



# Clearing Permit Decision Report

## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 8938/2

Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Greenstone Resources (WA) Pty Ltd

### 1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Leases 37/67, 37/76, 37/90, 37/179, 37/201, 37/222, 37/248, 37/330, 37/394, 37/407, 37/410, 37/416, 37/429, 37/451, 37/457, 37/496, 37/547, 37/548, 37/551, 37/570, 37/571, 37/572, 37/573, 37/574, 37/1081, 37/1105  
Miscellaneous Licence 37/211

Local Government Area: Shire of Leonora

Colloquial name: King of the Hills Project

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
992		Mechanical Removal	Mineral Production and Associated Activities

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant

Decision Date: 12 August 2021

## 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 associations:  
18: Low woodland; mulga (*Acacia aneura*);  
28: Open low woodland; mulga; and  
39: Shrublands; mulga scrub (GIS Database).

Several flora and vegetation surveys have been conducted over the application area by Law (2004) and Mattiske (1997; 1999; 2000; 2003; 2004; 2006; 2019a; 2019b; and 2020). The following vegetation associations were recorded within the application area (Mattiske, 2020; MBS, 2021):

**A1:** Low Open Forest of *Acacia* species over *Eremophila youngii* subsp. *youngii*, *Eremophila forrestii* subsp. *forrestii*, *Rhagodia drummondii*, *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Solanum lasiophyllum* over *Aristida contorta*, *Enneapogon caerulescens*, annual herbs and grasses on sandy loams on flats and flowlines.

**A2:** Low Open Woodland of *Acacia* species over *Hakea preissii*, *Eremophila forrestii* subsp. *forrestii*, *Spartothamnella teucriflora*, *Ptilotus calostachyus*, *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Solanum lasiophyllum* over *Maireana suaedifolia*, *Aristida contorta*, *Enneapogon caerulescens*, annual herbs and grasses on sandy-loams on flats and lower slopes.

**A3:** Low Open Woodland of *Acacia* species over *Hakea preissii*, *Eremophila galeata*, *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Solanum lasiophyllum* over mixed Chenopods, annual herbs and grasses on flats and lower slopes with pebbles and quartz on surface.

**A5:** Low Open Woodland of *Acacia* species and patches of *Casuarina pauper* over *Senna* and Chenopod species over annual herbs and grasses on ridges and slopes, with sandy-loams with mixed volcanic rocks on surface.

**A6:** Low Open Woodland of *Acacia fuscaneura* and *Acacia aneura* over *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Solanum lasiophyllum*, *Eremophila galeata* with occasional *Brachychiton gregorri* over mixed Chenopods, annual herbs and grasses on lower slopes with calcrete soils and quartz on surface.

**A7:** Low Open Woodland of *Acacia* species over *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Solanum lasiophyllum*, *Eremophila galeata* over mixed Chenopods, annual herbs and grasses on flats and lower slopes with calcrete soils.

**A8:** Low Open Woodland of *Acacia* species over *Eremophila* species, *Dodonaea lobulata*, *Prostanthera albiflora* on volcanic rockier hills and slopes or on erosional slopes.

**A9:** Low Open Woodland of *Acacia aneura* and *Hakea preissii* over mixed Chenopods and *Eremophila* species on sandy-loam soils with pebbles and quartz.

**A10:** Low Open Woodland of *Acacia aneura* and *Acacia ramulosa* var. *ramulosa* over *Eremophila youngii* subsp. *youngii* over *Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia*, annual herb and grasses on quartz ridge.

**A11:** Low Open Woodland of *Acacia aneura* – *Acacia tetragonophylla* over *Dodonaea rigida*, *Scaevola spinescens* over annual herbs and grasses on ironstone outcropping ridge.

**A13:** Low woodland of *Acacia ?incurvaneura* over *Acacia* species tall open shrubland over *Eremophila ?platycalyx*, *Scaevola spinescens*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *x artemisioides*, *Eremophila latrobei* subsp. *glabra* and *Psyrax* spp. mid sparse shrubland on hard red clay flats.

**C1:** Open Chenopod Shrubland with *Atriplex nummularia*, *Maireana pyramidata* and mixed *Sclerolaena* species with occasional emergent *Hakea preissii* and patches of *Acacia aneura* on calcrete soils.

**E1:** Open Woodland of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *obtusata* with pockets of *Casuarina* and *Acacia citrinoviridis* over *Bossiaea walkeri* over mixed grasses and annual herbs on sandy soils in creeklines.

<b>Clearing Description</b>	King of the Hills Project. Greenstone Resources (WA) Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 992 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 3898.27 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated activities. The project is located approximately 23 kilometres northwest of Leonora, within the Shire of Leonora.
<b>Vegetation Condition</b>	Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery, 1994).  to  Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).
<b>Comment</b>	The vegetation condition was derived from a vegetation survey conducted by Mattiske (2020).  Clearing permit CPS 8938/1 was granted by the Department of Mines and Petroleum (now the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety) on 30 July 2020 and was valid from 22 August 2020 to 31 October 2021. The permit authorised the clearing of up to 918.5 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 2,472.5 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated activities.  On 3 June 2021, the Permit Holder applied to amend CPS 8938/2 to extend the permit duration, increase the amount of clearing authorised and increase the permit boundary.

### 3. Assessment of application against Clearing Principles

#### Comments

The permit holder has applied to extend the permit duration by 5 years, to 31 October 2026, increase the amount of clearing authorised by 73.5 hectares, and increase the permit boundary by approximately 1,425.77 hectares. As the project is ongoing, these changes will allow for power and borefield corridors to be constructed.

The amendment application is located within the East Murchison subregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Murchison Bioregion (GIS Database). The East Murchison subregion is characterised by internal drainage, and extensive areas of elevated red desert sandplains with minimal dune development (CALM, 2002). The salt-lake systems are associated with the occluded Paleodrainage system (CALM, 2002). The vegetation is dominated by Mulga Woodlands often rich in ephemerals; hummock grasslands, saltbush shrublands and *Tecticornia* shrublands (CALM, 2002).

The vegetation within the amendment area is dominated by low open forests or woodlands of *Acacia* species, *Eremophila* and *Hakea* shrubland, and *Eucalyptus* open woodland with pockets of *Casuarina* (Mattiske, 2020; MBS, 2021). No Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities were identified as potentially occurring within the amendment area and none of the vegetation types mapped and described are listed as Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities (Mattiske, 2020; MBS, 2021). No Threatened or Priority flora were identified within the amendment area (Mattiske, 2020; MBS, 2021).

There is one fauna habitat within the amendment area: open mulga woodland over mixed shrubs and scattered grasses or bare ground (MBS, 2021; Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2020). The condition of this fauna habitat varies from highly degraded to good (Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2020). Mulga woodland fauna habitat is considered common and widespread throughout the Murchison region (MBS, 2021; Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2020). No conservation significant fauna were identified during the fauna survey of the amendment area and none are expected to be reliant upon the amendment area for habitat (MBS, 2021; Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2020).

There are no permanent watercourses or wetlands within the amendment area, however several drainage lines intersect these areas (GIS Database). Drainage lines flow infrequently after periods of heavy rainfall (MBS, 2021). The continued implementation of a watercourse management condition may minimise potential impacts to the vegetation growing in association with these watercourses.

The amendment area lies within the Jundee, Monk, Nubev, Rainbow, Violet and Wilson land systems (GIS Database). The Jundee, Monk and Violet land systems have the potential to be susceptible to erosion from disturbance activities (Payne et al., 1998; Pringle et al., 1994). Potential impacts from erosion may be reduced by the continued implementation of a staged clearing condition.

The proposed amendment is unlikely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water, or exacerbate the incidence of flooding (MBS, 2021). There are no conservation areas located within the vicinity of the amendment area (GIS Database). The nearest DBCA managed land is the ex-Bulga Downs former leasehold proposed for conservation, which is located approximately 79 kilometres west of the application area (GIS Database)

The amendment application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with s.51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. Environmental information has been reviewed, and the assessment of the proposed clearing against the clearing principles remains consistent with the assessment contained in decision report CPS 8938/1.

**Methodology** Matiske (2020)  
MBS (2021)  
Payne et al. (1998)  
Pringle et al. (1994)  
Terrestrial Ecosystems (2020)

GIS Database:

- DPaW Tenure
- Hydrography, Linear
- IBRA Australia
- Imagery
- Landsystem Rangelands
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities boundaries
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities buffers
- Threatened and Priority Flora
- Threatened Fauna

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

##### **Comments**

There are no native title claims over the area under application (DPLH, 2021). However, 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 multiple registered Aboriginal Sites of Significance within the application area (DPLH, 2021). 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.

The amendment application was advertised on 5 July 2021 by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

**Methodology** DPLH (2021)

#### **4. References**

- DPLH (2021) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.  
<https://espatial.dplh.wa.gov.au/AHIS/index.html?viewer=AHIS> (Accessed 2 August 2021).
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Law (2004) Tarmoola Minesite TSF 5 – Flora Survey. Report prepared for Sons of Gwalia Ltd by Law, January 2004.
- Matiske (1997) Mine Site Rehabilitation Services (1997) Tarmoola Gold Mine Flora and Fauna Survey. Unpublished report prepared for Mt Edon Gold Mines by Matiske Consulting Pty Ltd, February 1997.
- Matiske (1999) Flora and Vegetation of Sullivan Creek. Unpublished report prepared for Tarmoola Operations Pty Ltd by Matiske Consulting Pty Ltd, July 1999.

- Mattiske (2000) Flora Survey of the Area North of the Present Tarmoola Mining Operation. Unpublished report prepared for Tarmoola Operations Pty Ltd by Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd, December 2000.
- Mattiske (2003) Flora and Vegetation Survey Prospects South of Tarmoola. Unpublished report prepared for Sons of Gwalia Pty Ltd by Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd, July 2003.
- Mattiske (2004) Tarmoola Minesite TSF 5 – Flora Survey. Unpublished report prepared for Sons of Gwalia Ltd by Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd, January 2004.
- Mattiske (2006) Flora and Vegetation Survey of St Barbara, Tarmoola Mine Site. Unpublished report prepared for St Barbara Limited by Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd, June 2006.
- Mattiske (2019a) Assessment of Potential Flora and Vegetation Values – King of the Hills Mine Expansion. Desktop Flora and Vegetation Unpublished report prepared for Red 5 Limited by Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd, November 2019.
- Mattiske (2019b) Assessment of Flora and Vegetation Values – King of the Hills Mine Expansion. Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey. Unpublished report prepared for Red 5 Limited by Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd, November 2019.
- Mattiske (2020) Flora and Vegetation Values on Proposed Expansion Areas at Tarmoola. Level 1 Flora and Vegetation Survey. Memorandum prepared for Red 5 Limited by Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd, April 2020.
- MBS (2021) Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Amendment (CPS 8938/1) King of the Hills Project. Report prepared for Red 5 Limited by MBS Environmental, June 2021.
- Payne, A.L., Van Vreeswyk, A.M.E., Pringle, H.J.R., Leighton, K.A and Hennig, P (1998) Technical Bulletin No. 90: An inventory and condition survey of the Sandstone-Yalgoo-Paynes Find area, Western Australia. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia, South Perth.
- 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, South Perth, Western Australia.
- Terrestrial Ecosystems (2020) Level 2 Vertebrate Fauna Assessment, King of the Hills Project. Unpublished report prepared for Red 5 Limited by Terrestrial Ecosystems, May 2020.

## 5. Glossary

### Acronyms:

<b>BC Act</b>	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016, Western Australia</i>
<b>BoM</b>	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
<b>DAA</b>	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Western Australia (now DPLH)
<b>DAFWA</b>	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (now DPIRD)
<b>DAWE</b>	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Australian Government
<b>DBCA</b>	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia
<b>DER</b>	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (now DWER)
<b>DMIRS</b>	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia
<b>DMP</b>	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia (now DMIRS)
<b>DoEE</b>	Department of the Environment and Energy (now DAWE)
<b>DoW</b>	Department of Water, Western Australia (now DWER)
<b>DPaW</b>	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (now DBCA)
<b>DPIRD</b>	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia
<b>DPLH</b>	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia
<b>DRF</b>	Declared Rare Flora (now known as Threatened Flora)
<b>DWER</b>	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
<b>EP Act</b>	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986, Western Australia</i>
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia
<b>EPBC Act</b>	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Federal Act)</i>
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>ha</b>	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
<b>IBRA</b>	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union
<b>PEC</b>	Priority Ecological Community, Western Australia
<b>RIWI Act</b>	<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914, Western Australia</i>
<b>TEC</b>	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.

### **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.