



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 8248/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Agnew Gold Mining Company Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 36/32
Mining Lease 36/53
Mining Lease 36/149
Mining Lease 36/174
Mining Lease 36/314
Local Government Area: Shire of Leonora
Colloquial name: Alternative Power Project

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
65.7		Mechanical Removal	Power Station, Wind Farm and Associated Activities

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 7 February 2019

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description The vegetation of the application area is broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation association: 18: Low woodland; mulga (*Acacia aneura*) (GIS Database).

A flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area and surrounding areas by Stantec Australia Pty Ltd (Stantec), on 8 - 14 May 2018 and 12 - 13 September 2018 (Stantec, 2018a). The survey area was approximately 323 hectares in size. The following eight vegetation associations were recorded within the survey area (Stantec, 2018a):

AaAiEsEffEeMp: *Acacia aneura* and *Acacia incurvaneura* open tall shrubland over *Eremophila spectabilis* (*E. forrestii* subsp. *forrestii*) open shrubland over *Eragrostis eriopoda* (Poaceae sp. and *Monochather paradoxus*) very open grassland. This was the most commonly occurring vegetation type within the survey area;

AappEffEp: *Acacia aneura* and *A. ayersiana* (narrow phyllode variant) tall shrubland over *Acacia craspedocarpa* (hybrid) and *Eremophila fraseri* subsp. *fraseri* low shrubland over *Enneapogon polyphyllus* very open tussock grassland;

AcAiEff: *Acacia craspedocarpa* (hybrid) and *A. incurvaneura* tall open shrubland over *Eremophila fraseri* subsp. *fraseri* open low shrubland to open shrubland;

AcAnEffEs: *Acacia caesaneura* open low woodland over *Acacia aneura* (?*Santalum lanceolatum*) tall shrubland over *Eremophila forrestii* subsp. *forrestii* shrubland over *E. spectabilis* low open shrubland;

AiEspP.SsMPsEm: *Acacia incurvaneura* tall open shrubland over *Eremophila fraseri* subsp. *?fraseri*, *Senna* sp. Meekatharra, *E. latrobei* subsp. *?latrobei*, *Ptilotus schwartzii* and *E. ?margarethae* open shrubland over *Eriachne mucronata* very open tussock grassland;

AsppEspPSeEpAc?Ta: *Acacia quadrimarginea*, *A. caesaneura* and *A. tetragonophylla* tall open shrubland over *Eremophila fraseri* subsp. *fraseri* open shrubland over *E. serrulata* and *Sida ?ectogama* low open shrubland over *Enneapogon polyphyllus* and *Aristida contorta* very open to open tussock grassland and *?Tragus australianus* very open grasses;

EffAtEmPoAcCa: *Eremophila fraseri* subsp. *fraseri* and *Acacia tetragonophylla* open shrubland over *Eremophila ?margerathae* and *Ptilotus obovatus* open low shrubland over *Aristida contorta* and *Cymbopogon ambiguus* open tussock grassland; and

EffEm: *Eremophila fraseri* subsp. *fraseri* open shrubland over *E. margerathae* open low shrubland;

Clearing Description	Alternative Power Project Agnew Gold Mining Company Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 65.7 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 203 hectares, for the purpose of a power station, wind farm and associated activities. The project is located approximately 18 kilometres southwest of Leinster, within the Shire of Leonora.
Vegetation Condition	Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994); To: Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994).
Comment	The vegetation condition was derived from a vegetation survey conducted by Stantec (2018a). The application area is located immediately adjacent to the existing operational Agnew minesite. The proposed clearing will be for additional minesite infrastructure related to power generation, including a power station, wind farm, solar plant and battery plant (Stantec, 2018b). Some parts of the application area have been previously cleared for existing minesite infrastructure.

3. Assessment of application against Clearing Principles

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

Comments	<p>Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle</p> <p>The clearing permit application area is located within the Eastern Murchison subregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Murchison Bioregion (GIS Database). The subregion is characterised by its internal drainage and extensive areas of red sandplains, supporting Mulga woodlands, hummock grasslands, saltbush shrublands and Halosarcia shrublands (CALM, 2002).</p> <p>A flora, vegetation and fauna habitat survey was conducted by Stantec (2018a) over the application area and surrounding areas on 8 - 14 May 2018 and 12 - 13 September 2018. A total of 48 flora species from 13 families were recorded within the survey area (Stantec, 2018a). The diversity recorded within the survey area was considered to be typical of the region (Stantec, 2018a; 2018b).</p> <p>No Threatened Ecological Communities or Priority Ecological Communities have been recorded within the application area (GIS Database), and none were found during the flora and vegetation survey (Stantec, 2018a).</p> <p>Desktop surveys of available databases identified no Threatened flora species recorded within 50 kilometres of the application area, and none were recorded during the on-site survey (Stantec, 2018a; 2018b). A total of 29 Priority flora species were considered to have the potential to occur within the application area, based on known distributions (Stantec, 2018a). Two Priority flora species were recorded during the on-site survey, <i>Eremophila pungens</i> (P4) and <i>Grevillea inconspicua</i> (P4), however these species were found outside of the clearing permit application area (Stantec, 2018a; 2018b). No flora species of conservation significance were recorded within the application area (Stantec, 2018a; 2018b).</p> <p>The vegetation condition within the survey area was described as Good to Degraded on the Keighery scale, with parts of the application area suffering disturbance from current or historical mining activities (Stantec, 2018a).</p> <p>No weed species were recorded within the application area during the flora survey (Stantec, 2018a; 2018b). Weeds have the potential to out-compete native species and reduce the biodiversity of an area, and care should be taken to prevent the introduction of weeds to the application area. Potential impacts to biodiversity as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a weed management condition.</p> <p>Four broad fauna habitat types were recorded during the survey, however none were considered to be of conservation significance (Stantec, 2018a).</p> <p>The vegetation associations, fauna habitats and landform types present within the application area, are well represented in surrounding areas (Stantec, 2018b; GIS Database). The application area is unlikely to represent an area of higher biodiversity than surrounding areas, in either a local or regional context.</p> <p>Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.</p>
Methodology	<p>CALM (2002) Stantec (2018a) Stantec (2018b)</p> <p>GIS Database: - IBRA Australia - Pre-European Vegetation</p>

- Threatened and Priority Flora
- Threatened Ecological Sites Buffered
- Threatened Fauna

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

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

A fauna reconnaissance survey was conducted over the application area and surrounding areas during May and September 2018 (Stantec, 2018a). The fauna survey included opportunistic observations of fauna, and recording of secondary evidence such as tracks, scats, foraging evidence or calls; and targeted searches for fauna of conservation significance (Stantec, 2018a).

Three broad fauna habitat types were identified within the application area: Shrubland; Drainage Line; and Open Plain (Stantec, 2018a; 2018b). These habitat types are all widespread and common in the region, and the application area did not contain any locally restricted habitat types (Stantec, 2018a).

A total of 17 species of vertebrate fauna were recorded during the on-site survey, comprising of 6 mammal species (including four introduced species), 10 bird species, and one reptile (Stantec, 2018a; 2018b).

Desktop surveys of available databases identified 28 fauna species (mostly birds) of conservation significance with the potential to occur within the application area based on known distributions (Stantec, 2018a). However most fauna species occurring in the region tend to be wide ranging, and are unlikely to be specifically dependent on the habitats within the application area (Stantec, 2018a; CALM, 2002). Of these, the majority were considered unlikely to occur based on a lack of suitable habitat (Stantec, 2018a). The following five fauna species of conservation significance were considered to possibly occur within the application area, based on available habitats: Brush-tailed Mulgara, *Dasycercus blythi* (P4); Long-tailed Dunnart, *Sminthopsis longicaudata* (P4); Fork-tailed Swift, *Apus pacificus* (Migratory); Peregrine Falcon, *Falco peregrinus* (Schedule 7); and *Idiosoma clypeatum* (P3) (Stantec, 2018a). However, no fauna species of conservation significance were recorded during the on-site survey of the application area (Stantec, 2018a; 2018b).

The landforms and habitat types found within the application area are relatively common and widespread in the region (CALM, 2002; Stantec, 2018b; GIS Database). The vegetation proposed to be cleared is unlikely to represent significant habitat for fauna in either a local or regional context.

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

Methodology CALM (2002)
Stantec (2018a)
Stantec (2018b)

GIS Database:
- Imagery
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Threatened Fauna

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

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

There are no known records of Threatened flora within or in close proximity to the application area (Stantec, 2018a; GIS Database). The flora survey of the application area and surrounding areas did not record any species of Threatened flora (Stantec, 2018a; 2018b).

The vegetation associations within the application area are common and widespread within the region (Stantec, 2018; GIS Database), and the vegetation proposed to be cleared is unlikely to be necessary for the continued existence of any species of Threatened (rare) flora.

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

Methodology Stantec (2018a)
Stantec (2018b)

GIS Database:
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Threatened and Priority 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.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

There are no known Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) located within or in close proximity to the application area (GIS Database).

A flora and vegetation survey of the application area did not identify any TECs (Stantec, 2018a).

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

Methodology Stantec (2018a)

GIS Database:

- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities boundaries
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities buffered

(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.

Comments **Proposal is not at variance to this Principle**

The application area falls within the Murchison Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (GIS Database). Approximately 99% of the pre-European vegetation still exists in the IBRA Murchison Bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2018).

The application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation association 18: Low woodland; mulga (*Acacia aneura*) (GIS Database). Approximately 99% of the pre-European extent of this vegetation association remains uncleared at both the state and bioregional level (Government of Western Australia, 2018).

Therefore, the application area does not represent a significant remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

Methodology Government of Western Australia (2018)

GIS Database:

- IBRA Australia
- Pre-European Vegetation

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

Comments **Proposal may be at variance to this Principle**

There are no permanent watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (GIS Database). One minor drainage line passes through the application area (GIS Database). Creek lines in the region are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall (CALM, 2002).

Based on the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle. However, none of the vegetation communities identified within the application area were confined to watercourses (Stantec, 2018a), and impacts to vegetation growing in association with a watercourse, are likely to be minimal.

Methodology CALM (2002)
Stantec (2018a)

GIS Database:

- Aerial imagery
- Hydrography, Lakes
- Hydrography, linear

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

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The proposed clearing area is mapped as occurring within the Nubev and Tiger land systems (GIS Database). Land systems of the rangelands have been mapped and described in Technical Bulletins produced by the (former) Department of Agriculture.

The Nubev land system is described as gently undulating stony plains, low rises and drainage flows, supporting mulga and halophytic shrublands (Pringle et al., 1994). This land system is moderately susceptible to soil erosion, if stony mantles are disturbed or vegetation cover is removed (Pringle et al., 1994).

The Tiger land system consists of hardpan plains and sandy banks, supporting mulga shrublands and grasses (Pringle et al., 1994). This land system is generally not susceptible to soil erosion (Pringle et al., 1994).

Some minor erosion may occur as a result of the vegetation clearing, however the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in appreciable land degradation.

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

Methodology Pringle et al. (1994)

GIS Database:

- Landsystem Rangelands
- Hydrography, linear
- Topographical Contours, Statewide

(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.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

There are no conservation areas within the application area. The nearest DBCA (formerly DPaW) managed land is the Wanjarri Nature Reserve which is located approximately 55 kilometres northeast of the application area, at its nearest point (GIS Database). The proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on the environmental values of any conservation area.

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

Methodology GIS Database:
- DPaW Tenure

(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.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

There are no Public Drinking Water Source Areas within or in close proximity to the application area (GIS Database). There are no permanent watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (GIS Database). One minor seasonal drainage line passes through the application area (GIS Database). Creek lines in the region are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall. The proposed clearing is unlikely to result in significant changes to surface water quality.

The proposed clearing is unlikely to cause deterioration in the quality of underground water.

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

Methodology GIS Database:
- Hydrography, Lakes
- Hydrography, Linear
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas

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

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The climate of the region is semi-arid, with a low average rainfall of approximately 200 millimetres per year (CALM, 2002).

There are no permanent water courses or waterbodies within the application area (GIS Database). One minor ephemeral drainage line passes through the application area and temporary localised flooding may occur

briefly following heavy rainfall events. However, the proposed clearing is unlikely to increase the incidence or intensity of natural flooding events.

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

Methodology CALM (2002)

GIS Database:

- Hydrography, Lakes
- Hydrography, linear

Planning instrument, Native Title, Previous EPA decision or other matter.

Comments

The clearing permit application was advertised on 26 November 2018 by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

There are no registered Aboriginal Sites of Significance located within the application area (DPLH, 2019). 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.

There are two native title claims over the area under application (DPLH, 2019). One claim (WC2011/007) has been determined by the Federal Court, and one claim (WC1999/010) has been registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on behalf of the claimant group. However, the mining tenements have 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*.

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.

Methodology DPLH (2019)

4. References

- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- DPLH (2019) Aboriginal Heritage Enquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia. <http://maps.daa.wa.gov.au/AHIS/> (Accessed 5 February 2019).
- Government of Western Australia (2018) 2017 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of December 2017. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics>
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Pringle, H.J.R., Van Vreeswyk, A.M.E., and Gilligan, S.A. (1994) An Inventory and Condition Survey of rangelands in the north-eastern Goldfields, Western Australia. Technical Bulletin No. 87. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.
- Stantec (2018a) Flora and Fauna Survey: Agnew Gold Mine Pipeline, Camp, Alternate Power Plant and Airstrip. Report prepared for Gold Fields Australia Pty Ltd, by Stantec Australia Pty Ltd, November 2018.
- Stantec (2018b) Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Application Supporting Document. Report prepared for Gold Fields Australia Pty Ltd, by Stantec Australia Pty Ltd, November 2018.

5. Glossary

Acronyms:

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)
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (now DBCA and DWER)
DEE	Department of the Environment and Energy, Australian Government
DER	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (now DWER)
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia (now DMIRS)
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
DoE	Department of the Environment, Australian Government (now DEE)
DoW	Department of Water, Western Australia (now DWER)
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (now DBCA)
DSEWPaC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (now DEE)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> , Western Australia
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Federal 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:

{DPaW (2017) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia}:-

T **Threatened species:**
Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, listed under Schedules 1 to 4 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora (which may also be referred to as Declared Rare Flora).

Threatened fauna is that subset of 'Specially Protected Fauna' declared to be 'likely to become extinct' pursuant to section 14(4) of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*.

Threatened flora is flora that has been declared to be 'likely to become extinct or is rare, or otherwise in need of special protection', pursuant to section 23F(2) of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*.

The assessment of the conservation status of these species is based on their national extent and ranked according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List categories and criteria as detailed below.

CR **Critically endangered species**
Threatened species considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora.

EN **Endangered species**
Threatened species considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 2 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora.

- VU Vulnerable species**
Threatened species considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 3 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora.
- EX Presumed extinct species**
Species which have been adequately searched for and there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 4 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Presumed Extinct Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Presumed Extinct Flora.
- IA Migratory birds protected under an international agreement**
Birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and the Bonn Convention, relating to the protection of migratory birds. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.
- CD Conservation dependent fauna**
Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 6 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.
- OS Other specially protected fauna**
Fauna otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 7 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.
- P Priority species**
Species which are poorly known; or
Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, and require regular monitoring. Assessment of Priority codes 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:**
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, e.g. 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 and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.
- P2 Priority Two - Poorly-known species:**
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, e.g. 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 and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.
- P3 Priority Three - Poorly-known species:**
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. Such species are in need of 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 Conservation Dependent.
(c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.