Government of Western Australia
Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 8804/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: **Urban Resources Pty Ltd**

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 70/1301
Local Government Area: City of Wanneroo
Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
21.528		Mechanical Removal	Sand Mining

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 9 April 2020

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: 949: Low woodland; banksia (GIS Database).

A flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area by PGV Environmental on 13 September 2019. The following three vegetation types were recorded within the application area (PGV Environmental, 2019b):

NfDdAp
Nuytsia floribunda/*Daviesia divaricata* Open Shrubland over *Acacia pulchella*/*Stirlingia latifolia* Open Low Heath.

PpApDd
Pinus pinaster Low Open Woodland over *Acacia pulchella*/*Daviesia divaricata* Open Low Heath.

PpLOF
Pinus pinaster Low Open Forest over *Pelargonium capitatum*/*Carpobrotus edulis* Open Low Heath.

Clearing Description

Urban Resources Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 21.528 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 21.528 hectares, for the purpose of sand mining. The project is located approximately 7.3 kilometres southeast of Yanchep, within the City of Wanneroo.

Vegetation Condition

Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994).

To:

Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).

Comment

The vegetation condition was derived from a vegetation survey conducted by PVG Environmental (2019b).

The proposed clearing is for the purpose of sand mining. The application area was a pine (*Pinus pinaster*) plantation harvested between 2012 and 2016. Since being clear felled some native vegetation has regrown.

3. Assessment of application against Clearing Principles

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

Comments

Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The clearing permit application area is located within the Perth (SWA2) subregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Swan Coastal Plain Bioregion (GIS Database). The Perth subregion is characterised by colluvial and Aeolian sands, alluvial river flats and coastal limestone. The vegetation is comprised of heath and/or Tuart woodlands on limestone, Banksia and Jarrah-Banksia woodlands on Quaternary marine dunes of various ages and Marri on colluvial and alluvials (CALM, 2002).

The vegetation that occurs within the application area is regrowth from a pine (*Pinus pinaster*) plantation that had been progressively harvested from 2012 to 2016 and native vegetation (PGV Environmental, 2019b). The initial native vegetation was cleared between 1965 and 1977 to establish the pine plantation (PGV Environmental, 2019b).

PGV Environmental (2019b) conducted a flora and vegetation survey across Mining Lease 70/1301, which encompasses the application area, on the 13 September 2019. The survey identified five vegetation types, three of which were recorded within the application area (PGV Environmental, 2019b). The area proposed to clear is not considered an important ecological linkage to any remnant bushland, with the closest remnant of native vegetation being Bush Forever Site No. 290, located approximately 2.5 kilometres southeast of the application area (PGV Environmental, 2019b). The condition of the vegetation types within the application area were classified as 'good' to 'completely degraded' (Keighery, 1994; PGV Environmental, 2019b). The application area is not considered to be of high conservation significance (PGV Environmental, 2019b).

The broader survey identified a total of 46 native species and 26 introduced species (PGV Environmental, 2019b). No Threatened or Priority Flora species were identified during the survey (PGV Environmental, 2019b). However, *Jacksonia sericea x*, a suspected hybrid species between Priority species *Jacksonia sericea* (P4) and *Jacksonia calcicola*, was identified (PGV Environmental, 2019b). The proposed clearing of the suspected hybrid is not likely to impact the conservation significance of *Jacksonia sericea* (PGV Environmental, 2019b).

The overall degraded condition of the broader survey area is reflected in the low total number of species present (PGV Environmental, 2019b). The survey area has a high percentage of introduced species (36%) due to the degraded condition of the vegetation (PGV Environmental, 2019b). Prior to the initial clearing of native vegetation, the survey area vegetation type was likely to be Banksia woodland with Tuart, Jarrah and Sheoak present (PGV Environmental, 2019b). The species diversity of the survey area is low when compared to naturally occurring Banksia woodlands (PGV Environmental, 2019b). PGV Environmental (2019b) consider there is no chance that the survey area will naturally regenerate over time to a condition that reflected the pre-pine plantation vegetation structure and species composition.

The fauna habitat value of the broader survey area is considered low (PGV Environmental, 2019b). The open nature and absence of native tree canopy indicates that the fauna habitat values of the vegetation is greatly limited (PGV Environmental, 2019b). The young regenerated pines are unlikely to provide significant foraging habitat for cockatoo species (PGV Environmental, 2019b).

The application area is located within two federally listed Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs); the 'Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain' (E) and 'Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain' (CE) ecological communities (Australian Government, 2020). Given the degraded nature of the application area, it is unlikely that the site is of conservation significance for these TECs.

The vegetation types and fauna habitat within the application area have been greatly disturbed due to the area's history as a pine plantation (PGV Environmental, 2019b). The application area is unlikely to represent an area of higher biodiversity than surrounding areas, 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

Australian Government (2020)
CALM (2002)
Keighery (1994)
PGV Environmental (2019b)

GIS Database:
- IBRA Australia
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Boundaries
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Buffers
- Threatened and Priority Flora
- 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

As the application area is absent of a native tree canopy and largely open, there were no specific fauna habitats recorded during the fauna habitat assessment (PGV Environmental, 2019b). The fauna habitat values of the vegetation is considered to be low (PGV Environmental, 2019b).

Young pine trees within the application area have the potential to be utilised by Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*, EN) and Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*, T) as a foraging habitat (PGV Environmental, 2019b). However, due to the abundance of mature pine plantations in close proximity to the north, the young regenerated pines within the application area provide very little additional foraging resource (PGV Environmental, 2019b).

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

Methodology

PGV Environmental (2019b)

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 the application area (GIS Database). A search of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions' biodiversity databases identified three Threatened flora species occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of the application area, however only one species (*Calectasia cyanea*, Blue Tinsel Lily) is recorded as possibly occurring within the application area based on soil types and location (DBCA, 2020b; PGV Environmental, 2019b).

Flora surveys of the application area did not record any species of Threatened flora (PGV Environmental, 2019b).

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

Methodology

DBCA (2020b)
PGV Environmental (2019b)

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). However, the application area is located within the buffer zone for the Aquatic Root Mat Community Number 1 of Caves of the Swan Coastal Plain (GIS Database).

A flora and vegetation survey of the application area did not identify any TECs (PGV Environmental, 2019b).

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

Methodology

PGV Environmental (2019b)

GIS Database:
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Boundaries
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Buffers

(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 Swan Coastal Plain Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation

for Australia (IBRA) (GIS Database). Approximately 38% of the pre-European vegetation still exists in the IBRA Swan Coastal Plain Bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2019). The application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation association 949: Low woodland; banksia (GIS Database). Approximately 56% and 57% of the pre-European extent of each of this vegetation association remains uncleared at both the state and bioregional level respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2019).

	Pre-European area (ha)*	Current extent (ha)*	Remaining %*	Conservation Status**	Pre-European % in DBCA managed lands
IBRA Bioregion – Swan Coastal Plain	1,501,221	579,813	~38	Depleted	17.98
IBRA Subreigion – Perth	1,117,757	466,142	~41	Depleted	20.51
Local Government – City of Wanneroo	67,516	30,151	~44	Depleted	47.56
Beard vegetation association – WA					
949	218,193	123,104	~56	Least Concern	42.07
Beard vegetation association – Swan Coastal Plain Bioregion					
949	209,983	120,287	~57	Least Concern	43.26
Beard vegetation association - Perth					
949	184,475	104,128	~56	Least Concern	45.62

* Government of Western Australia (2019)
** Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002)

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

Methodology Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002)
Government of Western Australia (2019)
PGV Environmental (2019b)

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 is not at variance to this Principle**
There are no watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (GIS Database; PGV Environmental, 2019b).

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

Methodology PGV Environmental (2019b)

GIS Database:
- 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 application area has a B24 soil type, characterised as an undulating dune landscape underlain by limestone which is frequently exposed (Northcote et al., 1960-68). The chief soils are siliceous sands with smaller areas of brown sands and leached sands in the wetter sites (Northcote et al., 1960-68). This soil type may be prone to wind erosion, however given the already degraded condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause further appreciable land degradation.

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

Methodology Northcote et al. (1960-68)

GIS Database:
- Soils, 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**
The application area is located within the Gnangara-Moore River State Forest which is managed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (GIS Database). The Gnangara-Moore River State Forest has an area of just over 66,000 hectares with a large area occupied as pine plantation (GIS Database). DBCA (2020a) have raised no objections to the proposed clearing.

The nearest area of conservation is Bush Forever Site No. 381, located 350 metres north of the proposed clearing (PGV Environmental, 2019a). No impacts to this area of conservation are expected given the buffer distance to the proposed clearing (PGV Environmental, 2019a). Bush Forever Site No. 381 is approximately 3004.9 hectares (Government of Western Australia, 2000).

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 DBCA (2020a)
Government of Western Australia (2000)
PGV Environmental (2019a)
PGV Environmental (2019b)

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 permanent or ephemeral watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (GIS Database).

There are no Public Drinking Water Source Areas within the application area (GIS Database). The application area is situated between the Perth Coastal and Gwelup Underground Water Pollution Control Area, approximately 3.5 kilometres to the west, and the Gnangara Underground Water Pollution Control Area, approximately 2.4 kilometres to the east (GIS Database). The median depth of groundwater is approximately 34 metres below the ground surface (DWER, 2020). 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 DWER (2020)

GIS Database:
- 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**
There are no permanent water courses or waterbodies within the application area (GIS Database). The application area is not associated with flooding due to the porous and free draining nature of the soil, therefore the proposed clearing is unlikely to increase the incidence of flooding (GIS Database; PGV Environmental, 2019b).

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

Methodology PGV Environmental (2019b)

GIS Database:

- Hydrography, linear

Planning Instrument, Native Title, previous EPA decision or other matter.

Comments

The clearing permit application was advertised on 2 March 2020 by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS), inviting submissions from the public. One submission was received in relation to this application, concerning whether local landowners and occupiers of nearby land have been consulted with regard to potential mining proposals, and pending mining activity in the vicinity. Social impacts of associated mining activities such as dust, noise and truck movements have been addressed in the associated mining proposal on Mining Lease 70/1301 under *Mining Act 1978* approvals.

The permit area is within the South West Native Title Settlement area (DPLH, 2020). This settlement resolves Native Title rights and interests over an area of approximately 200,000 square kilometres within the south west of Western Australia. 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, 2020). 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 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 (2020)

4. References

Australian Government (2020) Protected Matters Search Tool. Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. https://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/protected-matters-search-tool (Accessed 23 March 2020).

CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.

DBCA (2020a) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 8804/1. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia, February 2020.

DBCA (2020b) NatureMap. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia. https://naturemap.dbca.wa.gov.au (Accessed 4 March 2020).

Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002) Biodiversity Action Planning. Action planning for native biodiversity at multiple scales; catchment bioregional, landscape, local. Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Victoria.

DPLH (2020) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. http://maps.daa.wa.gov.au/AHIS/ (Accessed 24 March 2020).

DWER (2020) Perth Groundwater Map. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia. https://maps.water.wa.gov.au/#/webmap/gwm (Accessed 3 March 2020).

Government of Western Australia (2000) Bush Forever Site Description Volume 2. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Perth WA.

Government of Western Australia (2019) 2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of March 2019. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth. 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.

Northcote, K.H., Beckmann, G.G., Bettenay ,E., Churchward, H.M., van Dijk, D.C., Dimmock, G.M., Hubble, G.D., Isbell, R.F., McArthur, W.M., Murtha, G.G., Nicolls, K.D., Paton, T.R., Thompson, C.H., Webb, A.A. and Wright, M.J. (1960-68) 'Atlas of Australian Soils, Sheets 1 to 10, with explanatory data'. CSIRO and Melbourne University Press: Melbourne.

PGV Environmental (2019a) Clearing Principles. Report prepared for Urban Resources Pty Ltd, by PGV Environmental, November 2019.

PGV Environmental (2019b) M70-1301 Old Yanchep Road Flora and Vegetation Assessment. Report prepared for Urban Resources Pty Ltd, by PGV Environmental, November 2019.

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)
DoEE	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 DoEE)
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 DoEE)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986*, Western Australia
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (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	*Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*, Western Australia
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

Definitions:

{DBCA (2019) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia}:-

T **Threatened species:**

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 that subset of 'Specially Protected Fauna' listed under schedules 1 to 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for Threatened Fauna.

Threatened flora is that subset of 'Rare Flora' listed under schedules 1 to 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for Threatened Flora.

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 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. Published under schedule 1 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for critically endangered fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for critically endangered flora.

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. Published under schedule 2 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for endangered fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for endangered flora.

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. Published under schedule 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for vulnerable fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for vulnerable flora.

Extinct Species:

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).

Published as presumed extinct under schedule 4 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for extinct fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for extinct flora.

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. If listing of a species as extinct in the wild occurs, then a schedule will be added to the applicable notice.

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).

Includes 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 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.

Published as migratory birds protected under an international agreement under schedule 5 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018*.

CD **Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna)**
Fauna of special conservation need being species 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).

Published as conservation dependent fauna under schedule 6 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018*.

OS **Other specially protected species**
Fauna 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).

Published as other specially protected fauna under schedule 7 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018*.

P **Priority species:**

Possibly threatened species that do not meet survey criteria, 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 priority for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to their declaration as threatened fauna or flora.

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

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.