

Appendix A – Heritage technical report



artefact

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Alice Smith
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Dear Alice,

Re: Kamay Ferry Wharves Project – Preliminary Heritage Impact Assessment for National Heritage Values of Kurnell Peninsula Headland, Cape Solander Dr, Kurnell, NSW, Australia.

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Project Background

Transport for New South Wales (TfNSW) proposes to re-establish public wharves at La Perouse and the Kurnell Peninsula for a commercial and recreational ferry service (the proposed action). The proposed action would provide a ferry service between La Perouse and Kurnell. The wharves would also provide berths for commercial vessels and recreational boating.

The proposed action comprises:

- Two *Disability Discriminant Act 1992* (DDA Act) compliant wharves at La Perouse and Kurnell. These will consist of:
 - A wharf head that is utilised for vessel berthing/mooring and passenger transfer.
 - A jetty/trestle structure connecting the shoreline to the wharf head.
- Provision of additional parking spaces at each wharf.
- A passenger waiting area/shelter for each wharf.
- Supporting utilities connections for each wharf.

The proposal boundary for the proposed action is provided in Figure 1.

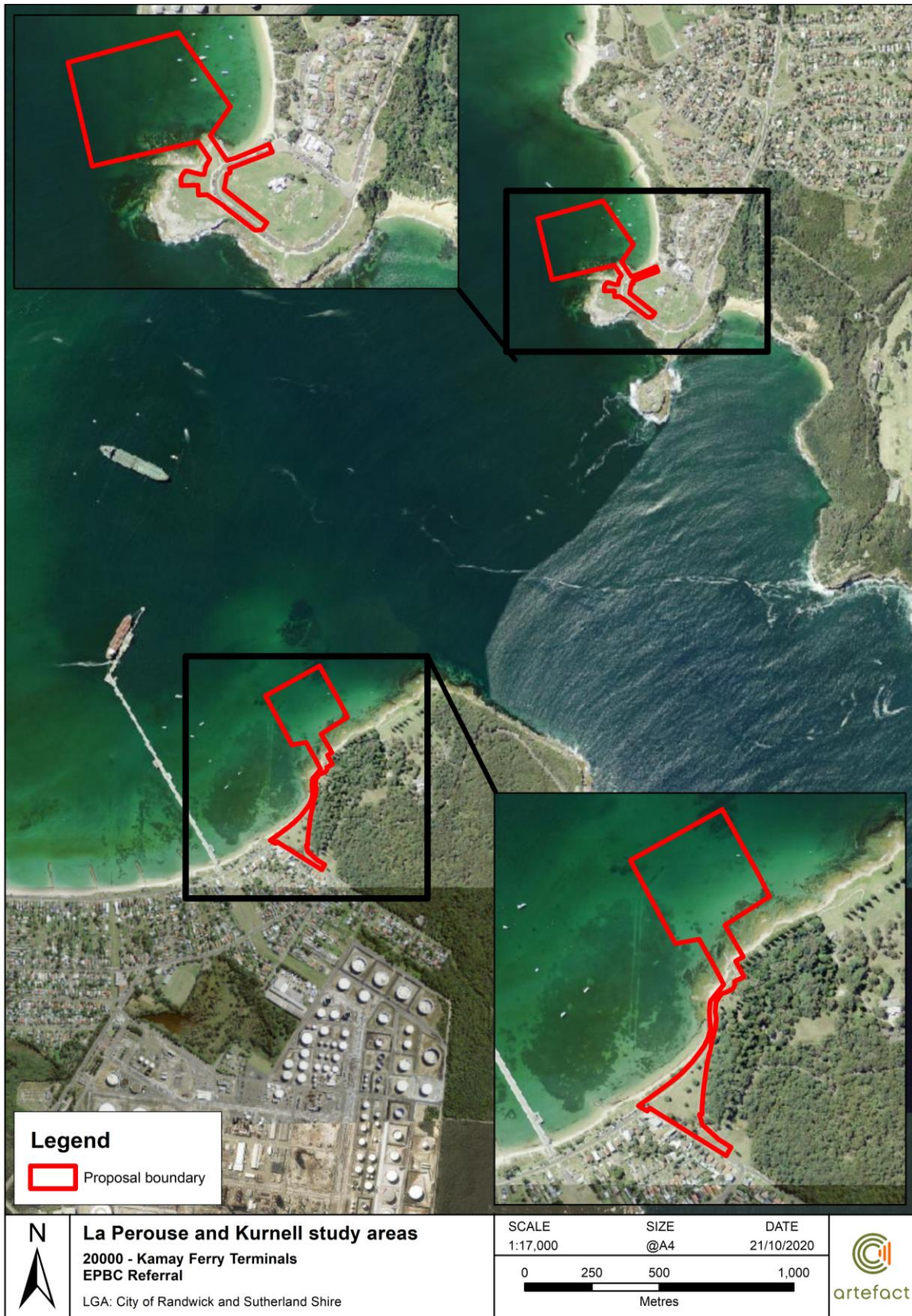
The proposal boundary is situated partially within, and adjacent to, several listed heritage items including the 'Kamay Botany Bay – botanical collection sites' and 'Kurnell Peninsula Headland' items listed on the National Heritage List (NHL). These heritage items are subject to the provisions of the (Commonwealth) *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and the *EPBC Regulations 2000* (EPBC Regulations).

Arup, on behalf of TfNSW, has engaged Artefact Heritage Services Pty Ltd (Artefact Heritage) to provide input into a referral under the EPBC Act being prepared by Arup for the project. This referral provides advice on whether the proposed action is likely to have a significant impact upon the National heritage values of these items. It is noted that this referral has been prepared in advance of detailed assessment of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage impacts for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

The primary aim of this preliminary heritage impact assessment is to identify whether the proposed action is likely to result in a significant impact on the National heritage values of the two items listed on the NHL:

- Kamay Botany Bay – botanical collection sites (NHL 106162)
- Kurnell Peninsula Headland (NHL 105812).

Figure 1: Proposal boundary for the proposed action. Source: Arup



1.1.2 Statutory Context

The EPBC Act is Australia's premier environment and heritage legislation. Under the EPBC Act, protected heritage items are listed on the World Heritage List (WHL), NHL or the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). These lists contain places or groups of places with outstanding heritage value to Australia – either natural, Indigenous, historic, or a combination of these.

The NHL was established by the EPBC Act to protect places of significant natural or cultural heritage value at a National level. The EPBC Act requires NHL places to be managed in accordance with the National Heritage Management Principles.

The proposed action would occur within the listed curtilages of the following items listed on the NHL:

- Kurnell Peninsula Headland, Cape Solander Dr, Kurnell, NSW, Australia

The Kurnell Peninsula Headland (NHL 105812) was gazetted in February 2005. The curtilage for the item occupies an area of approximately 325 hectares on the southern headland at the entrance to Botany Bay (Figure 2). The curtilage includes the Meeting Place Precinct, Captain Cook's Landing Place and much of the Kurnell headland portion of Kamay Botany Bay National Park, located northeast of Captain Cook Drive.

- Kamay Botany Bay – botanical collection sites

Kamay Botany Bay – botanical collection sites (NHL 106162) was gazetted on the NHL in September 2017. The curtilage for the item comprises much of the Kurnell headland, the southern portion of the La Perouse headland, and Towra Point (Figure 3).

Managing Impacts to National Heritage items

Approval under the EPBC Act is required for any action occurring within, or outside, a heritage place that has, will have, or is likely to have a 'significant impact' on the heritage values of a World, National or Commonwealth heritage listed property (referred to as a 'controlled action' under the Act). A 'significant impact' is defined as:

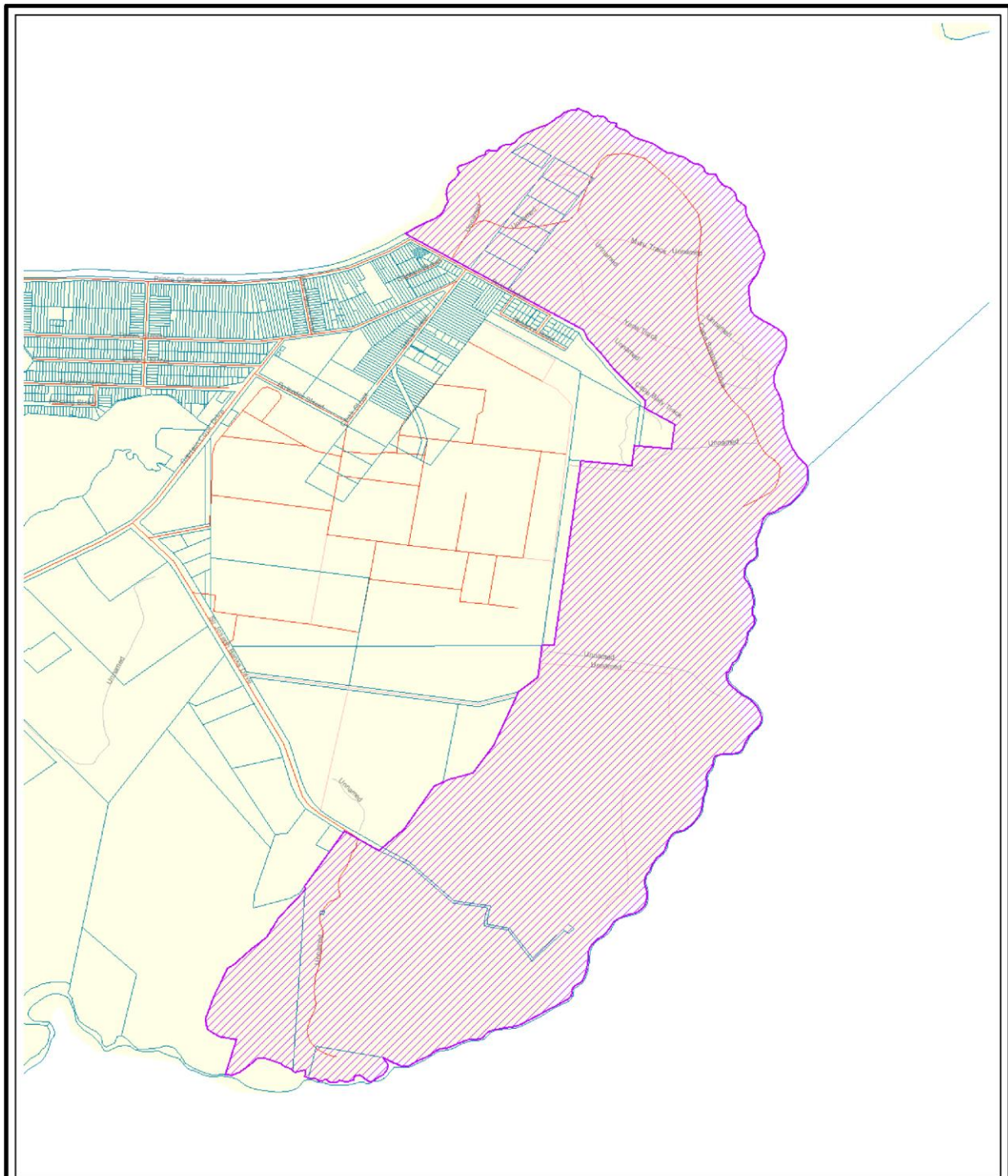
an impact which is important, notable, or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity. Whether or not an action is likely to have a significant impact depends upon the sensitivity, value, and quality of the environment which is impacted, and upon the intensity, duration, magnitude and geographic extent of the impacts.¹

An 'action' is defined as a project, development, undertaking, activity (or series of activities), or alteration, and is likely to have a significant impact if there is a real chance or possibility that it will cause:

- One or more of the National Heritage Values to be lost
- One or more of the National Heritage Values to be degraded or damaged, or
- One or more of the National Heritage Values to be notably altered, modified, obscured or diminished.

¹ Department of the Environment 2013, p. 2.

Figure 2: Gazetted curtilage of the Kurnell Peninsula Headland



Place Details

Place Name: Kurnell Peninsula Headland
Place ID: 105812
Heritage List: National Heritage List
Class: Historic
Status: Listed place
Street Name: Cape Solander Dr
Suburb or Town: Kurnell
State: NSW
Postcode: 2231

Scale 1:16968



Australian Government
 Department of the Environment and Heritage

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Figure 3: Gazetted curtilage of the Kamay Botany Bay – botanical collection sites



1.1.3 Methodology

In order to provide advice on potential impacts to heritage values of those items listed on the NHL, the following tasks were undertaken in preparation of this preliminary heritage impact assessment:

- Review of NHL listings for the heritage items concerned
- Review of relevant key studies and reports
- Assessment of the proposed action against listed values of the heritage items.

This preliminary heritage impact assessment has been prepared in accordance with the EPBC Act guidelines '*Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance (2013)*,' authored by the federal Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, which provides 'significant impact criteria' intended to assist in determining whether the impacts of a proposed action on any matter of national environmental significance are likely to be significant impacts.

The preliminary identification of Aboriginal heritage values was completed in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water [DECCW] 2010a)
- Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (Code of Practice) (Department of Environment Climate Change and Water [DECCW] 2010b)
- The guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (Office of Environment & Heritage [OEH] 2011)
- The Procedure for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation and Investigation (PACHCI) guidelines (Roads and Maritime 2011) [now TfNSW].

A survey of the proposal boundary was completed in January 2020 with representatives of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC). The purpose of the survey was to identify Aboriginal objects and cultural heritage values for preparation of an archaeological survey report. An additional site inspection will be completed as part of a detailed non-Aboriginal heritage assessment during preparation of the EIS.

Aboriginal stakeholder consultation is ongoing and is being undertaken in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019 and the TfNSW PACHCI throughout preparation of the EIS. Consultation will incorporate the principles of the following EPBC Act guidelines:

- '*Ask First – A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values*' authored by the Australian Heritage Commission.
- '*Engage Early – Guidance for proponents on best practice Indigenous engagement for environmental assessments under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*' authored by the Commonwealth of Australia 2016.

1.2 Existing Environment

1.2.1 Site Location

The proposal boundary for the proposed action would comprise the La Perouse and Kurnell Peninsulas at the northern and southern headlands of the ocean entrance to Botany Bay, approximately 14km south of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD). The proposal boundary is largely within the Kamay Botany Bay National Park. The La Perouse headland is located within the City of Randwick Local Government Area (LGA) and the Kurnell peninsula is located within the Sutherland Shire LGA. The entire proposal boundary is located within the boundaries of the La Perouse LALC.

The proposed location for the wharf at La Perouse would be the north-west side of La Perouse point, at the southern end of Frenchmans Beach. The preferred option for the Kurnell wharf would be the northeast end of Silver Beach, in proximity to Captain Cook's Landing Place, within the Botany Bay National Park. At each location, the wharves would be located within the curtilage of the Kamay Botany Bay – botanical collection sites national heritage item. The Kurnell wharf would be located within the curtilage of the Kurnell Peninsula Headland heritage item.

The design is at the EIS stage. This document has assessed the construction footprints and approximate excavation areas.

1.2.2 Historical Context

The landscape at Botany Bay prior to the arrival of Europeans in the 18th century was significantly more forested than it is today. Sclerophyll woodland vegetation, consisting of eucalypts, angophoras and banksias, were pivotal in securing the barrier dunes of the Kurnell and Brighton-Le-Sands area from erosion. It is possible that the increase in the proportion of salt-tolerant shrubs such as *Leptospermum laevigatum* and *Monotoca elliptica* was the result of more intense Aboriginal settlement and human initiated fire-regimes around the shores of Botany Bay from around 2,000 years ago.²

Kamay Botany Bay is the location of some of the earliest encounters between Europeans and Aboriginal people in Australia. On 29 April 1770 Lieutenant Cook landed at Kurnell on the southern side of Botany Bay while embarking on his explorative journey to locate the hypothetical continent of *Terra Australis*.³ It was at Kurnell where Cook and his crew first encountered the Gweagal Aboriginal community of the Kurnell area. Cook failed to successfully communicate with the Gweagal and entered the camp by force.⁴ The area remains a highly significant location to Aboriginal people throughout Australia due to this association. Kurnell was also the location where Cook claimed the continent as British territory under the principle of *terra nullius*.⁵ Joseph Banks, Cook's botanist, collected several specimens of plants previously unknown to Europeans from Kurnell, the La Perouse headland, Bare Island, Towra Point and the mouths of both the Cooks and Georges Rivers.

² Benson, D. and Eldershaw, G., 2007. 'Backdrop to encounter: the 1770 landscape of Botany Bay, the plants collected by Banks and Solander and rehabilitation of natural vegetation at Kurnell' in *Cunninghamia* 10(1): 113-137

³ National Archives of Australia, n.d. 'Secret Instructions to Captain Cook, 20 June 1768.' Accessed online 15/2/2020 at: http://foundingdocs.gov.au/resources/transcripts/nsw1_doc_1768.pdf

⁴ National Museum of Australia, 2014. 'Botany Bay, New South Wales. Gweagal and Bidjigal country.' Accessed online 21/2/2019 at: https://www.nma.gov.au/exhibitions/encounters/mapping/botany_bay.

⁵ Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 2005. 'Decision about inclusion of a place in the National Heritage List: Kurnell Peninsula Headland.' Accessed online 21/5/2020 at: <https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/pages/b79bf717-c33f-407e-9701-2e8fa889d804/files/105812.pdf>

These collected plants became the type specimens of their species and are highly significant within the botanical and scientific communities.⁶

In 1788 Kurnell was the landing place of Governor Arthur Phillip, who arrived with the First Fleet, although he determined that the bay was not suitable for the establishment of a colony.⁷ French naval ships led by Jean-Francois La Perouse arrived just days after Captain Phillip's first landing at Kurnell, and established a camp on the opposite headland.⁸ The French remained at La Perouse for six weeks, leaving the Australian continent in March.

In 1812 La Perouse was closed for settlement and established as a government reserve by Governor Macquarie, as the area was determined vulnerable to foreign naval attack. The Macquarie Watchtower was erected at La Perouse in 1821 and in 1889 the Bare Island Fort was constructed.⁹ At Kurnell, early land grants were established however agricultural efforts were largely unsuccessful. Timber getting was the major business enterprise in the area.

The Aboriginal people of both La Perouse and Kurnell remained in the area following the establishment of the NSW colony. Throughout the twentieth century La Perouse was the location of the La Perouse Aboriginal Reserve and Mission Church.¹⁰ In the early to mid-twentieth century both La Perouse and Kurnell were occupied by large numbers of displaced persons who left Sydney during the Great Depression and established camps and shelters in rockfaces.¹¹

In the late 20th century, Kurnell became an important industrial area and residential development grew at both La Perouse and Kurnell.¹²

Aboriginal archaeological investigations

Aboriginal people were also recorded as burying their dead in middens and rock shelters in coastal sandy environments. Archaeological evidence in the study area further substantiates this practice, with a number of Aboriginal burials identified along the Botany Bay foreshore. One rock shelter near Inscription Point on the Kurnell Peninsula contained up to 18 complete or partial sets of human remains, all of which have been reburied at the site at the request of the local Aboriginal community. Grave goods of stone artefacts and bone points were present in many of these burials¹³.

In 1899, human remains were identified at Kurnell during excavations completed for the installation of a flagpole. The remains were found 0.9m below the ground surface and are likely to be the remains of an Aboriginal person. In 1936 a human skull was recovered from a location between the Forby Sutherland Monument and the northernmost of two pine trees which were located in front of Alpha House. The current location of the human remains recovered in 1899 and 1936 is unknown. In 1947, ten stone artefacts were retrieved from excavations completed for the foundations of the Banks Monument. The assemblage was comprised of eight Bondi points and two flakes. In 1961, two skeletons were identified during an excavation for electrical cabling along the foreshore. The human remains are likely to be the remains of Aboriginal people and were reburied in an unspecified location.

⁶ Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2017. 'Botany Bay.' Accessed online 19/2/2019 at: <https://britannica.com/place/Botany-Bay>.

⁷ Dictionary of Sydney, 2011. 'Botany.' Accessed online 19/2/2020 at: <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/botany>

⁸ Kensy, J., 2008. 'La Perouse.' *Dictionary of Sydney*. Accessed online 21/2/2020 at: https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/la_perouse

⁹ Sheppard, J., 2009. *La Perouse Headland Conservation Management Plan Stage 2*, p.70-6; 84-5.

¹⁰ Kensy, J., 2008. 'La Perouse.' *Dictionary of Sydney*.

¹¹ Kensy, J., 2008. 'La Perouse.' *Dictionary of Sydney*.

¹² Australian Museum Business Services (AMBS), 2013. *Caltex Kurnell Refinery Conversion: Heritage Impact Assessment*, 47.

¹³ Irish, P. 2007. Overview of Documented Aboriginal Cultural Heritage, Meeting Place Precinct, Botany Bay National Park, Kurnell, NSW. Report prepared for DEC and the Government Architects Office.

In 1968 Vincent Megaw conducted an archaeological investigation of the area west of Cook's Stream after human remains of two Aboriginal people (an elderly man and a child) were uncovered during an excavation to install an inspection vault for electrical cabling that had been laid along the foreshore. Cook's Stream is located in the northeastern portion of the Kamay project area. A series of auger cores were taken at the beginning of the investigation. It was demonstrated that shell midden was scattered throughout the area, with a substantial midden (greater than 1.8m depth in sections) identified in the vicinity of the stream. Artefacts recovered from the midden included fish bones, bone points, stone artefacts including four fishhook files, and some early historical artefacts (including a bone button, bottle glass, and handmade iron nail). These indicate that the midden continued to be in use after the first European contact in Sydney. The shell species included rock-platform species as well as species found in mudflats to the west, including mud oyster, hairy mussel, and edible mussel.

More extensive archaeological investigations were undertaken in 1970 and 1971 to the east of Cook's Stream. The main feature was a large midden, of which more than 35m² was removed through archaeological excavation. The excavations located Aboriginal human remains along with faunal remains, a hearth, bone points, stone artefacts, and approximately 200 fishhooks and fishhook 'blanks'; the largest number of fishhooks yet found at any site in Australia. Charcoal taken from the trenches was initially dated to between 2,000-1,415 years ago, however recent reanalysis using charcoal retained from the original excavations has dated the midden as up to 2,000 years old; 500 years more than previously thought.

In 2007, further excavations were conducted to inform the proposed National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) Master Plan Works to upgrade visitor facilities within the "Meeting Place Precinct". It was determined that proposed works should avoid impact to any *in situ* archaeological remains, due to their high degree of significance. Test excavations were conducted with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council and 'Towra Team' of NPWS Aboriginal workers to provide more information about the location and depth of Aboriginal archaeological remains within the Meeting Place Precinct. A total of 115 small shovel pits (approximately 200 x 500mm) were excavated to the depth of proposed works only, in order to minimise risk of impact on archaeological material (maximum depth of 400mm). Midden, stone artefacts, and loose shells were encountered in several pits. An attempt was also made to uncover rock engravings recorded in 1968 (AHIMS ID 52-3-0221), but they were not found. It is likely the sandstone outcrop where they were originally recorded has been since covered by vegetation. Many of the test pits that overlap with the project footprint were excavated to around 400 millimetres depth and found to be archaeologically sterile. However, intact archaeological remains may exist beyond the depth 400 millimetre depth of excavation.

Salvage excavations of the Cook's Stream were undertaken in 2008 for it to be reopened to the public. The 2007 test excavations had shown there to be midden present in the stream; however, it was deemed to be fill from the surrounding creek bank as a result of dam construction in the early 20th century and not *in situ*. The stream was mechanically excavated until archaeological remains were uncovered, and then manually excavated in 2m x 2m squares. Shell material, gravel, glass, and some human bone was found. The bone was determined to be most likely Aboriginal, but an exact age or origin could not be determined.

Approximately 300kg of midden was excavated from the stream and sieved. It contained 78 stone artefacts, 4.3kg of fish and mammal bone, 26 bone point tools, 14 broken or complete fishhooks, and other shell artefacts. Microscopic analysis of some of these tools showed that some of the stone artefacts had been used for cutting shell, and bone points were used for piercing skin or hides. Most of the archaeological material collected during this excavation and the 2007 test excavations was reburied by the stream in 2019.

1.2.3 Summary of Relevant Heritage Listings and Identified Values

The NHL is a list of places with outstanding natural, Indigenous or historic heritage value to the nation. The Australian Heritage Council (the Council) assesses if a NHL-nominated place is considered to have heritage value and is required to advise the Minister for the Environment (the Minister) if the place meets one or more of nine National Heritage List criteria. The National Heritage criteria against which the heritage values of a place are assessed are:

- a. the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history
- b. the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history
- c. the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history
- d. the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:
 - i. a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or
 - ii. a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments;
- e. the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group
- f. the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period
- g. the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
- h. the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history
- i. the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.

Note: The cultural aspect of a criterion means the Indigenous cultural aspect, the non-Indigenous cultural aspect, or both.

The official values of the Kamay Botany Bay - botanical collection sites and Kurnell Peninsula Headland are summarised in Table 1 below. Notable issues are discussed under 'Important Considerations relevant to the proposed action'.

Table 1: Official Heritage Values of National Heritage Properties and considerations for the proposed action

Heritage Item	Statutory Listing	Official Values	Important considerations relevant to the proposed action
Kamay Botany Bay - Botanical Collection Sites	National Heritage List Nominated Place (Place ID 106162)	<p>The property is on the NHL for meeting the thresholds of cultural Criterion A:</p> <p><i>Criterion A: Plants collected by Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander in 1770 within Kamay Botany Bay contributed to the development of systematic biology. Their preservation in a collection formed the basis of the world's scientific understanding and knowledge of Australian flora during the eighteenth century in Europe. With Joseph Bank's advocacy, these plants were also influential in shaping the image of Australia in Europe during the eighteenth century.</i></p> <p><i>Swedish scientist Carl Linnaeus developed a revolutionary biological classification system known as the Linnaean System. This system marked the beginning of the science of international systematic biology. Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander used Linnaeus' ideas about classification in their work to collect plants for scientific study during their voyage on the ship Endeavour. Kamay Botany Bay encompasses all of the remaining sites where plant specimens were collected by Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander during the first landing of the Endeavour on the Australian coast in 1770. At Kamay Botany Bay Banks and Solander collected specimens representing at least 132 new plant species including iconic members of the Proteaceae family (Banksia) and Myrtaceae family (Eucalyptus, Melaleuca and Leptospermum). Banks' and Solander's systematic collections and use of the Linnaean System represent the symbolic and actual integration of Australian flora into western science. The plants collected at Kamay Botany Bay in 1770 were unlike anything ever seen in the western world and were a major catalyst for the further development of systematic biology. Some of the collected plants became type-specimens that have intrinsic scientific and research value as a permanent reference point for their particular species.</i></p> <p><i>The Botany Bay specimens were the result of the first scientific botanical collecting program undertaken in Australia and inspired in Joseph Banks a lifetime interest in Australia. This interested manifested in his advocacy of Australia as a suitable location for a British penal settlement. Joseph Banks set out a series of botanical collectors and botanists to Australia which culminated in the first systematic account of Australian flora by botanist (and Cook's librarian) Robert Brown. The plant specimens gathered from Kamay Botany Bay played an</i></p>	The proposed action should aim to preserve the natural landscape and retain significant natural flora. The landscape and flora directly contribute to the significance of the NHL listing, and are tangible connections to the history of the place and the work of Banks and Solander in particular.

Heritage Item	Statutory Listing	Official Values	Important considerations relevant to the proposed action
		<p><i>influential role in shaping the conceptualism of Australia in Europe as a wild and exotic place.</i></p> <p><i>The features within Kamay Botany Bay which express its botanical significance include the vegetation communities at Kurnell Peninsula, La Perouse Headland and the Towra Point Nature Reserve which contain many of the species collected by Banks and Solander in 1770. The remnant areas of vegetation within these sites are a reference point for Banks' and Solander's botanic collections, which at the time included: Acacia longifolia; Acacia suaveolens; Acacia terminalis subsp. terminalis; Acacia ulicifolia; Actinotus helianthi; Actinotus minor; Allocasuarina distyla; Allocasuarina littoralis; Angophora costata; Aotus ericoides; Astroloma pinifolium; Atriplex cinerea; Avicennia marina; Baeckea imbricata; Baloskion tetraphyllum subsp. meiostachyus; Banksia ericifolia; Banksia integrifolia; Banksia serrata; Bauera capitata; Bauera rubioides; Bidens pilosa; Blandfordia nobilis; Blechnum camfieldii; Blechnum indicum; Boronia parviflora; Boronia pinnata; Bossiaea heterophylla; Breynia oblongifolia; Callistemon citrinus; Calotis lappulacea; Cassytha pubescens; Comesperma ericinum; Commelina cyanea; Correa alba; Correa reflexa; Corymbia gummifera; Cryptandra amara; Cyclosorus interruptus; Dampiera stricta; Darwinia fascicularis; Desmodium rhytidophyllum; Drosera binata; Epacris longiflora; Epacris microphylla; Epaltes australis; Eriostemon buxifolius; Eustrephus latifolius; Exocarpos cupressiformis; Geranium homeanum; Glossogyne tannensis; Glycine tabacina; Goodenia ovata; Goodenia paniculata; Grevillea mucronulata; Hakea dactyloides; Hakea gibbosa; Hakea teretifolia; Hardenbergia violacea; Hemigenia purpurea; Hibbertia scandens; Hybanthus monopetalus (filiformis); Isopogon anemonifolius; Isopogon anethifolius; Kennedia rubicunda; Lambertia formosa; Lepidium pseudohyssopifolium; Lepidosperma concavum; Leptocarpus tenax; Leptospermum arachnoides; Leptospermum juniperinum; Leptospermum laevigatum; Leptospermum polygalifolium; Leptospermum squarrosum; Leptospermum trinervium; Leucopogon ericoides; Leucopogon virgatus; Livistona australis; Lobelia dentata; Lobelia gracilis; Lomandra glauca; Lomandra longifolia; Lycopodiella lateralis; Macrozamia communis; Melaleuca armillaris; Melaleuca nodosa; Melaleuca thymifolia; Melanthera biflora (Wedelia); Mitrasacme polymorpha; Monotoca scoparia; Opercularia aspera; Oxylobium cordifolium; Pandorea pandorana; Patersonia sericea; Pelargonium australe; Persoonia lanceolata; Persoonia levis; Petrophile pulchella; Philotheca salsolifolia; Pimelea linifolia; Platysace ericoides; Platysace lanceolata; Plectranthus parviflorus; Pomax umbellata; Poranthera microphylla; Prasophyllum striatum;</i></p>	