority which is described as saline (BoM, 2019; GIS Database). There is a portion of the application area mapped as over 35,000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids which is described as hyper-saline (BoM, 2019; GIS Database).		
Flora	There is one conservation significant flora species located within the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2026; GIS Database).		
Ecological communities	The application area is within the Priority 3 Ecological Community 'Parker Range System' (GIS Database). Two of the six occurrences of the Parker Range System intersect with the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2026; GIS Database).		
Fauna	There are no records of conservation significant fauna within the application area (GIS Database). There are seven conservation significant fauna species within the local surrounds (20 kilometres) of the application area (GIS Database).		
Fauna habitat	Botanica Consulting identified four broad fauna habitats within the application area. These were: - Clay-loam plain or sandy clay loam plain comprised of Eucalypt woodland over tall mixed shrubs; - Rocky slope with Eucalypt woodland over mid to tall mixed shrubs; - Closed depression and/or drainage depression dominated by tall <i>Melaleuca</i> shrubs; and - Closed depression dominated by low chenopod shrubs.		

B.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European area (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current extent in all DBCA Managed Land (proportion of pre-European extent) (%)
IBRA Bioregion - Coolgardie	12,912,204.35	12,648,491.39	97.96	2,114,349.37	16.37
Beard vegetation associations - State					
Veg Assoc No. 125	3,485,785.49	3,146,487.22	90.27	265,740.10	7.62
Veg Assoc No. 1068	268,900.45	142,088.42	52.84	16,761.06	6.23
Beard vegetation associations - Bioregion					
Veg Assoc No. 125	545,717.86	506,802.71	92.87	35,661.49	6.53
Veg Assoc No. 1068	193,988.20	104,804.17	54.03	14,153.99	7.30

B.3. Flora analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (Appendix F.1), and biological survey information, impacts to the following conservation significant flora required further consideration (sources).

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features ? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Acacia asepala</i>	P2	Y	0	19	Recorded – discussed in Section 3.2.1
<i>Goodenia heatheriana</i>	P1	Y	<5	9	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
<i>Notisia intonsa</i>	P3	Y	<5	29	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
<i>Microseris walteri</i>	P3	Y	<5	17	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
<i>Melichrus</i> sp. Coolgardie (K.R. Newbey 8698)	P1	N	<5	21	Unlikely
<i>Hakea pendens</i>	P3	Y	<5	24	Unlikely
<i>Grevillea phillipsiana</i>	P1	Y	<5	21	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
<i>Lepidium genistoides</i>	P3	N	<5	23	Unlikely
<i>Hydrocotyle corynophora</i>	P1	Y	<10	12	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
<i>Millotia newbeyi</i>	P1	Y	<10	5	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
<i>Eucalyptus polita</i> subsp. <i>polita</i>	P3	Y	<10	18	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
<i>Eucalyptus calycogona</i> subsp. <i>miraculum</i>	P1	N	<10	14	Unlikely
<i>Eucalyptus urna</i> subsp. <i>xesta</i>	P3	Y	<10	25	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
<i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. Parker Range (B.H. Smith 1255)	P1	N	<10	12	Unlikely
<i>Acacia concolorans</i>	P2	Y	<10	18	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
<i>Leucopogon validus</i>	P1	N	<10	6	Unlikely
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Parker Range (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2094)	P1	Y	<10	7	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
<i>Microcorys</i> sp. Forrestania (V. English 2004)	P4	Y	<10	39	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
<i>Eremophila inflata</i>	P4	Y	<10	30	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>grandibracteatum</i>	P3	N	<10	35	Unlikely
<i>Verticordia multiflora</i> subsp. <i>solox</i>	P2	N	<10	31	Unlikely
<i>Isopogon robustus</i>	T	N	<10	6	Unlikely
<i>Rinzia torquata</i>	P3	N	<10	20	Unlikely
<i>Verticordia mitodes</i>	P3	N	<10	24	Unlikely
<i>Westringia acifolia</i>	P1	N	<10	14	Unlikely
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081)	P1	Y	<10	6	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
<i>Hemigenia glaucissima</i>	P1	N	<10	2	Unlikely
<i>Eutaxia lasiocalyx</i>	P2	Y	<10	7	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
<i>Verticordia stenopetala</i>	P3	N	<15	36	Unlikely

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features ? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Rinzia medifila</i>	P1	N	<15	3	Unlikely
<i>Melaleuca grieviana</i>	P1	N	<15	14	Unlikely
<i>Eremophila caerulea</i> subsp. <i>merrallii</i>	P4	Y	<15	23	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
<i>Prostanthera nanophylla</i>	P3	N	<15	9	Unlikely
<i>Acacia desertorum</i> var. <i>nudipes</i>	P3	N	<20	25	Unlikely
<i>Acacia crenulata</i>	P3	Y	<20	25	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
<i>Grevillea lissopleura</i>	P1	N	<20	7	Unlikely
<i>Stenanthemum bremerense</i>	P4	N	<20	38	Unlikely
<i>Grevillea neodissecta</i>	P4	N	<20	12	Unlikely

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority

B.4. Fauna analysis table

The following conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within 20 kilometres of the application area (GIS Database).

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features ? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (local area)	Likelihood of occurrence
Chuditch, western quoll (<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>)	VU	Y	<5	100	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.2
Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>)	VU	Y	<5	62	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.2
Western rosella (inland) (<i>Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys</i>)	P4	Y	<10	2	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.2
Western brush wallaby (<i>Notamacropus irma</i>)	P4	N	<10	3	Unlikely
Tree-stem trapdoor spider (<i>Idiosoma castellum</i>)	P4	Y	<10	1	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.2
Central long-eared bat (<i>Nyctophilus major tor</i>)	P3	N	<15	1	Unlikely
Red-tailed phascogale, kenngoos (<i>Phascogale calura</i>)	CD	N	<15	1	Unlikely

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, MI: migratory, CD: conservation dependent, OS: other specially protected, P: priority

Appendix C. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
<u>Principle (a):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity.” <u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared contains suitable habitat for conservation significant flora and fauna.	May be at variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Impacts to the Priority Ecological Community (PEC) occurring within the application area are unlikely to be significant.		
<u>Principle (b):</u> <i>"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."</i> <u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared contains habitat necessary for the maintenance of conservation significant fauna.	May be at variance	Yes <i>Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.</i>
<u>Principle (c):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."</i> <u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain flora species listed under the BC Act (Botanica Consulting, 2026; GIS Database).	Not likely to be at variance	No
<u>Principle (d):</u> <i>"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."</i> <u>Assessment:</u> No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) have been recorded within the application area, and there are no TECs mapped near the application area (GIS Database).	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
<u>Principle (e):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."</i> <u>Assessment:</u> The extent of native vegetation in the local area is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001; Government of Western Australia, 2019). The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.	Not at variance	No
<u>Principle (h):</u> <i>"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."</i> <u>Assessment:</u> Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas (GIS Database).	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: land and water resources		
<u>Principle (f):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."</i> <u>Assessment:</u> There are no permanent watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to be cleared (GIS Database). There is one minor, non-perennial watercourse and several minor, non-perennial lakes within the application area which are all ephemeral (GIS Database). The potential impacts to vegetation can be managed with the implementation of a vegetation management condition.	At variance	No
<u>Principle (g):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."</i> <u>Assessment:</u>	May be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
The majority of the application area lies within the Garret and Greenmount land systems which are susceptible to erosion if disturbed. The remaining portion of the application area falls within the Lake Deborah land system which is susceptible to erosion in its natural state (Waddell & Galloway, 2023). The application area occurs across a suspected contaminated site under the <i>Contaminated Sites Act 2003</i> due to its history as a mine site (GIS Database). Due to the risks associated with potentially encountering hydrocarbon-impacted soils or buried waste materials, it is recommended that a suitable management plan including an unexpected finds procedure is prepared to address the risks of exposure to human health and the environment (DWER, 2026). Potential impacts to the land may be managed with a staged clearing condition to minimise the risk of erosion following the proposed clearing.		
<u>Principle (i):</u> “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.” <u>Assessment:</u> There are no Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSA) within or in close proximity to the application area (GIS Database). The closest PDWSA is located approximately 200 kilometres northeast of the application area. For these reasons, proposed clearing is unlikely to affect salinity, pH levels, or nutrients levels of the PDWSA. Due to the current levels of groundwater salinity in the application area, it is unlikely that the proposed clearing would result in an incremental increase in groundwater salinity, no cause deterioration in the quality of the groundwater (GIS Database). As a result, significant impacts to surface water and underground water are considered unlikely.	Not likely to be at variance	No
<u>Principle (j):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.” <u>Assessment:</u> The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area do not indicate the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of waterlogging or flooding (GIS Database).	Not likely to be at variance	No

Appendix D. Vegetation condition rating scale

Vegetation condition is a rating given to a defined area of vegetation to categorise and rank disturbance related to human activities. The rating refers to the degree of change in the vegetation structure, density and species present in relation to undisturbed vegetation of the same type. The degree of disturbance impacts upon the vegetation's ability to regenerate. Disturbance at a site can be a cumulative effect from a number of interacting disturbance types.

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from Trudgen, M.E. (1991) *Vegetation condition scale* in National Trust (WA) 1993 Urban Bushland Policy. National Trust of Australia (WA), Wildflower Society of WA (Inc.), and the Tree Society (Inc.), Perth.

Measuring vegetation condition for the Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces (Trudgen, 1991)

Condition	Description
Excellent	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Very good	Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks.
Good	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds.
Poor	Still retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it after very obvious impacts of human activities since European settlement, such as grazing, partial clearing, frequent fires or aggressive weeds.

Condition	Description
Very poor	Severely impacted by grazing, very frequent fires, clearing or a combination of these activities. Scope for some regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Usually with a number of weed species present including very aggressive species.
Completely degraded	Areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation; i.e. areas that are cleared or 'parkland cleared' with their flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix E. Photographs of the vegetation

The following vegetation types were identified within the application area by Botanica Consulting (2026):



Figure 1. Clay-loam plain of Eucalypt woodland



Figure 2. Sandy clay-loam plain of Eucalypt woodland



Figure 3. Rocky slope of Eucalypt woodland



Figure 4. Drainage depression of Melaleuca shrubland



Figure 5. Closed depression of Melaleuca shrubland



Figure 6. Closed depression of Chenopod shrubland

Appendix F. Sources of information

F.1. GIS datasets

Publicly available GIS datasets used (sourced from www.data.wa.gov.au):

- Cadastre (Polygon) (LGATE-217)
- Clearing Regulations - Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Clearing Regulations - Schedule One Areas (DWER-057)
- Contaminated Sites Database - Restricted (DWER-073)
- DBCA - Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA - Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- DBCA Fire History (DBCA-060)
- Geographic Names (GEONOMA) (LGATE-013)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrographic Catchments - Catchments (DWER-028)
- Hydrographic Catchments - Subcatchments (DWER-030)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Local Government Area (LGA) Boundaries (LGATE-233)
- Localities (LGATE-234)
- Medium Scale Topo Contour (Line) (LGATE-015)
- Medium Scale Topo Water (Line) (LGATE-018)
- Medium Scale Topo Water (Polygon) (LGATE-016)
- Mineral Field Boundaries (DMIRS-005)
- Native Title (Determination) (LGATE-066)
- Native Title (Fed Court) (LGATE-005)
- Native Vegetation Extent (DPIRD-005)
- Pre-European Vegetation (DPIRD-006)
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Mapping - Best Available (DPIRD-027)
- Townsites (LGATE-248)
- WA Now Aerial Imagery
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)
- WRIMS - Groundwater Areas (DWER-085)
- WRIMS - Surface Water Areas (DWER-082)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- Threatened and Priority Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened and Priority Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened and Priority Fauna
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

F.2. References

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Glossary

Acronyms:

BC Act	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> , Western Australia
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
DAA	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Western Australia (now DPLH)
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (now DPIRD)

DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Australian Government
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia
DEMIRS	Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (now DMPE)
DER	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (now DWER)
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia (now DMPE)
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia (now DMPE)
DMPE	Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration
DoEE	Department of the Environment and Energy (now DCCEEW)
DoW	Department of Water, Western Australia (now DWER)
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (now DBCA)
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia
DRF	Declared Rare Flora (now known as Threatened Flora)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> , Western Australia
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Commonwealth Act)
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union
PEC	Priority Ecological Community, Western Australia
RIWI Act	<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> , Western Australia
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

Definitions:

DBCA (2023) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia:

Threatened species

T Listed by order of the Minister as Threatened in the category of critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under section 19(1), or is a rediscovered species to be regarded as threatened species under section 26(2) of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act).

Threatened fauna is the species of fauna that are listed as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable threatened species.

Threatened flora is the species of flora that are listed as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable threatened species.

The assessment of the conservation status of threatened species is in accordance with the BC Act listing criteria and the requirements of [Ministerial Guideline Number 1](#) and [Ministerial Guideline Number 2](#) that adopts the use of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) [Red List of Threatened Species Categories and Criteria](#), and is based on the national distribution of the species.

CR Critically endangered species

Threatened species considered to be “*facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as critically endangered under section 19(1)(a) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 20 and the ministerial guidelines.

EN Endangered species

Threatened species considered to be “*facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as endangered under section 19(1)(b) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 21 and the ministerial guidelines.

VU Vulnerable species

Threatened species considered to be “*facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as vulnerable under section 19(1)(c) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 22 and the ministerial guidelines.

Extinct species

Listed by order of the Minister as extinct under section 23(1) of the BC Act as extinct or extinct in the wild.

EX Extinct species

Species where “*there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died*”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 24 of the BC Act).

EW Extinct in the wild species

Species that “*is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; and it has not been recorded in its known habitat or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form*”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 25 of the BC Act).

Currently there are no threatened fauna or threatened flora species listed as extinct in the wild.

Specially protected species

SP Specially protected species

Listed by order of the Minister as specially protected under section 13(1) of the BC Act. Meeting one or more of the following categories: species of special conservation interest; migratory species; cetaceans; species subject to international agreement; or species otherwise in need of special protection.

Species that are listed as threatened species (critically endangered, endangered, or vulnerable) or extinct species under the BC Act cannot also be listed as specially protected species.

MI Migratory species

Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australia or an external Territory or the exclusive economic zone; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth; and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 15 of the BC Act).

Migratory species include birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) or The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and fauna subject to the *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* (Bonn Convention), an environmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Program. Migratory species listed under the BC Act are a subset of the migratory animals, that are known to visit Western Australia, protected under the international agreements or treaties, excluding species that are listed as Threatened species.

CD Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna)

Species of special conservation need that are dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 14 of the BC Act).

Currently only fauna are listed as species of special conservation interest.

OS Other specially protected species

Species otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 18 of the BC Act).

Currently only fauna are listed as species otherwise in need of special protection.

Priority species

P Priority species

Priority is not a listing category under the BC Act. The Priority Flora and Fauna lists are maintained by the department and are published on the department's website.

All fauna and flora are protected in WA following the provisions in Part 10 of the BC Act. The protection applies even when a species is not listed as threatened or specially protected, and regardless of land tenure (State managed land (Crown land), private land, or Commonwealth land).

Species that may possibly be threatened species that do not meet the criteria for listing under the BC Act because of insufficient survey or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna or Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of prioritisation for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to potential listing as threatened.

Species that are adequately known, meet criteria for near threatened, or are rare but not threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species list or conservation dependent or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring.

Assessment of priority status is based on the Western Australian distribution of the species, unless the distribution in WA is part of a contiguous population extending into adjacent States, as defined by the known spread of locations.

P1 Priority One - Poorly-known species – known from few locations, none on conservation lands

Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, for example, agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation.

Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements for threatened listing and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. These species are in urgent need of further survey.

P2 Priority Two - Poorly-known species – known from few locations, some on conservation lands

Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, for example, national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation.

Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements for threatened listing and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. These species are in urgent need of further survey.

P3 Priority Three - Poorly-known species – known from several locations

Species that are known from several locations and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat.

Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. These species need further survey.

P4 Priority Four - Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring

- (a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands.
- (b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for vulnerable but are not listed as a conservation dependent specially protected species.
- (c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species or lists of conservation dependent or other specially protected species, during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.
- (d) Other species in need of monitoring.

Principles for clearing native vegetation:

- (a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.
- (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.
- (c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.
- (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.
- (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.
- (f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.
- (g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.
- (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.
- (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.
- (j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.