

DETAILED FLORA & VEGETATION ASSESSMENT

BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT

Prepared By



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Date

March 2026



DOCUMENT STATUS				
DOCUMENT REFERENCE: FRS2502/01/26				
VERSION	TYPE	AUTHOR/S	REVIEWER/S	DATE DISTRIBUTED
V1	Internal review	V Ferguson	E. M. Mattiske	
V2	Draft for client	V. Ferguson	E. M. Mattiske	04/03/2026
V3	Final	V. Ferguson	E. M. Mattiske	13/03/2026



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANOSIM:	Analysis of Similarity
BAM Act:	<i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i> (WA)
BC Act:	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (WA)
BOM:	Bureau of Meteorology
Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd	Botanica Consulting
CLUSTER:	Hierarchical Clustering
DBCA:	Department of Biodiversity, Conservations and Attractions
DCCEEW:	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
EP Act:	Environmental Protection Act 1986
EPA:	Environmental Protection Authority
EPBC Act:	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Commonwealth)
Forrestania Resources	Forrestania Resources Ltd
IBRA:	Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation for Australia
nMDS	Non-Metric Multidimensional Scaling
Mattiske Consulting:	Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd
NVIS:	National Vegetation Information System
PEC:	Priority ecological community
PRIMER:	Plymouth Routines in Multivariate Ecological Research
SIMPER:	Similarity Percentages
SIMPROF:	Similarity Profile
TEC:	Threatened ecological community
WAH:	Western Australian Herbarium (PERTH)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The British Hill Gold Project is a historical gold mining area which has been subject to several exploration and ownership phases under different operators since the 1980s. Forrestania Resources Ltd (Forrestania Resources) acquired the British Hill Gold Project from IMD Gold Pty Ltd in September 2025 and is advancing plans to initiate mining operations at the site. In October 2025, MBS Environmental engaged Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (Mattiske Consulting) on behalf of Forrestania Resources to undertake an updated detailed flora and vegetation assessment to ensure comprehensive coverage of the current proposed project footprint of the British Hill Gold Project.

A total of 221 vascular plant taxa which are representative of 91 genera and 38 families were recorded within the Survey Area. The majority of taxa recorded were representative of the Myrtaceae (60 taxa), Fabaceae (31 taxa), Proteaceae (23 taxa) and Asteraceae (10 taxa) families. Most of the taxa recorded were widespread both locally and regionally.

No threatened flora pursuant to Part 2, Division 1, Subdivision 2 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and pursuant to section 179 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* were recorded within the Survey Area. Ten conservation significant flora taxa as listed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions were recorded:

- *Acacia concolorans* (P2)
- *Balaustion grandibracteatum* subsp. *junctura* (P2)
- *Boronia ternata* var. *promiscua* (P3)
- *Brachyloma stenolobum* (P1)
- *Cryptandra crispula* (P3)
- *Drummondita wilsonii* (P1)
- *Gastrolobium hians* (P1)
- *Stylidium sejunctum* (P3)
- *Thysanotus* sp. Yellowdine (A.S. George 6040) (P2)
- *Verticordia stenopetala* (P3)

With the exception of *Gastrolobium hians* (P1), all conservation significant flora were known to occur in the Parker Range area. *Gastrolobium hians* (P1) is known from fifteen records approximately 150 km east of the Survey Area (WAH 1998-). *Gastrolobium hians* (P1) within the Survey Area requires closer taxonomic review with the benefit of flowers as only sterile material was observed during the survey, and may be readily confused with *Gastrolobium floribundum*, which is common and widespread (Western Botanical, 2020).

The vegetation mapped during this survey was typical, both in terms of structure and species composition to those mapped in other surveys in the area (Botanica Consulting 2011, Rapallo 2012, Western Botanical 2020) as well as those described historically by Beard (1972, 1990) and discussed in the Botanica Consulting (2025) desktop assessment.

The Survey Area is situated on the southern toe slopes of the Parker Range and consists mostly of *Allocasuarina* spp. dominated shrublands on sandplains interspersed with areas of *Eucalyptus* spp. woodlands on heavier soils. The north-eastern corner and southern border of the Survey Area intersect the Parker Range where mature Eucalypt woodlands were more common.

Eucalypt woodlands of the type classified as a Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) in the Wheatbelt region are widespread in the contiguous Coolgardie IBRA region vegetation. This is demonstrated by the pre-European vegetation associations described by Beard (1972; 1990), collated by Shepherd *et al.* (2001). Unlike the Wheatbelt region, vegetation surrounding the Survey Area is continuous with the Coolgardie IBRA region vegetation and Great Western Woodlands (Western Botanical 2020).

The threatening processes justifying the listing of Eucalypt Woodlands as a TEC in the largely cleared Wheatbelt region are not present within the British Hill Gold Project Survey Area. Eucalypt woodlands within the Survey Area are considered more representative of the intact and extensive Great Western Woodlands and Coolgardie IBRA region vegetation (Western Botanical 2020) which are excluded from classification as Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt TEC.

Vegetation communities W1, W2, and W3 were determined to be statistically significantly similar to the Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System Priority Ecological Community (PEC) (P3), representing 30.51 ha (7.18%) of the Survey Area. Because the community type data for the Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System PEC was not available at the time of writing, the community types constituting the PEC that these vegetation communities represent remains somewhat unclear. Nonetheless, these vegetation communities are likely to represent the Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System PEC (P3).

A total of at least 2,459 conservation significant flora individuals is likely to be directly impacted by the proposed developments within the Survey Area. Of these, at least 204 individuals are expected to be affected by the construction of the topsoil storage facility, and at least 2,255 by the development of the waste rock dump. It should be noted that the targeted survey did not achieve complete spatial coverage of the Survey Area due to time constraints (Figure 4); therefore, actual population sizes and the number of individuals potentially impacted may be higher than currently indicated.

1. INTRODUCTION

The British Hill Gold Project is a historical gold mining project located south of Marvel Loch in Western Australia. Gold mineralisation was first discovered in the area in the 1980s, which resulted in small-scale open pit mining shortly thereafter. Since that time, the site has undergone several exploration and ownership phases under various operators, reflecting ongoing interest in the redevelopment of the deposit.

In September 2025, Forrestania Resources acquired the British Hill Gold Project from IMD Gold Pty Ltd and is progressing plans to recommence mining operations. The proposed development on mining leases M77/1256, L77/221, and L77/223 will comprise an open pit, a waste rock dump, widening of the access road, and associated support infrastructure, largely situated within areas previously disturbed by historical mining activities., with the project requiring a clearing permit application which as of encompasses an area of 167 ha based on preliminary assessment (Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd [Botanica Consulting] 2025). As of March 2026, the final disturbance footprint is in the process of being refined by engineering consultants appointed by Forrestania Resources, with confirmation expected in early-to-mid 2026.

To support the progression of environmental approvals for the project, MBS Environmental engaged Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (Mattiske Consulting) on behalf of Forrestania Resources to undertake an updated detailed flora and vegetation assessment to ensure comprehensive coverage of the current proposed project footprint of the British Hill Gold Project.

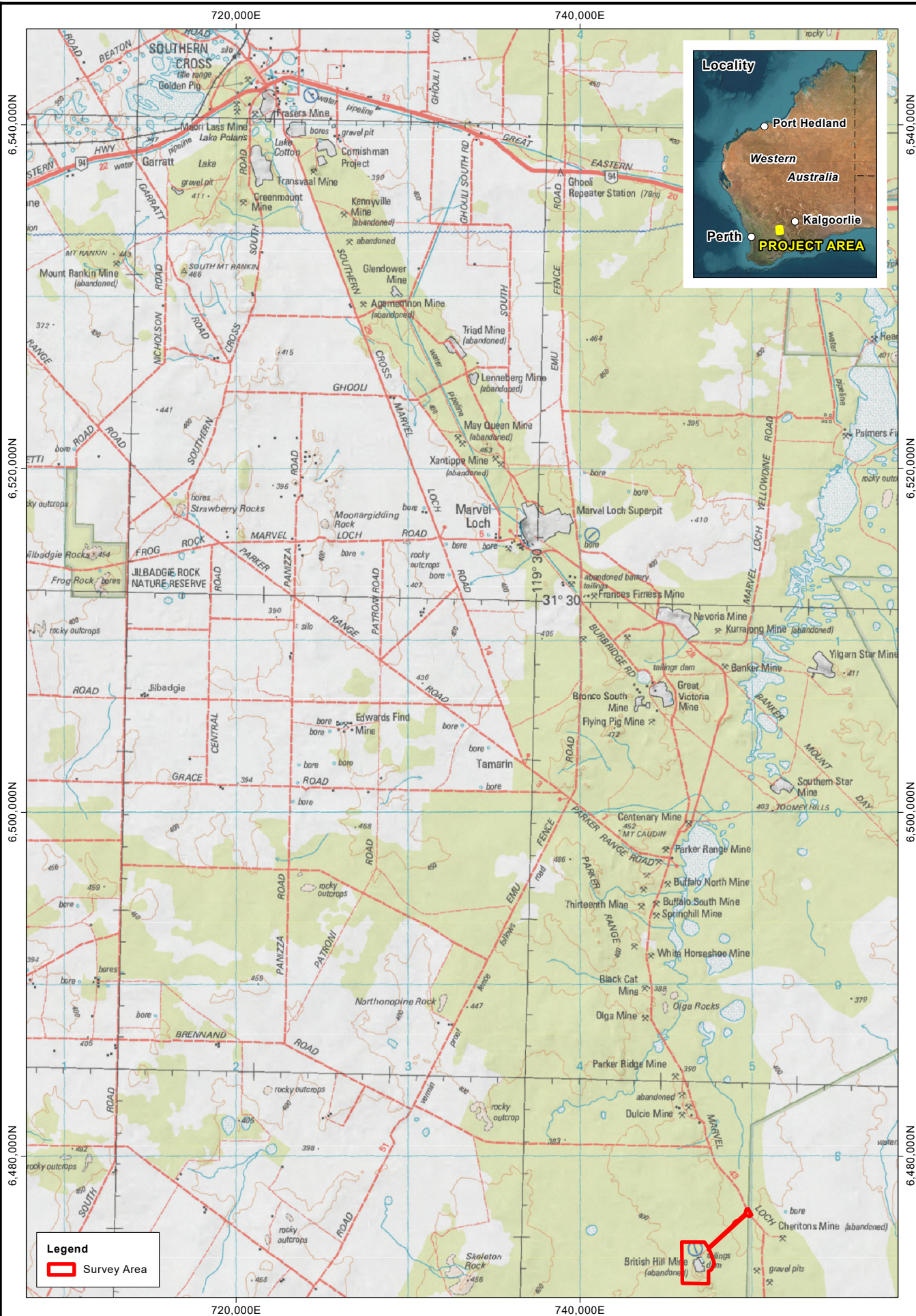
1.1 Location and Scope of Project

The British Hill Gold Project (hereinafter referred to as the Survey Area) is located approximately 400 km east of Perth and 42 km south of Marvel Loch in the Yilgarn/Southern Cross region of Western Australia (Figure 1), situated within the Avon Wheatbelt (AVW) Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) region and the Merredin (AVW01) subregion, while being in close proximity to the Coolgardie (COO) IBRA region (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water [DCCEEW] 2025). Some degree of floristic commonality is expected given the close proximity of the neighbouring Coolgardie IBRA region and Southern Cross (COO02) IBRA subregion. The Survey Area encompasses an area of approximately 425 ha.

A number of flora and vegetation surveys have previously been undertaken in the Survey Area which incorporate mining leases M77/1256, L77/221, and L77/223, including:

- 2011: Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey of British Hill by Botanica Consulting (Botanica Consulting 2011)
- 2012: Level 2 Flora Survey by Rapallo Environmental (Rapallo Environmental 2012)
- 2019–2020: Partially completed Flora and Vegetation Assessment by Western Botanical (Western Botanical 2020)
- 2025: Desktop Environmental Assessment by Botanica Consulting (Botanica Consulting 2025)

The scope of the detailed flora and vegetation assessment was to characterise and delineate vegetation communities of the Survey Area, and to identify the presence and abundance of any conservation significant flora and/or conservation significant ecological communities in the Survey Area.



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CAD Ref: a2877F018_01 Date: January 2026	Author: L. Mattiske Ref: FRS2502 Drawn: CAD Resources ~ www.cadresources.com.au

Imagery:

1.2 Environmental Legislation and Guidelines

The following key Commonwealth (federal) legislation relevant to this survey is the:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

The following key Western Australian (state) legislation relevant to this survey include the:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act);
- *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act);
- *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act); and
- *Environmental Protection (Environmentally Sensitive Areas) Notice 2005*

Furthermore, key Western Australian guidelines relevant to this survey are the:

- *Technical Guidance – Flora and vegetation surveys for environmental impact assessment* (Environmental Protection Authority [EPA] 2016a); and
- *Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation* (EPA 2016b)

Definitions of flora and vegetation terminology commonly used throughout this report are set out in Appendices A1 – A6.

2. OBJECTIVES

The aim of this survey was to complete a detailed flora and vegetation assessment of the Survey Area. Specifically, the objectives included:

- Review previous desktop assessments, survey data, and survey reports associated with the Survey Area (Botanica Consulting (2011, 2025), Rapallo Environmental (2012) Western Botanical (2020));
- Review the conservation status of the vascular plant species by reference to: previous studies in the area by Botanica Consulting (2011, 2025), Rapallo Environmental (2012), and Western Botanical (2020); current scientific literature; current listings by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (DBCA 2025a, 2025c), Western Australian State Herbarium (WAH) (WAH 1998-); Biodiversity Conservation Order 2025, (State of Western Australia 2025); plant collections held at the WAH; and listings by the DCCEEW (DCCEEW 2026a) under the EPBC Act 1999;
- Review the conservation status of the ecological communities by reference to: previous studies in the area by Botanica Consulting (2011, 2025), Rapallo Environmental (2012), and Western Botanical (2020); current scientific literature; current listings by the DBCA (DBCA 2023a-b, 2025a-b, 2025d); Biodiversity Conservation Order 2023, (State of Western Australia 2023) and listings by the DCCEEW (DCCEEW 2026b) under the EPBC Act 1999;
- On the basis of the reviews, provide summaries to assist in the assessment of the potential range of values and the potential for conservation significant species and communities;
- Collect and identify the vascular plant species present in vegetation survey quadrats, as well as opportunistically, within the Survey Area;
- Record visual observations of the fire regimes, grazing pressures and overall health of the vegetation to allow for an assessment of the overall condition of the flora and vegetation within the Survey Area;
- Identify and record the locations of any declared pest organisms within the Survey Area;
- Define and prepare a vegetation map of the vegetation communities within the Survey Area;
- Undertake a statistical analysis of the quadrat data recorded within the Survey Area with the quadrat reference data associated with the Plant assemblages of the Parker Range System Priority Ecological Community (PEC) (P3) and the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt (P3 (WA), Critically Endangered Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) (EPBC Act)) to determine the level of similarity; and,
- Prepare a report summarising the findings.

3. METHODS

This detailed flora and vegetation survey was completed to the standards set out in Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA 2016a) and Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation (EPA 2016b). Coordinates delineating the boundary of the Survey Area can be found in Appendix B.

3.1 Desktop Survey

A desktop assessment was undertaken by Botanica Consulting (2025), supplied by MBS Environmental, and reviewed to identify conservation significant taxa and vegetation communities likely to be encountered during the field survey. Additionally, Mattiske Consulting has undertaken several surveys in the Avon Wheatbelt and Coolgardie IBRA regions which were reviewed (Mattiske Consulting 2018a-b, 2019a-b, 2023a-b).

Literature regarding the conservation significant flora and ecological communities identified as having the potential to be present within the Survey Area were also reviewed (Botanica Consulting 2011, 2025; DBCA 2023a-b, 2025a-c; DCCEEW 2015a, 2026a-c; Gibson 2004; Gibson and Lyons 1998; Rapallo Environmental 2012, WAH 1998-; Western Botanical 2020).

3.2 Field Survey

The detailed flora and vegetation assessment of the Survey Area was undertaken by four botanists from Mattiske Consulting between 3rd and 9th November 2025. All botanists held valid collection licenses to collect flora for scientific purposes, issued under Regulation 62 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018*. Additionally, two botanists held a valid permit to take Declared Rare Flora, issued under Section 40 of the BC Act. During the field survey, botanists had access to all relevant data in the Esri iOS application, Collector for ArcGIS on Apple iPads (maintained by CAD Resources). Data layers accessible in the field included the Survey Area boundary, locations of all known conservation significant flora from both historical and contemporary surveys, and aerial imagery acquired by CAD Resources. All vegetation survey quadrats measured 20 m x 20 m in size. In situations where vegetation community shape (e.g. drainage channels) precluded establishing quadrats of the standard dimension, an area of equivalent size (i.e. 400 m²) was surveyed. The flora and vegetation were sampled and described systematically at each vegetation survey quadrat, and additional opportunistic collecting was undertaken wherever previously unrecorded plants were observed. The coordinates of each vegetation quadrat are set out in Appendix C.

At each vegetation survey quadrat, the following floristic and environmental parameters were recorded:

- GPS location (GDA94 datum);
- photograph of the vegetation from the north-west corner of quadrat facing south-east;
- soil type, colour, and any additional observations;
- local site topography;
- presence of any outcropping rocks and their type;
- aspect of the hill-slopes;
- percentage of litter cover (logs, twigs and/or leaves);
- percentage of bare ground;
- approximate time since fire;
- condition of the vegetation, based on Keighery (1994) condition ratings (Appendix A5); and
- alive and dead percentage of foliage cover and average height of each species recorded.

All plant specimens collected during the field survey were dried and processed in accordance with the requirements of the WAH. All plant specimens were identified through comparisons with pressed specimens housed at the Mattiske Consulting herbarium and the WAH. Where appropriate, plant

taxonomists with specialist skills were consulted through the state herbarium. Nomenclature of the species recorded is in accordance with the WAH (1998-).

3.3 Statistical Analysis of Data and Vegetation Mapping

A species accumulation curve, based on accumulated species versus number of quadrats surveyed was prepared to evaluate the level of adequacy of the survey effort. The species accumulation curve was based on the species accumulation analysis of Colwell (2013).

Plymouth Routines in Multivariate Ecological Research (PRIMER) version 7 statistical analysis software was used to analyse species-by-site data and discriminate sites on the basis of their species composition (Clarke and Gorley 2015). To down weight the relative contributions of quantitatively dominant species a presence-absence transformation was applied to the data set. Introduced species, singletons (species recorded at only one site except where community-defining) and specimens that were not identified down to the species level were excluded from the analysis. Annuals were removed from the data in analysis due to the likelihood of substantial differences between years based on seasonality of local rainfall events. Computation of similarity matrices was based on the Bray-Curtis similarity measure. Transformed data were analysed using a series of multivariate analysis routines including Hierarchical Clustering (CLUSTER), Similarity Profile (SIMPROF) and Similarity Percentages (SIMPER). The results were used to inform and support interpretation of aerial and on-ground photography and the delineation of individual vegetation communities.

3.4 Statistical Analysis of Vegetation Data against Priority Ecological Community and Threatened Ecological Community Data

Flora data from the vegetation quadrats defining the Plant assemblages of the Parker Range PEC (P3) (Gibson and Lyons 1998) was obtained by correspondence with the Species and Communities branch of the DBCA. Prior to statistical analysis, species names in the Gibson and Lyons (1998) dataset were checked and where required updated to reflect contemporary nomenclature (WAH 1998-). Gibson and Lyons (1998) quadrat data was merged with data from this survey before introduced species, singletons (species recorded at only one site except where community defining) and specimens that were not identified to the species level were removed from the analysis.

PRIMER v7 statistical analysis software was used to analyse species by site data (Clarke and Gorley 2015). To down weight the relative contributions of quantitatively dominant species a presence/absence transformation of the data was applied to the dataset. Analysis of Similarity (ANOSIM) and non-Metric Multidimension Scaling (nMDS) were run on the dataset consisting of the Gibson and Lyons (1998) data (61 quadrats), and quadrats recorded by Mattiske Consulting (this survey) (83 quadrats). In the ANOSIM, each of the Mattiske Consulting (this survey) vegetation communities were used as factors and compared to the entire Gibson and Lyons (1998) PEC dataset (all quadrats).

The presence of the Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt (P3 (WA); Critically Endangered TEC EPBC Act) ecological community is critically dependent on threshold criteria and vegetation condition (Appendix D, E).

3.5 Vegetation Descriptions

Vegetation descriptions were based on Aplin's (1979) modification of the vegetation classification system of Specht (1970), to align with the National Vegetation Information Systems (NVIS). Vegetation communities were described at the association level of the NVIS classification framework, as defined by the NVIS Technical Working Group (2017, Appendix A6).

4. LITERATURE REVIEW

A desktop assessment for the British Hill Gold Project was undertaken by Botanica Consulting (2025) prior to the undertaking of the field survey by Mattiske Consulting in November 2025. The desktop assessment encompassed the entire Survey Area in addition to the wider area. Climate, PEC, and TEC information has been expanded on and reiterated below.

4.1 Climate

Beecham (2001) described the climate of the wider region in which the Survey Area is situated, as semi-arid (dry) warm Mediterranean, consistent with descriptions of a characteristically arid to semi-arid climate with 200-300 mm of precipitation annually (Beard 1990, Cowan *et al.* 2001).

Southern Cross, located approximately 75 km northwest of the Survey Area, has an average annual rainfall of 302.6 mm (Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) 2026). Rainfall and temperature data for Southern Cross Airfield is illustrated in Figure 2. Rainfall in the three months preceding the November 2025 survey was 150.2 mm, which is approximately 210% of the long-term average for the corresponding period.

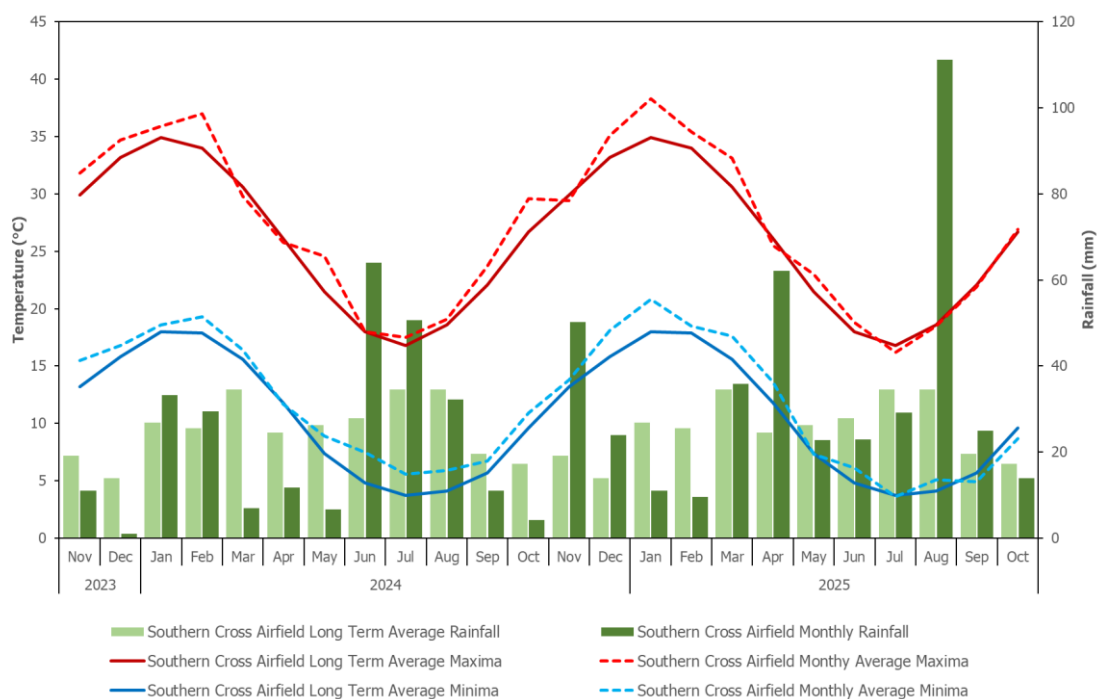


Figure 2: Rainfall and temperature data for Southern Cross Airfield (BOM Station 012320)
Long term average rainfall and temperature data, together with monthly rainfall data for the period November 2023 to October 2025 (BOM 2026).

4.2 Priority Ecological Communities

An ecological community is defined as a naturally occurring biological assemblage that occurs in a particular type of habitat composed of specific abiotic and biotic factors. At the State level, ecological communities may be considered as Threatened (Section 4.3) once they have been identified as such by the Western Australian Threatened Ecological Communities Scientific Committee (DBCA 2025e).

Ecological communities identified as Threatened, but not listed as Threatened Ecological Communities, can be classified as Priority Ecological Communities (PECs). These communities are under threat, but there is insufficient information available concerning their distribution to make a proper evaluation of their conservation status. The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions categorises PECs according to their conservation priority, using five categories (P1 to P5), to denote the conservation priority status of such Ecological Communities, with P1 communities being the most threatened and P5 the least threatened. Appendix A2 sets out definitions of Priority Ecological Communities. A list of current Priority Ecological Communities can be viewed at the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions website (DBCA 2023a).

One priority ecological community was identified in the desktop assessment by Botanica Consulting (2025) as occurring within the Survey Area: Plant assemblages of the Parker Range System Priority PEC (P3), with this PEC potentially encompassing 167 ha of the Survey Area (Figure 3). Two additional PECs were identified in the desktop assessment as being unlikely of occurring within the Survey Area: Granite outcrop pools with endemic aquatic fauna PEC (P3) and Ironcap Hills vegetation assemblages (Mt Holland, Middle, North and South Ironcap Hills, Digger Rock and Hatter Hill) (banded ironstone formation) PEC (P3).

4.2.1 Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System Priority Ecological Community (P3)

The flora and vegetation of the Parker Range was surveyed and the results reported by Gibson and Lyons (1998). The results of the Gibson and Lyons (1998) survey define the Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System PEC (P3). Botanica Consulting (2025) identified the potential for the Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System PEC to encompass 167 ha of the Survey Area, with DBCA predictive polygons occurring within and surrounding the Survey Area (Figure 3).

From the 61 quadrats established along the range system, Gibson and Lyons (1998) recorded a total of 254 vascular plant taxa. The multivariate statistical analysis of the data resulted in the division of the 61 survey quadrats into six community types. A summary of each of the six community types is set out below.

Community type 1

Occupies the sandy soils at the base of ridges and low rises. It had the highest mean species richness of 17.4 taxa /plot. It is generally dominated by *Eucalyptus sheathiana* with *E. transcontinentalis* and /or *E. eremophila* as co-dominants. The most typical understorey species were *Daviesia argillacea* and *Grevillea huegelii*.

Community type 2

Generally dominated *Eucalyptus longicornis*. Other eucalypts that occurred as co-dominants included *E. corrugata* and *E. salubris*. At one site this community was dominated by *E. myriadena*. This community occupied the broad flats. Mean species richness was quite low at 10.0 taxa /plot.

Community type 3

Occurs on the broad flats within the greenstone belt. It was usually dominated by *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* and *E. salubris*. Typical understorey species of this community include *Eremophila oppositifolia*, *Acacia concolorans* (P2), *Dodonaea stenozyga* and *Scaevola spinescens*. It had a higher mean species richness (12.9) than type 2 (10.0).

Community type 4

Generally dominated by *Allocasuarina acutivalvis* and *Allocasuarina corniculata*. At some sites *Eucalyptus capillosa* also occurred, but this species was more typical of community type 5. Other species typical of this community type included *Baeckea elderiana* and *Thryptomene kochii*, further illustrating the sandy nature of these sites.

Community type 5

Almost totally lacked *Allocasuarina corniculata* (cf type 4), being replaced by *A. campestris*, while *Allocasuarina acutivalvis* was still a common element. *Eucalyptus capillosa* and/or *Eucalyptus loxophleba* tended to dominate these sites while *Hakea pendens*, *Phebalium tuberosum*, and *Westringia cephalantha* were common understorey elements. This community type was associated with laterites, breakaways and the massive gossanous caps of the Mt Caudan area.

Community type 6

Restricted to a small area of a massive decomposing laterite and granite in the Parker Range. The area was dominated by low trees of *Callitris glaucophylla* and the previously unknown *Isopogon robustus* (T).

The DBCA predictive polygon delineating vegetation possibly representing this PEC intersects the Survey Area (Figure 3).

4.2.2 Granite outcrop pools with endemic aquatic fauna Priority Ecological Community (P3)

The ecology of the Granite outcrop pools with endemic aquatic fauna PEC consists of freshwater pools formed on granite outcrops that may persist for several months and house a variety of aquatic invertebrates, some of which are endemic to south-west WA (DBCA 2023a). In their desktop review, Botanic (2025) identified the Granite outcrop pools with endemic aquatic fauna PEC occurring approximately 50 km north-west of the Survey Area. Consequently, for the purposes of this survey, the Granite outcrop pools with endemic aquatic fauna PEC is considered unlikely to occur within the Survey Area.

4.2.3 Ironcap Hills vegetation assemblages (Mt Holland, Middle, North and South Ironcap Hills, Digger Rock and Hatter Hill) (banded ironstone formation) Priority Ecological Community (P3)

The flora and vegetation of the Middle and South Ironcap, Digger Rock and Hatter Hill were surveyed and the results reported by Gibson (2004), as part of a series of detailed floristic studies of the ranges of the Eastern Goldfields. The results of the Gibson (2004) survey define the Ironcap Hills Vegetation Assemblages PEC (P3). In their desktop review, Botanica Consulting (2025) identified the Ironcap Hills Vegetation Assemblages PEC occurring approximately 16 km south of the Survey Area. Consequently, for the purposes of this survey, the Ironcap Hills vegetation assemblages PEC is considered unlikely to occur within the Survey Area.

4.3 Threatened Ecological Communities

There are three State categories of Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs): critically endangered (CR); endangered (EN); and vulnerable (VU) (DBCA 2023c). A description of each of these categories of TECs is presented in Appendix A2. Threatened Ecological Communities are gazetted as such (State of Western Australia 2023).

At the Commonwealth level, some Western Australian TECs are listed as Threatened, under the EPBC Act. Under the EPBC Act, a person must not take an action that has or will have a significant impact on a listed Threatened Ecological Community without approval from the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment, unless those actions are not prohibited under the Act. A description of each of these categories of TECs is presented in Appendix A2. The current EPBC Act list of TECs can be located on the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW 2026b) website.

A Threatened Ecological Community is defined, under the Environmental Protection Act 1986, as an ecological community listed, designated or declared under a written law or a law of the Commonwealth as threatened, endangered, or vulnerable.

Botanica Consulting (2025) identified the potential for an ecosystem representing the Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt (P3 (WA), Critically Endangered TEC (EPBC Act)) to encompass 31 ha within the Survey Area, with DBCA predictive polygons occurring to the south-east of the Survey Area (Figure 3). The presence of this ecological community is critically dependent on threshold criteria and vegetation condition (Appendix D, E).

Eucalypt-dominated woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt region are bound by the IBRA Avon Wheatbelt 1 and 2 and Western Mallee subregions with the specific exceptions of: woodlands and forests dominated by Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) or Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) where they occur without York Gum present; and non-woodland communities dominated by eucalypts, specifically those dominated by eucalypts with a mallee growth form. This TEC is defined primarily by its structure as a woodland. The presence in the canopy layer of eucalypt trees - most commonly Salmon Gum (*E. salmonophloia*), York Gum (*E. loxophleba*), Red Morrel (*E. longicornis*) or Gimlet (*E. salubris*), and at sufficient density, defines the Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC (DCCEEW 2026c).

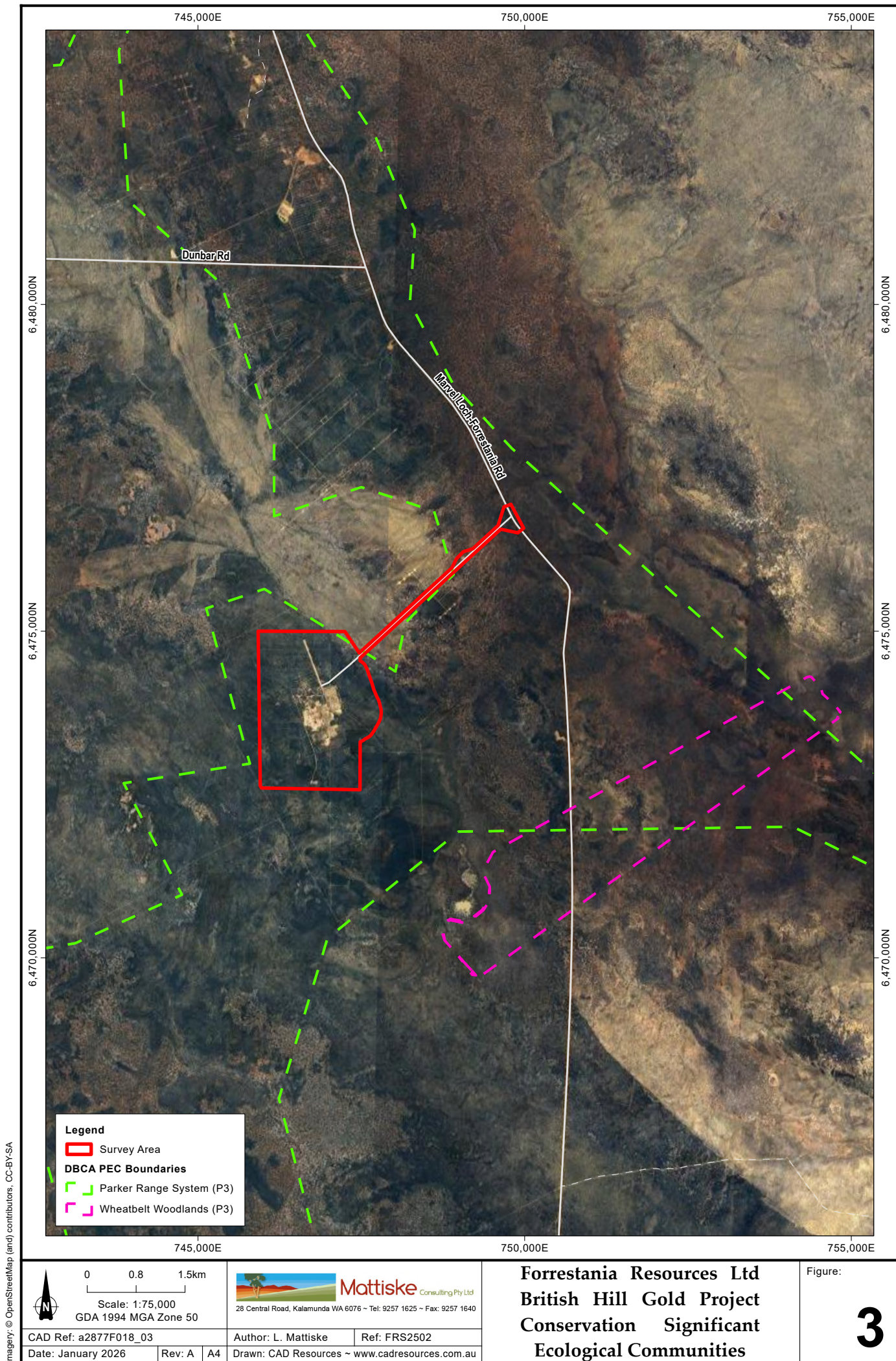
The Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt have been extensively cleared over the last 150 years, with remaining woodlands often existing as either small isolated pockets, or narrow roadside reserves. Isolated patches and narrow corridors of remnant woodlands are more susceptible to multiple threatening processes including weed infestation, overgrazing of the understorey by introduced herbivores, and decreased genetic diversity. To reflect the higher susceptibility of smaller remnant woodlands to degradation, higher value and protection is placed on larger areas of intact vegetation (DCCEEW 2023b).

The Survey Area lies within the Avon Wheatbelt IBRA region approximately 2 km from the border with the Coolgardie IBRA region where the TEC is not applied (DCCEEW 2015a). Communities dominated by species such as *Eucalyptus salmonophloia*, *E. salubris* and *E. longicornis* occur to the east in the adjacent Coolgardie IBRA region. These typically receive less than 300mm rainfall and are therefore not included in the Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt threatened ecological community (DCCEEW 2015a).

Eucalypt Woodlands of the type classified as a TEC in the Wheatbelt region are widespread in the contiguous Coolgardie IBRA region vegetation. This is demonstrated by the pre-European vegetation associations described by Beard (1972; 1990), collated by Shepherd *et al.* (2001) and summarised in Table 1 below. Unlike the Wheatbelt region, vegetation surrounding the Survey Area is continuous with the Coolgardie IBRA region vegetation and Great Western Woodlands (Western Botanical 2020).

Table 1: Pre-European Vegetation Associations recorded within the British Hill Gold Project Area representing Eucalypt Woodlands, and their extent in the Coolgardie IBRA region.

Code	Description	Extent within the Coolgardie IBRA (ha)	% Remaining within Coolgardie IBRA
1068	<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus salubris</i> over <i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i> , <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>	193,988	54%



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Ecological Communities

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5. FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

The detailed flora and vegetation survey was undertaken between the 3rd and 9th November 2025 and was based on data recorded from 83 quadrats. The geographical coordinates of the north-west corner of the survey quadrats are set out in Appendix C. In addition to survey quadrats, additional species were recorded opportunistically.

5.1 Field Survey Coverage, Limitations and Constraints

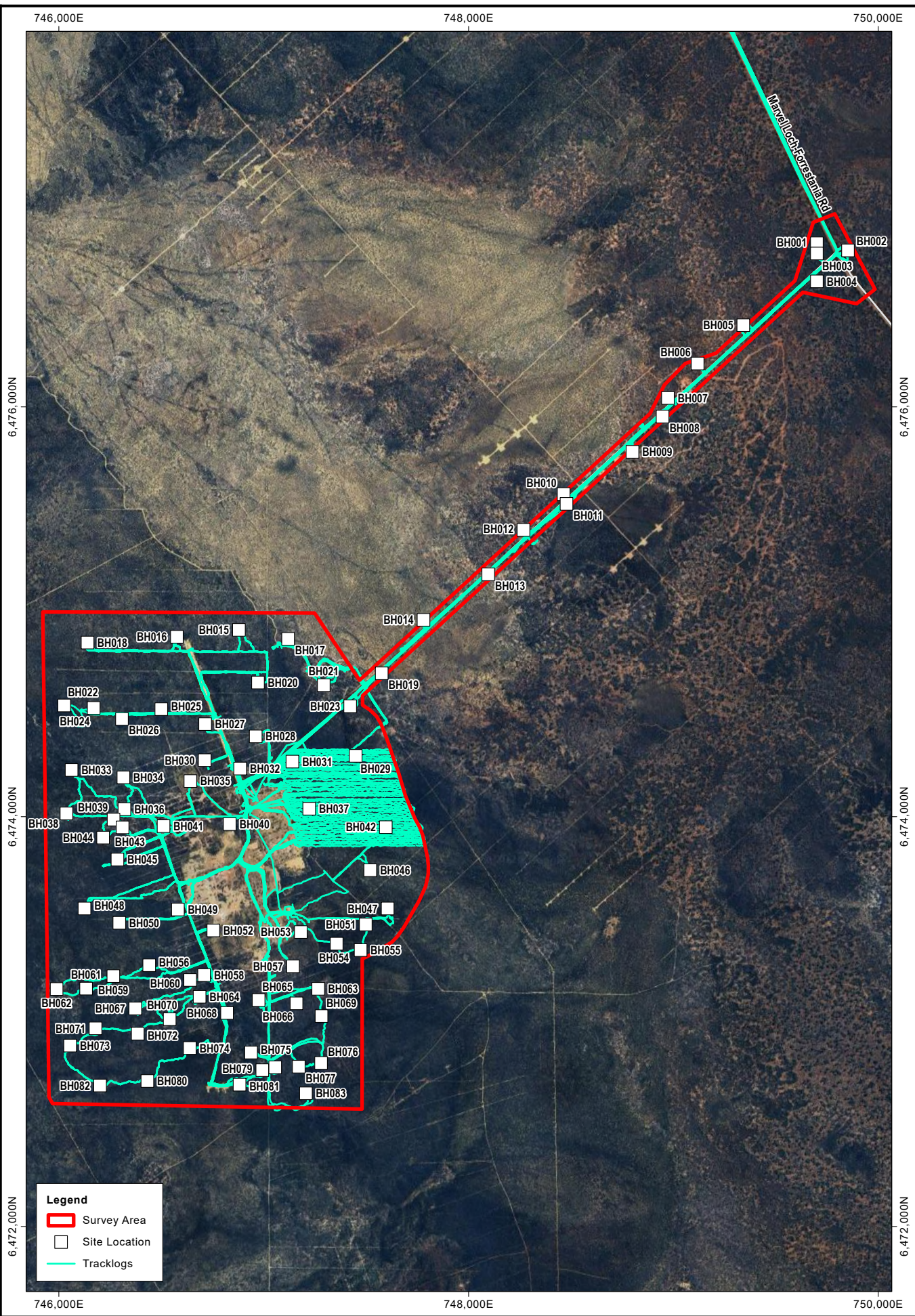
The coverage of the Survey Area, based on survey quadrat locations, tracks and foot traverses is illustrated in Figure 4. An assessment of the survey against a range of factors which may have had an impact on the outcomes of the present survey is set out in Table 2. Based on this assessment, this survey has not been subject to constraints which would affect the thoroughness of the survey and the conclusions which have been formed.

Table 2: Potential flora and vegetation survey limitations

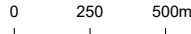
Potential Limitation	Impact on Survey
Sources of information and availability of contextual information (i.e. pre-existing background versus new material)	Not a constraint. Reference resources such as Beard's mapping, historical survey data in the broader region, together with online flora and vegetation information, has provided an appropriate level of information for the reconnaissance survey. Vegetation and targeted flora survey reports associated with the Parker Range and Avon Wheatbelt region, and British Hill Project were also reviewed (Gibson and Lyons 1998, Botanica Consulting 2011, 2025, Rapallo Environmental 2012, and Western Botanical 2020).
Scope (i.e. what life forms, etc., were sampled)	Not a constraint. Vascular flora, which was the focus of the present survey, was sampled.
Completeness and further work which might be needed (i.e. was the Survey Area fully surveyed)	Not a constraint. The scope of this survey was to undertake a detailed flora and vegetation Survey Area. All taxa which were not easily identifiable in the field were collected and either identified with reference to specimens housed at the Mattiske Consulting herbarium or submitted for identification by taxonomists at the WAH. This, combined with the experience botanists have with conservation significant flora in the Avon Wheatbelt region, substantially reduced this constraint on the survey. The Survey Area boundaries were agreed upon with MBS Environmental and Forrester Resources, and any substantial expansion to the vegetation mapping outside the Survey Area would require further survey work.

Potential Limitation	Impact on Survey
Proportion of flora collected and identified (based on sampling, timing and intensity)	Minor constraint. The survey was undertaken within the recommended Spring survey period (EPA 2016b), when the highest proportion of flora are flowering and readily identifiable. Botanists were familiar with the vegetation of the Avon Wheatbelt and Coolgardie regions. Botanists were able to identify most conservation significant flora in the field with reference to the literature. Based on the survey quadrat data, it was estimated that approximately 82.37% of the potential flora species that may be present were recorded (refer to Section 5.2.1 of this report). The immaturity of some species, particularly Eucalypt species and small-leaved myrtles, made identification to species level difficult. However, this constraint was mitigated in most cases by collecting mature and often fertile material from adjacent mature vegetation. It is acknowledged that some conservation significant taxa would prove to be difficult to detect outside their flowering period, either because of their insignificant physical size, or because the absence of flowers would make distinguishing non-conservation significant taxa from conservation significant taxa from the same genus in the field difficult (e.g., species of <i>Baeckea</i>, <i>Balaustion</i>, <i>Rinzia</i>, <i>Verticordia</i>, <i>Thryptomene</i> and other small-leaved myrtle species). This constraint was managed by collecting all species of these genera encountered (small-leaved myrtles) and submitting them for identification by taxonomists at the WAH.
Mapping reliability	Not a constraint. The spatial coverage of the Survey Area is considered to be good. The quality of the aerial photographic maps available for the survey was considered to be excellent. Vegetation community boundaries were often discontinuous with interfaces resembling admixtures of one or more communities. This is a recognised and unavoidable limitation of vegetation mapping, particularly across mosaics of <i>Eucalyptus</i>/<i>Melaleuca</i> species and other shrubs associations and open woodland associations, and in recently burnt vegetation (less than 5 years old). Although four vegetation communities were delineated from a single quadrat each, and two communities from two quadrats each, this limited quadrat representation does not constrain the reliability of the vegetation community mapping. Delineation was supported by the integration of high-resolution aerial imagery and multivariate statistical analyses, which provided consistent and coherent community boundaries across the Survey Area. While quantitative floristic data for these communities are comparatively limited, the concordance between field observations, imagery interpretation, and statistical outputs supports the accuracy and robustness of the mapped vegetation units.
Timing, weather, season, cycle	Not a constraint. The EPA (2016a) recommends that flora and vegetation surveys in the Southwest and Interzone botanical provinces take place primarily in the spring (September – November), with supplementary surveys after autumn rainfall. Rainfall in the three months preceding the November 2025 survey was 210% of the long-term average for the corresponding period. From a seasonal perspective, majority of all flora present were either flowering or fruiting at the time of the survey and were identifiable to species level. Plants representing small-leaved myrtles were considered the most likely candidates to represent conservation significant taxa within the Survey Area. All such plants collected were identified by a taxonomist at the WAH.

Potential Limitation	Impact on Survey
Disturbances (fire, flood, accidental human intervention, etc.)	Not a constraint. Human disturbance in terms of clearing and weeds within the Survey Area was moderate, with old drill tracks present that had become overgrown and a large section of the Survey Area having been disturbed in the past and having since been rehabilitated.
Intensity (in retrospect, was the intensity adequate)	Not a constraint. The intensity of the survey effort was considered to be excellent.
Resources (i.e. were their adequate resources to complete the survey to the required standard)	Not a constraint. Resources, in terms of equipment, support and personnel were good.
Access problems (i.e. ability to access the Survey Area)	Not a constraint. Vehicle access within the Survey Area was limited as old drill tracks had become overgrown. In most areas, recently cleared drill tracks were drivable to the edge of the Survey Area.
Experience levels (e.g. degree of expertise in plant identification to taxon level)	Not a constraint. One botanist had extensive experience working in the Avon Wheatbelt region, while two had intermediate experience.



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	Scale: 1:25,000 GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50				
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Date: January 2026		Rev: A		Drawn: CAD Resources ~ www.cadresources.com.au	

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GPS Tracklogs and Site
Locations

Figure:

5.2 Flora

A total of 221 vascular plant taxa which are representative of 91 genera and 38 families were recorded within the Survey Area. The majority of taxa recorded were representative of the Myrtaceae (60 taxa), Fabaceae (31 taxa), Proteaceae (23 taxa) and Asteraceae (10 taxa) families. The taxa recorded during the survey are set out in Appendix F. A list of plant taxa recorded at each survey quadrat within the combined Survey Area is set out in Appendix G. Sixty-two specimens were submitted for identification by taxonomists at the state herbarium, set out in Table 3 below.

The average species richness for the 83 survey sites was 20.73 ± 0.85 (mean $\pm$ S.E.M.), with a range of 7 to 41 species per quadrat.

Some specimens could not be identified accurately to species level due to the absence of sufficient taxonomic characters to enable accurate identification. The principal reason for not being able to fully identify some of the collected specimens to species level was plant material being sterile or lacking sufficient taxonomic features to permit accurate identification to genus or species level. In these cases, the species is identified as, for example, *Eucalyptus* sp.

Table 3: Species identified/confirmed by taxonomists at the State Herbarium of Western Australia

Accession No.	Coll. No.	Confirmed Species
TR_0217	KRT2039	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)
	VF654	<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>
TR_0218	JTC816	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)
	JTC833	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)
	JTC858	<i>Cryptandra nutans</i>
	JTC884	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)
	JTC886	<i>Malleostemon tuberculatus</i>
	JTC912	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)
	JTC916	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)
	JTC917	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)
	KRT1959	<i>Verticordia stenopetala</i> (P3)
	KRT1991	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.
	KRT2043	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)
	KRT2057	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)
	KRT2062	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)
	VF658	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)
	VF675	<i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>sulcata</i>
	VF698	<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>
	VF725	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)
	VF761	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)
	VF762	<i>Verticordia stenopetala</i> (P3)
	ZB629	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)
	ZB648	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)
	ZB677	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)
	ZB714	<i>Euryomyrtus leptospermoides</i>
	ZB715	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)
	ZB723	<i>Verticordia roei</i> subsp. <i>roei</i>
	ZB747	<i>Verticordia stenopetala</i> (P3)
	ZB756	<i>Chamelaucium pauciflorum</i> subsp. <i>pauciflorum</i>
	ZB758	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)
	ZB760	<i>Chamelaucium pauciflorum</i> subsp. <i>pauciflorum</i>
	ZB764	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)

Accession No.	Coll. No.	Confirmed Species
TR_0219	JTC798	<i>Phebalium filifolium</i> s. str.
	JTC799	<i>Phebalium tuberosum</i>
	JTC836	<i>Micromyrtus erichsenii</i>
	JTC873	<i>Seringia velutina</i>
	JTC877	<i>Phebalium filifolium</i> s. lat.
	JTC903	<i>Stylidium yilgarnense</i>
	JTC910	<i>Acacia concolorans</i> (P2)
	KRT1950	<i>Boronia ternata</i> var. <i>promiscua</i> (P3)
	KRT1960	<i>Thysanotus</i> sp. Yellowdine (A.S. George 6040) (P2)
	KRT2005	<i>Sclerolaena parviflora</i>
	KRT2037	<i>Brachyloma stenolobum</i> (P1)
	KRT2059	<i>Senna pleurocarpa</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>
	KRT2064	<i>Brachyloma stenolobum</i> (P1)
	VF651	<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp.
	VF668	<i>Phebalium tuberosum</i>
	VF685	<i>Phebalium multiflorum</i> subsp. <i>multiflorum</i>
	VF696	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>fastigiata</i>
	VF707	<i>Grevillea huegelii</i>
	VF709	<i>Phebalium tuberosum</i>
	VF737	<i>Drummondita wilsonii</i> (P1)
	VF759	<i>Gastrolobium floribundum</i>
	ZB664	<i>Stylidium sejunctum</i> (P3)
	ZB682	<i>Melaleuca johnsonii</i>
	ZB686	<i>Gastrolobium floribundum</i>
	ZB701	<i>Seringia velutina</i>
	ZB708	<i>Phebalium filifolium</i> s. lat.
	ZB710	<i>Micromyrtus erichsenii</i>
	ZB733	<i>Phebalium tuberosum</i>
	ZB739	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>
	ZB763	<i>Cryptandra crispula</i> (P3)

5.2.1 Proportion of Flora Surveyed

A species accumulation plot based on accumulated species recorded versus sites surveyed within the Survey Area was used to provide an indication as to the level of adequacy of the survey effort. As the number of survey sites increases, and correspondingly the size of the area surveyed increases, there should be a diminishing number of new species recorded. At some point, the number of new species recorded becomes essentially asymptotic. When the number of new species being recorded for survey effort expended approaches this asymptotic value, the survey effort can be considered adequate.

The species accumulation curve (Figure 5), based on the species accumulation analysis of Colwell (2013) was used to evaluate the adequacy of sampling. The asymptotic value was determined using Michaelis-Menten modelling. Using this analysis, the incidence-based coverage estimator of species richness (ICE, Chao 2004) was calculated to be 251. Based on this value, and the total of 207 species recorded in the 83 survey quadrats, approximately 82.37 % of the flora species potentially present within the Survey Area were recorded.

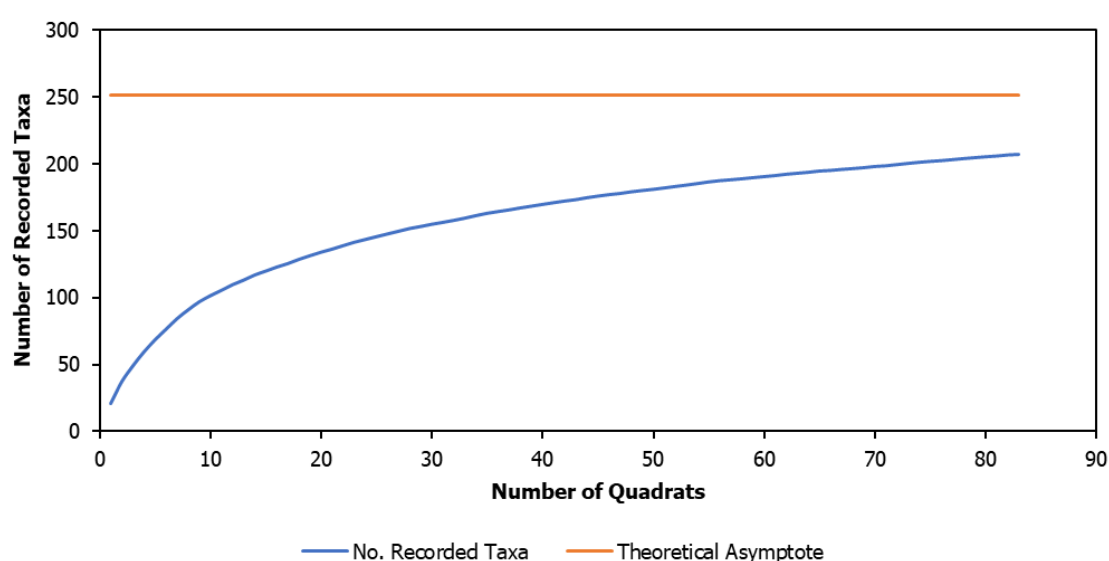


Figure 5: Average randomised species accumulation curve

5.2.2 Conservation Significant Flora

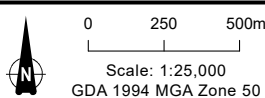
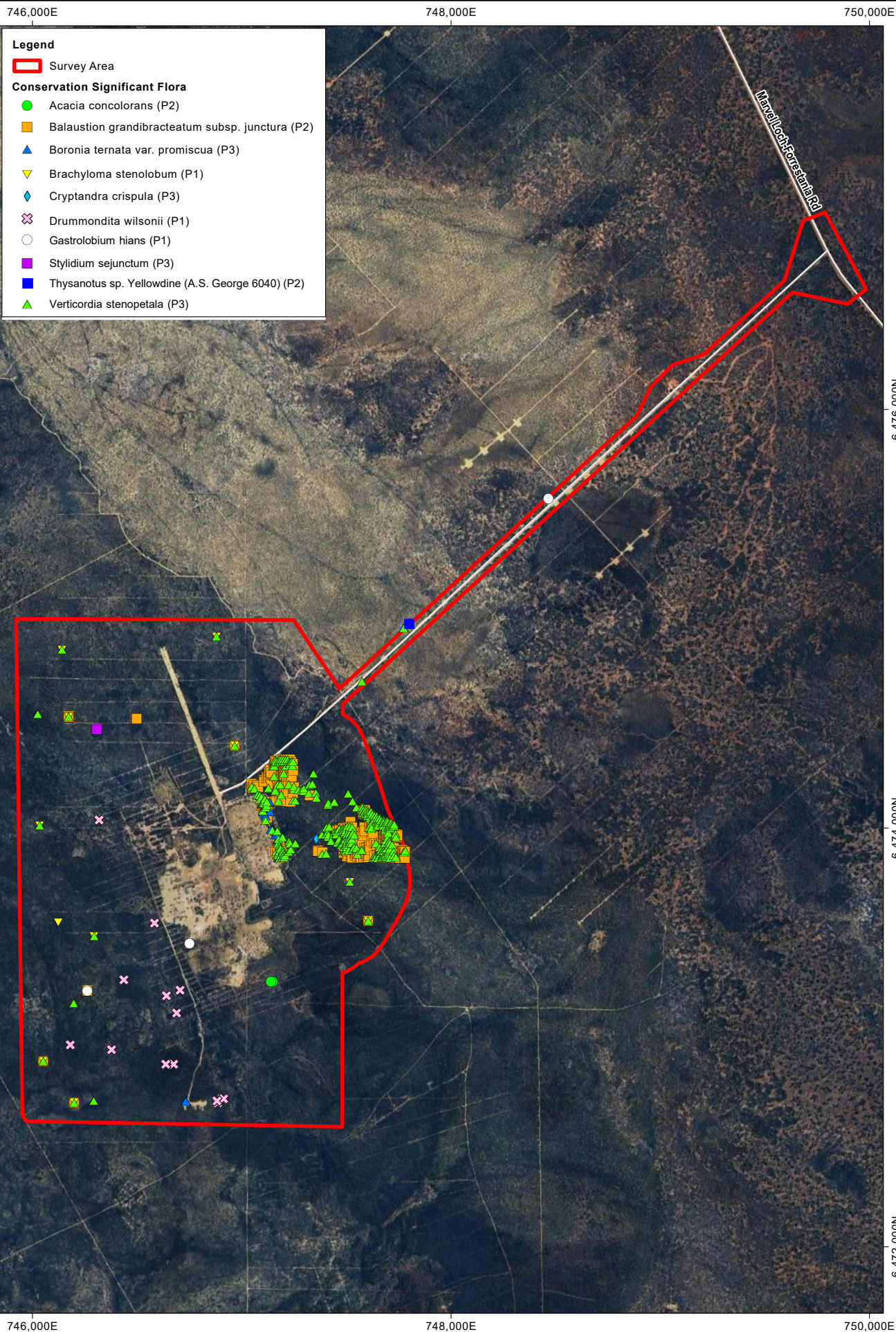
No threatened flora species pursuant to pursuant to Part 2, Division 1, Subdivision 2 of the BC Act and as listed by DBCA (2025a), or pursuant to section 179 of the EPBC Act or listed by the DCCEEW (2026a), were recorded within the Survey Area. Ten priority flora species were recorded within the Survey Area and are set out in Table 4. With the exception of *Gastrolobium hians* (P1), all priority flora are known to occur within Parker Range area (Botanica Consulting 2025, WAH 1998-).

Gastrolobium hians (P1) is known from fifteen records approximately 150 km east of the Survey Area (WAH 1998-). *Gastrolobium hians* (P1) within the Survey Area requires closer taxonomic review with the benefit of flowers as only sterile material was observed during the survey, and may be readily confused with *Gastrolobium floribundum*, which is common and widespread (Western Botanical, 2020). *Gastrolobium hians* (P1) was restricted to the MW2, R1, and S1 vegetation communities (Figure 6, Figure 8) and represents a considerable range extension to the known population.

Table 4: Conservation significant flora recorded within the Survey Area

¹For records where plants were not counted in the field, the number of individuals was assumed to be one.

Species	No. Records	No. Individuals ¹
<i>Acacia concolorans</i> (P2)	2	12
<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)	351	2421
<i>Boronia ternata</i> var. <i>promiscua</i> (P3)	24	61
<i>Brachyloma stenolobum</i> (P1)	16	37
<i>Cryptandra crispula</i> (P3)	2	5
<i>Drummondita wilsonii</i> (P1)	16	215
<i>Gastrolobium hians</i> (P1)	3	7
<i>Stylidium sejunctum</i> (P3)	1	1
<i>Thysanotus</i> sp. Yellowdine (A.S. George 6040) (P2)	1	1
<i>Verticordia stenopetala</i> (P3)	275	2014



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Figure:

6

CAD Ref: a2877F018_04		Author: L. Mattiske	Ref: FRS2502
Date: February 2026	Rev: A	A4	Drawn: CAD Resources ~ www.cadresources.com.au

5.2.3 Introduced (Exotic) Plant Species

Two introduced plant species were recorded within the Survey Area: **Lysimachia arvensis* and **Centaurea melitensis*. Neither **Lysimachia arvensis* nor **Centaurea melitensis* are listed as a declared pest organism pursuant to section 22 of the BAM Act (Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development 2026).

5.3 Statistical Analyses

Cluster analyses derived from a species-by-site resemblance matrix (Bray-Curtis similarity) grouped survey sites into discrete clusters based on species composition (dissimilarity/distance increased) (Clarke and Gorley 2015). Only taxa which could be identified to species level were included in the analysis. Classification and ordination analyses were conducted on a data matrix of perennial taxa, with singularly occurring species and annual taxa omitted prior to analysis. This was justified on the basis that singleton taxa add little additional information, and annuals exhibit high inter-annual variation in distribution and abundance (Mott 1972, 1973). In addition, the omission of annual species from the statistical analysis allows for comparison of data from surveys undertaken in different seasons or survey years. Taxa which were identified to the subspecies, affinity, sens lat, sens str, and variety levels were revised to the specific level to reduce the tendency for this to create further statistical variation in analysis which was considered unwarranted. CLUSTER analysis was used in conjunction with SIMPROF and SIMPER analysis, site descriptions, site photos and aerial photographs; combining these methods increased the understanding of site inter-relations and thus the ability to accurately group those sites based on species composition. To down weight the relative contributions of quantitatively dominant species a presence/absence transformation of the data was used for statistical analysis. Computation of similarity matrices was based on the Bray-Curtis similarity measure.

Where appropriate, outliers and small groupings were assigned to broader comparative vegetation units based on factors including species composition and site descriptions. For the purposes of vegetation mapping, i.e. extrapolating quadrat data to generalised vegetation communities over broad areas, an inclusive rather than exclusive approach was adopted for outliers.

Similarity Profile Analysis (SIMPROF) of the 83 survey quadrats identified 20 significantly associated groups of quadrats. The vegetation quadrats established within the MW4, S7b, and S10 communities were most different from all other vegetation quadrats. The remaining vegetation quadrats were statistically split based on the presence or absence of *Allocasuarina* and *Eucalyptus* species. Following *a priori* analysis of significant groups, vegetation communities were delineated using a combination of the SIMPROF results together with landform, soil data, and associated records of the survey quadrats. Where appropriate outliers and small groupings were merged into broader vegetation units based on species composition and site descriptions.

Based on this approach, 19 vegetation communities were delineated within the Survey Area. The dendrogram representing the results of the cluster analysis, and the corresponding 19 vegetation communities is illustrated in Appendix I.

The nMDS plot comparing Gibson and Lyons (1998) PEC quadrats with quadrats from this survey is illustrated in Figure 7, showing some overlap in the clustering of quadrats from each survey. The results of the ANOSIM comparing each vegetation community from this survey with the Gibson and Lyons (1998) PEC dataset is set out in Table 5. Most notably, communities W1, W2, and W3 were determined to be statistically significantly similar to the Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System PEC.

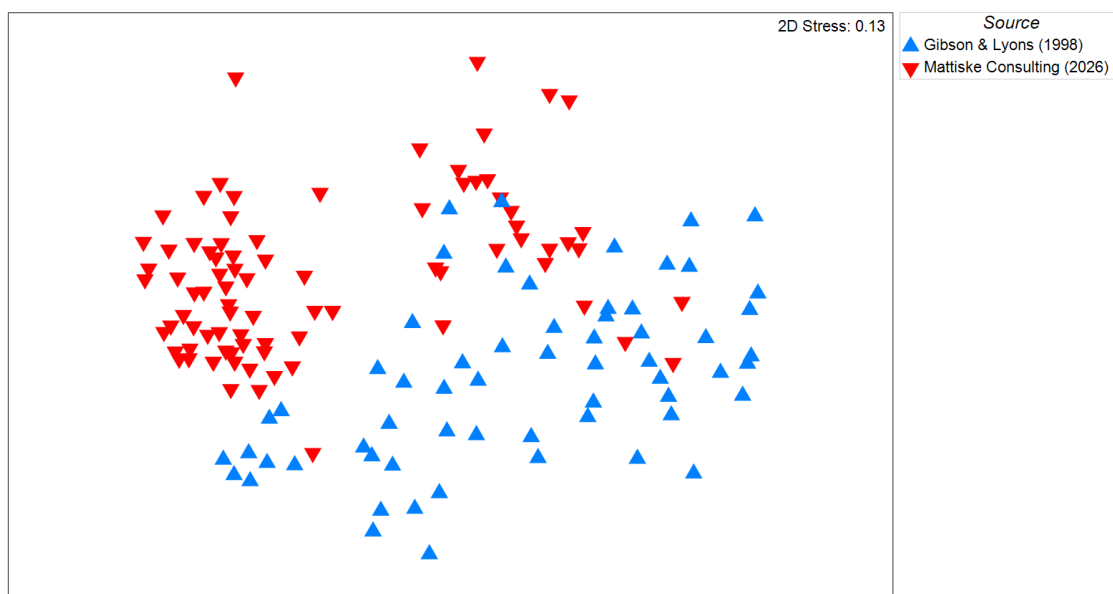


Figure 7: Non-Metric Multidimensional Scaling Plot comparing Gibson and Lyons (1998) Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System Priority Ecological Community reference quadrats with Matiske Consulting quadrats (this survey)

Table 5: ANOSIM *R* Statistic and Significance Level from comparisons between each vegetation community and the Gibson and Lyons (1998) dataset

Groups	<i>R</i> Statistic	Significance Level %
Gibson & Lyons (1998), MW1	0.262	0.01
Gibson & Lyons (1998), MW2	0.51	0.01
Gibson & Lyons (1998), MW3	0.358	0.2
Gibson & Lyons (1998), MW4	0.456	1.6
Gibson & Lyons (1998), R1	0.364	0.01
Gibson & Lyons (1998), S1	0.44	0.05
Gibson & Lyons (1998), S2	0.483	0.01
Gibson & Lyons (1998), S3	0.589	0.01
Gibson & Lyons (1998), S4	0.155	17.7
Gibson & Lyons (1998), S5	0.481	0.01
Gibson & Lyons (1998), S6	0.3	0.02
Gibson & Lyons (1998), S7	0.629	0.01
Gibson & Lyons (1998), S7b	0.753	1.6
Gibson & Lyons (1998), S8	0.255	0.01
Gibson & Lyons (1998), S9	0.397	0.01
Gibson & Lyons (1998), S10	0.272	4.8
Gibson & Lyons (1998), W1	0.017	39.4
Gibson & Lyons (1998), W2	-0.017	57.2
Gibson & Lyons (1998), W3	0.087	22.3

^a An ANOSIM *R* Statistic of 1 suggests complete dissimilarity between groups of sites; an ANOSIM *R* Statistic of 0 suggests complete similarity between groups of sites.; an ANOSIM *R* Statistic below 0 suggests dissimilarities are greater within groups than between groups.

^b Significance level of sample statistic (%); 0.01% = <0.0001.

5.4 Vegetation Communities and Mapping

Based on the statistical analysis (Section 5.3), 19 vegetation communities were defined and mapped across the Survey Area. In addition to the statistical analysis, survey quadrat physical data and aerial photographic maps were used to delineate the boundaries of the vegetation communities. The descriptions of the vegetation communities were based on Aplin's (1979) modification of the vegetation classification system of Specht (1970), to align with the NVIS. Vegetation communities were described at the association level of the NVIS classification framework (NVIS 2017, Appendix A6) and are summarised below. The vegetation mapping is presented in Figure 8. The species recorded within each vegetation community is set out in Appendix I. A detailed description of each vegetation community is set out in Appendix J.

C Cleared, minor regrowth.

MW1 *Eucalyptus transcontinentalis*, *Eucalyptus eremophila*, *Eucalyptus sheathiana* mid open mallee woodland over *Melaleuca lateriflora*, *Melaleuca hamata*, *Daviesia argillacea* mid open shrubland over *Grevillea huegelii*, *Westringia cephalantha*, *Olearia muelleri* low sparse shrubland.

MW2 *Eucalyptus sheathiana*, *Eucalyptus rigidula*, *Eucalyptus burracoppinensis* low mallee woodland over *Hakea multilineata*, *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Allocasuarina spinosissima* mid open shrubland over *Melaleuca cordata*, *Thryptomene kochii*, *Melaleuca calyptroides* low sparse shrubland.

MW3 *Eucalyptus* spp. low open mallee woodland over *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Melaleuca hamata*, *Callitris preissii* mid sparse shrubland over *Dodonaea amblyophylla*, *Hibbertia exasperata* low sparse shrubland.

MW4 *Eucalyptus rigidula*, *Eucalyptus calycogona* subsp. *calycogona*, *Eucalyptus eremophila* mallee woodland over *Olearia muelleri*, *Acacia hemiteles* isolated shrubs over *Austrostipa hemipogon*, *Waitzia acuminata*, *Rytidosperma caespitosum* isolated forbs.

R1 Regrowth of *Eucalyptus burracoppinensis* low isolated mallee trees over *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Grevillea paradoxa*, *Hakea multilineata* sparse shrubland over *Thryptomene kochii*, *Baeckea elderiana*, *Melaleuca cordata* low sparse shrubland.

S1 *Acacia yorkrakinensis*, *Allocasuarina spinosissima*, *Persoonia striata* tall open shrubland over *Callitris preissii*, *Leptospermopsis erubescens*, *Baeckea elderiana* mid open shrubland over *Melaleuca cordata*, *Thryptomene kochii*, *Euryomyrtus maidenii* low sparse shrubland.

S2 *Eucalyptus burracoppinensis* low open mallee woodland over *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Hakea multilineata*, *Baeckea elderiana* mid sparse shrubland over *Acacia prairii*, *Thryptomene kochii*, *Gastrolobium floribundum* low sparse shrubland.

S3 *Eucalyptus burracoppinensis* low open mallee woodland over *Allocasuarina spinosissima*, *Callitris preissii* *Thryptomene kochii* mid sparse shrubland over *Baeckea elderiana*, *Euryomyrtus maidenii*, *Phebalium filifolium* low sparse shrubland.

S4 *Eucalyptus capillosa* low mallee woodland over *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Melaleuca hamata*, *Callitris canescens* mid open shrubland over *Phebalium tuberosum*, *Thryptomene kochii*, *Hibbertia eatoniae* low sparse shrubland.

S5 *Eucalyptus burracoppinensis* low mallee woodland over *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Allocasuarina spinosissima* mid open shrubland over *Thryptomene kochii*, *Persoonia coriacea*, *Hibbertia eatoniae* low sparse shrubland.

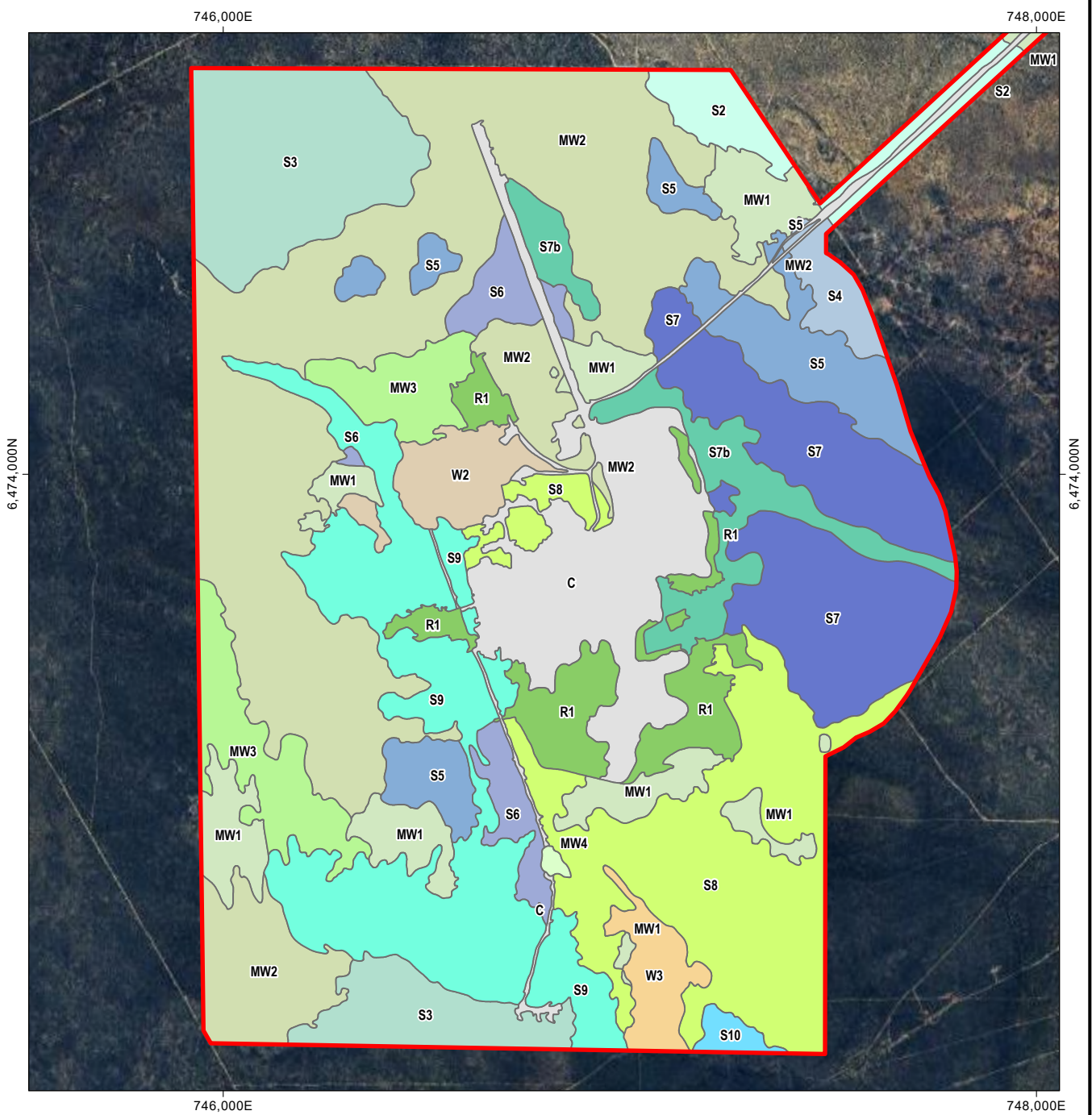
- S6 *Eucalyptus* sp. isolated clumps of mallee trees over *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Allocasuarina spinosissima*, *Callitris canescens* mid sparse shrubland over *Thryptomene kochii*, *Leucopogon* sp. outer wheatbelt (M. Hislop 30), *Phebalium tuberosum* low sparse shrubland.
- S7 *Eucalyptus rigidula* low open mallee woodland over *Hakea multilineata*, *Allocasuarina spinosissima*, *Callitris preissii* mid open shrubland over *Thryptomene kochii*, *Phebalium filifolium*, *Melaleuca calyptroides* low open shrubland.
- S7b *Eucalyptus rigidula* low open mallee woodland over *Allocasuarina spinosissima*, *Callitris preissii*, *Hakea erecta* mid open shrubland over *Beyeria sulcata* var. *brevipes*, *Melaleuca johnsonii* low sparse shrubland.
- S8 *Eucalyptus burracoppinensis*, *Eucalyptus* spp. low isolated clumps of mallee trees over *Acacia lineolata* subsp. *lineolata*, *Hakea multilineata*, *Allocasuarina acutivalvis* mid open shrubland over *Thryptomene kochii*, *Grevillea paradoxa*, *Phebalium tuberosum* low sparse shrubland.
- S9 *Eucalyptus burracoppinensis* low open mallee woodland over *Baeckea elderiana*, *Thryptomene kochii*, *Melaleuca cordata* mid sparse shrubland over *Grevillea paradoxa*, *Drummondia wilsonii* (P1), *Hibbertia eatoniae* low sparse shrubland.
- S10 *Eucalyptus capillosa* mid mallee woodland over *Allocasuarina campestris*, *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Calothamnus gilesii* mid open shrubland over *Hibbertia eatoniae*, *Westringia cephalantha* var. *cephalantha*, *Dodonaea caespitosa* low open shrubland.
- W1 *Eucalyptus salmonophloia*, *Eucalyptus* sp., *Eucalyptus sheathiana* mid open woodland over *Santalum acuminatum*, *Melaleuca pauperiflora* subsp. *fastigiata*, *Acacia merrallii* mid sparse shrubland over *Acacia hemiteles*, *Eremophila ionantha*, *Daviesia argillacea* low sparse shrubland.
- W2 *Eucalyptus salmonophloia*, *Eucalyptus salubris* mid open woodland over *Melaleuca pauperiflora* subsp. *fastigiata*, *Eremophila ionantha* mid open shrubland over *Eremophila decipiens* subsp. *decipiens*, *Acacia merrallii* sparse shrubland.
- W3 *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* low woodland over *Melaleuca* spp., *Eremophila drummondii* mid open shrubland over *Olearia muelleri*, *Acacia erinacea* low sparse shrubland.

5.5 Area Coverage of Vegetation Communities

The areas mapped and percentage cover for each vegetation community delineated in the Survey Area are set out in Table 6. The MW2 vegetation community occupies the greatest proportion of the combined Survey Area (97.59 ha). It was noted that the Survey Area abutted the western edge of Parker Range, and that vegetation communities which appeared restricted within the Survey Area (e.g., W1, W2, W3) were likely to be more extensive in the adjoining Parker Ranges outside of the Survey Area.

Table 6: Extent of each vegetation community within the Survey Area

Vegetation Community	Total Area Mapped (ha)	Percentage of Survey Area
C	36.41	8.56%
MW1	24.81	5.84%
MW2	97.59	22.96%
MW3	16.05	3.78%
MW4	0.36	0.09%
R1	15.01	3.53%
S1	1.48	0.35%
S2	7.81	1.84%
S3	32.46	7.64%
S4	3.90	0.92%
S5	17.90	4.21%
S6	7.71	1.81%
S7	34.62	8.15%
S7b	13.57	3.19%
S8	42.26	9.94%
S9	41.19	9.69%
S10	1.45	0.34%
W1	10.09	2.37%
W2	15.16	3.57%
W3	5.25	1.23%
Total	425.09	100%



Legend

 Survey Area

VegUnit

 C - Cleared

MW1 - *Eucalyptus transcontinentalis*, *Eucalyptus eremophila*, *Eucalyptus sheathiana* mid open mallee woodland over *Melaleuca lateriflora*, *Melaleuca hamata*, *Daviesia argillacea* mid open shrubland over *Grevillea huegelii*, *Westringia cephalantha*, *Olearia muelleri* low sparse shrubland.

MW2 - *Eucalyptus sheathiana*, *Eucalyptus rigidula*, *Eucalyptus burracoppinensis* low mallee woodland over *Hakea multilineata*, *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Allocasuarina spinosissima* mid open shrubland over *Melaleuca cordata*, *Thryptomene kochii*, *Melaleuca calyptroides* low sparse shrubland.

MW3 - *Eucalyptus* spp. low open mallee woodland over *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Melaleuca hamata*, *Callitris preissii* mid sparse shrubland over *Dodonaea amblyophylla*, *Hibbertia exasperata* low sparse shrubland.

MW4 - *Eucalyptus rigidula*, *Eucalyptus calycogona* subsp. *calycogona*, *Eucalyptus eremophila* mallee woodland over *Olearia muelleri*, *Acacia hemiteles* isolated shrubs over *Austrostipa hemipogon*, *Waitzia acuminata*, *Rytidosperma caespitosum* isolated forbs.

R1 - Regrowth of *Eucalyptus burracoppinensis* low isolated mallee trees over *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Grevillea paradoxa*, *Hakea multilineata* sparse shrubland over *Thryptomene kochii*, *Baeckea elderiana*, *Melaleuca cordata* low sparse shrubland.

S1 - *Acacia yorkkrakenensis*, *Allocasuarina spinosissima*, *Persoonia striata* tall open shrubland over *Callitris preissii*, *Leptospermopsis erubescens*, *Baeckea elderiana* mid open shrubland over *Melaleuca cordata*, *Thryptomene kochii*, *Euryomyrtus maidenii* low sparse shrubland.

S2 - *Eucalyptus burracoppinensis* low open mallee woodland over *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Hakea multilineata*, *Baeckea elderiana* mid sparse shrubland over *Acacia prainii*, *Thryptomene kochii*, *Gastrolobium floribundum* low sparse shrubland.

S3 - *Eucalyptus burracoppinensis* low open mallee woodland over *Allocasuarina spinosissima*, *Callitris preissii* *Thryptomene kochii* mid sparse shrubland over *Baeckea elderiana*, *Euryomyrtus maidenii*, *Phebalium filifolium* low sparse shrubland.

S4 - *Eucalyptus capillosa* low mallee woodland over *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Melaleuca hamata*, *Callitris canescens* mid open shrubland over *Phebalium tuberculatum*, *Thryptomene kochii*, *Hibbertia eatoniae* low sparse shrubland.

S5 - *Eucalyptus burracoppinensis* low mallee woodland over *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Allocasuarina spinosissima* mid open shrubland over *Thryptomene kochii*, *Persoonia coriacea*, *Hibbertia eatoniae* low sparse shrubland.

S6 - *Eucalyptus* sp. isolated clumps of mallee trees over *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Allocasuarina spinosissima*, *Callitris canescens* mid sparse shrubland over *Thryptomene kochii*, *Leucopogon* sp. outer wheatbelt (M. Hislop 30), *Phebalium tuberculatum* low sparse shrubland.

S7 - *Eucalyptus rigidula* low open mallee woodland over *Hakea multilineata*, *Allocasuarina spinosissima*, *Callitris preissii* mid open shrubland over *Thryptomene kochii*, *Phebalium filifolium*, *Melaleuca calyptroides* low open shrubland.

S7b - *Eucalyptus rigidula* low open mallee woodland over *Allocasuarina spinosissima*, *Callitris preissii*, *Hakea erecta* mid open shrubland over *Beyeria sulcata* var. *brevipes*, *Melaleuca johnsonii* low sparse shrubland.

S8 - *Eucalyptus burracoppinensis*, *Eucalyptus* spp. low isolated clumps of mallee trees over *Acacia lineolata* subsp. *lineolata*, *Hakea multilineata*, *Allocasuarina acutivalvis* mid open shrubland over *Thryptomene kochii*, *Grevillea paradoxa*, *Phebalium tuberculatum* low sparse shrubland.

S9 - *Eucalyptus burracoppinensis* low open mallee woodland over *Baeckea elderiana*, *Thryptomene kochii*, *Melaleuca cordata* mid sparse shrubland over *Grevillea paradoxa*, *Drummondia wilsonii* (P1), *Hibbertia eatoniae* low sparse shrubland.

S10 - *Eucalyptus capillosa* mid mallee woodland over *Allocasuarina campestris*, *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Calothamnus gilesii* mid open shrubland over *Hibbertia eatoniae*, *Westringia cephalantha* var. *cephalantha*, *Dodonaea caespitosa* low open shrubland.

W1 - *Eucalyptus salmonophloia*, *Eucalyptus* sp., *Eucalyptus sheathiana* mid open woodland over *Santalum acuminatum*, *Melaleuca pauperiflora* subsp. *fastigiata*, *Acacia merrallii* mid sparse shrubland over *Acacia hemiteles*, *Eremophila ionantha*, *Daviesia argillacea* low sparse shrubland.

W2 - *Eucalyptus salmonophloia*, *Eucalyptus salubris* mid open woodland over *Melaleuca pauperiflora* subsp. *fastigiata*, *Eremophila ionantha* mid open shrubland over *Eremophila decipiens* subsp. *decipiens*, *Acacia merrallii* sparse shrubland.

W3 - *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* low woodland over *Melaleuca* spp., *Eremophila drummondii* mid open shrubland over *Olearia muelleri*, *Acacia erinacea* low sparse shrubland.



0 550 1,100m
Scale: 1:57,220
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50



28 Central Road, Kalamunda WA 6076 ~ Tel: 9257 1625 ~ Fax: 9257 1640

Forrestania Resources Ltd
British Hill Gold Project Vegetation
Community Map Legend

Figure:

8a

CAD Ref: a2877F018_05L

Author: L. Mattiske

Ref: FRS2502

Date: March 2026

Rev: A

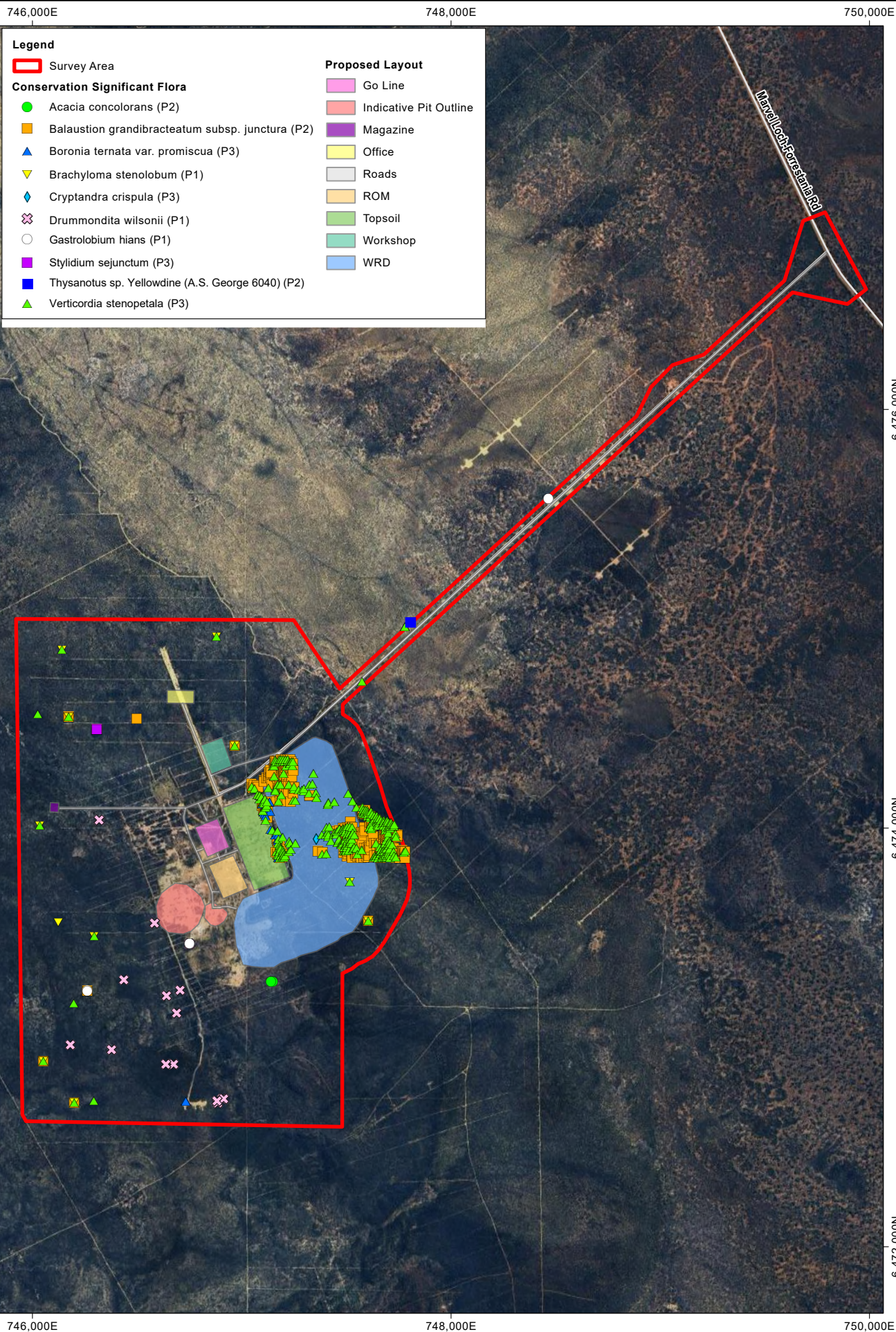
A4

Drawn: CAD Resources ~ www.cadresources.com.au

5.6 Condition of the Vegetation

The condition of the vegetation within the Survey Area ranged from Pristine to Degraded, according to the Keighery (1994; Appendix A5) scale. Within the Survey Area these areas can be delineated as follows:

- Pristine:** Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance or damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
- Excellent:** Vegetation structure intact, disturbance affecting individual species and weeds are non-aggressive species. Damage to trees caused by fire, the presence of non-aggressive weeds and occasional vehicle tracks.
- Very Good:** Vegetation structure altered, obvious signs of disturbance. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and grazing.
- Good:** Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.
- Degraded:** Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.



Legend

Survey Area

Conservation Significant Flora

- *Acacia concolorans* (P2)
- *Balaustion grandibracteatum* subsp. *junctura* (P2)
- ▲ *Boronia ternata* var. *promiscua* (P3)
- ▼ *Brachyloma stenolobum* (P1)
- ◆ *Cryptandra crispula* (P3)
- × *Drummondita wilsonii* (P1)
- *Gastrolobium hians* (P1)
- *Stylidium sejunctum* (P3)
- *Thysanotus* sp. *Yellowdine* (A.S. George 6040) (P2)
- ▲ *Verticordia stenopetala* (P3)

Proposed Layout

- Go Line
- Indicative Pit Outline
- Magazine
- Office
- Roads
- ROM
- Topsoil
- Workshop
- WRD

6,476,000N

6,476,000N

6,474,000N

6,474,000N

6,472,000N

6,472,000N

746,000E

748,000E

750,000E



0 250 500m
Scale: 1:25,000
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50



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CAD Ref: a2877F018_06

Author: L. Mattiske

Ref: FRS2502

Date: March 2026

Rev: A

A4

Drawn: CAD Resources ~ www.cadresources.com.au

Forrestania Resources Ltd
British Hill Gold Project
Conservation Significant Flora
and Proposed Developments

Figure:

9

6. DISCUSSION

To support acceleration of exploration activities and future mining development approval applications, MBS and Forrester Resources engaged Mattiske Consulting to undertake a detailed flora and vegetation survey of the British Hill Gold Project.

Rainfall in the three months preceding the November 2025 survey was 150.2 mm, which is approximately 210% of the long-term average for the corresponding period. Overall, and based on a range of factors including the proportion of potential flora recorded (estimated at 82.37%), proportion of taxa identified to species, and the extent of both foot traverse coverage and vegetation quadrat distribution (Figure 3), the survey has not been constrained by factors which would adversely affect the survey outcomes nor the conclusions derived from the data used to support vegetation analysis (Table 2).

6.1 Flora

A total of 221 vascular plant taxa which are representative of 91 genera and 38 families were recorded within the Survey Area. The majority of taxa recorded were representative of the Myrtaceae (60 taxa), Fabaceae (31 taxa), Proteaceae (23 taxa) and Asteraceae (10 taxa) families. The taxa recorded during the survey are set out in Appendix F. A list of plant taxa recorded at each survey quadrat within the combined Survey Area is set out in Appendix G. The majority of the taxa recorded were widespread both locally and more broadly within the associated biogeographical subregion.

6.1.1 Conservation Significant Flora Species

No threatened flora species pursuant to Part 2, Division 1, Subdivision 2 of the BC Act and as listed by DBCA (2025a), or pursuant to section 179 of the EPBC Act or listed by the DCCEEW (2026a), were recorded within the Survey Area. Ten priority flora species as listed by WAH (1998-) were recorded within the Survey Area (Table 4).

At a regional level, all conservation significant flora species recorded within the survey, with the exception of *Drummondita wilsonii* (P1) and *Gastrolobium hians* (P1), are relatively well distributed across the Avon Wheatbelt and/or Coolgardie regions. *Drummondita wilsonii* (P1) exhibits a highly restricted regional distribution, with only nine recorded occurrences confined to the western boundary of Jilbadji Nature Reserve (WAH 1998-), immediately adjacent to the Survey Area, while *Gastrolobium hians* (P1) is known from fifteen records approximately 150 km east of the Survey Area (WAH 1998-). *Gastrolobium hians* (P1) within the Survey Area requires closer taxonomic review with the benefit of flowers as only sterile material was observed during the survey, and may be readily confused with *Gastrolobium floribundum*, which is common and widespread (Western Botanical, 2020).

6.1.2 Potential Impacts to Conservation Significant Flora Associated with Proposed Developments

An infrastructure footprint for the proposed British Hill Gold Project development (Figure 9) was provided by MBS Environmental, with the direct impacts to conservation significant flora associated with any potential development quantified in Table 7.

Given the current disturbance footprint of 167 ha, a total of at least 2,459 conservation significant flora individuals are likely to be directly impacted by the proposed developments within the Survey Area. Of these, at least 204 individuals are expected to be affected by the construction of the topsoil storage facility, and at least 2,255 by the development of the waste rock dump. It should be noted that the targeted survey did not achieve complete spatial coverage of the infrastructure footprint due to time constraints (Figure 4), and the disturbance footprint is in the process of being refined by engineering consultants appointed by Forrester Resources. Therefore, actual population sizes and the number of individuals

potentially impacted may be higher or lower than currently indicated. The data presented here aims to contextualise and add to future survey work in the area and quantify total potential impacts at a later date.

Indirect impacts to conservation flora include dust, particulate matter deposition, microclimate changes, contamination runoff, and the spreading of exotic (weed) species by incoming and outgoing vehicles. These indirect impacts may negatively impact the conservation significant species particularly located along the access road (Figure 9).

Table 7: Populations of conservation significant flora impacted by proposed developments within the Survey Area

Proposed Development	Species	Population Impacted	% of Population Surveyed
Topsoil Storage Facility	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)	86	3.55%
	<i>Boronia ternata</i> var. <i>promiscua</i> (P3)	25	40.98%
	<i>Verticordia stenopetala</i> (P3)	93	4.62%
Waste Rock Dump	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)	1447	59.77%
	<i>Boronia ternata</i> var. <i>promiscua</i> (P3)	2	3.28%
	<i>Brachyloma stenolobum</i> (P1)	4	10.81%
	<i>Cryptandra crispula</i> (P3)	5	100%
	<i>Verticordia stenopetala</i> (P3)	797	39.55%

^a As of March 2026, the final disturbance footprint is in the process of being refined by engineering consultants appointed by Forrester Resources, with confirmation expected in early-to-mid 2026.

6.1.3. Species of Taxonomic Interest

During this survey in addition to previous surveys of the British Hill Gold Project, several species of interest were recorded (Western Botanical 2020, Botanica Consulting 2025):

- *Baeckea* sp. Blue Haze Mine (P. Armstrong 06/910) (P1)
- *Baeckea* sp. Crossroads (B.L. Rye & M.E. Trudgen 241186) (P1)
- *Baeckea* sp. Forrestania (K.R. Newbey 1105) (P1)
- *Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081) (P1)
- *Lepidosperma* sp. Parker Range (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2094) (P1)
- *Lepidosperma* sp.
- *Phebalium filifolium* (short leaf form) (M Kirby 219)
- *Phebalium filifolium* s. lat.
- *Phebalium filifolium* s. str.
- *Phebalium tuberosum* short leaf form (G. Cockerton, S. Cockerton, J. Warden WB40140)
- *Phebalium* sp. British Hill (G Cockerton. S. Cockerton, J. Warden WB40140)
- *Phebalium* ?sp. Yerilgee Sandplain (J. Jackson 223)

Baeckea sp. Blue Haze Mine (P. Armstrong 06/910) (P1), *Baeckea* sp. Crossroads (B.L. Rye & M.E. Trudgen 241186) (P1), and *Baeckea* sp. Forrestania (K.R. Newbey 1105) (P1) identifications were revised to *Balaustion grandibracteatum* subsp. *junctiona* (P1), of which 2421 individuals were recorded in the Survey Area during this survey. It is known from 41 records at the State Herbarium of Western Australia, and has a relatively wide distribution to the south-east of the Survey Area (WAH 1998-).

The *Lepidosperma* genus is currently under review, and the State Herbarium is not in the position to provide authoritative identification of specimens in this genus (M. Hislop pers. comm.). Fertile specimens of unique species can be tentatively identified with comparison to the limited reference material, but are unable to be confirmed by the State Herbarium.

In the case of *Phebalium filifolium* s. lat. and *Phebalium filifolium* s. str., Western Australian *Phebalium* species, as currently recognised, are known to be enormously variable making their identification problematic. The validity of *Phebalium* sp. British Hill (G Cockerton. S. Cockerton, J. Warden WB40140) was the subject of an internal assessment by the State Herbarium which concluded that it is not a discrete taxon (M. Hislop pers. comm.). *Phebalium* sp. British Hill (G Cockerton. S. Cockerton, J. Warden WB40140) most likely corresponds with *Phebalium tuberosum* which is widespread and not of conservation significance. The taxonomy of *Phebalium* is very difficult and almost all recognised species have imprecise circumscriptions – i.e. they 'bleed' into each other. Hybridity has been postulated as the most likely reason for this, although that proposition has not been tested. The genus *Phebalium* is likely to remain in its current state for some time until its taxonomy is reviewed.

6.2 Vegetation

Nineteen vegetation communities were delineated and mapped across the Survey Area. The vegetation communities were, in general, either Eucalypt woodlands with and understorey of *Melaleuca* shrubs, *Allocasuarina* dominated shrublands with diverse Myrtaceae and Proteaceae species, or variable shrublands. The differences between these types of communities were often determined by either the dominance of a particular species of Eucalypt or the presence of specific understorey species. Vegetation communities which were considered to represent a similar community but were determined to be statistically different were suffixed with a 'b' (e.g., S7 and S7b). Despite the survey occurring in the optimal season (EPA 2016a) with a majority of flora present either flowering or fruiting, some species observed and collected were fertile and could not be properly identified to species e.g. *Eucalyptus* sp. Once sufficient fertile material is available, accurate identification of the species present and the mature structure and species composition of the understorey may indicate these communities can be merged into other communities. Notwithstanding these issues, the vegetation mapped was typical, both in terms of

structure and species composition to those mapped in other surveys in the area (Botanica Consulting 2011, Rapallo 2012, Western Botanical 2020) as well as those described historically by Beard (1972, 1990) and discussed in the Botanica Consulting (2025) desktop assessment.

The Survey Area is partially situated within the Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System PEC (P3) (Botanica Consulting 2025). The vegetation within the Survey Area is compared to the PEC in section 6.2.1 below.

6.2.1 Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System Priority Ecological Community (P3)

Vegetation community data from this survey was statistically compared to quadrats data defining the Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System PEC by Gibson and Lyons (1998). Vegetation communities W1, W2, and W3 were determined to be statistically significantly similar to the PEC, representing 7.18% of the Survey Area. Furthermore, although not statistically significant, the S4 vegetation exhibits compositional similarity to Community Type 4 as described in Gibson and Lyons (1998), although this Community Type is associated with laterite and gossanous rocky areas. Mattiske Consulting quadrats established in these vegetation communities are represented in the nMDS plot (Figure 7) by the symbols overlapping with, or in close proximity to, those of Gibson and Lyons (1998). Further, these vegetation communities overlap, or are in close proximity to, the Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System PEC DBCA predictive polygon. It is therefore likely that these vegetation communities represent the Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System PEC as defined by Gibson and Lyons (1998).

Ideally, the vegetation communities defined in this survey would be compared to the six community types which make up the Parker Range PEC. The statistical grouping of quadrats Gibson and Lyons (1998) used to define the six PEC community types were not made available by the DBCA and as a consequence, ANOSIM between each PEC community type and the vegetation communities defined during this survey could not be undertaken reliably. Table 8 sets out a qualitative comparison of the vegetation communities found to likely represent the PEC, with the Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System PEC community types described by Gibson and Lyons (1998).

In general, the PEC community types likely present within the Survey Area are those occurring on broad flats with *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* and *E. salubris* woodlands. This is consistent with the landscape position observed in the field with the Survey Area situated on the southern toe slopes of the Parker Range. Community types 4, 5, and 6 are associated with massive laterite and gossanous rocky areas, and as a result are not represented within the Survey Area. Community type 3 is present in small areas of gossanous rocky flats in the north-eastern areas of the Survey Area (Figure 8), while an unknown community type is present on the southern border of the Survey Area.

While Gibson and Lyons (1998) identify *Eucalyptus longicornis*, *E. salmonophloia* and *E. salubris* woodlands as part of the Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System PEC, they also represent pre-European vegetation associations which are widespread throughout the Coolgardie IBRA region as shown by Shepherd *et al.* (2002), summarised in Table 1, and discussed in section 4.3 of this report.

The Gibson and Lyons (1998) data is, at the time of writing, 28 years old and in that time three main factors may have influenced its reliability as a reference dataset:

- Changes to the taxonomy of the species names applied;
- Increased accessibility allowing more thorough sampling of communities; and
- Environmental changes affecting species composition, i.e., fire regimes, human disturbances, introduced plants and animals.

To reliably use the Gibson and Lyons (1998) data as a reference for the Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System PEC (P3), an updated assessment of the vegetation quadrats is likely warranted, and the community types (1-6) assigned to each of the quadrats would be required.

Table 8: Vegetation communities found to be statistically significantly similar to the Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System PEC, and the likely corresponding PEC community type (Gibson and Lyons 1998)

Vegetation Code	% of Survey Area	Vegetation Description (NVIS Level 4)	PEC Community Type (Gibson and Lyons 1998)
W1	2.37	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp., <i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i> mid open woodland over <i>Santalum acuminatum</i> , <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>fastigiata</i> , <i>Acacia merrallii</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Acacia hemiteles</i> , <i>Eremophila ionantha</i> , <i>Daviesia argillacea</i> low sparse shrubland.	Community Type 1: “occupies the sandy soils at the base of ridges and low rises... dominated by <i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i> with <i>E. transcontinentalis</i> and/or <i>E. eremophila</i> as co-dominants. The most typical understory species were <i>Daviesia argillacea</i> and <i>Grevillea huegelii</i> , or Community Type 3: “also occurred on the broad flats... dominated by <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> and <i>E. salubris</i> . Typical understory species of this community include <i>Eremophila oppositifolia</i> , <i>Acacia concolorans</i> (P2)”.
W2	3.57	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus salubris</i> mid open woodland over <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>fastigiata</i> , <i>Eremophila ionantha</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Eremophila decipiens</i> subsp. <i>decipiens</i> , <i>Acacia merrallii</i> sparse shrubland.	Community Type 3: “also occurred on the broad flats... dominated by <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> and <i>E. salubris</i> . Typical understory species of this community include <i>Eremophila oppositifolia</i> , <i>Acacia concolorans</i> (P2)”.
W3	1.23	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> low woodland over <i>Melaleuca</i> spp., <i>Eremophila drummondii</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Olearia muelleri</i> , <i>Acacia erinacea</i> low sparse shrubland.	Unknown

6.2.2 Potential Impacts to Conservation Significant Vegetation Communities Associated with Proposed Developments

Vegetation communities W1 and W2, which were determined to be statistically significantly similar to the Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System PEC (Section 5.3), are predicted to be impacted by the proposed developments. The W1 and W2 vegetation communities have an area of 0.33 ha and 0.43 ha respectively within the proposed road development (Table 9). The W3 vegetation community, which was also determined to be statistically significantly similar to the Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System PEC, is not predicted to be impacted by proposed developments.

Table 9:Vegetation communities impacted by proposed developments within the Survey Area

Proposed Development	Vegetation Community	Area of Vegetation Community within Proposed Development (ha)
Go Line	C	0.54
	MW2	0.15
	S8	1.04
	W2	0.04
Indicative Pit Outline	C	4.17
	R1	0.45
	S9	0.60
Magazine	MW2	0.18
Office	C	0.16
	MW2	0.27
	S6	0.07
	S7b	0.31
Roads	C	3.79
	MW1	0.30
	MW2	0.43
	MW3	0.12
	S1	0.14
	S2	0.14
	S4	0.06
	S5	0.11
	S7	0.19
	S7b	0.10
	S8	0.17
	S9	0.16
	W1	0.33
	W2	0.43
ROM	C	2.23
Topsoil Storage Facility	C	7.38
	R1	0.47
	S7b	0.16
Workshop	C	0.05
	MW1	0.58
	MW2	0.48
	S6	0.27
	S7b	0.18
Waste Rock Dump	C	3.41
	MW2	0.18
	R1	4.20
	S4	0.07
	S5	4.02
	S7	22.17
	S7b	8.45
	S8	2.69

^a As of March 2026, the final disturbance footprint is in the process of being refined by engineering consultants appointed by Forrester Resources, with confirmation expected in early-to-mid 2026.

6.2.3 Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt (P3 (WA), TEC (EPBC Act))

According to the condition threshold criteria outlined in Appendix E, vegetation communities S4 and S10 meet the requirements to form part of the Eucalypt Woodlands TEC. Both vegetation communities are characterised by a native understorey with no introduced species present and have been given a Keighery Condition of "Excellent". Vegetation communities S4 and S10 are dominated by the presence of one Eucalypt species of the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt TEC (Appendix D, E) with a crown coverage of 30%.

Eucalypt-dominated woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt region are bound by the IBRA Avon Wheatbelt 1 and 2 and Western Mallee subregions with the specific exceptions of: woodlands and forests dominated by Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) or Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) where they occur without York Gum present; and non-woodland communities dominated by eucalypts, specifically those dominated by eucalypts with a mallee growth form. This TEC is defined primarily by its structure as a woodland. The presence in the canopy layer of eucalypt trees - most commonly Salmon Gum (*E. salmonophloia*), York Gum (*E. loxophleba*), Red Morrel (*E. longicornis*) or Gimlet (*E. salubris*), and at sufficient density, defines the Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC (DCCEEW 2026c).

The Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt have been extensively cleared over the last 150 years, with remaining woodlands often existing as either small isolated pockets, or narrow roadside reserves. Isolated patches and narrow corridors of remnant woodlands are more susceptible to multiple threatening processes including weed infestation, overgrazing of the understorey by introduced herbivores, and decreased genetic diversity. To reflect the higher susceptibility of smaller remnant woodlands to degradation, higher value and protection is placed on larger areas of intact vegetation (DCCEEW 2023b).

The British Hill Gold Project lies within the Avon Wheatbelt IBRA region approximately 2 km from the border with the Coolgardie IBRA region where the TEC is not applied (DCCEEW 2015a). Communities dominated by species such as *Eucalyptus salmonophloia*, *E. salubris* and *E. longicornis* occur to the east in the adjacent Coolgardie IBRA region. These typically receive less than 300mm rainfall and are therefore not included in the Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt threatened ecological community (DCCEEW 2015a).

Eucalypt Woodlands of the type classified as a TEC in the Wheatbelt region are widespread in the contiguous Coolgardie IBRA region vegetation. This is demonstrated by the pre-European vegetation associations described by Beard (1972; 1990), collated by Shepherd et al. (2001) and summarised in Table 1. Unlike the Wheatbelt region, vegetation surrounding the Survey Area is continuous with the Coolgardie IBRA region vegetation and Great Western Woodlands (Western Botanical 2020).

The threatening processes justifying the listing of Eucalypt Woodlands as a Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) in the largely cleared Wheatbelt region are not present within the British Hill Project area or within the survey area. Eucalypt woodlands within the Survey Area are considered more representative of the intact and extensive Great Western Woodlands and Coolgardie IBRA region vegetation (Western Botanical 2020, Table 1), which are excluded from classification as Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt TEC.

Despite condition thresholds being met for vegetation communities S4 and S10, diameter at breast height measurements were not recorded during the survey and with both vegetation communities being under surveyed, it is difficult to determine the conservation values for the wider ecological community. Vegetation communities S4 and S10 are considered to be more representative of the Great Western Woodlands and Coolgardie IBRA region vegetation.

7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, the vegetation mapped was typical, both in terms of structure and species composition to those mapped in other surveys in the area (Botanica Consulting 2011, Rapallo 2012, Western Botanical 2020) as well as those described historically by Beard (1972, 1990) and discussed in the Botanica Consulting (2025) desktop assessment. The Survey Area is situated on the southern toe slopes of the Parker Range and consists mostly of *Allocasuarina* spp. dominated shrublands on sandplains interspersed with areas of *Eucalyptus* spp. woodlands on heavier soils. The north-eastern corner and southern border of the Survey Area intersects the Parker Range where mature Eucalypt woodlands were more common.

In total, ten conservation significant flora taxa and listed by WAH (1998-) were recorded:

- *Acacia concolorans* (P2)
- *Balaustion grandibracteatum* subsp. *junctura* (P2)
- *Boronia ternata* var. *promiscua* (P3)
- *Brachyloma stenolobum* (P1)
- *Cryptandra crispula* (P3)
- *Drummondita wilsonii* (P1)
- *Gastrolobium hians* (P1)
- *Stylidium sejunctum* (P3)
- *Thysanotus* sp. Yellowdine (A.S. George 6040) (P2)
- *Verticordia stenopetala* (P3)

With the exception of *Gastrolobium hians* (P1), all conservation significant flora were known to occur in the Avon Wheatbelt. *Gastrolobium hians* (P1) is known from fifteen records approximately 150 km east of the Survey Area (WAH 1998-). *Gastrolobium hians* (P1) within the Survey Area requires closer taxonomic review with the benefit of flowers as only sterile material was observed during the survey, and may be readily confused with *Gastrolobium floribundum*, which is common and widespread (Western Botanical, 2020). A total of at least 2,459 conservation significant flora individuals is likely to be directly impacted by the proposed developments within the Survey Area. Of these, at least 204 individuals are expected to be affected by the construction of the topsoil storage facility, and at least 2,255 by the development of the waste rock dump. As of March 2026, the final disturbance footprint is in the process of being refined by engineering consultants appointed by Forrester Resources, with confirmation expected in early-to-mid 2026. Therefore, actual population sizes and the number of individuals potentially impacted may be higher or lower than currently indicated.

Vegetation communities W1, W2, and W3 were determined to be statistically significantly similar to the Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System PEC (P3), representing 30.51 ha (7.18%) of the Survey Area. Because the community type data for the Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System PEC was not available at the time of writing, the community types constituting the PEC that these vegetation communities represent remains somewhat unclear. Nonetheless, these vegetation communities are likely to represent the Plant Assemblages of the Parker Range System PEC (P3).

The British Hill Gold Project lies within the Avon Wheatbelt IBRA region approximately 2 km from the border with the Coolgardie IBRA region where the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt TEC is not applied (DCCEEW 2015a). Communities dominated by species such as *Eucalyptus salmonophloia*, *E. salubris* and *E. longicornis* occur to the east in the adjacent Coolgardie IBRA region. These typically receive less than 300mm rainfall and are therefore not included in the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt TEC community (DCCEEW 2015a).

Eucalypt Woodlands of the type classified as a TEC in the Wheatbelt region are widespread in the contiguous Coolgardie IBRA region vegetation. Unlike the Wheatbelt region, vegetation surrounding the Survey Area is continuous with the Coolgardie IBRA region vegetation and Great Western Woodlands (Western Botanical 2020). The threatening processes justifying the listing of Eucalypt Woodlands as a TEC in the largely cleared Wheatbelt region are not present within the British Hill Gold Project Survey Area.

Eucalypt woodlands within the Survey Area are considered more representative of the intact and extensive Great Western Woodlands and Coolgardie IBRA region vegetation (Western Botanical 2020, Table 1), which are excluded from classification as Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt TEC.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Mr Mike Hislop of the Western Australian Herbarium for his assistance in identifying a number of the flora collected during the course of the field survey work.

9. PERSONNEL

The following Mattiske Consulting personnel were involved in this project:

NAME	POSITION	SURVEY INVOLVEMENT	FLORA COLLECTION PERMIT
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Mr. Vaughan Ferguson	Experienced Botanist	Fieldwork, plant identifications, data analyses, report writing	FB62000711-2 TFL-2526-0121
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APPENDIX A1: THREATENED AND PRIORITY FLORA DEFINITIONS

Under section 179 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), **threatened flora** are categorised as extinct, extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable and conservation dependent (Table A1.1).

Table A1.1 Federal definition of threatened flora species

Note: Adapted from section 179 of the EPBC Act.

CODE	CATEGORY	DEFINITION
Ex	Extinct	Species which at a particular time if, at that time, there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
ExW	Extinct in the Wild	Species which is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or it has not been recorded in its known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite exhaustive surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form.
CE	Critically Endangered	Species which at a particular time if, at that time, it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
E	Endangered	Species which is not critically endangered and it is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate or near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
V	Vulnerable	Species which is not critically endangered or endangered and is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
CD	Conservation Dependent	Species which at a particular time if, at that time, the species is the focus of a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered within a period of 5 years.

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) provides for (amongst other things) the protection of flora that is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate, near or medium-term future in Western Australia under Part 10 (Division 2).

Threatened flora are listed in the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Flora) Order 2025* (State of Western Australia 2025), and are categorised under Division 1 (threatened species – critically endangered), Division 2 (threatened species - endangered), and Division 3 (threatened species – vulnerable). A flora species is defined as **threatened** if it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate, near or medium-term future, pursuant to sections 20, 21 and 22 of the BC Act. Threatened species are categorised as critically endangered, endangered, and vulnerable (Table A1.2).

Table A1.2 State definition of threatened flora species

Note: Adapted from DBCA (2025c)

CODE	CATEGORY	DEFINITION
CR	Critically endangered	Species considered to be facing an extremely high risk of becoming extinct in the wild (listed under Schedule 1 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018</i>).
EN	Endangered	Species considered to be facing a very high risk of becoming extinct in the wild (listed under Schedule 2 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018</i>).
VU	Vulnerable	Species considered to be facing a high risk of becoming extinct in the wild (listed under Schedule 3 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018</i>).

Priority flora species are defined as “possibly threatened species that do not meet the survey criteria, or are otherwise data deficient” or species that are “adequately known, are rare but not threatened, meet criteria for near threatened or have recently been removed from the threatened species list” for other than taxonomic reasons” (EPA 2018). Priority species are not afforded the same level of protection under state or federal legislation as the listed Threatened species, however are considered significant under the Environmental Protection Authority’s *Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation* (Environmental Protection Agency 2016a). The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions categorises priority flora into four categories: Priority 1; Priority 2, Priority 3 and Priority 4 (Table A1.3).

Table A1.3: State definition of priority flora species

Note: Adapted from DBCA (2025c).

CODE	CATEGORY	DEFINITION
P1	Priority 1: Poorly-known species	Known from one or a few locations (< 5) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation; or are otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. In urgent need of further survey.
P2	Priority 2: Poorly-known species	Known from one or a few locations (< 5). Some occurrences are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation. In urgent need of further survey.
P3	Priority 3: Poorly-known species	Known from several locations and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat; or from few but widespread locations with either a large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. In need of further survey.
P4	Priority 4: 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 do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable. c) Other - Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.

APPENDIX A2: THREATENED AND PRIORITY ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITY DEFINITIONS

Under section 181 of the EPBC Act, **threatened ecological communities** are categorised as critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable (Table A2.1).

Table A2.1 Federal definition of threatened ecological communities

Note: Adapted from section 181 and section 182 of the EPBC Act.

CATEGORY	DEFINITION
Critically Endangered	If, at that time, it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.
Endangered	If, at that time, it is not critically endangered and is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.
Vulnerable	If, at that time, it is not critically endangered or endangered, and is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future.

Threatened ecological communities (TECs), under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, are published in the Western Australian Government Gazette under the *Biodiversity Conservation (Threatened Ecological Communities) Order 2023*, and are listed by the DBCA (2023b) in the Threatened ecological communities list 2023 (26 May 2023). An ecological community is defined as **threatened** if it is facing an extremely high risk of collapse in the immediate, near or medium-term future, pursuant to sections 28, 29 and 30 of the BC Act. Threatened ecological communities are categorised as critically endangered, endangered, and vulnerable (Table A2.2).

Currently there is no Western Australian legislation covering the conservation of state listed **threatened ecological communities** (TECs), however, a non-statutory process is in place, whereby the DBCA (and former equivalent departments) have been identifying and informally listing TECs since 1994. Some of these TECs are also endorsed by the Federal Minister as threatened, and some of these are listed under the EPBC Act and therefore afforded legislative protection at the Commonwealth level.

Table A2.2 State definition of threatened ecological communities

Note: Adapted from DBCA (2025d).

CODE	CATEGORY	DEFINITION
CR	Critically Endangered	An ecological community will be listed as CR when it has been adequately surveyed and is found to be facing an extremely high risk of total destruction in the immediate future, meeting any one or more of the following criteria: 1. The estimated geographic range and distribution has been reduced by at least 90% and is either continuing to decline with total destruction imminent, or is unlikely to be substantially rehabilitated in the immediate future due to modification; 2. The current distribution is limited i.e., highly restricted, having very few small or isolated occurrences, or covering a small area; or 3. The ecological community is highly modified with potential of being rehabilitated in the immediate future.
EN	Endangered	An ecological community will be listed as EN when it has been adequately surveyed and is not CR, but is facing a very high risk of total destruction in the near future. The ecological community must meet any one or more of the following criteria: 1. The estimated geographic range and distribution has been reduced by at least 70% and is either continuing to decline with total destruction imminent in the short term future, or is unlikely to be substantially rehabilitated in the short term future due to modification; 2. The current distribution is limited i.e., highly restricted, having very few small or isolated occurrences, or covering a small area; or 3. The ecological community is highly modified with potential of being rehabilitated in the short term future.
VU	Vulnerable	An ecological community will be listed as VU when it has been adequately surveyed and is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing high risk of total destruction in the medium to long term future. The ecological community must meet any one or more of the following criteria: 1. The ecological community exists largely as modified occurrences that are likely to be able to be substantially restored or rehabilitated; 2. The ecological community may already be modified and would be vulnerable to threatening process, and restricted in range or distribution; or 3. The ecological community may be widespread but has potential to move to a higher threat category due to existing or impending threatening processes.

Priority ecological communities (PECs) are defined as possible threatened ecological communities that do not meet the stringent survey criteria for the assessment of threatened ecological communities, and are listed by the DBCA (2023a) in the *Priority Ecological Communities for Western Australia – Version 35 (19 June 2023)*. Similarly, to priority flora, PECs are not afforded legislative protection, however are considered significant under the Environmental Protection Authority's (2016b) *Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation*. The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions categorises priority ecological communities into five categories: Priority 1; Priority 2, Priority 3, Priority 4 and Priority 5 (Table A2.3).

Table A2.3 State definition of priority ecological communities

Note: Adapted from DBCA (2025d).

CODE	CATEGORY	DEFINITION
P1	Priority 1 (Poorly known ecological communities)	Ecological communities that are known from very few, restricted occurrences (generally ≤ 5 occurrences or a total area of ≤ 100 ha). Most of these occurrences are not actively managed for conservation (e.g. located within agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, or active mineral leases) and for which immediate threats exist.
P2	Priority 2 (Poorly known ecological communities)	Communities that are known from few small occurrences (generally ≤ 10 occurrences or a total area of ≤ 200 ha). At least some occurrences are not believed to be under immediate threat of destruction or degradation.
P3	Priority 3 (Poorly known ecological communities)	- Communities that are known from several to many occurrences, a significant number or area of which are not under threat of habitat destruction or degradation; - Communities known from a few widespread occurrences, which are either large or within significant remaining areas of habitat in which other occurrences may occur, much of it not under imminent threat; or - Communities made up of large, and/or widespread occurrences, that may or not be represented in the reserve system, but are under threat of modification across much of their range from processes such as grazing and inappropriate fire regimes.
P4	Priority 4 (Ecological communities that are adequately known, rare but not threatened or meet criteria for Near Threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened list. These communities require regular monitoring)	- Rare – Communities known from few occurrences that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, sufficient knowledge is available, and are considered not to be currently threatened. - Near Threatened – Communities considered to have been adequately surveyed and do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but are close to qualifying for Vulnerable. - Communities that have been removed from the list of threatened communities during the past five years.
P5	Priority 5 (Conservation Dependent ecological communities)	Ecological communities that are not threatened but are subject to a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the community becoming threatened within five years.

APPENDIX A3: CATEGORIES AND CONTROL MEASURES OF DECLARED PEST (PLANT) ORGANISMS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Section 22 of Western Australia's *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act) makes provision for a plant taxon to be listed as a declared pest organism in respect to parts of, or the entire State. According to the BAM Act, a declared pest is defined as a prohibited organism (section 12), or an organism for which a declaration under section 22 (2) of the Act is in force.

Under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013* (WA), declared pest plants are placed in one of three control categories, C1 (exclusion), C2 (eradication) or C3 (management), which determines the measures of control which apply to the declared pest (Table A4.1). The current listing of declared pest organisms and their control category is through the Western Australian Organism List (Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development 2026).

Table A3.1 Categories and control measures of declared pest (plant) organisms

Note: Adapted from *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013*.

CONTROL CATEGORY	CONTROL MEASURES
C1 (Exclusion) '(a) Category 1 (C1) — Exclusion: if in the opinion of the Minister introduction of the declared pest into an area or part of an area for which it is declared should be prevented.' Pests will be assigned to this category if they are not established in Western Australia and control measures are to be taken, including border checks, in order to prevent them entering and establishing in the State.	In relation to a category 1 declared pest, the owner or occupier of land in an area for which an organism is a declared pest or a person who is conducting an activity on the land must take such of the control measures specified in subregulation (1) as are reasonable and necessary to destroy, prevent or eradicate the declared pest.
C2 (Eradication) '(b) Category 2 (C2) — Eradication: if in the opinion of the Minister eradication of the declared pest from an area or part of an area for which it is declared is feasible.' Pests will be assigned to this category if they are present in Western Australia in low enough numbers or in sufficiently limited areas that their eradication is still a possibility.	In relation to a category 2 declared pest, the owner or occupier of land in an area for which an organism is a declared pest or a person who is conducting an activity on the land must take such of the control measures specified in subregulation (1) as are reasonable and necessary to destroy, prevent or eradicate the declared pest.
C3 (Management) '(c) Category 3 (C3) — Management: if in the opinion of the Minister eradication of the declared pest from an area or part of an area for which it is declared is not feasible but that it is necessary to: (i) alleviate the harmful impact of the declared pest in the area; or (ii) reduce the number or distribution of the declared pest in the area; or (iii) prevent or contain the spread of the declared pest in the area.' Pests will be assigned to this category if they are established in Western Australia but it is feasible, or desirable, to manage them in order to limit their damage. Control measures can prevent a C3 pest from increasing in population size or density or moving from an area in which it is established into an area which currently is free of that pest.	In relation to a category 3 declared pest, the owner or occupier of land in an area for which an organism is a declared pest or a person who is conducting an activity on the land must take such of the control measures specified in subregulation (1) as are reasonable and necessary to: (a) alleviate the harmful impact of the declared pest in the area for which it is declared; or (b) reduce the number or distribution of the declared pest in the area for which it is declared; or (c) prevent or contain the spread of the declared pest in the area for which it is declared.

APPENDIX A4: OTHER DEFINITIONS

Environmentally sensitive areas

Environmentally sensitive areas are declared by the State Minister under section 51B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and are listed in the *Environmental Protection (Environmentally Sensitive Areas) Notice 2005*, gazetted 8 April 2005. Specific environmentally sensitive areas relevant to this report include: a defined wetland and the area within 50 metres of the wetland; the area covered by vegetation within 50 metres of rare flora; the area covered by a threatened ecological community; a Bush Forever site – further areas and information are described in the *Environmental Protection (Environmentally Sensitive Areas) Notice 2005*.

Conservation significant flora

Under the *Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation* (Environmental Protection Authority 2016b), flora may be considered significant for a range of reasons, including, but not limited to the following:

- being identified as threatened or priority species;
- locally endemic or associated with a restricted habitat type (e.g. surface water or groundwater dependent ecosystems);
- new species or anomalous features that indicate a potential new species;
- representative of the range of a species (particularly, at the extremes of range, recently discovered range extensions, or isolated outliers of the main range);
- unusual species, including restricted subspecies, varieties or naturally occurring hybrids; or
- relictual status, being representative of taxonomic groups that no longer occur widely in the broader landscape.

Conservation significant vegetation

Under the *Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation* (Environmental Protection Authority 2016b), vegetation may be considered significant for a range of reasons, including, but not limited to the following:

- being identified as threatened or priority ecological communities;
- restricted distribution;
- degree of historical impact from threatening processes;
- a role as a refuge; or
- providing an important function required to maintain ecological integrity of a significant ecosystem.

APPENDIX A5: DEFINITION OF VEGETATION CONDITION SCALE FOR THE SOUTH WEST AND INTERZONE BOTANICAL PROVINCES

Vegetation condition ratings relate to vegetation structure, level of disturbance at each structural layer and the ability of the vegetation unit to regenerate (Table A5.1). Vegetation condition provides complementary information for assessing the significance of potential impacts.

Table A5.1 **Definition of vegetation condition categories**

Note: Adapted from Keighery (1994).

VEGETATION CONDITION	DEFINITION
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance or damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, disturbance affecting individual species and weeds are non-aggressive species. Damage to trees caused by fire, the presence of non-aggressive weeds and occasional vehicle tracks.
Very Good	Vegetation structure altered, obvious signs of disturbance. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and grazing.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.
Completely Degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees and shrubs.

APPENDIX A6: NVIS STRUCTURAL FORMATION TERMINOLOGY

Note: Adapted from NVIS Technical Working Group (2017).

COVER CHARACTERISTICS							
Foliage cover*	70-100	30-70	10-30	<10	≈0	0-5	unknown
Crown cover**	>80	50-80	20-50	0.25-20	<0.25	0-5	unknown
% cover***	>80	50-80	20-50	0.25-20	<0.25	0-5	unknown
Cover code	d	c	i	r	bi	bc	unknown

GROWTH FORM	HEIGHT RANGES (m)	STRUCTURAL FORMATION CLASSES						
		closed forest	open forest	woodland	open woodland	isolated trees	isolated clumps of trees	trees
tree, palm	<10, 10-30, >30							
tree mallee	<3, <10, 10-30	closed mallee forest	open mallee forest	mallee woodland	open mallee woodland	isolated mallee trees	isolated clumps of mallee trees	mallee trees
shrub, cycad, grass-tree, tree-fern	<1, 1-2, >2	closed shrubland	shrubland	open shrubland	sparse shrubland	isolated shrubs	isolated clumps of shrubs	shrubs
mallee shrub	<3, <10, 10-30	closed mallee shrubland	mallee shrubland	open mallee shrubland	sparse mallee shrubland	isolated mallee shrubs	isolated clumps of mallee shrubs	mallee shrubs
heath shrub	<1, 1-2, >2	closed heathland	heathland	open heathland	sparse heathland	isolated heath shrubs	isolated clumps of heath shrubs	heath shrubs
chenopod shrub	<1, 1-2, >2	closed chenopod shrubland	chenopod shrubland	open chenopod shrubland	sparse chenopod shrubland	isolated chenopod shrubs	isolated clumps of chenopod shrubs	chenopod shrubs
samphire shrub	<0.5, >0.5	closed samphire shrubland	samphire shrubland	open samphire shrubland	sparse samphire shrubland	isolated samphire shrubs	isolated clumps of samphire shrubs	samphire shrubs
hummock grass	<2, >2	closed hummock grassland	hummock grassland	open hummock grassland	sparse hummock grassland	isolated hummock grasses	isolated clumps of hummock grasses	hummock grasses
tussock grass	<0.5, >0.5	closed tussock grassland	tussock grassland	open tussock grassland	sparse tussock grassland	isolated tussock grassland	isolated clumps of tussock grasses	tussock grasses
other grass	<0.5, >0.5	closed grassland	grassland	open grassland	sparse grassland	isolated grasses	isolated clumps of grasses	other grasses
sedge	<0.5, >0.5	closed sedgeland	sedgeland	open sedgeland	sparse sedgeland	isolated sedges	isolated clumps of sedges	sedges
rush	<0.5, >0.5	closed rushland	rushland	open rushland	sparse rushland	isolated rushes	isolated clumps of rushes	rushes
forb	<0.5, >0.5	closed forbland	forbland	open forbland	sparse forbland	isolated forbs	isolated clumps of forbs	forbs
fern	<1, 1-2, >2	closed fernland	fernland	open fernland	sparse fernland	isolated ferns	isolated clumps of ferns	ferns
bryophyte	<0.5	closed bryophyteland	bryophyteland	open bryophyteland	sparse bryophyteland	isolated bryophytes	isolated clumps of bryophytes	bryophytes
lichen	<0.5	closed lichenland	lichenland	open lichenland	sparse lichenland	isolated lichens	isolated clumps of lichens	lichens
vine	<10, 10-30, >30	closed vineland	vineland	open vineland	sparse vineland	isolated vines	isolated clumps of vines	vines
aquatic	0-0.5, <1	closed aquatic bed	aquatic bed	open aquatic bed	sparse aquatics	isolated aquatics	isolated clumps of aquatics	aquatics
seagrass	0-0.5, <1	closed seagrass bed	seagrass bed	open seagrass bed	sparse seagrasses	isolated seagrasses	isolated clumps of seagrasses	seagrasses

APPENDIX B: COORDINATES DELINEATING THE BOUNDARY OF THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vertex	Location (GDA94, Zone 50)	
	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)
1	747518	6474521
2	747550	6474491
3	747573	6474453
4	747597	6474392
5	747599	6474386
6	747657	6474219
7	747659	6474212
8	747691	6474105
9	747737	6473993
10	747761	6473949
11	747776	6473909
12	747800	6473797
13	747804	6473762
14	747803	6473718
15	747790	6473661
16	747763	6473600
17	747756	6473586
18	747690	6473469
19	747681	6473456
20	747653	6473417
21	747625	6473387
22	747590	6473366
23	747557	6473352
24	747526	6473328
25	747481	6473306
26	747480	6472573
27	745969	6472600
28	745951	6472631
29	745921	6474999
30	747248	6474994
31	747468	6474666
32	748886	6475968
33	748956	6476107
34	749058	6476212
35	749208	6476262
36	749593	6476616
37	749682	6476901
38	749787	6476942
39	749984	6476575
40	749894	6476504
41	749632	6476560
42	747483	6474591
43	747483	6474544
44	747490	6474540
45	747518	6474521

**APPENDIX C: LOCATION OF QUADRATS ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE
BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA, 2025**

QUADRAT	LOCATION (GDA94, Zone 50)	
	EASTING (mE)	NORTHING (mN)
BH001	749700	6476801
BH002	749849	6476765
BH003	749697	6476747
BH004	749698	6476617
BH005	749341	6476399
BH006	749116	6476213
BH007	748972	6476050
BH008	748945	6475953
BH009	748792	6475784
BH010	748465	6475575
BH011	748477	6475526
BH012	748266	6475403
BH013	748099	6475184
BH014	747780	6474961
BH015	746880	6474915
BH016	746575	6474877
BH017	747118	6474862
BH018	746141	6474853
BH019	747575	6474701
BH020	746969	6474668
BH021	747298	6474643
BH022	746026	6474545
BH023	747423	6474538
BH024	746173	6474531
BH025	746498	6474523
BH026	746308	6474472
BH027	746715	6474457
BH028	746967	6474394
BH029	747446	6474304
BH030	746709	6474276
BH031	747141	6474265
BH032	746888	6474236
BH033	746060	6474228
BH034	746312	6474194
BH035	746639	6474173
BH036	746319	6474039
BH037	747221	6474037
BH038	746035	6474013
BH039	746264	6473990
BH040	746831	6473967
BH041	746505	6473953
BH042	747594	6473952
BH043	746314	6473948
BH044	746213	6473897
BH045	746287	6473793
BH046	747517	6473743
BH047	747605	6473557
BH048	746124	6473550
BH049	746584	6473545
BH050	746295	6473483
BH051	747500	6473478
BH052	746751	6473448
BH053	747182	6473434
BH054	747355	6473380

**APPENDIX C: LOCATION OF QUADRATS ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE
BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA, 2025**

QUADRAT	LOCATION (GDA94, Zone 50)	
	EASTING (mE)	NORTHING (mN)
BH055	747472	6473353
BH056	746437	6473275
BH057	747140	6473267
BH058	746706	6473225
BH059	746263	6473222
BH060	746641	6473200
BH061	746134	6473164
BH062	745989	6473158
BH063	747259	6473155
BH064	746689	6473117
BH065	746972	6473106
BH066	747157	6473090
BH067	746372	6473063
BH068	746819	6473044
BH069	747278	6473032
BH070	746539	6473009
BH071	746181	6472966
BH072	746379	6472941
BH073	746052	6472887
BH074	746638	6472873
BH075	746936	6472846
BH076	747282	6472797
BH077	747165	6472787
BH078	747039	6472769
BH079	746990	6472766
BH080	746432	6472711
BH081	746882	6472696
BH082	746200	6472689
BH083	747207	6472648

APPENDIX D: DOMINANT AND CO-DOMINANT EUCALYPT SPECIES OF THE EUCALYPT WOODLANDS OF THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN WHEATBELT TEC

Table D adapted from Approved Conservation Advice – Appendices for the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt (DCCEE 2015b).

Table D1. Key eucalypt species. One or more of these species are dominant or co-dominant within a given patch of the ecological community.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Eucalyptus accedens</i>	powder-bark; powder-bark wandoo
<i>Eucalyptus aequioperta</i>	Welcome Hill gum
<i>Eucalyptus alipes</i>	Hyden mallet
<i>Eucalyptus astringens</i> subsp. <i>astringens</i>	brown mallet
<i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i>	wheatbelt wandoo
<i>Eucalyptus densa</i> subsp. <i>densa</i>	narrow-leaved blue mallet
<i>Eucalyptus extensa</i>	yellow mallet
<i>Eucalyptus falcata</i>	silver mallet
<i>Eucalyptus gardneri</i> subsp. <i>gardneri</i>	blue mallet
<i>Eucalyptus goniocarpa</i>	Lake King mallet
<i>Eucalyptus kondininensis</i>	Kondinin blackbutt
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>	red morrel
<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>loxophleba</i>	York gum
<i>Eucalyptus melanoxylon</i>	black morrel
<i>Eucalyptus mimica</i> subsp. <i>continens</i>	hooded mallet
<i>Eucalyptus mimica</i> subsp. <i>mimica</i>	Newdegate mallet
<i>Eucalyptus myriadena</i>	small-fruited gum; blackbutt
<i>Eucalyptus occidentalis</i>	flat-topped yate
<i>Eucalyptus ornata</i>	ornamental silver mallet; ornate mallet
<i>Eucalyptus recta</i>	Mt Yule silver mallet; Cadoux mallet
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	flooded gum
<i>Eucalyptus salicola</i>	salt gum; salt salmon gum
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>	salmon gum
<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>	gimlet
<i>Eucalyptus sargentii</i> subsp. <i>sargentii</i>	salt river gum
<i>Eucalyptus singularis</i>	ridge-top mallet
<i>Eucalyptus spathulata</i> subsp. <i>spathulata</i>	swamp mallet
<i>Eucalyptus spathulata</i> subsp. <i>salina</i>	Salt River mallet
<i>Eucalyptus urna</i>	merrit
<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> subsp. <i>pulverea</i>	wandoo
<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> subsp. <i>wandoo</i>	wandoo

Table D2: Associated canopy species that may be present within the ecological community but are not dominant or co-dominant. The list is not comprehensive and presents the more common taxa encountered.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Acacia acuminata</i>	jam
<i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i>	rock sheoak
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	marri
<i>Eucalyptus annulata</i>	prickly-fruited mallee
<i>Eucalyptus arachnaea</i> subsp. <i>arachnaea</i>	black-stemmed mallee
<i>Eucalyptus arachnaea</i> subsp. <i>arrecta</i>	black-stemmed mallet
<i>Eucalyptus armillata</i>	flanged mallee
<i>Eucalyptus calycogona</i> subsp. <i>calycogona</i>	square-fruited mallee
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>arida</i>	river red gum
<i>Eucalyptus celastroides</i> subsp. <i>virella</i>	wheatbelt mallee
<i>Eucalyptus cylindriflora</i>	Goldfields white mallee
<i>Eucalyptus decipiens</i>	redheart; moit
<i>Eucalyptus drummondii</i>	Drummond's mallee
<i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i>	sand mallee
<i>Eucalyptus erythronema</i> subsp. <i>erythronema</i>	red-flowered mallee
<i>Eucalyptus erythronema</i> subsp. <i>inornata</i>	yellow-flowered mallee
<i>Eucalyptus eudesmioides</i>	Kalbarri mallee
<i>Eucalyptus flocktoniae</i> subsp. <i>flocktoniae</i>	Flockton's mallee
<i>Eucalyptus gittinsii</i> subsp. <i>illucida</i>	northern sandplain mallee
<i>Eucalyptus incrassata</i>	ridge-fruited mallee
<i>Eucalyptus kochii</i> subsp. <i>plenissima</i>	Trayning mallee
<i>Eucalyptus leptopoda</i> subsp. <i>leptopoda</i>	Merredin mallee; Tammin mallee
<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>gratae</i>	Lake Grace mallee
<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>lissophloia</i>	smooth-barked York gum
<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>supralaevis</i>	blackbutt York gum
<i>Eucalyptus macrocarpa</i>	mottlecah
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	jarrah
<i>Eucalyptus moderata</i>	redwood mallee
<i>Eucalyptus obtusiflora</i>	Dongara mallee
<i>Eucalyptus olivina</i>	olive-leaved mallee
<i>Eucalyptus orthostemon</i>	diverse mallee
<i>Eucalyptus perangusta</i>	fine-leaved mallee
<i>Eucalyptus phaenophylla</i>	common southern mallee
<i>Eucalyptus phenax</i> subsp. <i>phenax</i>	white mallee
<i>Eucalyptus pileata</i>	capped mallee
<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i> subsp. <i>platypus</i>	moort
<i>Eucalyptus polita</i>	Parker Range mallet
<i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i>	ribbon-barked mallee
<i>Eucalyptus sporadica</i>	Burngup mallee
<i>Eucalyptus subangusta</i> subsp. <i>subangusta</i>	grey mallee

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Eucalyptus tenera</i>	glazed mallee
<i>Eucalyptus tephroclada</i>	Holleton mallee
<i>Eucalyptus thamnoides</i>	brown mallee
<i>Eucalyptus transcontinentalis</i>	redwood
<i>Eucalyptus vegrandis</i>	Ongerup mallee; Cranbrook mallee
<i>Eucalyptus wubinensis</i>	Wubin mallee
<i>Eucalyptus yilgarnensis</i>	yorrel

APPENDIX E: CRITERIA FOR DETERMINATION OF THE EUCALYPT WOODLANDS OF THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN WHEATBELT TEC

The DCCEEW criteria for a vegetation community to be categorised as part of the "Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt ("Eucalypt Woodlands") TEC (DCCEEW 2015a-b) are summarised in this appendix.

Key Criteria

Eucalypt Woodlands are situated on the flatter landscapes and lower rises of the Wheatbelt. The woodlands are dominated by a complex mosaic of several eucalypt species with a tree or mallee form over a highly variable understorey (DCCEEW 2015a-b). The Key Criteria for determining whether a vegetation patch is part of the Eucalypt Woodlands TEC are:

1. The crown cover of the tree canopy in a mature woodland must be at least 10%;
2. The key Eucalypt species that dominate or co-dominate the vegetation patch must be those listed in Table D1 of Appendix D (adapted from Table 2a, DCCEEW 2015a);
3. Other canopy species (mostly Eucalypts) may be present in association with these key species but cannot occur as dominant or co-dominant species. These associated canopy species are listed in Table D2 of Appendix D (adapted from Table 2b, DCCEEW 2015a); and,
4. Native understorey must be present.

Contra-indicators

If any of the following features occur in the vegetation patch, then it is not likely to be part of the TEC (DCCEEW 2015a):

1. Woodlands dominated by a mallee form (rather than tree form) in the canopy;
2. Tree canopy dominated by non-Eucalypt species (e.g. *Acacia* or *Allocasuarina* species);
3. Vegetation patch comprised of shrublands or herblands in which the tree canopy is very sparse to absent or,
4. Woodlands dominated by Eucalypt species that are restricted to granite outcrops and rocky rises.

Condition Thresholds

The condition thresholds for the ecological community acknowledge the small, highly fragmented nature of the remnant vegetation patches, and the fact that these patches may still have conservation value, despite their size. Additionally, older, mature tree are recognised as providing important habitat for other species in the ecological community, particularly fauna that require nesting hollows. The thresholds are intended to exclude degraded patches (e.g. isolated paddock trees, small stands of trees used as shelterbelts) from protection requirements (DCCEEW 2015a).

If the remnant vegetation patch meets the Key Criteria for being a Eucalypt Woodlands TEC, and does not have any Contra-indicators, then the Condition Thresholds listed in Table E1 (adapted from Table 3, DCCEEW 2015a) apply. Patches are categorised depending on their condition, based on the Keighery (1994) scale (six-point scale ranging from 'Pristine' to 'Completely Degraded') or the Roadside Condition Value (RCV) (Western Australian Roadside Conservation Committee 2002) scale (four-point scale from 'High' to 'Low'), presence of important habitat features, introduced understorey species cover, mature tree presence and density, and one of either patch width or patch area, depending on whether the patch is a roadside remnant or not.

For example, if a vegetation patch had a Keighery Condition of 'Good', introduced species cover of 40%, but did not have any mature Eucalypt trees, it would need to be at least 5 ha in area to meet the Condition Threshold to form part of the Eucalypt Woodlands TEC.

Table E1: Condition Thresholds for remnant vegetation patches to be considered as the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt TEC (adapted from DCCEEW 2015a)

CATEGORY AND LIKELY CONDITION (KEIGHERY OR RCV)	COVER OF INTRODUCED SPECIES (AS % OF TOTAL VEGETATION COVER IN UNDERSTOREY) AND	MATURE TREES ¹ PRESENCE & DENSITY AND	MINIMUM PATCH AREA (NON-ROADSIDE PATCHES) OR	MINIMUM PATCH WIDTH (ROADSIDES ONLY) ²
A: Pristine / Excellent / Very Good or a High RCV	0% – 30%	Present or Absent	≥2 ha	5 m
B: Good or Medium-High RCV AND retains important habitat features.	31% – 50%	Present with ≥5 trees per 0.5 ha	≥2 ha	5 m
C: Good or a Medium-High RCV	31% – 50%	Absent or Present with <5 trees per 0.5 ha	≥5 ha	5 m
D: Degraded - Good or a Medium-Low to Medium-High RCV BUT retains important habitat features	51% - 70%	Present with ≥5 trees per 0.5 ha	≥5 ha	5 m

1. Mature trees have a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 30 cm or above.
2. The width here is based on the native understorey component rather than width of the tree canopy. Some allowance must be made for small breaks or variations in native species cover along narrow, linear patches. A break in the native vegetation cover of 50 m or more indicates that separate patches are present. Where main roads bisect otherwise continuous vegetation, the native vegetation on each side of the road is considered a separate patch.

Buffer Zones

A buffer zone is recommended around the outside of ecological community patches in order to minimise the risk of damage to the community by nearby actions (DCCEEW 2015a). The recommended minimum buffer zone for the Eucalypt Woodlands TEC is "40 m from the edge of the patch as determined from the outer edge of the tree canopy" (DCCEEW 2015a). This distance is recommended in order to protect the roots of trees, which for many species in the Eucalypt Woodlands TEC, can spread quite a way from the trunk.

A larger buffer zone may be applied, where practical, to protect patches of high conservation value (DCCEEW 2015a). However, as the buffer zone is advisory only and not part of the TEC, existing land uses within the buffer zone (e.g. cropping, ploughing, grazing, spraying etc.) may continue. It is requested that care be taken in these areas to minimise the risk of any significant adverse impacts extending into the adjacent TEC patch (DCCEEW 2015a).

**APPENDIX F: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED
IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA, 2025**

Note: * denotes introduced species; T denotes threatened flora and P1-P4 denote priority flora species (DBCA 2025a, WAH 1998-).

FAMILY	SPECIES
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus drummondii</i> <i>Ptilotus holosericeus</i>
Apiaceae	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i> <i>Platysace maxwellii</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>
Araliaceae	<i>Trachymene cyanopetala</i>
Asparagaceae	<i>Chamaexeros fimbriata</i> <i>Lomandra effusa</i> <i>Thysanotus manglesianus</i> <i>Thysanotus</i> sp. Yellowdine (A.S. George 6040) (P2) <i>Thysanotus</i> sp.
Asteraceae	<i>Blennospora phlegmatocarpa</i> <i>Calotis hispidula</i> <i>Centaurea melitensis</i> <i>Olearia exiguiifolia</i> <i>Olearia muelleri</i> <i>Senecio quadridentatus</i> <i>Siemssenia capillaris</i> <i>Waitzia acuminata</i> <i>Waitzia fitzgibbonii</i> Asteraceae sp.
Boraginaceae	<i>Halgania lavandulacea</i>
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia rarifolia</i>
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> <i>Allocasuarina campestris</i> <i>Allocasuarina helmsii</i> <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i> <i>Allocasuarina</i> sp.
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana georgei</i> <i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i> <i>Sclerolaena parviflora</i>

**APPENDIX F: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED
IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA, 2025**

Note: * denotes introduced species; T denotes threatened flora and P1-P4 denote priority flora species (DBCA 2025a, WAH 1998-).

FAMILY	SPECIES
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris canescens</i> <i>Callitris preissii</i> <i>Callitris</i> sp.
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma sanguinolentum</i> <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. <i>Schoenus hexandrus</i> <i>Schoenus nanus</i>
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia ancistrophylla</i> <i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i> <i>Hibbertia exasperata</i> <i>Hibbertia pungens</i> <i>Hibbertia rostellata</i>
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera</i> sp.
Ericaceae	<i>Brachyloma stenolobum</i> (P1) <i>Leucopogon</i> sp. Boorabbin (K.R. Newbey 8374) <i>Leucopogon</i> sp. Coolgardie (M. Hislop & F. Hort MH 3197) <i>Leucopogon</i> sp. outer wheatbelt (M. Hislop 30) <i>Lysinema pentapetalum</i> <i>Styphelia hamulosa</i> <i>Styphelia serratifolia</i>
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>brevipes</i> <i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>sulcata</i>
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia assimilis</i> subsp. <i>assimilis</i> <i>Acacia beauverdiana</i> <i>Acacia colletioides</i> <i>Acacia concolorans</i> (P2) <i>Acacia deficiens</i> <i>Acacia erinacea</i> <i>Acacia hemiteles</i> <i>Acacia heteroneura</i> <i>Acacia heteroneura</i> var. <i>heteroneura</i> <i>Acacia heteroneura</i> var. <i>jutsonii</i> <i>Acacia ?lineolata</i>

**APPENDIX F: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED
IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA, 2025**

Note: * denotes introduced species; T denotes threatened flora and P1-P4 denote priority flora species (DBCA 2025a, WAH 1998-).

FAMILY	SPECIES
Fabaceae (continued)	<i>Acacia lineolata</i> subsp. <i>lineolata</i> <i>Acacia merrallii</i> <i>Acacia neurophylla</i> subsp. <i>erugata</i> <i>Acacia prainii</i> <i>Acacia steedmanii</i> <i>Acacia steedmanii</i> subsp. <i>steedmanii</i> <i>Acacia yorkrakinensis</i> <i>Acacia yorkrakinensis</i> subsp. <i>acrita</i> <i>Daviesia argillacea</i> <i>Daviesia grahamii</i> <i>Daviesia nematophylla</i> <i>Gastrolobium floribundum</i> <i>Gastrolobium hians</i> (P1) <i>Gastrolobium melanocarpum</i> <i>Jacksonia nematoclada</i> <i>Mirbelia</i> sp. Magentea (T.E.H. Aplin 5976) <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>× artemisioides</i> <i>Senna pleurocarpa</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i> <i>Templetonia ceracea</i>
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia pinifolia</i> <i>Scaevola spinescens</i>
Haloragaceae	<i>Glischrocaryon aureum</i>
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>
Lamiaceae	<i>Cyanostegia angustifolia</i> <i>Hemigenia westringioides</i> <i>Pityrodia lepidota</i> <i>Westringia cephalantha</i> <i>Westringia cephalantha</i> var. <i>caterva</i> <i>Westringia cephalantha</i> var. <i>cephalantha</i> <i>Westringia rigida</i>
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha glabella</i> <i>Cassytha melantha</i> <i>Cassytha</i> sp.

APPENDIX F: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA, 2025

Note: * denotes introduced species; T denotes threatened flora and P1-P4 denote priority flora species (DBCA 2025a, WAH 1998-).

FAMILY	SPECIES
Malvaceae	<i>Lasiopetalum ferraricollinum</i> <i>Seringia velutina</i>
Myrtaceae	<i>Baeckea elderiana</i> <i>Baeckea muricata</i> <i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2) <i>Balaustion</i> sp. <i>Beaufortia orbifolia</i> <i>Beaufortia puberula</i> <i>Beaufortia</i> sp. <i>Calothamnus gilesii</i> <i>Calytrix breviseta</i> subsp. <i>stipulosa</i> <i>Chamelaucium pauciflorum</i> subsp. <i>pauciflorum</i> <i>Chamelaucium virgatum</i> <i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. <i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> <i>Eucalyptus calycogona</i> subsp. <i>calycogona</i> <i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i> <i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i> <i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i> subsp. <i>eremophila</i> <i>Eucalyptus leptopoda</i> subsp. <i>subluta</i> <i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i> <i>Eucalyptus pileata</i> <i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i> <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> <i>Eucalyptus salubris</i> <i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i> <i>Eucalyptus subangusta</i> subsp. <i>subangusta</i> <i>Eucalyptus transcontinentalis</i> <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. <i>Euryomyrtus leptospermoides</i> <i>Euryomyrtus maidenii</i> <i>Homalocalyx pulcherrimus</i> <i>Leptospermopsis erubescens</i> <i>Leptospermopsis fastigiata</i> <i>Leptospermopsis roei</i> <i>Malleostemon tuberculatus</i> <i>Melaleuca acuminata</i> <i>Melaleuca calyptroides</i>

**APPENDIX F: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED
IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA, 2025**

Note: * denotes introduced species; T denotes threatened flora and P1-P4 denote priority flora species (DBCA 2025a, WAH 1998-).

FAMILY	SPECIES
Myrtaceae (continued)	<i>Melaleuca cordata</i> <i>Melaleuca ctenoides</i> <i>Melaleuca eleuterostachya</i> <i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> <i>Melaleuca hamata</i> <i>Melaleuca johnsonii</i> <i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i> <i>Melaleuca laxiflora</i> <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>fastigiata</i> <i>Melaleuca ?phoidophylla</i> <i>Melaleuca spicigera</i> <i>Micromyrtus erichsenii</i> <i>Micromyrtus obovata</i> <i>Rinzia carnosa</i> <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> <i>Verticordia chrysantha</i> <i>Verticordia eriocephala</i> <i>Verticordia inclusa</i> <i>Verticordia picta</i> <i>Verticordia pritzelii</i> <i>Verticordia roei</i> subsp. <i>roei</i> <i>Verticordia stenopetala</i> (P3) <i>Verticordia</i> sp. Myrtaceae sp.
Orchidaceae	<i>Thelymitra sargentii</i>
Pittosporaceae	<i>Cheiranthra brevifolia</i> Pittosporaceae sp.
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago debilis</i>
Poaceae	<i>Amphipogon caricinus</i> var. <i>caricinus</i> <i>Aira ?cupaniana</i> <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> <i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i> <i>Austrostipa hemipogon</i> <i>Rytidosperma acerosum</i> <i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>

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FAMILY	SPECIES
Poaceae (continued)	<i>Rytidosperma</i> sp. Poaceae sp.
Polygalaceae	<i>Comesperma integerrimum</i>
Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia laevigata</i> <i>Grevillea acuaria</i> <i>Grevillea didymobotrya</i> subsp. <i>didymobotrya</i> <i>Grevillea eriobotrya</i> <i>Grevillea eriostachya</i> <i>Grevillea huegelii</i> <i>Grevillea obliquistigma</i> subsp. <i>obliquistigma</i> <i>Grevillea oncogyne</i> <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i> <i>Grevillea</i> sp. <i>Hakea erecta</i> <i>Hakea multilineata</i> <i>Hakea scoparia</i> subsp. <i>scoparia</i> <i>Hakea subsulcata</i> <i>Isopogon gardneri</i> <i>Isopogon scabriusculus</i> subsp. <i>pubifloris</i> <i>Isopogon scabriusculus</i> subsp. <i>stenophyllus</i> <i>Persoonia coriacea</i> <i>Persoonia inconspicua</i> <i>Persoonia saundersiana</i> <i>Persoonia striata</i> <i>Petrophile merrallii</i> <i>Petrophile stricta</i>
Rhamnaceae	<i>Cryptandra crispula</i> (P3) <i>Cryptandra nutans</i> <i>Stenanthemum stipulosum</i>
Rutaceae	<i>Boronia ternata</i> var. <i>promiscua</i> (P3) <i>Drummondita hassellii</i> <i>Drummondita wilsonii</i> (P1) <i>Phebalium filifolium</i> s. lat.

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FAMILY	SPECIES
Rutaceae (continued)	<i>Phebalium filifolium</i> s. str. <i>Phebalium multiflorum</i> subsp. <i>multiflorum</i> <i>Phebalium tuberosum</i> <i>Phebalium</i> sp.
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i> <i>Leptomeria preissiana</i> <i>Santalum acuminatum</i>
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea amblyophylla</i> <i>Dodonaea caespitosa</i>
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila decipiens</i> <i>Eremophila decipiens</i> subsp. <i>decipiens</i> <i>Eremophila drummondii</i> <i>Eremophila ionantha</i> <i>Eremophila scoparia</i>
Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium sejunctum</i> (P3) <i>Stylidium yilgarnense</i>

APPENDIX G: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED BY QUADRAT, BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT, 2025

Note: * denotes introduced species; P1 - P4 denotes priority taxon (DBCA 2025a, WAH 1998-); Oppo - denotes opportunistically recorded taxon

Species	BH001	BH002	BH003	BH004	BH005	BH006	BH007	BH008	BH009	BH010	BH011	BH012	BH013	BH014	BH015	BH016	BH017	BH018	BH019	BH020	BH021	BH022	BH023	BH024	BH025	BH026	BH027	BH028	BH029	BH030	BH031	BH032	BH033
<i>Acacia assimilis</i> subsp. <i>assimilis</i>										X	X														X								
<i>Acacia beauverdiana</i>										X						X	X														X		X
<i>Acacia colletioides</i>							X					X																					
<i>Acacia concolorans</i> (P2)																																	
<i>Acacia deficiens</i>		X																															
<i>Acacia erinacea</i>							X														X			X									
<i>Acacia hemiteles</i>					X	X	X	X																									
<i>Acacia heteroneura</i>																																	
<i>Acacia heteroneura</i> var. <i>heteroneura</i>														X				X	X									X					
<i>Acacia heteroneura</i> var. <i>jutsonii</i>																		X				X		X	X	X			X				
<i>Acacia ?lineolata</i>																																	
<i>Acacia lineolata</i> subsp. <i>lineolata</i>																											X	X					
<i>Acacia merrallii</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																									
<i>Acacia neurophylla</i> subsp. <i>erugata</i>														X			X		X														
<i>Acacia prainii</i>														X	X				X	X				X		X			X				
<i>Acacia steedmanii</i>																																	
<i>Acacia steedmanii</i> subsp. <i>steedmanii</i>																																	
<i>Acacia yorkrakinensis</i>										X	X			X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X									X
<i>Acacia yorkrakinensis</i> subsp. <i>acrita</i>																														X			
<i>Aira ?cupaniana</i>	X		X	X					X																								
<i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>														X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X				X
<i>Allocasuarina campestris</i>																																	
<i>Allocasuarina helmsii</i>	X																																
<i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i>										X	X					X	X	X		X		X		X			X	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Allocasuarina</i> sp.						X																											

APPENDIX G: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED BY QUADRAT, BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT, 2025

Note: * denotes introduced species; P1 - P4 denotes priority taxon (DBCA 2025a, WAH 1998-); Oppo - denotes opportunistically recorded taxon

Species	BH034	BH035	BH036	BH037	BH038	BH039	BH040	BH041	BH042	BH043	BH044	BH045	BH046	BH047	BH048	BH049	BH050	BH051	BH052	BH053	BH054	BH055	BH056	BH057	BH058	BH059	BH060	BH061	BH062	BH063	BH064	BH065	BH066	
<i>Acacia assimilis</i> subsp. <i>assimilis</i>		X														X																		
<i>Acacia beauverdiana</i>			X						X				X						X															
<i>Acacia colletioides</i>																																		
<i>Acacia concolorans</i> (P2)																								X										
<i>Acacia deficiens</i>																																		
<i>Acacia erinacea</i>								X																										
<i>Acacia hemiteles</i>																			X															
<i>Acacia heteroneura</i>																										X								
<i>Acacia heteroneura</i> var. <i>heteroneura</i>		X	X		X							X			X	X												X				X		
<i>Acacia heteroneura</i> var. <i>jutsonii</i>																																		
<i>Acacia ?lineolata</i>																										X		X						
<i>Acacia lineolata</i> subsp. <i>lineolata</i>														X				X		X	X													
<i>Acacia merrallii</i>								X		X																								
<i>Acacia neurophylla</i> subsp. <i>erugata</i>												X				X			X						X		X	X			X	X		
<i>Acacia prainii</i>	X	X			X							X			X	X	X			X			X		X	X		X				X	X	
<i>Acacia steedmanii</i>		X																		X														
<i>Acacia steedmanii</i> subsp. <i>steedmanii</i>																				X														
<i>Acacia yorkrakinensis</i>		X			X		X					X			X	X			X							X								
<i>Acacia yorkrakinensis</i> subsp. <i>acrita</i>																				X														
<i>Aira ?cupaniana</i>																																		
<i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>	X	X	X		X	X	X					X			X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
<i>Allocasuarina campestris</i>																																		
<i>Allocasuarina helmsii</i>																																		
<i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i>	X		X	X	X		X		X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X		X	X	X	X						
<i>Allocasuarina</i> sp.																																		

APPENDIX G: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED BY QUADRAT, BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT, 2025

Note: * denotes introduced species; P1 - P4 denotes priority taxon (DBCA 2025a, WAH 1998-); Oppo - denotes opportunistically recorded taxon

Species	BH067	BH068	BH069	BH070	BH071	BH072	BH073	BH074	BH075	BH076	BH077	BH078	BH079	BH080	BH081	BH082	BH083	OPPO
<i>Acacia assimilis</i> subsp. <i>assimilis</i>					X													
<i>Acacia beauverdiana</i>				X	X		X											
<i>Acacia colletioides</i>																		
<i>Acacia concolorans</i> (P2)																		X
<i>Acacia deficiens</i>																		
<i>Acacia erinacea</i>										X	X	X						
<i>Acacia hemiteles</i>		X																
<i>Acacia heteroneura</i>						X		X										
<i>Acacia heteroneura</i> var. <i>heteroneura</i>																		
<i>Acacia heteroneura</i> var. <i>jutsonii</i>														X				
<i>Acacia ?lineolata</i>																		
<i>Acacia lineolata</i> subsp. <i>lineolata</i>			X					X									X	
<i>Acacia merrallii</i>																		
<i>Acacia neurophylla</i> subsp. <i>erugata</i>			X	X	X		X							X		X		
<i>Acacia prainii</i>				X	X	X	X		X									
<i>Acacia steedmanii</i>																		
<i>Acacia steedmanii</i> subsp. <i>steedmanii</i>																		
<i>Acacia yorkrakinensis</i>					X	X									X			
<i>Acacia yorkrakinensis</i> subsp. <i>acrita</i>																		
<i>Aira ?cupaniana</i>																		
<i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X		
<i>Allocasuarina campestris</i>																X		
<i>Allocasuarina helmsii</i>																		
<i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i>					X	X	X	X					X		X			
<i>Allocasuarina</i> sp.																		

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<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>			X						X																									
<i>Amphipogon caricinus</i> var. <i>caricinus</i>																																		
<i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i>			X						X																									
<i>Asteraceae</i> sp.													X																					
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>			X	X					X																									
<i>Austrostipa hemipogon</i>		X						X					X																				X	
<i>Baeckea elderiana</i>										X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X				X	
<i>Baeckea muricata</i>																X						X			X	X	X	X	X					
<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)																								X	X	X		X			X			
<i>Balaustion</i> sp.														X											X	X	X				X			
<i>Banksia laevigata</i>															X	X	X		X						X	X	X	X						
<i>Beaufortia orbifolia</i>																X																		
<i>Beaufortia puberula</i>															X		X							X				X						
<i>Beaufortia</i> sp.																																		
<i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>brevipes</i>																														X				
<i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>sulcata</i>																X															X			
<i>Blennospora phlegmatocarpa</i>			X						X																									
<i>Boronia ternata</i> var. <i>promiscua</i> (P3)														X																				
<i>Brachyloma stenolobum</i> (P1)															X			X						X				X						
<i>Callitris canescens</i>										X			X										X											
<i>Callitris preissii</i>										X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<i>Callitris</i> sp.								X																										
<i>Calothamnus gilesii</i>																			X									X						
<i>Calotis hispidula</i>				X																														
<i>Calytrix breviseta</i> subsp. <i>stipulosa</i>															X	X	X								X	X		X						

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Note: * denotes introduced species; P1 - P4 denotes priority taxon (DBCA 2025a, WAH 1998-); Oppo - denotes opportunistically recorded taxon

Species	BH034	BH035	BH036	BH037	BH038	BH039	BH040	BH041	BH042	BH043	BH044	BH045	BH046	BH047	BH048	BH049	BH050	BH051	BH052	BH053	BH054	BH055	BH056	BH057	BH058	BH059	BH060	BH061	BH062	BH063	BH064	BH065	BH066
<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>						X																											
<i>Amphipogon carcinus</i> var. <i>carcinus</i>																																	X
<i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i>																																	
Asteraceae sp.																																	
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>																																	
<i>Austrostipa hemipogon</i>				X															X						X								
<i>Baeckea elderiana</i>		X	X		X		X					X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X					X
<i>Baeckea muricata</i>									X																								
<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)														X												X							
<i>Balaustion</i> sp.																																	
<i>Banksia laevigata</i>		X	X		X							X			X								X			X	X				X		
<i>Beaufortia orbifolia</i>																																	
<i>Beaufortia puberula</i>												X	X				X									X							
<i>Beaufortia</i> sp.																										X							
<i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>brevipes</i>				X				X				X	X					X															
<i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>sulcata</i>														X		X																	
<i>Blennospora phlegmatocarpa</i>											X																						
<i>Boronia ternata</i> var. <i>promiscua</i> (P3)																																	
<i>Brachyloma stenolobum</i> (P1)					X							X	X	X			X									X							
<i>Callitris canescens</i>																									X							X	
<i>Callitris preissii</i>	X			X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X					
<i>Callitris</i> sp.																																	
<i>Calothamnus gilesii</i>			X				X					X			X						X										X	X	X
<i>Calotis hispidula</i>																																	
<i>Calytrix breviseta</i> subsp. <i>stipulosa</i>																																	

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<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>												X					X	
<i>Amphipogon carcinus</i> var. <i>carcinus</i>																		
<i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i>																		
Asteraceae sp.																		
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>																		
<i>Austrostipa hemipogon</i>		X											X					
<i>Baeckea elderiana</i>			X		X	X	X	X		X				X	X			X
<i>Baeckea muricata</i>														X				X
<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)							X									X		X
<i>Balaustion</i> sp.																		
<i>Banksia laevigata</i>					X			X							X			
<i>Beaufortia orbifolia</i>																		X
<i>Beaufortia puberula</i>							X									X		
<i>Beaufortia</i> sp.																		
<i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>brevipes</i>																	X	
<i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>sulcata</i>																X		
<i>Blennospora phlegmatocarpa</i>			X															
<i>Boronia ternata</i> var. <i>promiscua</i> (P3)																		X
<i>Brachyloma stenolobum</i> (P1)							X									X		X
<i>Callitris canescens</i>			X						X			X					X	
<i>Callitris preissii</i>	X				X	X	X	X						X	X	X		
<i>Callitris</i> sp.																		
<i>Calothamnus gilesii</i>			X		X	X		X	X	X					X		X	
<i>Calotis hispidula</i>																		
<i>Calytrix breviseta</i> subsp. <i>stipulosa</i>																X		X

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<i>Cassytha glabella</i>										X	X						X	X		X		X		X	X	X								
<i>Cassytha melantha</i>																																		
<i>Cassytha</i> sp.														X	X													X						
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>																																		
<i>Chamaexeros fimbriata</i>																				X														
<i>Chamelaucium pauciflorum</i> subsp. <i>pauciflorum</i>																				X														
<i>Chamelaucium virgatum</i>														X			X																	
<i>Chamelaucium</i> sp.																																		
<i>Cheiranthra brevifolia</i>																																		
<i>Comesperma integerrimum</i>																																		
<i>Cryptandra crispula</i> (P3)																																		
<i>Cryptandra nutans</i>																							X											
<i>Cyanostegia angustifolia</i>																																		
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>																																		
<i>Daviesia argillacea</i>	X	X			X	X	X	X					X								X											X		
<i>Daviesia grahamii</i>																																		
<i>Daviesia nematophylla</i>								X																										
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>						X			X													X			X					X	X	X		
<i>Dodonaea amblyophylla</i>																														X				X
<i>Dodonaea caespitosa</i>																																		
<i>Drosera</i> sp.																										X								
<i>Drummondita hassellii</i>															X	X		X		X		X		X				X			X			
<i>Drummondita wilsonii</i> (P1)																																		
<i>Eremophila decipiens</i>				X																														
<i>Eremophila decipiens</i> subsp. <i>decipiens</i>	X		X						X																									

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<i>Cassytha glabella</i>							X				X			X		X					X		X			X						X	X
<i>Cassytha melantha</i>												X				X	X											X					
<i>Cassytha</i> sp.					X																										X		
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>																																	
<i>Chamaexeros fimbriata</i>				X										X																			
<i>Chamelaucium pauciflorum</i> subsp. <i>pauciflorum</i>																																	
<i>Chamelaucium virgatum</i>																																	
<i>Chamelaucium</i> sp.	X																																
<i>Cheiranthra brevifolia</i>																																	
<i>Comesperma integerrimum</i>																									X								X
<i>Cryptandra crispula</i> (P3)																																	
<i>Cryptandra nutans</i>																																	
<i>Cyanostegia angustifolia</i>																																	
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>								X																									
<i>Daviesia argillacea</i>	X				X	X					X									X		X		X				X	X	X			
<i>Daviesia grahamii</i>																																	
<i>Daviesia nematophylla</i>																																	
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>																																	
<i>Dodonaea amblyophylla</i>	X				X																			X				X					
<i>Dodonaea caespitosa</i>																																	
<i>Drosera</i> sp.																																	
<i>Drummondita hassellii</i>					X				X				X	X	X		X	X															
<i>Drummondita wilsonii</i> (P1)			X													X			X				X		X		X				X		
<i>Eremophila decipiens</i>																																	
<i>Eremophila decipiens</i> subsp. <i>decipiens</i>								X																									

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<i>Cassytha glabella</i>										X					X		X	
<i>Cassytha melantha</i>		X			X													
<i>Cassytha</i> sp.						X	X	X				X		X				
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>																		X
<i>Chamaexeros fimbriata</i>														X		X		
<i>Chamelaucium pauciflorum</i> subsp. <i>pauciflorum</i>																		X
<i>Chamelaucium virgatum</i>																		
<i>Chamelaucium</i> sp.																		
<i>Cheiranthra brevifolia</i>																		X
<i>Comesperma integerrimum</i>									X									
<i>Cryptandra crispula</i> (P3)																		X
<i>Cryptandra nutans</i>																		
<i>Cyanostegia angustifolia</i>																		X
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>																		
<i>Daviesia argillacea</i>	X			X								X	X					
<i>Daviesia grahamii</i>																		X
<i>Daviesia nematophylla</i>																		
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>																		
<i>Dodonaea amblyophylla</i>																X		
<i>Dodonaea caespitosa</i>																	X	
<i>Drosera</i> sp.																		
<i>Drummondita hassellii</i>								X						X		X		X
<i>Drummondita wilsonii</i> (P1)					X	X		X							X			X
<i>Eremophila decipiens</i>																		
<i>Eremophila decipiens</i> subsp. <i>decipiens</i>																		

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<i>Eremophila drummondii</i>																								X											
<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>		X	X		X	X	3		X													X													
<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>		X			X																														
<i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i>														X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X			X	X			X	
<i>Eucalyptus calycogona</i> subsp. <i>calycogona</i>	X																																		
<i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i>										X														X					X						
<i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i>															X							X													
<i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i> subsp. <i>eremophila</i>												X	X									X											X		
<i>Eucalyptus leptopoda</i> subsp. <i>subluta</i>																												X							
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>			X																																
<i>Eucalyptus pileata</i>																																	X		
<i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i>															X						X								X			X			
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>	X		X		X		X	X	X																										
<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>	X			X		X																													
<i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i>		X			X		X	X				X			X	X													X		X			X	
<i>Eucalyptus subangusta</i> subsp. <i>subangusta</i>																																			
<i>Eucalyptus transcontinentalis</i>												X	X																						
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.		X			X		X	X																											
<i>Euryomyrtus leptospermoides</i>																																			
<i>Euryomyrtus maidenii</i>				X					X		X			X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>			X					X																											
<i>Gastrolobium floribundum</i>														X	X		X			X															
<i>Gastrolobium hians</i> (P1)										X																									
<i>Gastrolobium melanocarpum</i>																	X				X		X												
<i>Glischrocaryon aureum</i>														X			X			X															

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<i>Eremophila drummondii</i>																																	
<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>								X		X																							
<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>																																	
<i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i>		X			X		X					X	X		X	X	X			X	X		X			X	X	X				X	X
<i>Eucalyptus calycogona</i> subsp. <i>calycogona</i>																				X	X												
<i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i>																																	
<i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i>						X					X		X																				
<i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i> subsp. <i>eremophila</i>																			X		X	X		X				X		X			
<i>Eucalyptus leptopoda</i> subsp. <i>subluta</i>																										X							
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>																																	
<i>Eucalyptus pileata</i>																																	
<i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i>				X	X		X		X				X	X												X							
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>								X		X															X								
<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>						X		X																									
<i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i>	X				X																	X		X	X				X				X
<i>Eucalyptus subangusta</i> subsp. <i>subangusta</i>																																	
<i>Eucalyptus transcontinentalis</i>	X					X					X														X			X	X				
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	X				X																										X		
<i>Euryomyrtus leptospermoides</i>														X				X															
<i>Euryomyrtus maidenii</i>	X		X		X				X			X	X	X			X	X															
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>																																	
<i>Gastrolobium floribundum</i>		X																		X													
<i>Gastrolobium hians</i> (P1)																			X						X								
<i>Gastrolobium melanocarpum</i>	X	X																	X														
<i>Glischrocaryon aureum</i>																			X														

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Species	BH067	BH068	BH069	BH070	BH071	BH072	BH073	BH074	BH075	BH076	BH077	BH078	BH079	BH080	BH081	BH082	BH083	OPPO
<i>Eremophila drummondii</i>											X	X						
<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>													X					
<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>																		
<i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i>			X		X		X	X	X	X				X	X	X		
<i>Eucalyptus calycogona</i> subsp. <i>calycogona</i>		X																
<i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i>									X	X							X	
<i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i>	X	X		X			X											
<i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i> subsp. <i>eremophila</i>													X					
<i>Eucalyptus leptopoda</i> subsp. <i>subluta</i>																		
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>																		
<i>Eucalyptus pileata</i>											X							
<i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i>	X	X		X			X									X		
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>											X	X	X					
<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>																		X
<i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i>							X									X		
<i>Eucalyptus subangusta</i> subsp. <i>subangusta</i>			X															
<i>Eucalyptus transccontinentalis</i>													X					
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.																		
<i>Euryomyrtus leptospermoides</i>																		X
<i>Euryomyrtus maidenii</i>						X	X						X		X			
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>																		
<i>Gastrolobium floribundum</i>																		X
<i>Gastrolobium hians</i> (P1)																		
<i>Gastrolobium melanocarpum</i>																		
<i>Glischrocaryon aureum</i>																		

APPENDIX G: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED BY QUADRAT, BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT, 2025

Note: * denotes introduced species; P1 - P4 denotes priority taxon (DBCA 2025a, WAH 1998-); Oppo - denotes opportunistically recorded taxon

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<i>Goodenia pinifolia</i>														X			X		X						X								
<i>Grevillea acuaria</i>	X		X		X	X	X	X																									
<i>Grevillea didymobotrya</i> subsp. <i>didymobotrya</i>																	X									X		X					
<i>Grevillea eriobotrya</i>										X																			X				
<i>Grevillea eriostachya</i>														X																			
<i>Grevillea huegelii</i>					X		X	X					X								X												
<i>Grevillea obliquistigma</i> subsp. <i>obliquistigma</i>											X																						
<i>Grevillea oncogyne</i>																																	
<i>Grevillea paradoxa</i>										X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X			
<i>Grevillea</i> sp.																															X		
<i>Hakea erecta</i>										X					X	X				X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Hakea multilineata</i>										X				X		X	X	X	X	X			X		X		X	X	X	X			X
<i>Hakea scoparia</i> subsp. <i>scoparia</i>																											X	X					
<i>Hakea subsulcata</i>														X	X					X					X	X		X	X				
<i>Halgania lavandulacea</i>																	X	X					X										
<i>Hemigenia westringioides</i>								X									X																
<i>Hibbertia ancistrophylla</i>																																	
<i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i>																	X		X				X		X	X	X	X	X				
<i>Hibbertia exasperata</i>															X	X			X		X					X	X	X	X				X
<i>Hibbertia pungens</i>																								X		X				X	X		
<i>Hibbertia rostellata</i>																X																	X
<i>Homalocalyx pulcherrimus</i>															X	X		X				X		X				X		X			X
<i>Isopogon gardneri</i>														X																			
<i>Isopogon scabriusculus</i> subsp. <i>pubifloris</i>																	X		X							X		X	X				
<i>Isopogon scabriusculus</i> subsp. <i>stenophyllus</i>														X	X	X						X			X								

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Note: * denotes introduced species; P1 - P4 denotes priority taxon (DBCA 2025a, WAH 1998-); Oppo - denotes opportunistically recorded taxon

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<i>Goodenia pinifolia</i>																							X										
<i>Grevillea acuaria</i>																																	
<i>Grevillea didymobotrya</i> subsp. <i>didymobotrya</i>		X					X					X		X		X		X	X						X								
<i>Grevillea eriobotrya</i>																				X													
<i>Grevillea eriostachya</i>																					X												
<i>Grevillea huegelii</i>						X					X													X					X				
<i>Grevillea obliquistigma</i> subsp. <i>obliquistigma</i>			X																		X	X										X	X
<i>Grevillea oncogyne</i>	X				X			X																				X					
<i>Grevillea paradoxa</i>		X	X				X					X			X	X				X	X	X		X		X					X		X
<i>Grevillea</i> sp.																																	
<i>Hakea erecta</i>				X	X				X				X	X	X		X	X								X							
<i>Hakea multilineata</i>		X			X				X			X	X	X				X	X	X	X				X	X		X					X
<i>Hakea scoparia</i> subsp. <i>scoparia</i>							X																				X	X					
<i>Hakea subsulcata</i>			X									X				X					X	X		X		X		X					
<i>Halgania lavandulacea</i>														X												X							
<i>Hemigenia westringioides</i>																																	
<i>Hibbertia ancistrophylla</i>																										X							
<i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i>		X	X				X					X				X			X	X	X		X		X		X				X	X	X
<i>Hibbertia exasperata</i>	X				X				X																				X				
<i>Hibbertia pungens</i>				X									X	X																			
<i>Hibbertia rostellata</i>					X																												
<i>Homalocalyx pulcherrimus</i>													X	X				X								X							
<i>Isopogon gardneri</i>																																	
<i>Isopogon scabriusculus</i> subsp. <i>pubifloris</i>									X					X				X								X							
<i>Isopogon scabriusculus</i> subsp. <i>stenophyllus</i>		X														X	X										X						

APPENDIX G: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED BY QUADRAT, BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT, 2025

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<i>Goodenia pinifolia</i>																		
<i>Grevillea acuaria</i>																		
<i>Grevillea didymobotrya</i> subsp. <i>didymobotrya</i>																	X	
<i>Grevillea eribotrya</i>																		
<i>Grevillea eriostachya</i>																		
<i>Grevillea huegelii</i>	X											X	X					
<i>Grevillea obliquistigma</i> subsp. <i>obliquistigma</i>			X		X	X		X	X	X								
<i>Grevillea oncogyne</i>																		
<i>Grevillea paradoxa</i>			X		X	X		X	X	X					X		X	X
<i>Grevillea</i> sp.																		
<i>Hakea erecta</i>							X									X		
<i>Hakea multilineata</i>			X		X		X	X	X						X	X		
<i>Hakea scoparia</i> subsp. <i>scoparia</i>						X												
<i>Hakea subsulcata</i>					X		X	X							X			
<i>Halgania lavandulacea</i>						X												
<i>Hemigenia westringioides</i>																		
<i>Hibbertia ancistrophylla</i>																		
<i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i>			X			X		X		X					X	X	X	
<i>Hibbertia exasperata</i>							X									X		
<i>Hibbertia pungens</i>																		
<i>Hibbertia rostellata</i>																		
<i>Homalocalyx pulcherrimus</i>							X							X		X		
<i>Isopogon gardneri</i>																		
<i>Isopogon scabriusculus</i> subsp. <i>pubifloris</i>																		
<i>Isopogon scabriusculus</i> subsp. <i>stenophyllus</i>							X									X		

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<i>Jacksonia nematoclada</i>										X																							
<i>Lasiopetalum ferricollinum</i>															X	X										X							
<i>Lepidosperma sanguinolentum</i>																			X					X									
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp.																		X		X													
<i>Leptomeria preissiana</i>										X				X	X	X								X	X					X			
<i>Leptospermopsis erubescens</i>										X	X				X					X								X					
<i>Leptospermopsis fastigiata</i>																												X					
<i>Leptospermopsis roei</i>																																	
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. Boorabbin (K.R. Newbey 8374)															X							X											
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. Coolgardie (M. Hislop & F. Hort MH 3197)																							X										
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. outer wheatbelt (M. Hislop 30)														X								X					X						X
<i>Lobelia rarifolia</i>																																	
<i>Lomandra effusa</i>					X		X		X			X	X																				
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>				X																													
<i>Lysinema pentapetalum</i>																				X													
<i>Maireana georgei</i>																																	
<i>Malleostemon tuberculatus</i>																																	
<i>Melaleuca acuminata</i>	X						X	X				X	X																				
<i>Melaleuca calyptroides</i>														X	X	X				X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Melaleuca cordata</i>										X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Melaleuca ctenoides</i>																																	
<i>Melaleuca eleuterostachya</i>							X					X	X																				
<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>												X																					
<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>							X	X							X	X					X		X				X	X		X	X		X
<i>Melaleuca johnsonii</i>																					X												

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<i>Jacksonia nematoclada</i>																																		
<i>Lasiopetalum ferraricollinum</i>																																		
<i>Lepidosperma sanguinolentum</i>															X																			
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp.		X																								X								
<i>Leptomeria preissiana</i>		X			X		X						X	X						X						X								
<i>Leptospermopsis erubescens</i>					X										X																			
<i>Leptospermopsis fastigiata</i>																																		
<i>Leptospermopsis roei</i>																				X												X	X	
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. Boorabbin (K.R. Newbey 8374)																								X										
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. Coolgardie (M. Hislop & F. Hort MH 3197)																										X								
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. outer wheatbelt (M. Hislop 30)			X		X								X							X		X			X					X				
<i>Lobelia rarifolia</i>																					X											X		
<i>Lomandra effusa</i>																																		
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>																																		
<i>Lysinema pentapetalum</i>																										X								
<i>Maireana georgei</i>								X		X																								
<i>Malleostemon tuberculatus</i>																																X		
<i>Melaleuca acuminata</i>																				X		X						X	X	X	X			
<i>Melaleuca calyptroides</i>					X				X				X		X		X						X			X		X						
<i>Melaleuca cordata</i>		X	X		X		X					X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
<i>Melaleuca ctenoides</i>																																		
<i>Melaleuca eleuterostachya</i>	X					X																												
<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>																													X					
<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>	X		X		X	X	X			X			X	X		X					X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X			
<i>Melaleuca johnsonii</i>				X										X				X											X					

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<i>Jacksonia nematoclada</i>																X		
<i>Lasiopetalum ferraricollinum</i>							X											X
<i>Lepidosperma sanguinolentum</i>														X				
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp.														X				
<i>Leptomeria preissiana</i>					X										X			
<i>Leptospermopsis erubescens</i>																		
<i>Leptospermopsis fastigiata</i>																		X
<i>Leptospermopsis roei</i>							X						X					
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. Boorabbin (K.R. Newbey 8374)														X				X
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. Coolgardie (M. Hislop & F. Hort MH 3197)						X							X		X			
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. outer wheatbelt (M. Hislop 30)					X		X											X
<i>Lobelia rarifolia</i>										X								
<i>Lomandra effusa</i>																		
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>																		
<i>Lysinema pentapetalum</i>																		X
<i>Maireana georgei</i>													X					
<i>Malleostemon tuberculatus</i>																		X
<i>Melaleuca acuminata</i>				X								X	X					
<i>Melaleuca calyptroides</i>							X							X	X	X		
<i>Melaleuca cordata</i>			X		X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X		
<i>Melaleuca ctenoides</i>	X																	
<i>Melaleuca eleuterostachya</i>	X																	
<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>																		
<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>	X		X	X			X		X									
<i>Melaleuca johnsonii</i>				X														

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<i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i>							X	X				X	X									X										X	
<i>Melaleuca laxiflora</i>																X																X	
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>fastigiata</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X																				
<i>Melaleuca ?phoidophylla</i>	X																																
<i>Melaleuca spicigera</i>																																	
<i>Micromyrtus erichsenii</i>														X		X		X	X	X					X		X						X
<i>Micromyrtus obovata</i>																	X												X		X		
<i>Mirbelia</i> sp. Magentea (T.E.H. Aplin 5976)												X																					
Myrtaceae sp.																							X										
<i>Olearia exiguifolia</i>												X	X																			X	
<i>Olearia muelleri</i>		X		X	X				X			X	X								X												
<i>Persoonia coriacea</i>										X				X	X				X	X					X	X			X	X	X		
<i>Persoonia inconspicua</i>														X	X			X	X	X			X		X							X	
<i>Persoonia saundersiana</i>																																	X
<i>Persoonia striata</i>										X	X													X									
<i>Petrophile merrallii</i>															X						X												
<i>Petrophile stricta</i>														X	X	X	X			X	X				X	X	X	X			X	X	
<i>Phebalium filifolium</i> s. lat.												X		X		X		X		X					X					X		X	
<i>Phebalium filifolium</i> s. str.																			X			X		X		X					X		
<i>Phebalium multiflorum</i> subsp. <i>multiflorum</i>							X	X																									
<i>Phebalium tuberosum</i>															X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	
<i>Phebalium</i> sp.	X																																
Pittosporaceae sp.																																	
<i>Pityrodia lepidota</i>																																	
<i>Plantago debilis</i>				X																													

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<i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i>					X					X												X		X					X				
<i>Melaleuca laxiflora</i>	X				X																	X						X					
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>fastigiata</i>								X		X														X									
<i>Melaleuca ?phoidophylla</i>																																	
<i>Melaleuca spicigera</i>																												X					
<i>Micromyrtus erichsenii</i>														X	X	X	X	X					X					X					
<i>Micromyrtus obovata</i>									X				X																X				
<i>Mirbelia</i> sp. Magentea (T.E.H. Aplin 5976)				X																													
Myrtaceae sp.																																	
<i>Olearia exiguifolia</i>																																	
<i>Olearia muelleri</i>						X		X		X	X											X		X					X	X			
<i>Persoonia coriacea</i>					X				X				X	X			X						X			X					X		
<i>Persoonia inconspicua</i>															X								X										
<i>Persoonia saundersiana</i>							X									X	X																
<i>Persoonia striata</i>																																	
<i>Petrophile merrallii</i>																																	
<i>Petrophile stricta</i>					X							X	X	X	X	X	X									X	X	X					
<i>Phebalium filifolium</i> s. lat.				X					X				X	X	X	X	X																
<i>Phebalium filifolium</i> s. str.																	X									X		X					
<i>Phebalium multiflorum</i> subsp. <i>multiflorum</i>																																	
<i>Phebalium tuberculosum</i>		X	X		X	X	X					X			X					X	X	X	X		X		X	X			X		X
<i>Phebalium</i> sp.								X																									
Pittosporaceae sp.																																	
<i>Pityrodia lepidota</i>																																	
<i>Plantago debilis</i>																																	

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<i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i>				X									X					
<i>Melaleuca laxiflora</i>	X																	
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>fastigiata</i>												X	X					
<i>Melaleuca ?phoidophylla</i>																		
<i>Melaleuca spicigera</i>																		
<i>Micromyrtus erichsenii</i>							X							X		X		
<i>Micromyrtus obovata</i>															X			
<i>Mirbelia</i> sp. Magentea (T.E.H. Aplin 5976)																		
Myrtaceae sp.																		
<i>Olearia exiguiifolia</i>																		
<i>Olearia muelleri</i>	X	X		X							X	X	X					
<i>Persoonia coriacea</i>						X	X									X		
<i>Persoonia inconspicua</i>												X						
<i>Persoonia saundersiana</i>					X	X	X	X							X			
<i>Persoonia striata</i>																		
<i>Petrophile merrallii</i>															X			
<i>Petrophile stricta</i>					X		X								X			
<i>Phebalium filifolium</i> s. lat.							X							X		X		X
<i>Phebalium filifolium</i> s. str.																		
<i>Phebalium multiflorum</i> subsp. <i>multiflorum</i>																		
<i>Phebalium tuberculosum</i>					X	X		X		X		X	X					X
<i>Phebalium</i> sp.																		
Pittosporaceae sp.	X																	
<i>Pityrodia lepidota</i>																		X
<i>Plantago debilis</i>																		

APPENDIX G: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED BY QUADRAT, BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT, 2025

Note: * denotes introduced species; P1 - P4 denotes priority taxon (DBCA 2025a, WAH 1998-); Oppo - denotes opportunistically recorded taxon

Species	BH001	BH002	BH003	BH004	BH005	BH006	BH007	BH008	BH009	BH010	BH011	BH012	BH013	BH014	BH015	BH016	BH017	BH018	BH019	BH020	BH021	BH022	BH023	BH024	BH025	BH026	BH027	BH028	BH029	BH030	BH031	BH032	BH033
<i>Platysace maxwellii</i>															X	X		X				X								X			X
Poaceae sp.																																	
<i>Ptilotus drummondii</i>									X																								
<i>Ptilotus holosericeus</i>			X	X					X																								
<i>Rinzia carnosa</i>																																	
<i>Rytidosperma acerosum</i>			X	X				X	X																								X
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>																																	
<i>Rytidosperma</i> sp.													X																				
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	X	X			X	X		X		X	X			X		X				X	X		X				X	X		X			
<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>						X																											
<i>Schoenus hexandrus</i>																		X															
<i>Schoenus nanus</i>									X																								
<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>	X		X	X																													
<i>Sclerolaena parviflora</i>									X																								
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>																																	
<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>×artemisioides</i>																																	
<i>Senna pleurocarpa</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>																																	
<i>Seringia velutina</i>										X																							
<i>Siemssenia capillaris</i>									X																								
<i>Stenanthemum stipulosum</i>																X											X						
<i>Stylidium sejunctum</i> (P3)																											X						
<i>Stylidium yilgarnense</i>																																	
<i>Styphelia hamulosa</i>																																	
<i>Styphelia serratifolia</i>															X			X				X					X						
<i>Templetonia ceracea</i>	X	X		X	X	X	X																										

APPENDIX G: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED BY QUADRAT, BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT, 2025

Note: * denotes introduced species; P1 - P4 denotes priority taxon (DBCA 2025a, WAH 1998-); Oppo - denotes opportunistically recorded taxon

Species	BH034	BH035	BH036	BH037	BH038	BH039	BH040	BH041	BH042	BH043	BH044	BH045	BH046	BH047	BH048	BH049	BH050	BH051	BH052	BH053	BH054	BH055	BH056	BH057	BH058	BH059	BH060	BH061	BH062	BH063	BH064	BH065	BH066
<i>Platysace maxwellii</i>	X							X									X																
Poaceae sp.																		X															
<i>Ptilotus drummondii</i>																																	
<i>Ptilotus holosericeus</i>																																	
<i>Rinzia carnosa</i>																																	
<i>Rytidosperma acerosum</i>								X		X																							
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>																																	
<i>Rytidosperma</i> sp.																																	
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>					X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X			X	X							X	X		X	X	X
<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>								X																									
<i>Schoenus hexandrus</i>																																	
<i>Schoenus nanus</i>																																	
<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>								X																									
<i>Sclerolaena parviflora</i>																																	
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>								X																									
<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>×artemisioides</i>																																	
<i>Senna pleurocarpa</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>								X																									
<i>Seringia velutina</i>																																	
<i>Siemssenia capillaris</i>																																	
<i>Stenanthemum stipulosum</i>									X																								
<i>Stylidium sejunctum</i> (P3)																																	
<i>Stylidium yilgarnense</i>																																	
<i>Styphelia hamulosa</i>																																	
<i>Styphelia serratifolia</i>															X								X			X							
<i>Templetonia ceracea</i>																																	

APPENDIX G: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED BY QUADRAT, BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT, 2025

Note: * denotes introduced species; P1 - P4 denotes priority taxon (DBCA 2025a, WAH 1998-); Oppo - denotes opportunistically recorded taxon

Species	BH067	BH068	BH069	BH070	BH071	BH072	BH073	BH074	BH075	BH076	BH077	BH078	BH079	BH080	BH081	BH082	BH083	OPPO
<i>Platysace maxwellii</i>	X													X		X		
Poaceae sp.																		
<i>Ptilotus drummondii</i>																		
<i>Ptilotus holosericeus</i>																		
<i>Rinzia carnos</i>			X															
<i>Rytidosperma acerosum</i>																		
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>		X																
<i>Rytidosperma</i> sp.																		
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>								X		X		X						
<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>																		
<i>Schoenus hexandrus</i>														X				
<i>Schoenus nanus</i>																		
<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>																		
<i>Sclerolaena parviflora</i>																		
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>																		
<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>×artemisioides</i>											X							
<i>Senna pleurocarpa</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>																		
<i>Seringia velutina</i>																		X
<i>Siemssenia capillaris</i>																		
<i>Stenanthemum stipulosum</i>																X	X	X
<i>Stylidium sejunctum</i> (P3)																		
<i>Stylidium yilgarnense</i>																		X
<i>Styphelia hamulosa</i>																		X
<i>Styphelia serratifolia</i>															X			X
<i>Templetonia ceracea</i>																		

APPENDIX G: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED BY QUADRAT, BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT, 2025

Note: * denotes introduced species; P1 - P4 denotes priority taxon (DBCA 2025a, WAH 1998-); Oppo - denotes opportunistically recorded taxon

Species	BH001	BH002	BH003	BH004	BH005	BH006	BH007	BH008	BH009	BH010	BH011	BH012	BH013	BH014	BH015	BH016	BH017	BH018	BH019	BH020	BH021	BH022	BH023	BH024	BH025	BH026	BH027	BH028	BH029	BH030	BH031	BH032	BH033
<i>Thelymitra sargentii</i>										X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Thryptomene kochii</i>				X		X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Thysanotus manglesianus</i>				X		X	X																										
<i>Thysanotus</i> sp. Yellowdine (A.S. George 6040) (P2)														X																			
<i>Thysanotus</i> sp.										X			X																				
<i>Trachymene cyanopetala</i>								X																									
<i>Verticordia chrysantha</i>															X		X							X	X			X					
<i>Verticordia eriocephala</i>															X	X	X					X	X					X					
<i>Verticordia inclusa</i>															X	X	X											X			X		X
<i>Verticordia picta</i>																																	
<i>Verticordia pritzelii</i>																	X																
<i>Verticordia roei</i> subsp. <i>roei</i>																																	
<i>Verticordia stenopetala</i> (P3)														X	X			X	X			X		X	X			X					
<i>Verticordia</i> sp.																								X	X								
<i>Waitzia acuminata</i>						X	X		X			X	X																			X	
<i>Waitzia fitzgibbonii</i>				X		X						X																					
<i>Westringia cephalantha</i>					X		X					X											X										
<i>Westringia cephalantha</i> var. <i>caterva</i>						X																											
<i>Westringia cephalantha</i> var. <i>cephalantha</i>																																	
<i>Westringia rigida</i>	X				X																												

APPENDIX G: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED BY QUADRAT, BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT, 2025

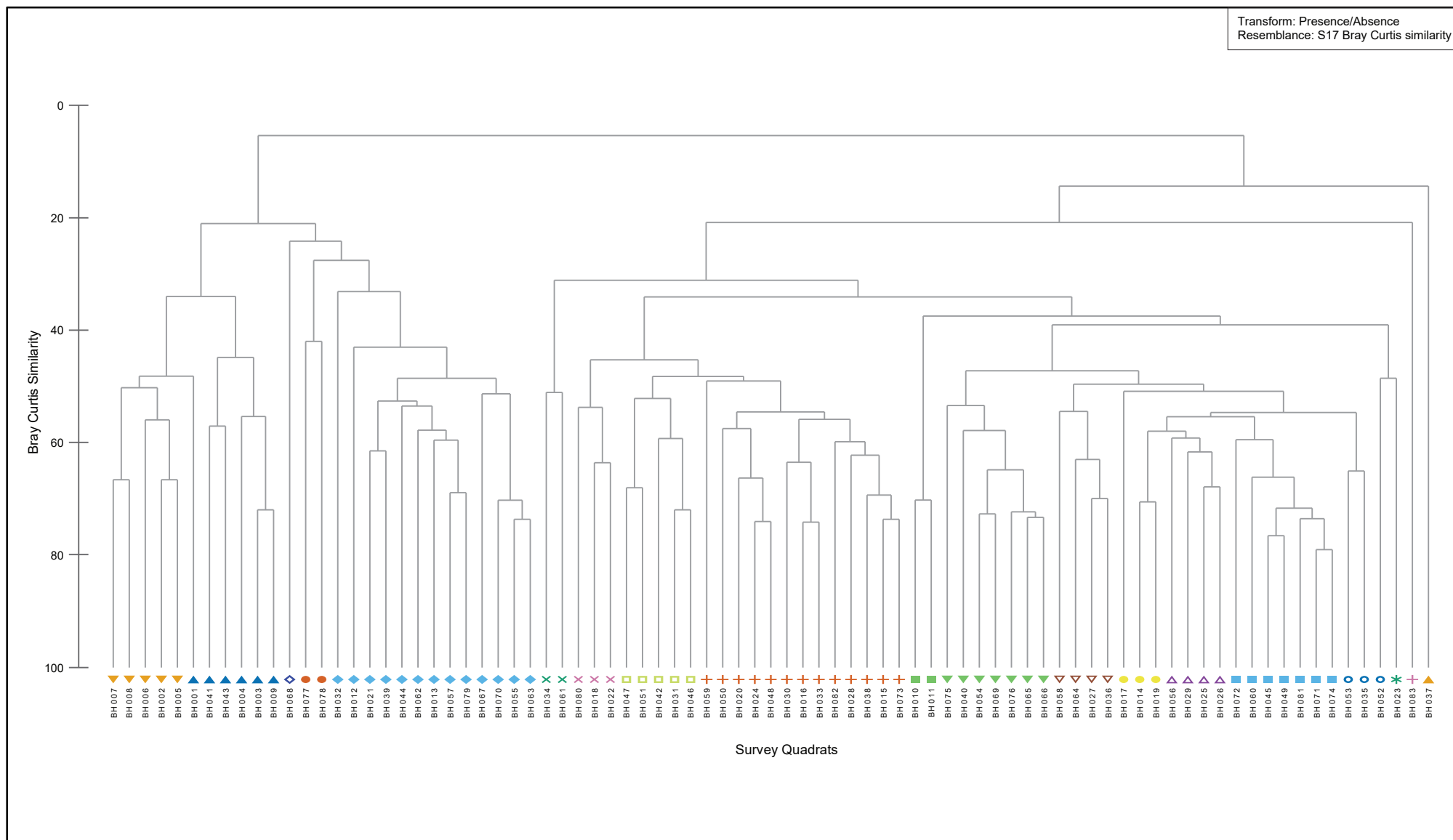
Note: * denotes introduced species; P1 - P4 denotes priority taxon (DBCA 2025a, WAH 1998-); Oppo - denotes opportunistically recorded taxon

Species	BH034	BH035	BH036	BH037	BH038	BH039	BH040	BH041	BH042	BH043	BH044	BH045	BH046	BH047	BH048	BH049	BH050	BH051	BH052	BH053	BH054	BH055	BH056	BH057	BH058	BH059	BH060	BH061	BH062	BH063	BH064	BH065	BH066	
<i>Thelymitra sargentii</i>																																		
<i>Thryptomene kochii</i>		X	X		X		X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X			X	X	X
<i>Thysanotus manglesianus</i>																																		
<i>Thysanotus</i> sp. Yellowdine (A.S. George 6040) (P2)																																		
<i>Thysanotus</i> sp.																																		
<i>Trachymene cyanopetala</i>																																		
<i>Verticordia chrysantha</i>					X								X																					
<i>Verticordia eriocephala</i>					X								X													X								
<i>Verticordia inclusa</i>					X								X	X												X								
<i>Verticordia picta</i>																																		
<i>Verticordia pritzelii</i>																																		
<i>Verticordia roei</i> subsp. <i>roei</i>																																		
<i>Verticordia stenopetala</i> (P3)					X								X	X			X																	
<i>Verticordia</i> sp.																																		
<i>Waitzia acuminata</i>											X																			X				
<i>Waitzia fitzgibbonii</i>																																		
<i>Westringia cephalantha</i>	X					X																X		X					X					
<i>Westringia cephalantha</i> var. <i>caterva</i>																												X						
<i>Westringia cephalantha</i> var. <i>cephalantha</i>																			X															
<i>Westringia rigida</i>																																		

APPENDIX G: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED BY QUADRAT, BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT, 2025

Note: * denotes introduced species; P1 - P4 denotes priority taxon (DBCA 2025a, WAH 1998-); Oppo - denotes opportunistically recorded taxon

Species	BH067	BH068	BH069	BH070	BH071	BH072	BH073	BH074	BH075	BH076	BH077	BH078	BH079	BH080	BH081	BH082	BH083	OPPO
<i>Thelymitra sargentii</i>																		X
<i>Thryptomene kochii</i>			X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X		
<i>Thysanotus manglesianus</i>																		
<i>Thysanotus</i> sp. Yellowdine (A.S. George 6040) (P2)																		
<i>Thysanotus</i> sp.																		
<i>Trachymene cyanopetala</i>																		
<i>Verticordia chrysantha</i>																X		X
<i>Verticordia eriocephala</i>							X											X
<i>Verticordia inclusa</i>							X									X		X
<i>Verticordia picta</i>																		X
<i>Verticordia pritzelii</i>																X		
<i>Verticordia roei</i> subsp. <i>roei</i>																		X
<i>Verticordia stenopetala</i> (P3)							X									X		X
<i>Verticordia</i> sp.																		
<i>Waitzia acuminata</i>		X		X									X					
<i>Waitzia fitzgibbonii</i>																		
<i>Westringia cephalantha</i>				X					X	X	X		X					
<i>Westringia cephalantha</i> var. <i>caterva</i>																		
<i>Westringia cephalantha</i> var. <i>cephalantha</i>																	X	
<i>Westringia rigida</i>																		



◆ MW1 + MW2 ✕ MW3 ◇ MW4 ○ R1 ■ S1 ● S2 ✕ S3 ✱ S4
 ▲ S5 ▼ S6 □ S7 ▲ S7b ▼ S8 ■ S9 + S10 ▼ W1 ▲ W2 ● W3

Client:



28 Central Road, Kalamunda WA 6076 - Tel: 9257 1625 - Fax: 9257 1640
 Author: E M Mattiske MCPL Ref: FRS2502

CAD Ref: g2877_Dend_F01_01
 Date: Feb 2026 Rev: A A4

Drawn: CAD Resources - Tel: (08) 9246 3242
 www.cadresources.com.au

Hierarchical Cluster of Floristic Community Types Group Average

Appendix

H

APPENDIX I: VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED BY VEGETATION COMMUNITY IN SURVEY AREA

Note: * denotes introduced species; P1 - P4 denotes priority taxon (DBCA 2025d, WAH 1998-);

Oppo - denotes opportunistically recorded taxon

Species	C	MW1	MW2	MW3	MW4	R1	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S7b	S8	S9	S10	W1	W2	W3
<i>Acacia assimilis</i> subsp. <i>assimilis</i>						x	x				x					x				
<i>Acacia beauverdiana</i>			x			x	x	x				x	x			x				
<i>Acacia colletioides</i>		x																x		
<i>Acacia concolorans</i> (P2)		x																		
<i>Acacia deficiens</i>																		x		
<i>Acacia erinacea</i>		x								x								x	x	x
<i>Acacia hemiteles</i>					x	x												x		
<i>Acacia heteroneura</i>												x								
<i>Acacia heteroneura</i> var. <i>heteroneura</i>			x			x		x	x			x			x	x				
<i>Acacia heteroneura</i> var. <i>jutsonii</i>			x						x		x					x				
<i>Acacia lineolata</i> subsp. <i>lineolata</i>			x			x						x	x		x		x			
<i>Acacia ?lineolata</i>			x	x																
<i>Acacia merrallii</i>																		x	x	
<i>Acacia neurophylla</i> subsp. <i>erugata</i>				x		x		x				x			x	x	x			
<i>Acacia prairi</i>			x	x		x		x			x	x			x	x				
<i>Acacia steedmanii</i>						x														
<i>Acacia steedmanii</i> subsp. <i>steedmanii</i>						x														
<i>Acacia yorakrakinensis</i>			x			x	x	x		x		x			x	x				
<i>Acacia yorakrakinensis</i> subsp. <i>acrita</i>			x			x														
<i>Acacia ?yorakrakinensis</i>									x											
<i>Aira ?cupaniana</i>																			x	
<i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>		x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x			x
<i>Allocasuarina campestris</i>																	x			
<i>Allocasuarina helmsii</i>																			x	
<i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i>			x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x				
<i>Allocasuarina</i> sp.																		x		
<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>		x															x	x	x	
<i>Amphipogon caricinus</i> var. <i>caricinus</i>															x					
<i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i>																			x	
<i>Asteraceae</i> sp.		x																		
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>																			x	
<i>Austrostipa hemipogon</i>		x			x	x								x				x		
<i>Baeckea elderiana</i>			x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x				
<i>Baeckea muricata</i>			x						x				x	x						
<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i> (P2)	x		x			x					x		x	x						
<i>Balaustion</i> sp.								x												
<i>Banksia laevigata</i>			x			x		x			x	x				x				
<i>Beaufortia orbifolia</i>											x									
<i>Beaufortia puberula</i>			x					x					x							
<i>Beaufortia</i> sp.			x																	
<i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>brevipes</i>			x										x	x			x			
<i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>sulcata</i>			x										x							
<i>Blennospora phlegmatocarpa</i>		x													x				x	
<i>Boronia ternata</i> var. <i>promiscua</i> (P3)	x					x		x						x						
<i>Brachyloma stenolobum</i> (P1)			x						x				x							
<i>Callitris canescens</i>		x					x			x		x			x		x			x
<i>Callitris preissii</i>		x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x				
<i>Callitris</i> sp.																		x		
<i>Calothamnus gilesii</i>								x				x			x	x	x			
<i>Calotis hispidula</i>																			x	
<i>Calytrix breviseta</i> subsp. <i>stipulosa</i>			x					x			x		x							
<i>Cassytha glabella</i>		x	x				x	x	x		x		x		x	x	x			

APPENDIX I: VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED BY VEGETATION COMMUNITY IN SURVEY AREA

Note: * denotes introduced species; P1 - P4 denotes priority taxon (DBCA 2025d, WAH 1998-);

Oppo - denotes opportunistically recorded taxon

Species	C	MW1	MW2	MW3	MW4	R1	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S7b	S8	S9	S10	W1	W2	W3
<i>Cassytha melantha</i>			x	x	x											x				
<i>Cassytha</i> sp.			x					x	x			x				x				x
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>																		x		
<i>Chamaexeros fimbriata</i>			x						x					x	x					
<i>Chamelaucium pauciflorum</i> subsp. <i>pauciflorum</i>	x					x								x						
<i>Chamelaucium</i> sp.				x																
<i>Chamelaucium virgatum</i>								x												
<i>Cheiranthra brevifolia</i>						x														
<i>Comesperma integerrimum</i>												x			x					
<i>Cryptandra crispula</i> (P3)														x						
<i>Cryptandra nutans</i>										x										
<i>Cyanostegia angustifolia</i>	x																			
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>																			x	
<i>Daviesia argillacea</i>		x	x	x		x												x	x	x
<i>Daviesia grahamii</i>						x														
<i>Daviesia nematophylla</i>																		x		
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>		x	x						x		x		x					x	x	
<i>Dodonaea amblyophylla</i>		x	x	x																
<i>Dodonaea caespitosa</i>																	x			
<i>Drosera</i> sp.											x									
<i>Drummondia hassellii</i>			x						x				x			x				
<i>Drummondia wilsonii</i> (P1)						x					x	x				x				
<i>Eremophila decipiens</i>																			x	
<i>Eremophila decipiens</i> subsp. <i>decipiens</i>																			x	
<i>Eremophila drummondii</i>										x										x
<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>	x																	x	x	
<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>																		x		
<i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i>			x	x		x		x	x		x		x		x	x				
<i>Eucalyptus calycogona</i> subsp. <i>calycogona</i>					x														x	
<i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i>			x				x			x							x			
<i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i>		x	x		x								x							
<i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i> subsp. <i>eremophila</i>		x		x		x										x				
<i>Eucalyptus leptopoda</i> subsp. <i>subluta</i>			x									x								
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>																		x		
<i>Eucalyptus pileata</i>		x																		x
<i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i>		x	x		x							x	x	x	x					
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>		x																x	x	x
<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>		x																x	x	
<i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i>		x	x	x								x				x		x		
<i>Eucalyptus subangusta</i> subsp. <i>subangusta</i>																x				
<i>Eucalyptus transcontinentalis</i>		x		x																
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.			x	x								x						x		
<i>Euryomyrtus leptospermoides</i>													x							
<i>Euryomyrtus maidenii</i>			x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x			x				
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>																			x	
<i>Gastrolobium floribundum</i>	x		x			x		x		x	x		x							
<i>Gastrolobium hians</i> (P1)			x			x	x													
<i>Gastrolobium melanocarpum</i>		x		x		x				x										
<i>Glischrocaryon aureum</i>								x												
<i>Goodenia pinifolia</i>								x				x								
<i>Grevillea acuaria</i>																		x	x	
<i>Grevillea didymobotrya</i> subsp. <i>didymobotrya</i>			x			x		x			x	x	x		x	x	x			

APPENDIX I: VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED BY VEGETATION COMMUNITY IN SURVEY AREA

Note: * denotes introduced species; P1 - P4 denotes priority taxon (DBCA 2025d, WAH 1998-);

Oppo - denotes opportunistically recorded taxon

Species	C	MW1	MW2	MW3	MW4	R1	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S7b	S8	S9	S10	W1	W2	W3
<i>Grevillea eriobotrya</i>						x	x				x									
<i>Grevillea eriostachya</i>								x												
<i>Grevillea huegelii</i>		x																x		x
<i>Grevillea obliquistigma</i> subsp. <i>obliquistigma</i>						x	x					x			x	x				
<i>Grevillea oncogyne</i>			x	x															x	
<i>Grevillea paradoxa</i>	x		x			x	x	x	x		x	x			x	x	x			
<i>Grevillea</i> sp.													x							
<i>Hakea erecta</i>			x				x		x		x	x	x	x						
<i>Hakea multilineata</i>			x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x				
<i>Hakea scoparia</i> subsp. <i>scoparia</i>			x									x			x	x				
<i>Hakea subsulcata</i>			x			x		x			x	x			x	x				
<i>Halgania lavandulacea</i>			x					x	x				x			x				
<i>Hemigenia westringioides</i>								x										x		
<i>Hibbertia ancistrophylla</i>			x																	
<i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i>			x			x		x		x	x	x			x	x	x			
<i>Hibbertia exasperata</i>			x	x									x							
<i>Hibbertia pungens</i>			x								x		x	x						
<i>Hibbertia rostellata</i>			x																	
<i>Homalocalyx pulcherrimus</i>			x						x				x							
<i>Isopogon gardneri</i>								x												
<i>Isopogon scabriusculus</i> subsp. <i>pubifloris</i>			x					x			x		x							
<i>Isopogon scabriusculus</i> subsp. <i>stenophyllus</i>			x			x		x	x		x					x				
<i>Jacksonia nematoclada</i>			x				x													
<i>Lasiopetalum ferricollinum</i>			x								x		x							
<i>Lepidosperma sanguinolentum</i>			x					x	x											
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp.			x			x			x											
<i>Leptomeria preissiana</i>			x			x	x	x			x		x		x	x				
<i>Leptospermopsis erubescens</i>			x				x													
<i>Leptospermopsis fastigiata</i>											x		x							
<i>Leptospermopsis roei</i>			x			x			x						x					
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. Boorabbin (K.R. Newbey 8374)	x		x			x			x		x		x	x						
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. Coolgardie (M. Hislop & F. Hort MH 3197)			x						x							x				
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. outer wheatbelt (M. Hislop 30)			x			x		x	x		x	x	x			x				
<i>Lobelia rarifolia</i>															x					
<i>Lomandra effusa</i>		x																x	x	
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>																			x	
<i>Lysinema pentapetalum</i>			x																	
<i>Maireana georgei</i>		x																	x	
<i>Malleostemon tuberculatus</i>															x					
<i>Melaleuca acuminata</i>		x		x		x						x					x	x	x	
<i>Melaleuca calyptroides</i>			x	x				x	x		x	x	x			x				
<i>Melaleuca cordata</i>			x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x				
<i>Melaleuca ctenoides</i>		x																		
<i>Melaleuca eleuterostachya</i>		x		x														x		
<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>		x																		
<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>		x	x	x						x		x	x		x	x		x	x	
<i>Melaleuca johnsonii</i>		x											x	x						
<i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i>		x																x		
<i>Melaleuca laxiflora</i>		x	x	x																
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>fastigiata</i>		x																x	x	x
<i>Melaleuca</i> ? <i>phoidophylla</i>																			x	
<i>Melaleuca spicigera</i>				x																

APPENDIX I: VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED BY VEGETATION COMMUNITY IN SURVEY AREA

Note: * denotes introduced species; P1 - P4 denotes priority taxon (DBCA 2025d, WAH 1998-);

Oppo - denotes opportunistically recorded taxon

Species	C	MW1	MW2	MW3	MW4	R1	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S7b	S8	S9	S10	W1	W2	W3
<i>Micromyrtus erichsenii</i>			x	x				x	x		x		x			x				
<i>Micromyrtus obovata</i>								x			x		x			x				
<i>Mirbelia</i> sp. Magentea (T.E.H. Aplin 5976)		x													x					
<i>Myrtaceae</i> sp.									x											
<i>Olearia exiguifolia</i>		x																		
<i>Olearia muelleri</i>		x			x													x	x	x
<i>Persoonia coriacea</i>			x				x	x			x	x	x			x				
<i>Persoonia inconspicua</i>			x					x	x		x									x
<i>Persoonia saundersiana</i>			x												x	x				
<i>Persoonia striata</i>			x				x													
<i>Petrophile merrallii</i>			x													x				
<i>Petrophile stricta</i>			x	x				x			x	x	x			x				
<i>Phebalium filifolium</i> s. lat.		x	x					x	x		x		x	x						
<i>Phebalium filifolium</i> s. str.			x	x				x	x		x		x							
<i>Phebalium multiflorum</i> subsp. <i>multiflorum</i>																		x		
<i>Phebalium tuberosum</i>	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
<i>Phebalium</i> sp.																			x	
<i>Pittosporaceae</i> sp.		x																		
<i>Pityrodia lepidota</i>						x														
<i>Plantago debilis</i>																			x	
<i>Platysace maxwellii</i>		x	x	x					x					x						
<i>Poaceae</i> sp.														x						
<i>Ptilotus drummondii</i>																			x	
<i>Ptilotus holosericeus</i>																			x	
<i>Rinzia carnosus</i>																x				
<i>Rytidosperma acerosum</i>		x																x	x	
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>					x															
<i>Rytidosperma</i> sp.		x																		
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	
<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>																		x	x	
<i>Schoenus hexandrus</i>									x											
<i>Schoenus nanus</i>																			x	
<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>																			x	
<i>Sclerolaena parviflora</i>																			x	
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>																			x	
<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>x artemisioides</i>																				x
<i>Senna pleurocarpa</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>																			x	
<i>Seringia velutina</i>	x						x													
<i>Siemssenia capillaris</i>																			x	
<i>Stenanthemum stipulosum</i>			x			x					x		x	x			x			
<i>Stylidium sejunctum</i> (P3)											x									
<i>Stylidium yilgarnense</i>	x															x				
<i>Styphelia hamulosa</i>													x							
<i>Styphelia serratifolia</i>			x			x			x		x									
<i>Templetonia ceracea</i>																		x	x	
<i>Thelymitra sargentii</i>						x														
<i>Thryptomene kochii</i>		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x				
<i>Thysanotus manglesianus</i>																		x	x	
<i>Thysanotus</i> sp. Yellowdine (A.S. George 6040) (P2)								x												
<i>Thysanotus</i> sp.		x					x													
<i>Trachymene cyanopetala</i>																			x	
<i>Verticordia chrysantha</i>			x						x		x		x							

APPENDIX I: VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED BY VEGETATION COMMUNITY IN SURVEY AREA

Note: * denotes introduced species; P1 - P4 denotes priority taxon (DBCA 2025d, WAH 1998-);

Oppo - denotes opportunistically recorded taxon

Species	C	MW1	MW2	MW3	MW4	R1	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S7b	S8	S9	S10	W1	W2	W3
<i>Verticordia eriocephala</i>	x		x			x		x	x		x		x	x						
<i>Verticordia inclusa</i>	x		x			x		x	x		x		x	x						
<i>Verticordia picta</i>													x							
<i>Verticordia pritzelii</i>			x					x												
<i>Verticordia roei</i> subsp. <i>roei</i>	x																			
<i>Verticordia</i> sp.			x																	
<i>Verticordia stenopetala</i>	x		x	x		x		x	x		x		x	x						
<i>Waitzia acuminata</i>		x			x													x	x	
<i>Waitzia fitzgibbonii</i>																		x	x	
<i>Westringia cephalantha</i>		x		x						x					x			x		x
<i>Westringia cephalantha</i> var. <i>caterva</i>				x														x		
<i>Westringia cephalantha</i> var. <i>cephalantha</i>						x											x			
<i>Westringia rigida</i>																		x	x	

APPENDIX J: SUMMARY OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES DEFINED IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vegetation Community Description	
Community Code: MW1 Community Description <i>Eucalyptus transcontinentalis</i>, <i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i>, <i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i> mid open mallee woodland over <i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i>, <i>Melaleuca hamata</i>, <i>Daviesia argillacea</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Grevillea huegelii</i>, <i>Westringia cephalantha</i>, <i>Olearia muelleri</i> low sparse shrubland. Statistically Associated Species <i>Daviesia argillacea</i>, <i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i>, <i>Olearia muelleri</i>, <i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i>, <i>Melaleuca hamata</i>, <i>Eucalyptus transcontinentalis</i>. Soil and Landform: Orange-brown loam with yellow-white sand and ironstone gravel on flats and gentle slopes. Condition: Very Good Number of Quadrats: 13 Species Richness Range: 9 – 18 Proportion of Survey Area: 5.84% Similarity Percentage: 48.32% Average Spp. Richness: 12.62 ± 0.79 (S.E.M.)	
Representative Photograph: BH057	
	

APPENDIX J: SUMMARY OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES DEFINED IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vegetation Community Description	
Community Code: MW2 Community Description <i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i>, <i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i>, <i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> low mallee woodland over <i>Hakea multilineata</i>, <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>, <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Melaleuca cordata</i>, <i>Thryptomene kochii</i>, <i>Melaleuca calyptroides</i> low sparse shrubland. Statistically Associated Species <i>Callitris preissii</i>, <i>Hakea erecta</i>, <i>Melaleuca calyptroides</i>, <i>Thryptomene kochii</i>, <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i>, <i>Melaleuca cordata</i>, <i>Euryomyrtus maidenii</i>, <i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i>, <i>Petrophile stricta</i>, <i>Phebalium tuberculatum</i>, <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>, <i>Acacia yorkrakinensis</i>, <i>Drummondia hassellii</i>, <i>Micromyrtus erichsenii</i>, <i>Baeckea elderiana</i>, <i>Brachyloma stenolobum</i>, <i>Acacia prairii</i>, <i>Hakea multilineata</i>. Soil and Landform: Orange-yellow sand on flats. Condition: Excellent Number of Quadrats: 13 Species Richness Range: 22 – 41 Proportion of Survey Area: 22.96% Similarity Percentage: 56.37% Average Spp. Richness: 32.08 ± 1.72 (S.E.M.)	
Representative Photograph: BH015	
	

APPENDIX J: SUMMARY OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES DEFINED IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vegetation Community Description	
Community Code: MW3 Community Description <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. low open mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>, <i>Melaleuca hamata</i>, <i>Callitris preissii</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Dodonaea amblyophylla</i>, <i>Hibbertia exasperata</i> low sparse shrubland. Statistically Associated Species <i>Acacia prairi</i>, <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>, <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i>, <i>Callitris preissii</i>, <i>Daviesia argillacea</i>, <i>Dodonaea amblyophylla</i>, <i>Grevillea oncogyne</i>, <i>Hibbertia exasperata</i>. Soil and Landform: Orange-brown clay loam with patches of white sand and gravel on flats. Condition: Very Good Number of Quadrats: 2 Species Richness Range: 19 - 28 Proportion of Survey Area: 3.78% Similarity Percentage: 51.16% Average Spp. Richness: 23.50 ± 4.50 (S.E.M.)	
Representative Photograph: BH034	
	

APPENDIX J: SUMMARY OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES DEFINED IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vegetation Community Description	
Community Code: MW4 Community Description <i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i>, <i>Eucalyptus calycogona</i> subsp. <i>calycogona</i>, <i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i> mallee woodland over <i>Olearia muelleri</i>, <i>Acacia hemiteles</i> isolated shrubs over <i>Austrostipa hemipogon</i>, <i>Waitzia acuminata</i>, <i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i> isolated forbs. Statistically Associated Species N/A Soil and Landform: Light brown sand with dark red gravel on lower slopes. Condition: Good Number of Quadrats: 1 Species Richness Range: 9 Proportion of Survey Area: 0.09% Similarity Percentage: N/A % Average Spp. Richness: N/A	
Representative Photograph: BH068	
	

APPENDIX J: SUMMARY OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES DEFINED IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vegetation Community Description	
Community Code: R1 Community Description Regrowth of <i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> low isolated mallee trees over <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>, <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i>, <i>Hakea multilineata</i> sparse shrubland over <i>Thryptomene kochii</i>, <i>Baeckea elderiana</i>, <i>Melaleuca cordata</i> low sparse shrubland. Statistically Associated Species <i>Acacia steedmanii</i>, <i>Acacia yorkakinensis</i>, <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>, <i>Baeckea elderiana</i>, <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i>, <i>Hakea multilineata</i>, <i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i>, <i>Melaleuca cordata</i>, <i>Phebalium tuberosum</i>. Soil and Landform: Orange gravelly soil on gentle slopes. Rehabilitated. Condition: Degraded Number of Quadrats: 3 Species Richness Range: 21 – 23 Proportion of Survey Area: 3.53% Similarity Percentage: 55.57% Average Spp. Richness: 22.00 ± 0.58 (S.E.M.)	
Representative Photograph: BH052	
	

APPENDIX J: SUMMARY OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES DEFINED IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vegetation Community Description	
Community Code: S1 Community Description <i>Acacia yorkkrakinensis</i>, <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i>, <i>Persoonia striata</i> tall open shrubland over <i>Callitris preissii</i>, <i>Leptospermopsis erubescens</i>, <i>Baeckea elderiana</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Melaleuca cordata</i>, <i>Thryptomene kochii</i>, <i>Euryomyrtus maidenii</i> low sparse shrubland. Statistically Associated Species <i>Acacia assimilis</i>, <i>Acacia yorkkrakinensis</i>, <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i>, <i>Baeckea elderiana</i>, <i>Callitris preissii</i>, <i>Cassytha glabella</i>, <i>Euryomyrtus maidenii</i>, <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i>, <i>Leptospermopsis erubescens</i>, <i>Melaleuca cordata</i>. Soil and Landform: Orange-yellow sand with gravel on flats.	
Condition: Excellent Number of Quadrats: 2 Species Richness Range: 14 – 25	Proportion of Survey Area: 0.35% Similarity Percentage: 70.27% Average Spp. Richness: 19.50 ± 5.50 (S.E.M.)
Representative Photograph: BH010	
	

APPENDIX J: SUMMARY OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES DEFINED IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vegetation Community Description	
Community Code: S2 Community Description <i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> low open mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>, <i>Hakea multilineata</i>, <i>Baeckea elderiana</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Acacia prairii</i>, <i>Thryptomene kochii</i>, <i>Gastrolobium floribundum</i> low sparse shrubland. Statistically Associated Species <i>Acacia neurophylla</i>, <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>, <i>Baeckea elderiana</i>, <i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i>, <i>Gastrolobium floribundum</i>, <i>Glischrocaryon aureum</i>, <i>Goodenia pinifolia</i>, <i>Hakea multilineata</i>, <i>Isopogon scabriusculus</i>, <i>Melaleuca cordata</i>, <i>Thryptomene kochii</i>, <i>Acacia heteroneura</i>, <i>Acacia prairii</i>. Soil and Landform: Orange-yellow sandy clay with gravel on flats and slopes.	
Condition: Excellent Number of Quadrats: 3 Species Richness Range: 26 – 33	Proportion of Survey Area: 1.84% Similarity Percentage: 58.87% Average Spp. Richness: 30.33 ± 2.19 (S.E.M.)
Representative Photograph: BH019	
	

APPENDIX J: SUMMARY OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES DEFINED IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vegetation Community Description	
Community Code: S3 Community Description <i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> low open mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i>, <i>Callitris preissii</i> <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Baeckea elderiana</i>, <i>Euryomyrtus maidenii</i>, <i>Phebalium filifolium</i> low sparse shrubland. Statistically Associated Species <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i>, <i>Callitris preissii</i>, <i>Drummondita hassellii</i>, <i>Euryomyrtus maidenii</i>, <i>Homalocalyx pulcherrimus</i>, <i>Melaleuca cordata</i>, <i>Platysace maxwellii</i>, <i>Thryptomene kochii</i>, <i>Baeckea elderiana</i>, <i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i>. Soil and Landform: Orange-yellow sand on flats and gentle slopes.	
Condition: Pristine Number of Quadrats: 3 Species Richness Range: 22 – 26	Proportion of Survey Area: 7.64% Similarity Percentage: 57.09% Average Spp. Richness: 24.00 ± 1.15 (S.E.M.)
Representative Photograph: BH014	
	

APPENDIX J: SUMMARY OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES DEFINED IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vegetation Community Description	
Community Code: S4 Community Description <i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i> low mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>, <i>Melaleuca hamata</i>, <i>Callitris canescens</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Phebalium tuberosum</i>, <i>Thryptomene kochii</i>, <i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i> low sparse shrubland. Statistically Associated Species N/A Soil and Landform: White-brown sand with gravel on slopes. Condition: Excellent Number of Quadrats: 1 Species Richness Range: N/A Proportion of Survey Area: 0.92% Similarity Percentage: N/A Average Spp. Richness: N/A	
Representative Photograph: BH023	
	

APPENDIX J: SUMMARY OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES DEFINED IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vegetation Community Description	
Community Code: S5 Community Description <i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> low mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>, <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Thryptomene kochii</i>, <i>Persoonia coriacea</i>, <i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i> low sparse shrubland. Statistically Associated Species <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>, <i>Baeckea elderiana</i> , <i>Callitris preissii</i>, <i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i>, <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i>, <i>Hakea subsulcata</i>, <i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i>, <i>Melaleuca cordata</i>, <i>Persoonia coriacea</i>, <i>Thryptomene kochii</i>. Soil and Landform: Orange sand with gravel on flats and gentle slopes. Condition: Pristine Number of Quadrats: 4 Species Richness Range: 19 – 31 Proportion of Survey Area: 4.21% Similarity Percentage: 61.53% Average Spp. Richness: 24.25 ± 2.69 (S.E.M.)	
Representative Photograph: BH056	
	

APPENDIX J: SUMMARY OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES DEFINED IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vegetation Community Description	
Community Code: S6 Community Description <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. isolated clumps of mallee trees over <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>, <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i>, <i>Callitris canescens</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Thryptomene kochii</i>, <i>Leucopogon</i> sp. outer wheatbelt (M. Hislop 30), <i>Phebalium tuberculosum</i> low sparse shrubland. Statistically Associated Species <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>, <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i>, <i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i>, <i>Leucopogon</i> sp. outer wheatbelt (M. Hislop 30), <i>Melaleuca cordata</i>, <i>Melaleuca hamata</i>, <i>Phebalium tuberculosum</i>, <i>Thryptomene kochii</i>. Soil and Landform: Brown-orange clay with ironstone and quartz gravel on slopes.	
Condition: Excellent Number of Quadrats: 4 Species Richness Range: 17 – 22	Proportion of Survey Area: 1.81% Similarity Percentage: 59.96% Average Spp. Richness: 19.50 ± 1.19 (S.E.M.)
Representative Photograph: BH058	
	

APPENDIX J: SUMMARY OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES DEFINED IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vegetation Community Description	
Community Code: S7 Community Description <i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i> low open mallee woodland over <i>Hakea multilineata</i>, <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i>, <i>Callitris preissii</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Thryptomene kochii</i>, <i>Phebalium filifolium</i>, <i>Melaleuca calyptroides</i> low open shrubland. Statistically Associated Species <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i>, <i>Beyeria sulcata</i>, <i>Callitris preissii</i>, <i>Drummondita hassellii</i>, <i>Euryomyrtus maidenii</i>, <i>Hakea erecta</i>, <i>Thryptomene kochii</i>, <i>Hakea multilineata</i>, <i>Homalocalyx pulcherrimus</i>, <i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i>, <i>Persoonia coriacea</i>. Soil and Landform: Orange-yellow clay on slopes.	
Condition: Pristine Number of Quadrats: 5 Species Richness Range: 20 – 31	Proportion of Survey Area: 8.15% Similarity Percentage: 57.22% Average Spp. Richness: 24.60 ± 2.44 (S.E.M.)
Representative Photograph: BH047	
	

APPENDIX J: SUMMARY OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES DEFINED IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vegetation Community Description	
Community Code: S7b Community Description <i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i> low open mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i>, <i>Callitris preissii</i>, <i>Hakea erecta</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>brevipes</i>, <i>Melaleuca johnsonii</i> low sparse shrubland. Statistically Associated Species N/A Soil and Landform: Red sandy clay on gentle slopes. Condition: Very Good Number of Quadrats: 1 Species Richness Range: 11 Proportion of Survey Area: 3.19% Similarity Percentage: N/A Average Spp. Richness: N/A	
Representative Photograph: BH037	
	

APPENDIX J: SUMMARY OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES DEFINED IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vegetation Community Description	
Community Code: S8 Community Description <i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i>, <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. low isolated clumps of mallee trees over <i>Acacia lineolata</i> subsp. <i>lineolata</i>, <i>Hakea multilineata</i>, <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Thryptomene kochii</i>, <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i>, <i>Phebalium tuberosum</i> low sparse shrubland. Statistically Associated Species <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>, <i>Calothamnus gilesii</i>, <i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i>, <i>Thryptomene kochii</i>, <i>Grevillea obliquistigma</i>, <i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i>, <i>Melaleuca cordata</i>, <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i>. Soil and Landform: Orange-brown sandy clay with ironstone gravel on flats and gentle slopes.	
Condition: Excellent Number of Quadrats: 7 Species Richness Range: 13 – 20	Proportion of Survey Area: 9.94% Similarity Percentage: 61.46% Average Spp. Richness: 16.86 ± 0.99 (S.E.M.)
Representative Photograph: BH066	
	

APPENDIX J: SUMMARY OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES DEFINED IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vegetation Community Description	
Community Code: S9 Community Description <i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i> low open mallee woodland over <i>Baeckea elderiana</i>, <i>Thryptomene kochii</i>, <i>Melaleuca cordata</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i>, <i>Drummondita wilsonii</i> (P1), <i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i> low sparse shrubland. Statistically Associated Species <i>Acacia neurophylla</i>, <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>, <i>Baeckea elderiana</i>, <i>Callitris preissii</i>, <i>Melaleuca cordata</i>, <i>Thryptomene kochii</i>, <i>Banksia laevigata</i>, <i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i>, <i>Hakea subsulcata</i>, <i>Acacia heteroneura</i>, <i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i>, <i>Drummondita wilsonii</i> (P1), <i>Calothamnus gilesii</i>. Soil and Landform: Orange-brown loam and clay with ironstone gravel on gentle slopes. Condition: Excellent Number of Quadrats: 7 Species Richness Range: 18 – 26 Proportion of Survey Area: 9.69% Similarity Percentage: 67.69% Average Spp. Richness: 22.14 ± 0.94 (S.E.M.)	
Representative Photograph: BH049	
	

APPENDIX J: SUMMARY OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES DEFINED IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vegetation Community Description	
Community Code: S10 Community Description <i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i> mid mallee woodland over <i>Allocasuarina campestris</i>, <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>, <i>Calothamnus gilesii</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Hibbertia eatoniae</i>, <i>Westringia cephalantha</i> var. <i>cephalantha</i>, <i>Dodonaea caespitosa</i> low open shrubland. Statistically Associated Species N/A Soil and Landform: Outcrops of banded ironstone. Condition: Excellent Number of Quadrats: 1 Species Richness Range: 16 Proportion of Survey Area: 0.34% Similarity Percentage: N/A Average Spp. Richness: N/A	
Representative Photograph: BH083	
	

APPENDIX J: SUMMARY OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES DEFINED IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vegetation Community Description	
Community Code: W1 Community Description <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>, <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp., <i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i> mid open woodland over <i>Santalum acuminatum</i>, <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>fastigiata</i>, <i>Acacia merrallii</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Acacia hemiteles</i>, <i>Eremophila ionantha</i>, <i>Daviesia argillacea</i> low sparse shrubland. Statistically Associated Species <i>Acacia merrallii</i>, <i>Daviesia argillacea</i>, <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>, <i>Santalum acuminatum</i>, <i>Templetonia ceracea</i>, <i>Acacia hemiteles</i>, <i>Eremophila ionantha</i>, <i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i>. Soil and Landform: Brown-orange clay with laterite gravel on flats.	
Condition: Pristine Number of Quadrats: 5 Species Richness Range: 13 – 22	Proportion of Survey Area: 2.37% Average Similarity: 54.74% Average Spp. Richness: 17.40 ± 1.50 (S.E.M.)
Representative Photograph: Site BH002	
	

APPENDIX J: SUMMARY OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES DEFINED IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vegetation Community Description	
Community Code: W2 Community Description <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>, <i>Eucalyptus salubris</i> mid open woodland over <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>fastigiata</i>, <i>Eremophila ionantha</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Eremophila decipiens</i> subsp. <i>decipiens</i>, <i>Acacia merrallii</i> sparse shrubland. Statistically Associated Species <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>, <i>Acacia merrallii</i>, <i>Olearia muelleri</i>, <i>Eremophila ionantha</i>, <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>, <i>Eremophila decipiens</i>, <i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>. Soil and Landform: Brown-orange clay with laterite gravel on flats. Condition: Excellent Number of Quadrats: 6 Species Richness Range: 7 – 21 Proportion of Survey Area: 3.57% Similarity Percentage: 47.51% Average Spp. Richness: 15.67 ± 1.93 (S.E.M.)	
Representative Photograph: Site BH009	
	

APPENDIX J: SUMMARY OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES DEFINED IN THE BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vegetation Community Description	
Community Code: W3 Community Description <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> low woodland over <i>Melaleuca</i> spp., <i>Eremophila drummondii</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Olearia muelleri</i>, <i>Acacia erinacea</i> low sparse shrubland. Statistically Associated Species <i>Acacia erinacea</i>, <i>Eremophila drummondii</i>, <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>. Soil and Landform: Brown sandy clay with ironstone gravel on gentle slopes. Condition: Pristine Number of Quadrats: 2 Species Richness Range: 9 – 12 Proportion of Survey Area: 1.23% Similarity Percentage: 42.11% Average Spp. Richness: 10.50 ± 1.50 (S.E.M.)	
Representative Photograph: BH077	
	