



Australian Government

Australian Heritage Council

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COUNCIL

Periodic Report



MARCH 2004 – FEBRUARY 2007



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Published by the Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Water Resources

ISBN: 9780642553513

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Cover images: (left to right):

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Printed by Union Offset Printers
Designed and typeset by Fusebox Design



Australian Government
Australian Heritage Council

The Hon Malcolm Turnbull MP
Minister for the Environment and Water Resources
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister

Australian Heritage Council: Periodic Report

On 19 February, 2004 the Minister for the Environment and Heritage appointed the Australian Heritage Council (the Council) to act as his principal adviser on heritage matters with roles and responsibilities laid out in the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* (the AHC Act).

Under Section 24A of the AHC Act, Council may prepare a report on any matter related to its functions and provide the report to the Minister for laying before each House of the Parliament within 15 sitting days after the day on which the Minister receives the report.

While the Council has no formal reporting process, it has decided to present this report to mark the conclusion of the Council's term. This is Council's first report to the Government since its inauguration. Over this time Council believes it has played a part in the successful implementation of the new heritage system, a success reflected in the growing community recognition of the National Heritage List and of the over forty outstanding heritage places in it.

Accordingly, on behalf of the Council, I have pleasure in providing you with the Council's first three year periodic report.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Tom Harley".

Tom Harley
Chairman

16 February 2007



Contents

1. Acknowledgements	6
2. Preface by the Chairman	7
Legislative changes in 2007	8
Role of the Australian Heritage Council: March 2004 – February 2007	9
Council members	10
3. The nomination and assessment process and criteria	13
The nomination and assessment process: March 2004 – February 2007	13
Criteria and thresholds	14
4. Summary of nominations, assessments and listings: March 2004 – February 2007	15
5. Heritage strategies reviewed by the Australian Heritage Council	16
6. Overview of key issues/challenges before the Council	17
Themes	17
Public nominations	18
Working with other levels of government	19
The Productivity Commission	19
Raising the profile of the National Heritage List	20
Stories about our heritage	21
Challenges with criteria and thresholds	22
Integrated assessments	23
Indigenous heritage issues	23
Challenges with criteria and thresholds	24
Context/tension between local and national	24
Consultation	25
Future priorities	25
Appendix A: Functions of the Council under the Act	27
Appendix B: Council's responsibilities to the Minister for the Environment and Water Resources	28
Appendix C: Nomination, Assessment and Listing Process: 2004–07	29
Appendix D: The Commonwealth Heritage List Criteria	30
Appendix E: The National Heritage List Criteria	31
Appendix F: Criteria for the Register of the National Estate	32
Appendix G: Description of National Heritage Listed Places	33
Appendix H: Commonwealth Heritage Listed Places	68
Appendix I: World Heritage Listed Places	77
Index	79

1. Acknowledgements

The Australian Heritage Council (Council) would like to place on record its appreciation of the help and cooperation it has received from a range of organisations and individuals since it was established in 2004. In particular, the Council wishes to acknowledge:

- local, state, territory and Australian government bodies, authorities and agencies concerned with the conservation of heritage;
- place managers and traditional owners of National and Commonwealth heritage listed sites;
- the many people connected with voluntary organisations involved in the conservation of cultural and natural heritage;
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and organisations throughout Australia; and
- experts who provided technical advice on the identification, assessment and conservation of heritage places.

The Council would also like to record its appreciation of the work undertaken by the staff of the Department of the Environment and Water Resources.

2. Preface by the Chairman



Mr Tom Harley

It is with great pleasure that the Council presents its first Periodic Report outlining the key activities, achievements and challenges of the last three years.

Following years of parliamentary debate and continued commitment

to the introduction of a robust heritage regime, legislation was passed in the form of amendments to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) on 1 January 2004 resulting in the establishment of a new heritage system. This was supported by the appointment of a new Council under the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* bringing with it a vision for a new heritage system approved by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG).

Since its inception in March 2004, the Council has made progress in the introduction of the new heritage system, most notably, the establishment of the National Heritage List. With 41 sites now listed in the National Heritage List, the Council's work in this area has provided a vital platform for the future implementation of heritage management and promotional activities, fostering greater awareness of heritage issues and facilitation of a national conversation about heritage.

However, this achievement has also presented one of the greatest challenges for the Council. While it was envisaged that the establishment of one of the core elements of the new heritage system – the National Heritage List – would, to a significant extent, be driven by the Council itself on the basis of a consideration of key themes, a careful comparative ordering of places that illustrate those themes and a rich conversation with the Australian public about those themes

and places, the process was substantially overtaken by an unforeseen level of public nominations for historic places. While this was a deeply welcome endorsement of the public acceptance of the new scheme, it meant that the Council was in responsive mode for much of the time and not easily able to initiate the considered research approach or to engage creatively with the interested, the expert and the general public about what reflects the nation's heritage.

In addition, there was a strong public response to the capacity to propose that the Australian Government use its emergency listing powers to protect places of alleged national heritage significance which again were allegedly at risk. This placed a particularly heavy load on staff who support the Council. With the exception of Kurnell Peninsula, none of these places nominated for emergency listing were found by the Minister for the Environment and Water Resources (Minister) to be of National Heritage significance. It is possible that this high level of nominations of places which were not found to have national heritage values reflected public uncertainty about the thresholds for national significance as well as a natural attempt to explore a new jurisdictional option to deal with frequently local disputes about development.

Given the need for careful comparative assessments against national heritage criteria of all values of places proposed for listing, this combination of factors resulted in a heavy workload for the Council and its supporting staff. This active public engagement in the nomination process was warmly welcomed by the Council, but it has meant a delay in the thoughtful dialogue with the Australian public – expert and lay and Indigenous people – about the key themes and narratives in Australian history and in our natural environment that the Council had hoped would underpin its initial listings.

Progressively the Council has refined its processes, reviewed criteria and thresholds and developed a workplan to support and guide assessment of nominated places. Combined with a decline in the number of emergency listing nominations, the progressive completion of some key research projects, the commissioning of others and a very helpful programme of consultations with state and community bodies, the Council is well placed to move into a more deliberate engagement with the Australian community about which places need to be protected to sustain our national heritage for the future.

This will be reflected in (and enabled by) the Council's priorities for:

- establishment of a dedicated web base for all our studies, listings and assessments;
- securing the best academic studies for comparative assessments and relaying this to the general public to promote better understanding of our national stories and their illustration of aspects of this history in heritage places in the National Heritage List and for government owned places to be in the Commonwealth Heritage List;
- encouraging a closer interest by educators at all levels in heritage themes and places – including by drawing on the Council's research into the significance of national heritage places as a key curriculum resource;
- enhancing the presentation, enjoyment and conservation of heritage places by actively encouraging the tourist industry and local communities to promote and reflect national heritage themes and values in their offerings to the public;
- engaging more effectively with its legislative obligations beyond the assessment of public nominations and advice to Australian Government agencies, to encourage a sustained programme of protection and celebration of Australia's heritage;
- attracting specialist staff and the involvement of a range of experts to assist in assessments of the values in nominated places and

the development of a proactive thematic programme of research, nomination and assessment;

- developing a sustained Australia-wide community education programme about the intent of the three tiered system of responsibilities for heritage protection;
- introducing a publicity campaign centred around each National Heritage listing which should create multipliers in state, regional and local communities for understanding the significance of the new listing and celebrating it in many ways some of which will generate revenue to the communities involved; and
- fostering greater public awareness of, and pride in, those places that are distinctively Australian, those places which tell the story of what it has meant to be an Australian through successive generations occupying and shaping this continent over 60 000 years.

Legislative changes in 2007

From March 2004 to February 2007, the Council operated under the EPBC Act (with amendments up to Act No 88, 2003) and the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* (AHC Act). The information in this report on National and Commonwealth Heritage assessments (as set out in Appendices A–C) refers to those Acts.

On 7 December 2006, the Australian Parliament passed amendments to the EPBC Act and the AHC Act. Expected to come into effect early in 2007, they will usher in significant changes to the heritage nomination and assessment processes and the Council's role in them.

The amendments streamline processes for National and Commonwealth Heritage listing, establishing a formal annual cycle of nominations and assessments. Under the amended Act, the Minister issues a call for public nominations once a year. A priority assessment list, comprising the nominations which Council will assess in that coming year, is compiled following consideration by the Council and final decision by the Minister.

The Council's workplan for each year will be set in the priority assessment list. The changes also allow members of the Council greater scope to discuss the implications of a potential heritage listing with relevant parties.

Other changes remove duplication under the EPBC Act. For example, they allow World Heritage places to be placed on the National Heritage List for their World Heritage values at any time, without the need for further heritage assessment. A range of administrative changes will improve the operation of the Council under the AHC Act. For example, the Council will be able to undertake business and make decisions outside of formal meetings.

The Council supported the amendments to the extent that they would streamline assessments, but opposed them in that they removed the Council's powers to initiate assessments and reserved them to the Minister. The Council believed the old EPBC Act created an appropriate balance of roles and responsibilities whereby the Minister was decision maker and Council independent expert. The Minister was empowered to list places, and Council empowered to assess places and provide its assessments to the Minister which the Minister was statutorily bound to consider.

The amendments remove the Council's power to independently initiate and provide assessments, and they give the Minister the power to decide whether or not to include a place in the Council's workplan for assessments. The Council believed that this is a significant flaw in the legislation.

The Council noted it had taken all appropriate opportunities to discuss its concerns with the Minister. The Chairman had presented the Council's views to the Minister on several occasions. The Minister met the Council by teleconference to discuss the issue, and advised that as the Minister was responsible to the Australian Parliament for heritage budget expenditure, including the Council's budget, so the Minister should decide which places the

Council assessed to ensure Council resources were not wasted considering places that he did not believe would meet the national heritage criteria.

This Report highlights the Council's role before these changes came into effect, providing a picture of its work and achievements up until 1 February 2007.

Role of the Australian Heritage Council: March 2004 – February 2007

The Council, established in March 2004, is an independent body of heritage experts authorised by the AHC Act. The Council replaced the Australian Heritage Commission as the Australian Government's independent expert advisory body on heritage matters and was appointed following the coming into operation of the amendments to the EPBC Act on 1 January 2004, and the establishment of a new heritage system.

The Council plays a key role in assessment, advice and policy formulation and support of major heritage programmes. In particular, its main responsibilities are to:

- assess places for the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List;
- nominate places for inclusion in the National Heritage List or Commonwealth Heritage List;
- advise the Minister on various heritage matters;
- promote the identification, assessment, conservation and monitoring of heritage; and
- compile and maintain the Register of the National Estate.

The key role of the Council is to provide the Australian Government with advice on the places of outstanding heritage value to the nation and their protection. This primary task is undertaken by assessing nominations and advising the Minister on conserving and protecting places included or being considered for inclusion in the National Heritage List or the Commonwealth Heritage List. Other tasks include promotion of heritage, maintenance of the Register of the National Estate, research and reporting.

The Council also plays an important role advising on issues such as policy formulation, financial incentives and heritage tourism initiatives. As an adviser to the Minister, it provides an input into policy and programme development and subsequent monitoring of initiatives.

The functions of the Council are established under Section 5 of the AHC Act provided at Appendix A. In addition, an outline of the Council's responsibilities to the Minister for the Environment and Water Resources (the portfolio was known as Environment and Heritage for the period covered by this report) is included in Appendix B.

Council members

■ Mr Tom Harley (Chair)



Mr Tom Harley was appointed Chairman of the Australian Heritage Council in January 2004 and was previously the Chairman of the Australian Heritage Commission. He is an executive with BHP Billiton and was appointed President Corporate Development in January 2004.

Mr Harley was a Director of UNICEF Australia from 1988 to 2005, and President from 1997 to 2001. He was appointed a Member of the Council for Australian–Arab Relations in January 2003, and has been a Member of the Advisory Board of the Centre for Arab and Islamic Studies at the Australian National University since 2000.

Mr Harley is a trustee and past chair of the Alfred Deakin Lecture Trust and was a trustee of the Old Treasury Building in Melbourne. He is a graduate of Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and Oxford University. He has written on Australia's history, business and politics.

■ Mr Roger Beale AO



Mr Roger Beale is a consultant, company director and artist with works held in private and corporate collections in Australia and overseas.

Mr Beale is the former Secretary of the Department of the Environment and Heritage. Prior to that he was the Secretary of the Department of Environment, Sport and Territories. He was formerly Associate Secretary of the Departments of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Transport and Communications and a Commissioner of the Public Service Board.

Mr Beale holds a Bachelor of Arts degree with majors in history, politics and law from the University of Queensland and a Masters in Industrial Relations (Economics) from Cornell University in the United States. He is a former Australian Heritage Commissioner. He was awarded a Centenary Medal in 2001.

■ Dr Jane Lennon AM



Dr Jane Lennon is a heritage consultant in Brisbane. She has a long involvement with heritage conservation in national parks, forests, coasts, goldfields, inner urban areas and museums through her work in the Victorian public service from 1973 to 1993, and as a member of numerous professional and community associations. She has an MA (Hons) from the University of Melbourne and a PhD from Deakin University.

Dr Lennon is a former Australian Heritage Commissioner and member of the Council of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property in Rome (ICCROM), and currently an adjunct professor in Cultural Heritage Studies at Deakin University. Her most recent work has involved rural places heritage strategies, cultural landscape management guidelines and state of environment reporting.

■ Dr Gaye Sculthorpe



Dr Gaye Sculthorpe is a full-time Member of the National Native Title Tribunal based in Melbourne. She studied anthropology and history at the Australian National University and holds a PhD in Aboriginal Studies from La Trobe University. She has worked extensively with Indigenous cultural heritage at local, state and national levels.

Dr Sculthorpe is also a member of the Council of La Trobe University, a member of the National Alternative Dispute Resolution Advisory Committee and a member of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies.

Dr Sculthorpe is a descendant of the Pyemairrener people of northeast Tasmania.

■ Mr Michael Kennedy



Mr Michael Kennedy is the Founding and Campaign Director of the Australian office of Humane Society International. He was previously the Sydney Director of Friends of the Earth and The Fund for Animals Ltd Australia – two global Non Government Organisations; the National Threatened Species Network Founder and Coordinator and Senior Conservation Policy Advisor for World Wildlife Fund; and the International Coordinator of the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition.

Mr Kennedy has been advising consecutive Australian Governments on biodiversity conservation policy for nearly 30 years, including as a member of the Australian Government Negotiating Team for the Convention on Biological Diversity; the Biological Diversity Advisory Council, developing the National Biodiversity Strategy; the first National State of the Environment Reporting Council; the Commonwealth's Endangered Species Advisory

Committee; the Regional Natural Heritage Programme Taskforce, and the Commonwealth's Expert Advisory Committee on Biodiversity Hotspots. Mr Kennedy was previously a senior adviser to a Commonwealth Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, and in 2001 was awarded the Centenary Medal for services to Australian society through the conservation movement. Mr Kennedy was a key player in the passage of the EPBC Act, and the subsequent heritage amendments in 2003.

■ Dr Denis Saunders AM



Dr Denis Saunders is a respected authority on nature conservation, biological diversity and landscape ecology. His research interests include the integration of nature conservation with agricultural production in a total landscape management approach and the conservation and management of remnant native vegetation and associated fauna. He has specific experience in state of the environment reporting.

Dr Saunders, a former Australian Heritage Commissioner, has a strong commitment to communicating landscape ecology and conservation to all members of the community. He has received awards for contributions to conservation biology and for landscape ecology, and has written and edited numerous papers, books, reports and other scientific publications.

■ Dr Richard Walley OAM



Dr Richard Walley is a leading Aboriginal didgeridoo performer and writer. He is the Chair of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Arts Board and a member of the Australia Council.

Dr Walley has chaired the Aboriginal Advisory Board and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Arts (ATSIA) fund and was actively involved in the formation or operation of the Aboriginal Housing Board, Aboriginal Medical

Service, Aboriginal Legal Service, Aboriginal Alcoholism Committee, Aboriginal Sports Foundation and the New Era Aboriginal Fellowship. He is Director of Aboriginal Productions and Promotions and a lecturer on Noongar culture. In 1993 he was awarded the Order of Australia for his contribution to the Performing Arts and Noongar culture.

■ **Hon Richard Lewis**



Appointed August 2006

Mr Richard Lewis is a company director and by profession a cartographer, engineering and registered land surveyor with experience in government and as a principal in private practice.

Mr Lewis was a councillor on the City of Melville, serving three years as Deputy Mayor. He also served as a member of the Metropolitan Region Planning Authority and the Premier's Capital City Committee in Western Australia. In 1986, Mr Lewis was elected to the Western Australian Legislative Assembly serving for 11 years, during which he was Minister for Planning and Heritage for four years, also serving as Minister for Housing and Minister Assisting the Minister for Transport. Mr Lewis has also sat on various company boards and was Chairman of the East Perth Redevelopment Authority for five years.

Mr Lewis is a Fellow of the Spatial Sciences Institute, the Australian Institute of Company Directors and the Western Australian Institute of Surveyors. He was awarded a Centenary Medal in 2001 for long and devoted service to local and state governments through heritage and planning.

■ **Mr Jonathan Mills**



Co-opted Council Member

Mr Jonathan Mills was appointed as an associate member of the Australian Heritage Council on 6 May 2004 and renewed on 5 May 2005, for a term of one year. Mr Mills' final term expired on 5 May 2006.

Mr Mills is a prominent festival director and artist. He completed a Bachelor of Music at the University of Sydney, a Master of Architecture at Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology University and is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

Mr Mills served as a co-opted Commissioner for the Australian Heritage Commission in 2002 and 2003. Other positions held include artist-in-residence for the Bundanon Trust, member of the Synergy Board, member of the Australian International Cultural Council, Artistic Director for the Melbourne International Festival of the Arts in 2000 and 2001 and Adjunct Professor in the Faculty of the Constructed Environment, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

3. The nomination and assessment process and criteria

The nomination and assessment process: March 2004 – February 2007

The creation of lists of places identified and assessed as significant heritage places has been a very effective policy instrument for discharging the Australian Government's heritage responsibilities over the past 30 years. Heritage listing helps to protect and present heritage places through focusing attention and providing leadership by highlighting exemplar places.

The nomination of a place to the National or Commonwealth Heritage List is open to any member of the public. The Council can also initiate an assessment of a place and the Minister may request the Council to initiate an assessment of a place, including through the request of an emergency listing nomination.

The listing process is open and consultative. Once a place is nominated, the EPBC Act states that the *'Minister must give the Chair of the Australian Heritage Council a written request for the Council to assess whether the place meets any of the [National or Commonwealth] Heritage criteria.'* The Council assesses whether or not the place has heritage values against the relevant criteria, it calls for comments on places that it is assessing, and within 12 months after the Minister gives the Chair of the Council the request for the assessment, it must give the Minister a written assessment outlining whether the place meets any of the [National or Commonwealth] Heritage criteria. The Council can apply to the Minister for extensions to its assessment period.

In summary, from March 2004 to February 2007 the assessment process for a place nominated by the public to either the National or Commonwealth Heritage List typically followed the stages outlined opposite:

Stage 1: Nomination from the public for either the National or Commonwealth Heritage List.

Stage 2: Minister requests the Council to assess the nomination.

Stage 3: Internet notification of the nomination.

Stage 4: The Council advertises in the national press for comments in writing on the nominated place.

Stage 5: Preliminary assessment against the National or Commonwealth Heritage criteria by the Council.

Stage 6: Consultation with landowners and affected parties if the place is assessed as potentially having National or Commonwealth Heritage values.

Stage 7: Further research and final assessment against the National or Commonwealth Heritage criteria.

Stage 8: The Council gives its assessment to the Minister.

Stage 9: Decision by the Minister on the listing of the place in the National or Commonwealth Heritage List.

(The Minister may invite further public comment before making a listing decision)

Further detail on the nomination and assessment process in place from 2004 to February 2007, including a flowchart highlighting the key steps is provided at Appendix C.

Criteria and thresholds

The 1997 COAG agreed on the need to develop a more effective framework for intergovernmental relations on the environment including the listing, protection and management of heritage places. The current three-tier system of lists is appropriate for each jurisdiction taking responsibility for its own level of heritage protection. Essentially the following key lists ensure the protection, promotion and management of heritages places at all levels:

- the World Heritage List
- the National Heritage List
- the Commonwealth Heritage List
- the Register of the National Estate
- state and territory heritage lists and local government lists or overlays in planning schemes.

For the different criteria and thresholds relating to each see Appendices D, E and F.

Essentially, the National Heritage List is intended to comprise natural, historic and Indigenous places that are of ‘outstanding heritage value to the nation’. National heritage defines the critical moments in our development as a nation and reflects achievements, joys and sorrows in the lives of Australians. It also encompasses those places that reveal the richness of Australia’s extraordinarily diverse natural heritage.

The threshold of heritage significance for the National Heritage List is very high, second only to World Heritage. Places in the World Heritage List must be of ‘outstanding universal value’, not merely important from a national viewpoint, but recognised internationally as being a critical part of the inheritance of all humanity. Similarly, a place in the National Heritage List must be of ‘outstanding heritage value to the nation’, to distinguish between places that would properly be regarded as places of state or local significance compared with those that are of national significance.

In contrast, the registration criterion for the Commonwealth Heritage List and the Register of the National Estate is that the place has a ‘significant heritage value’, a much lower threshold. Accordingly, the Commonwealth List contains 340 places and the Register of the National Estate includes more than 13 000 places of national, state and local significance.

While no specific limit has been set for the number of places in the National Heritage List, the high threshold implies a much smaller number of places than are in the Register of the National Estate.

4. Summary of nominations, assessments and listings: March 2004 – February 2007

From March 2004 to February 2007, the Council focused on establishing its own operations and completing the assessment of places nominated for the National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists by the public. Following is a summary of the nominations, assessments and meetings undertaken by the Council during that time including the total number of places now registered in the National Heritage List, Commonwealth Heritage List and Register of the National Estate:

- 183 public nominations for the National Heritage List were provided to the Council for assessment;
- the Council initiated assessments for 18 places for inclusion in the National Heritage List;
- the Council assessed five places as a result of Ministerial requests;
- the Council provided 87 National Heritage List assessments to the Minister and 73 National Heritage List decisions were announced by the Minister;
- 33 public nominated places were rejected;
- 112 places are currently under assessment for the National Heritage List;
- 41 places were assessed as meeting the National Heritage criteria and added to the National Heritage List;

- the Council provided 23 Commonwealth Heritage List assessments to the Minister and 23 Commonwealth Heritage List decisions were announced. This resulted in an additional seven places being added to the List bringing the total number of places included in the Commonwealth Heritage List to 340;
- the Council met 41 times up until 1 February 2007;
- there are 13 129 places of natural, historic and Indigenous significance listed in the Register of the National Estate.

After the third year of operation, the National Heritage List comprises a total of 41 places, which is slightly in excess of the target set for that period. All states and territories now have places in the National Heritage List and the Council is committed to the further development of the List to provide a strategic mix of natural, Indigenous and historic places across the country. See Appendix G for a brief description of each place in the National Heritage List.

5. Heritage strategies reviewed by the Australian Heritage Council

An important element of the preservation and appropriate management of heritage places is the development of a heritage strategy – a document that integrates heritage conservation and management within the agency's overall property planning and management framework. Its purpose is to help the agency manage and report on the steps it has taken to protect and conserve the Commonwealth heritage values of properties under its ownership or control.

The Council plays a role in examining heritage strategies and providing advice on their further development. The EPBC Act requires Australian Government agencies to consult with the Council and take its advice on their heritage strategies (section 341ZA (1A)).

A heritage strategy must be prepared by each agency that owns or controls one or more places with heritage values. The size and the complexity of the strategy will reflect the size of the agency's property holdings and management responsibilities.

An agency has two years from the commencement of the new heritage legislation, or from the time it first owns or controls a place, in which to develop a heritage strategy and provide it to the Minister.

The Council has reviewed a total of nine heritage strategies prepared by agencies. Of these, the following eight agencies completed their heritage strategy within the statutory deadline:

- Air Services Australia
- Department of Defence
- Department of the Environment and Heritage
- Department of Transport and Regional Services
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
- National Capital Authority
- Governor General's Office
- Australia Post.

A further 18 agencies are yet to complete their heritage strategies. Although it is anticipated that a number of agencies will develop their strategies in the near future, the current number of completed strategies is disappointing and the Council intends to continue monitoring this aspect of heritage management.

6. Overview of key issues / challenges before the Council

In the period since its establishment in March 2004, the Council has faced a number of operational challenges in creating, communicating and delivering a new national heritage system. This section provides an overview of some of the key issues, influences and challenges the Council has either managed or continues to face.

Themes

At the launch of *Distinctively Australian* in December 2003, the Prime Minister announced that ‘*all Australians will be able to nominate sites or places that they would like to have in the national heritage list, and in the first instance they will be encouraged to nominate sites around three very particular themes*’. These themes were the *Australian Spirit*, *Wide and Ancient Land*, and *Building a Nation*.

To implement these broad themes, the Council considered and proposed sub-sets of thematic priorities. For a number of reasons – including the unexpectedly high level of public nominations for historic places (discussed below) and staff resources and turn-over – the Council has made only limited progress on its thematic journey. In particular there has been disappointing progress in the listing of natural places identified by the Council early in its life for study and assessment by staff under the theme of *Wide and Ancient Land*.

The first annual national heritage theme, *Australia's Coastal and Maritime History*, was announced by the then Minister for the Environment and Heritage in March 2006 at the launch of the publication *Great Southern Land* – an important contribution to Australia's coastal and maritime history commissioned at the Council's request.

Building on this scholarly work the Council assessed and recommended to the Minister a number of places that were of outstanding national heritage significance which illustrated the theme. These included Dirk Hartog Landing Site 1616 – Cape Inscription, *Batavia* Shipwreck Site and Survivor Camps Area 1629 – Houtman Abrolhos, Point Nepean Area, and North Head Sydney.

The circumnavigation of Australia's coastline by the *Duyfken* – an historically accurate recreation of the ship in which Wilhelm Jansz sailed the Western Australian coast 400 years ago – successfully attracted local media and community interest to an important theme in Australian history.

This pattern – a scholarly contribution commissioned early in the process, announcement of a theme and release of the scholarly work, an encouragement of consideration of public nominations around the theme, engaging publicity events and a listing of key places – is one the Council would like to pursue in the future. It is an approach which requires a degree of discipline and forward planning but in the Council's view it is the only way in which we can help contribute to a better understanding of our natural and cultural history and develop a coherent National Heritage List.

A number of thematic studies have been completed including *Australia's Transport and Communications Heritage Sites*, *Australians at War*, *Mapping the Coastlines* and *Inspirational Landscapes*. A study of *Creating an Australian Democracy* is in progress and one of *Urban and Town Planning* has commenced. Thematic studies for *Pastoralism* and *Peopling of Australia* and *Geoheritage* are in their early stages of inception.

The Council has held a number of workshops on: modern architecture; convict places; urban planning, the history of town planning, and karsts landscapes. It has liaised with peak national bodies, both government and non-government, in relation to themes through key bodies of Heritage Ministers and officials, the National Cultural Heritage Forum (NCHF) and the Heritage Chairs and Officials Australia and New Zealand meetings.

The Council has also contributed a considerable amount of scoping work and discussion around potential themes, with a view to:

- provide a strategic basis for National Heritage List assessments, thematic studies, publications, conferences, events, activities, promotional products, grant programmes, and partnership projects;
- enhance the ability to communicate, educate and engage Australians about Australia's National Heritage places by promoting the values and stories of these places in a more coherent way;
- encourage key stakeholders to support and participate in a national theme strategy, especially by giving them sufficient notice to enable them to build the theme into their planned celebrations and activities;
- assist long-term planning by the Australian Government, state and territory heritage agencies, stakeholders and partners; and
- show how the nation's most significant stories are also revealed in places of state and local heritage significance.

Public nominations

A particularly difficult issue to resolve is the challenge of balancing public nominations with a more strategic thematic approach.

In the first years of the Council's operations, the public nominated many places – favourite places with strong local support groups, places that community groups thought needed financial

assistance and support, places that could bring publicity and distinction to a community if listed at the national level, and places which were perceived to be under threat. Sometimes these nominations reflected local or state level development controversies. All of them had passionate supporters, but few in fact met the necessarily high thresholds set for national listing.

However, all nominations must be considered with the diligence required by the EPBC Act and in accordance with the statutory time-frames required under it. Much of the Council's time and the resources of the Department were spent on carefully considering nominations which did not reach National Heritage List thresholds.

While there must be significant room for public nominations and unexpected listings if the Council is to play a role in helping Australia better understand, celebrate or express sorrow about, and protect places which reflect its cultural and national history, it is important that at least in the early years of establishing the National Heritage List the balance is tipped back toward a more strategic and thematic approach. This will require positive action by the Council, the Department and key interest groups to interest and engage the public in this thematic discussion.

The Council concluded that one way of illustrating the nature of the thresholds that would attract listing under the EPBC Act – and to engage the public in a discussion of the Act – would be to prioritise assessment of some of Australia's iconic places. Flowing from this review the Council initiated assessments of a limited number of iconic places that had not been nominated by the public. The first of these assessments have now been completed and the places listed by the Minister. These were: the Melbourne Cricket Ground; the sites of the *Batavia* 1629 shipwreck and survivor camps; and the Australian War Memorial and the Memorial Parade.

Working with other levels of government

As a federation with three-tiers of government, Australia has a loosely linked nation-wide heritage system where places can be heritage listed for local, state and/or national significance. Many if not most places considered for inclusion in the National Heritage List will already have some level of state or local recognition. Equally the consideration of National Heritage themes will identify places which might not meet national thresholds but which are of state or local importance. Once a place is listed – and listing involves identifying values to be protected – it is good practice to have a management regime for that place which is integrated to protect national, state and local values in a readily understandable way. It is important, therefore, that all levels of government work together. There has been important progress towards this through the development of the National Heritage Protocol between the Australian Government and the states. A new mechanism for this is required and the United States' system of State Historic Heritage officers offers a possible model of tiered systems for further consideration. The involvement of all levels of government in creating a credible National List is vital if Australians are going to realise the richness of their heritage places.

The Productivity Commission

On 6 April 2005, the then Minister and the Treasurer announced a Productivity Commission (PC) inquiry into the policy framework and incentives for the conservation of Australia's historic heritage places. The Council welcomed the inquiry, which was asked to investigate the economic, social and environmental benefits and costs of conserving Australia's built heritage.

The inquiry, known as the *Conservation of Historic Heritage Places*, was carried out over a 12-month period, and received evidence from over 400 submissions. The Council made three submissions to the inquiry outlining its belief that heritage is part of Australia's social cohesion and underpins the Australian national identity.

The Council's first submission highlighted the need for a greater level of national coordination of standards, and increased cooperation between the Australian Government, state and territory governments to improve the operation of the heritage system and to provide better incentives for heritage conservation. The second submission proposed the development and implementation of an integrated national heritage policy through the Environment Protection and Heritage Council (EPHC)¹. The third submission, which was made in response to the PC's draft report, discussed the Council's key concerns with the draft, including the PC's approach to its terms of reference, the economic principles on which the PC relied to reach its conclusion, and the PC's assessment of community benefit. The Council had two meetings with the Commissioners, presented oral testimony at the PC hearings and had meetings with the Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand and the NCHF advocating a cooperative approach to the inquiry.

The PC completed its report on 6 April 2006. The Council noted that the report demonstrated the great significance of built heritage and the fact that it is clearly valued as a critical part of Australia's social capital. Other positive findings of the report were that, it:

- makes the case for doing more to support the conservation and interpretation of built heritage; and

¹ The Environment Protection and Heritage Council of Australia and New Zealand (EPHC) is a council of environment and heritage ministers from the Australian Government, Australian states and territories and New Zealand with representation from the Australian Local Government Association. Papua New Guinea has observer status. EPHC was established in 2001 with the objective of ensuring the protection of the environment and heritage of Australia and New Zealand. Its vision is of governments working together with communities and industry to achieve, sustain and enhance a healthy natural and cultural environment in harmony with the social, economic and environmental aspirations of Australia and New Zealand.

- provides the most comprehensive view of the Australian heritage framework available, and is the first broad review of the heritage system for some time.

The Council also noted that the PC identified some weaknesses and imperfect incentives in the heritage system. In particular, the Council considered the PC's recommendation that the heritage system balance social, economic and heritage considerations and that the costs and the benefits of protecting Australia's heritage places be made explicit. However, the Council was disappointed at the bias in the selection of views publicised by the PC and the ignoring of the large number of positive suggestions made in many of the submissions, especially by local government groups.

The Council provided a response to the report to the then Minister in late 2006, contributing to the development of the Australian Government response.

Raising the profile of the National Heritage List

The introduction of the National Heritage List is a key component of the new heritage system which aims to identify, protect and promote places with natural, historic or Indigenous heritage values of outstanding heritage value to the nation.

Since its establishment in 2004, it was always intended that the National Heritage List would have a high public profile, benefitting regional economies through encouraging heritage tourism to listed places.

Supporting this intention, the *Distinctively Australian* programme managed by the Department plays a key role in raising the profile of the National Heritage List. It aims to engage the Australian public in a conversation about our national identity resulting in greater community cohesion through improved understanding of our shared values, stronger commitment to Australian ideals and an enhanced sense of shared purpose.

The following key factors have been identified as elements required to achieve a high public profile for the National Heritage List and to generate potential economic benefits through increased tourism and engagement with National Heritage listed places:

- create a credible National Heritage List of places that will resonate with the Australian public;
- provide protection for the heritage values of National Heritage List places;
- raise public awareness about the National Heritage List to establish its high status;
- tell engaging stories about the important characteristics, events, and people associated with places in the National Heritage List;
- create a public conversation through the stories, leading to greater understanding in the Australian community about the distinctive elements of Australia and being Australian: our national identity, our shared values and what we wish to pass on to future generations.

Creating a credible National Heritage List has required the Council to devote a significant amount of time to the assessment of public nominations. With 41 sites now entered in the National Heritage List, and three initiated by the Council, the List is beginning to reflect a balance of places that includes iconic sites recognised by the Australian public. The Council has instituted a programme for initiating assessments of strategically chosen places to complement public nominations. Assessments will focus on places drawn from five categories: high profile places, topical places, thematic places, World Heritage candidates and selected public nominations. The Council's development of a workplan for the management of its assessments supports this initiative.

In terms of raising the profile of the National Heritage List, the Council has provided input to a number of initiatives being implemented by the Department. While the opportunity for input has been somewhat limited to date, Council has been involved in the provision of statutory advice

to Australian Government departments and Agencies and initiatives under the *Distinctively Australian* Programme including:

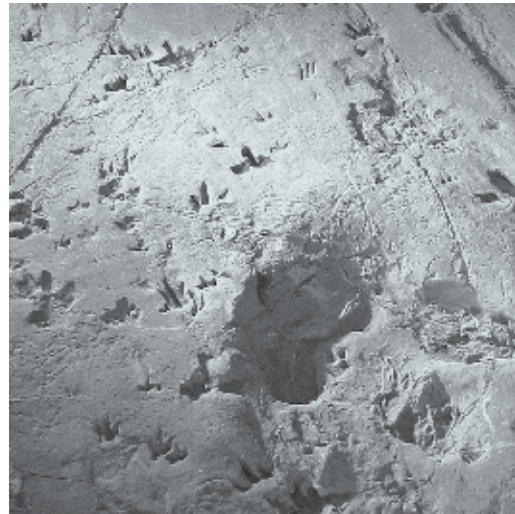
- the *Sharing Australia's Stories* grants programme which received 1000 applications;
- an Australia-wide programme of information sessions and workshops on introducing the new heritage system; and
- public engagement activities including lectures at conferences.

Stories about our heritage

Communicating stories about our heritage is recognised as a key factor in the challenge of raising the profile of the National Heritage List. The Council is committed to generating a culture of storytelling that supports and promotes greater understanding of heritage issues.

The establishment of the National Heritage List provides a solid platform for enhanced awareness and promotion of national heritage. However the extent to which this has had an impact on improving public awareness of heritage issues to date is still not clear.

The Council aims to tell the great national stories about our history – natural and cultural - and their expression in heritage places. The aim is not to list a certain number of places in the National Heritage List. It is to create greater understanding of aspects of our history and generate social capital, leading to regional economic gains through tourism. For example, at Lark Quarry dinosaur site, the state government improved access and funded a new visitor centre; the inclusion of the place in the National Heritage List enabled a *Gift to the Nation* grant from the Australian Government to provide for a vastly improved website for the place. Tourists now spend an extra night in the district looking at a range of dinosaur sites rather than rushing past from Longreach to Cloncurry. Surveys show that World Heritage is an international brand for travellers as are National Parks – at such places the public expects a certain amount of



Lark Quarry dinosaur site

quality facilities, including interpretative displays. Council's hope is that National Heritage listed places will generate the same brand attraction, the five star heritage sites of Australia.

The Council recognises that to achieve this goal requires better communication of heritage themes to experts, the heritage industry, tourism, local government and educators. It also requires a range of other activities such as developing multi media presentations, incorporating heritage values in school curricula, and running competitions

In the context of telling stories, some of the most successful National Heritage List nominations have been:

- Budge Bim and Brewarrina – bringing to the public's attention the little known water harvesting and engineering feats of pre-contact Aboriginal people;
- Recherche Bay – a great cultural landscape where the French Enlightenment explorers first met Tasmanian Aborigines and also conducted scientific tests of navigation, tidal movements and vegetation;
- Castlemaine Diggings, Victoria – site of the earliest gold rushes and where the physical evidence remains in the landscape and is the basis of guided walks through the area.

Other National Heritage listed places with great stories include: Eureka Stockade, where the uprising played an important part in the introduction in Australia of universal male suffrage, and Old Parliament House in Adelaide, where legislators first gave women the vote in Australia.

Challenges with criteria and thresholds

A key element in the implementation of the new heritage system, and therefore core to the work of the Council, is the application of the national criteria set down in Regulations to the EPBC Act. In recognition of the importance of criteria in the assessment process, and in the practical application of the new criteria, in August 2005 the Council initiated a review of criteria and thresholds to ensure clarity in interpretation and consistency in their application.

With the support of the Department, the Criteria Review Project was established to consider both the National and Commonwealth Heritage criteria. In summary, the scope of the review is to:

- identify issues with the National and Commonwealth Heritage criteria by reviewing Council decisions to date; seeking Council and the Department's views; examining relevant legal advice received by the Department; and considering any other appropriate sources of information on the criteria;
- review National and Commonwealth Heritage thresholds by examining Council decisions to date; seeking Council and the Department's views; examining relevant legal advice received by the Department; and considering any other appropriate sources of information on the criteria; and
- recommend criteria change and/or the development of guidelines to assist in the consistent application of the National and Commonwealth Heritage criteria.

The Council initiated review project is particularly timely given that at the EPHC meeting of 23 June 2006, Ministers agreed to proceed with a project on consistent heritage assessment criteria and thresholds as part of the Cooperative National Heritage Agenda project. This provides an ideal opportunity to integrate the initiatives and a proposal for a government stakeholder workshop, sponsored by the Council, has been made to serve the purpose of both the EPHC and Council review. In addition, stakeholder management has been recognised as an important aspect of the Criteria Review Project and will be assisted by full engagement in the Cooperative National Heritage Agenda project, particularly in relation to managing state and territory heritage agencies' expectations.

It is anticipated that the review will deliver recommendations on appropriate changes to the criteria and/or revised guidelines; a communications plan for internal and external stakeholders; and guidelines and a training package for staff on changes and new approaches.

Ultimately the review is likely to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Council operations. In particular, the expected outcomes of the review have been identified as:

- criteria that are legally sound, and are consistently and transparently applied;
- criteria that, following consultation with states and territories, are nationally consistent;
- greater stakeholder confidence in the assessment process;
- better stakeholder understanding of criteria and their application; and
- consistent staff application of the criteria.

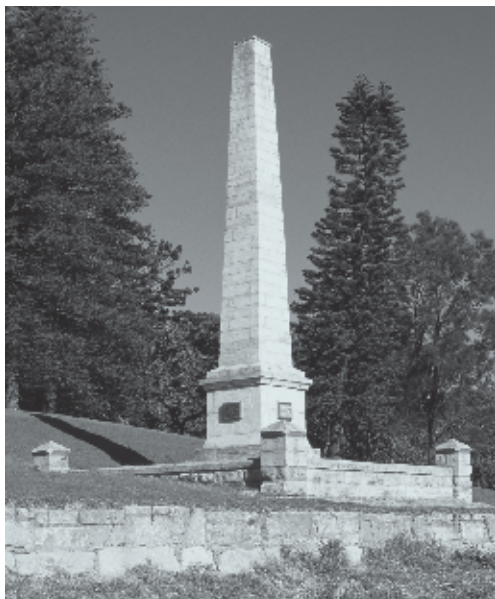
Integrated assessments

The Council has played a leading role in both the recognition and application of integrated assessments. The National Heritage List is considered unique in its approach to considering the natural, historic and Indigenous values of proposed heritage places at a national level.

As highlighted in its submission to the PC inquiry, the Council believes in an integrated view of heritage, both tangible and intangible, and therefore a broad and encompassing definition. An integrated assessment may be intensive in its resource requirements. However it ensures that the whole place and its various layers are considered from a number of perspectives.

Examples of National Heritage listings representative of successful integrated assessments include the Kurnell Peninsula, Hermannsburg Historic Precinct, Point Nepean and the Recherche Bay (North East Peninsula) Area.

The Council notes that integrated assessments are particularly relevant when considering Indigenous heritage – which will be considered more fully in a later section. It recognises that all Australia was once an Indigenous landscape;



Cook's Landing Site, Kurnell Peninsula

and a number of National Heritage List places have heritage values across the natural, historic and Indigenous environments, for example: Kurnell Peninsula, Hermannsburg Historic Precinct, Point Nepean and Recherche Bay. Many nominations are made that emphasise only some values. The Council is keen to see integrated assessments proceed as a matter of priority where possible. This will be relevant also in assessing the values of World Heritage places that have been nominated primarily for natural values with Indigenous values still to be assessed such as for the Wet Tropics.

The Council also notes that its approach to integrated assessments is in line with the Cooperative National Agenda of the EPHC which proposes a more coherent approach to the listing, management and protection of our heritage. In its draft paper of May 2006, the EPHC identified that *'better integration of the identification, protection, management and promotion of natural, Indigenous and historic elements of heritage is central to achieving national seamlessness, simplicity and effectiveness. It is potentially also the most challenging aspect of a cooperative agenda. Historically, natural, Indigenous and historic heritage have often been managed differently, under separate legislation, in different jurisdictions.'*

Indigenous heritage issues

There are a number of issues that the Council recognises as relating specifically to Indigenous heritage as outlined below.

Imbalance in the list

Of the 41 sites in the National Heritage List, only three are listed primarily for their Indigenous values: Budj Bim – Tyrendarra Area; Budj Bim – Mt Eccles/Lake Condah Area; and Brewarrina Aboriginal Fish Traps. These are open, public sites which Aboriginal communities are happy to be publicly listed with information provided and stories promoted in the public domain.



Hermannsburg Historic Precinct

In the historic heritage area a number of community and professional networks, organisations and associations exist to facilitate communication about the heritage generally and the new regime. By contrast there are no parallel structures existing for Indigenous heritage. Therefore, it is important for more targeted promotion of the new regime through Indigenous media such as Indigenous radio and Indigenous newspapers to help raise the profile of the National Heritage List and prompt more nominations of Indigenous places. In doing so, the benefits of listing also need to be more clearly outlined.

The Council recognises that work remains to be done to tell the important national stories relating to Indigenous Australia through the National Heritage List. For example, the story of Aboriginal occupation of ancient Australia and the significant cultural adaptations through time is not yet represented. As of 30 June 2006, no rock art sites were in the National Heritage List – these are an important part of the national story (and are recognised internationally). The Council is mindful of the need to balance its consideration of Indigenous heritage with recognition that Indigenous people need to be properly consulted and to be comfortable with the public listing of places.

Challenges with criteria and thresholds

In relation to criterion (i) (*the place has outstanding value to the nation because of the place's importance as part of indigenous tradition*), the Council has noted the challenge with the concept of comparative assessments in considering what makes a place of importance to one Indigenous group, more important to the nation than a place belonging to another group's place, given the essentially local nature of Indigenous societies and what might qualify as being of national significance. The Council has identified this as an important issue for further consideration of options and review in its workplan.

Context/tension between local and national

The legislative aim of the new regime is to identify, protect and promote places of national heritage significance. This has posed special challenges in relation to Indigenous Australian places where many of the most special places are of local significance and indeed, private places of ceremonial or spiritual importance. General statutory protection of these Indigenous heritage places is afforded by State-based Aboriginal heritage laws and, as an act of last resort, through the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*. (ATSIHP Act). Council does not expect that these very significant local places will be nominated for national listing and hopes that any review or amendment of the ATSIHP Act will provide enhanced and more consistent protection of such places.

Since Indigenous Australia consists of hundreds of locally-based socio-political groups, places that might be considered of national significance are most likely to be ones from the nineteenth and twentieth century that have had an impact across the nation. Such places nominated include Myall Creek in New South Wales, the Aboriginal Tent Embassy site in the Australian Capital Territory, and the Wave Hill Walk-off Sites in the Northern Territory.

Consultation

The EPBC Act requires consultation with Indigenous people who have an interest in the place. While the Council has made significant progress in undertaking Indigenous consultation in its assessment of nominated places, a number of issues remain to be considered. When nominations are forthcoming from the public, and when the Council seeks public comments on nominations, its timeframes may cause difficulties for communities with other pressing issues to deal with, or which may lack the support and infrastructure to properly consider the issues involved. In addition, nominations of places that cover a wide geographic area, may require consultation with several Indigenous groups. This can effect the time required to undertake consultation, especially if sites under assessment cover large areas and more than one group might have an interest in the place (for example, the Australian Alps). Consequently it may take longer to consider and assess Indigenous places than other areas.



Budj Bim – Mt Eccles/Lake Condah Area

Future priorities

The Council faces a continuing challenge of dedicating time and effort to lead the new direction of national heritage and deal with ongoing issues of importance.

In addition to performing its general roles of assessing nominations for National and Commonwealth Heritage listing, providing advice on a range of heritage matters and policy formulation, maintaining the Register of the National Estate and promoting the conservation and monitoring of heritage, the Council intends to give focus and priority to the following activities:

- Continued establishment of a credible National Heritage List – including Australian icons, places identified by thematic surveys and reviewing the national heritage values in World Heritage listed properties.
- Development of a nation-wide communications strategy for public engagement that will:
 - ensure that the new National Heritage system is understood by the community; and
 - extend the public understanding and appreciation of Australia's national heritage.

As part of this communications strategy the Council will work with the Minister to implement a strategic approach to the development of promotional themes based on Council initiated thematic studies. This will ensure adequate forward planning for communications activities both internally and by external stakeholders. It is envisaged this strategic approach will ensure external stakeholders are able to support the Australian Government's national heritage objectives through their own celebrations and public engagement activities.

In accordance with the National Heritage Protocol, the Council will continue to work collaboratively with the state and territory heritage agencies that are part of the EPHC.

This means taking a leadership role in the fora of the Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand with discussion papers, support and advocacy for conservation initiatives.

Continued support will be dedicated to the vision of the NCHF whose members advocated so strongly for the new heritage system and who have contributed a vision statement for the conservation of Australia's cultural heritage places and collections. This has five major strategic directions:

- Government leadership
- recognising the value and condition of Australia's cultural heritage
- community engagement
- best practice
- telling the stories.

As part of the context for introducing the new heritage system, in 1998 the then Minister outlined the need for a National Heritage places framework in which to embed national heritage principles and national standards. All levels of government need to work towards ensuring annual reports on their historic heritage assets have cross-jurisdictional consistency. Although this policy framework has not yet been developed,

the Council considers it an essential tool for implementing a three-tiered heritage system and will continue to support its development.

The Council will also pursue its interest to help schools, colleges and universities incorporate into their curricula the results of its research into the significance of National Heritage places, providing teachers with the tools to encourage and teach children to have a better appreciation and understanding of the historic built environment around them and the cultural landscape in which they live.

Efforts to ensure that Council's research into the significance of National Heritage places underpins the interpretation programmes offered by tourism providers across the country will also be continued.

The Council is dedicated to the pursuit of a vision where all Australians are more aware and proud of those places that are *Distinctively Australian*, those places which tell the story of what it has meant to be an Australian through successive generations occupying and shaping this continent over 60 000 years.



Brewarrina Aboriginal Fish Traps

Appendix A: Functions of the Council under the Act

For the period March 2004 to February 2007

The functions of the Council are established under the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* Section 5. These are:

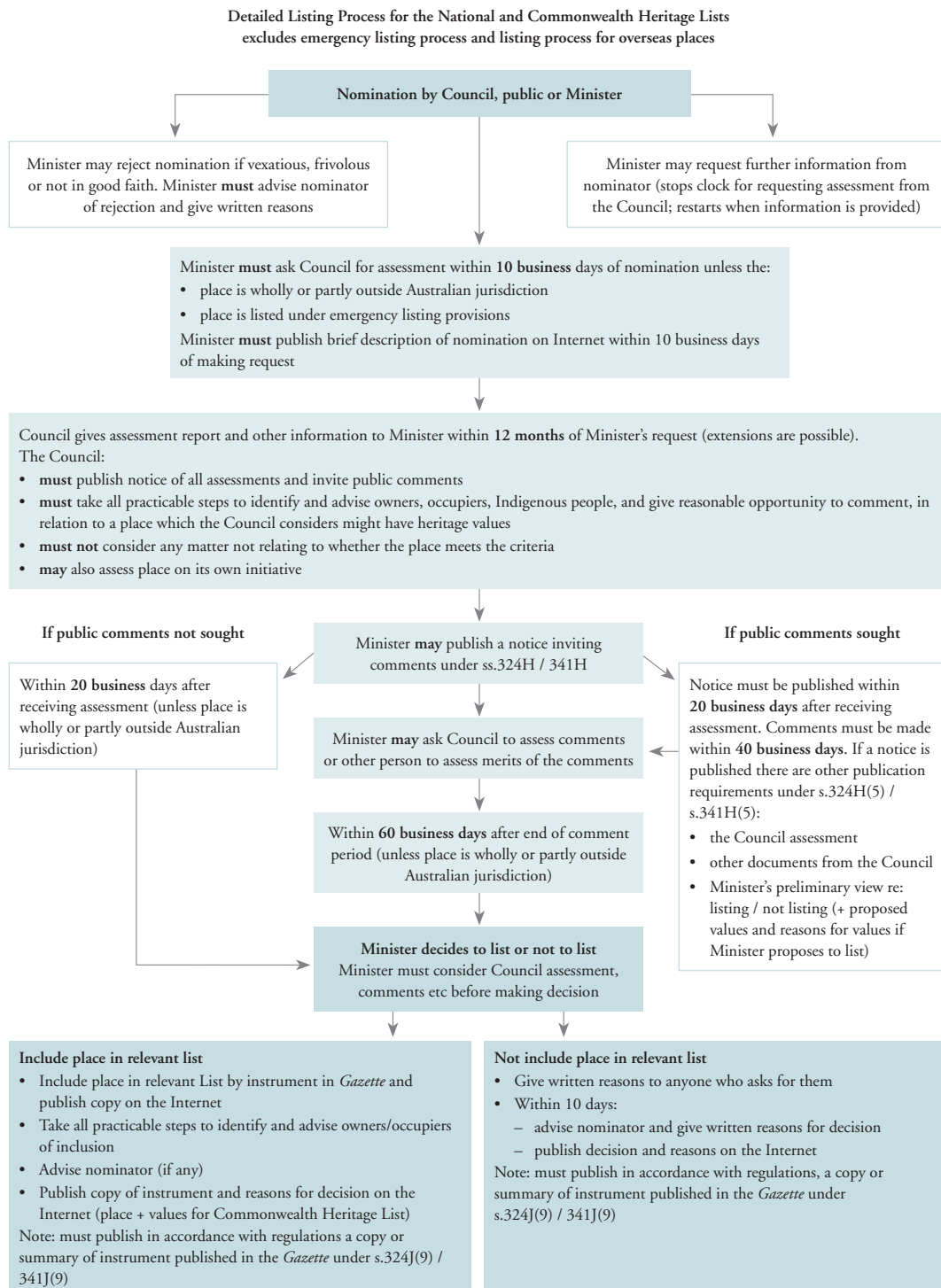
- (a) to make assessments under Divisions 1A and 3A of Part 15 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*;
- (b) to advise the Minister on conserving and protecting places included, or being considered for inclusion, in the National Heritage List or Commonwealth Heritage List;
- (c) to nominate places for inclusion in the National Heritage List or Commonwealth Heritage List;
- (d) to advise the Minister on:
 - (i) promotional, research, training or educational activities relating to heritage; and
 - (ii) national policies relating to heritage; and
 - (iii) grants or other financial assistance relating to heritage; and
 - (iv) the monitoring of the condition of places included in the National Heritage List or Commonwealth Heritage List; and
 - (v) the Commonwealth's responsibilities for historic shipwrecks; and
 - (vi) other matters relating to heritage;
- (e) to promote the identification, assessment, conservation and monitoring of heritage;
- (f) to keep the Register of the National Estate under section 21;
- (g) to organise and engage in research and investigations necessary for the performance of its functions;
- (h) to provide advice directly to any person or body or agency either of its own initiative or at the request of the Minister;
- (i) to prepare reports in accordance with Part 5A;
- (j) to perform any other functions conferred on the Council by the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Appendix B: Council's responsibilities to the Minister for the Environment and Water Resources

In accordance with the functions of the Council outlined in Appendix A, the Australian Heritage Council holds specific responsibilities to the Minister for the Environment and Water Resources in a number of key areas, namely the provision of advice to the Minister on:

- conserving and protecting places included, or being considered for inclusion, in the National Heritage List or Commonwealth Heritage List;
- promotional, research, training or educational activities relating to heritage;
- national policies relating to heritage;
- grants or other financial assistance relating to heritage;
- the monitoring of the condition of places included in the National Heritage List or Commonwealth Heritage List;
- the Commonwealth's responsibilities for historic shipwrecks; and
- other matters relating to heritage.

Appendix C: Nomination, Assessment and Listing Process: 2004–07



Appendix D: The Commonwealth Heritage List Criteria

The Commonwealth Heritage List comprises natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places on Commonwealth lands and waters or under Australian Government control, and identified as having Commonwealth heritage values. Often related to the defence of our country, or the development of nation-wide communications and government, these places reflect Australia's progression to nationhood. Australian Government-owned places include telegraph stations, defence sites, migration centres, customs houses, lighthouses, national institutions such as parliament and High Court buildings, memorials, islands and marine areas.

The Commonwealth Heritage List was established through amendments to the EPBC Act. Listed places are protected under the Act which means that no-one can take an action that has, will have or is likely to have, a significant impact on the environment of a listed place, including its heritage values, without the approval of the Minister. To assess whether a Commonwealth place has significant heritage values, the Council considers it against the nine Commonwealth Heritage criteria.

The Commonwealth Heritage criteria for a place are any or all of the following:

- (a) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (b) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (c) the place has significant heritage value 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 significant heritage value 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 significant heritage value because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- (g) the place has significant heritage value 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 significant heritage value 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's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.

Appendix E: The National Heritage List Criteria

The National Heritage List is a list of places found to have outstanding natural, Indigenous or historic heritage value to the nation. The national heritage value of each place in the list can be protected under a range of Commonwealth powers. To assess whether a place has outstanding heritage value to the nation, the Council considers it against the nine National Heritage criteria.

The National Heritage criteria for a place are any or all of the following:

- (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.

Appendix F: Criteria for the Register of the National Estate

The Register is Australia's record of natural, Indigenous and heritage places that are special to Australians and are worth keeping for the future.

Under the AHC Act, the Register continues as a record of Australia's heritage places. It provides

the basis for important heritage identification and protection systems, and remains as part of the Australian Heritage Places Inventory, which links national, state and territory heritage information databases.

A place meets the registration criterion if the place has significant heritage value because of one or more of the following:

- (a) the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (b) the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (c) the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (d) 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's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- (g) the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- (h) 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's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.

Appendix G: Description of National Heritage Listed Places

The sites included in the National Heritage List up until 1 February 2007 are (by order of listing):

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape – Tyrendarra Area | 25. Dirk Hartog Landing Site 1616 – Cape Inscription Area |
| 2. Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape Mt Eccles Lake Condah Area | 26. <i>Batavia</i> Shipwreck Site and Survivor Camps Area 1629 – Houtman Abrolhos |
| 3. Royal Exhibition Building National Historic Place | 27. Hermannsburg Historic Precinct |
| 4. Dinosaur Stampede National Monument | 28. Australian War Memorial and the Memorial Parade |
| 5. Kurnell Peninsula Headland | 29. North Head Sydney |
| 6. Eureka Stockade Gardens | 30. Point Nepean Defence Sites and Quarantine Station Area |
| 7. Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park | 31. Old Parliament House and Curtilage |
| 8. Mawson's Huts and Mawson's Huts Historic Site | 32. Glass House Mountains National Landscape |
| 9. Brewarrina Aboriginal Fish Traps (Baiaimes Ngunnhu) | 33. Rippon Lea House and Garden |
| 10. Port Arthur Historic Site | 34. Flemington Racecourse |
| 11. Glenrowan Heritage Precinct | 35. Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, Lion, Long and Spectacle Island Nature Reserves |
| 12. Sydney Opera House | 36. Warrumbungle National Park |
| 13. Fremantle Prison (former) | 37. Royal National Park and Garawarra State Conservation Area |
| 14. First Government House Site | 38. Grampians National Park (Gariwerd) |
| 15. Newman College | 39. Stirling Range National Park |
| 16. Sidney Myer Music Bowl | 40. Flora Fossil Site – Yea |
| 17. ICI Building (former) | 41. Ediacara Fossil Site – Nilpena |
| 18. Australian Academy of Science Building | |
| 19. Recherche Bay (North East Peninsula) Area | |
| 20. Richmond Bridge | |
| 21. HMVS <i>Cerberus</i> | |
| 22. Melbourne Cricket Ground | |
| 23. South Australia Old and New Parliament Houses | |
| 24. Tree of Knowledge and Curtilage | |

Description of National Heritage Listed Places

Following is a description of places listed in the National Heritage List (up until 1 February 2007). The descriptions are ordered by date of listing.

Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape – Tyrendarra Area



The Tyrendarra Area in Western Victoria contains the remains of a complex system of natural and artificially created wetlands, channels, the stone bases of weirs and stone fish traps that were used by Gunditj Mara people to grow and harvest eels and fish. The remains on Tyrendarra are part of the same system as the remains in the Mt Eccles/Lake Condah area, and are hundreds of years old.

The system is markedly different from contemporary, historical and archeological records of freshwater fish traps recorded in other parts of Australia. The fish traps in other parts of Australia channelled fish in streams or rivers into traps rather than creating conditions for fish husbandry. The remains of the channels, weirs and fishtraps at Tyrendarra show a high degree of creativity not found in freshwater fish traps in other parts of Australia, and contains all the elements that demonstrate the functioning of this system of eel aquaculture.

This system of eel aquaculture in the Tyrendarra area, including modified and engineered wetlands and eels traps, demonstrates a transition from a forager society to a society that practised husbandry of fresh water fish. This resulted in high population densities represented by the

remains of stone huts clustered into villages of between two and sixteen huts. It also provided the economic base for a stratified society ruled by chiefs with a form of hereditary succession to this office, which is unusual in Aboriginal Australia.

European settlement in the area commenced during the 1830s. Like many other frontiers, conflict between Europeans and Aborigines was endemic in the Lake Condah area. Aboriginal people often used parts of the landscape that Europeans found difficult to access as a base for their resistance to encroaching European settlement. The Gunditj Mara people resisted European encroachment of their lands during the Eumerella wars that lasted more than 20 years. Gunditj Mara used the Mt Eccles lava flow to launch their attacks. Because the lava flow is uneven and rocky, Europeans and their horses found it difficult to penetrate the area. This allowed Gunditj Mara to escape from attempted reprisals and to continue their resistance to European settlement. The Mt Eccles lava flow provides a particularly clear example of the way that Aboriginal people used their environment as a base for launching attacks on European settlers and escaping reprisal raids during frontier conflicts.

Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape – Mt Eccles Lake Condah Area



About 30 000 years ago the Gunditj Mara people of western Victoria witnessed the volcanic eruption of Mount Eccles, the way that the ancestral creation-being, Budj bim, revealed himself in the landscape. Mt

Eccles is Budj bim and the scoria cones are described as *tung att* (teeth belong it). The volcano is an outstanding example of the process of ancestral beings revealing themselves to Aboriginal people as part of a changing physical and social landscape.

The lava flow from Mt Eccles changed the drainage pattern in this part of western Victoria, creating some large wetlands. Beginning thousands of years ago, the Gunditj Mara people started to develop this landscape to manipulate the wetlands to grow and harvest eels and fish. They used the stones from the lava flow to construct channels to link wetlands; weirs to pond water; and stone fishtraps.

The Mt Eccles/Lake Condah system is markedly different from contemporary, historical and archeological records or freshwater fish traps recorded in other parts of Australia. The fish traps in other parts of Australia provided a system for channelling fish in streams or rivers into traps rather than creating conditions for fish husbandry.

This system of eel aquaculture developed by Gunditj Mara, including modified and engineered wetlands and eels traps, provided an economic basis for the development of a settled society. This system also resulted in high population densities represented by the remains of stone huts clustered into villages of between two and sixteen huts. This settled society demonstrates a transition from a forager society to a settled, stratified society ruled by chiefs with a form of hereditary succession that practised husbandry of fresh water fish.

European settlement in the area commenced during the 1830s. Like many other frontiers, conflict between Europeans and Aborigines was endemic in the Lake Condah area. The Gunditj Mara people resisted European encroachment on their lands during the Eumerella wars that lasted more than 20 years.

Aboriginal people often used parts of the landscape that Europeans found difficult to access as a base for their resistance to encroaching European settlement. Gunditj Mara used the Mt Eccles lava flow to launch their attacks. Because the lava flow is uneven and rocky, Europeans and their horses found it difficult to penetrate the area. This allowed Gunditj Mara to escape from attempted reprisals and to continue their

resistance to European settlement. The Mt Eccles lava flow provides a particularly clear example of the way that Aboriginal people used their environment as a base for launching attacks on European settlers and escaping reprisal raids during frontier conflicts.

Many Gunditj Mara people living at Lake Condah Mission maintained their links to country. Following the proposal by Alcoa to develop an aluminum smelter at Portland, the Victorian Government decided to return Lake Condah Mission to the Aboriginal community in exchange for an agreement to the development of the smelter. However, the Victorian Government was unable to pass the enabling legislation through its Upper House and turned to the Commonwealth for assistance. In a rare example of the Commonwealth using its full constitutional powers granted under the 1967 referendum, the Commonwealth returned the mission to the Gunditj Mara people under the *Aboriginal Land (Lake Condah and Framlingham Forest) Act 1987*.

Royal Exhibition Building National Historic Place



The Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, the venue for the grand opening of the first Australian Parliament in 1901, has outstanding national historic value for its role in the defining event of Federation. It is the place where the nation's first Parliament was commissioned and sworn in, on 9 May 1901.

The Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens is a tangible symbol of the country's pride in its technological and cultural achievements in the latter part of the nineteenth

century. The Royal Exhibition Building and its garden setting has outstanding historic value as the most significant extant nineteenth century exhibition building in Australia.

The Royal Exhibition Building in its purpose-designed gardens with associated ornamental features has outstanding historic value as the major extant nineteenth century international exhibition building and gardens complex in Australia.

The Royal Exhibition Building in its garden setting is a rare surviving example of an Australian response to the international exhibition movement.

The Royal Exhibition Building is one of the few major nineteenth century exhibition Great Halls to survive substantially intact worldwide, and the only one where the original purpose of the building, as an exhibition hall, is maintained. It represents a rare example of the nineteenth century international exhibition movement's belief in the benefits of industrialisation, the transmission of ideas and social progress, and the development of an extensive international economy.

The Royal Exhibition Building and its garden setting forms one of the major surviving nineteenth century exhibition precincts in the world.

The Carlton Gardens is a significant example of nineteenth century classicism in an Australian public garden, featuring earlier nineteenth century 'Gardenesque' style elements and later more classical features. These more classical features are seen in the south garden. Elements include the main north-south tree-lined avenue (*Grande Allée*), the east-west terrace, the Hochgurtel fountain (*patte d'oie*) with surrounding circular garden bed, the eastern forecourt with surrounding circular garden bed and the French fountain, the radial pattern of tree-lined linear pathways converging on the Hochgurtel fountain, the formal garden beds (*parterres*), the incorporation of axial views and vistas and the planting of trees in groups or

clumps (*bosquets*). The ponds, the diagonal tree-lined pathways in the north garden and the mature nineteenth century specimen trees, some of which are rare, also contribute to the garden's values.

The Royal Exhibition Building together with its garden setting, the Carlton Gardens, demonstrates an outstanding achievement in design. They are representative of the international exhibition movement style, based on a Beaux Arts axial scheme with the building as a palace, primarily in the German Rundbogenstil and Italian Renaissance style for which its designer Joseph Reed, won the competition for the building design. The soaring dome, based on the Florence Cathedral dome designed by Brunelleschi, is a landmark on the Melbourne skyline. The gardens to the south of the building were also designed to create a palatial garden setting.

Gardenesque and formal classical garden elements have been used in the design of the Carlton Gardens to create a setting for the Royal Exhibition Building. The main garden elements creating the setting for the Royal Exhibition Building during the 1880 and 1888 exhibitions are in the south garden. These elements include the main north-south tree-lined avenue, the east-west terrace, the Hochgurtel fountain with surrounding circular garden bed, the eastern forecourt with surrounding circular garden bed and the French fountain, the radial pattern of tree-lined linear pathways converging on the Hochgurtel fountain, the formal garden beds, the incorporation of axial views and vistas, the planting of trees in groups or clumps, the ornamental ponds and the mature specimen trees surviving from Bateman's plan and the later trees planted by Sangster in c1879–1880. These Gardenesque and classical elements are integral to the original 1880 design for the setting of the building and are a major feature of the place's outstanding national values.

The Carlton Gardens, both north and south gardens together, are a notable creative achievement demonstrating a classically modified Gardenesque design and a landscape character

with plantings of pines, cedar, araucaria, cypress, gums, figs, pepper trees, elms, planes, oaks, poplars, Canary Island date palms and Washington palms that display contrasting colours and forms which enhances the Carlton Gardens, the Royal Exhibition Building and the adjacent urban area.

The Exhibition Building is an outstanding example demonstrating the principal characteristics of the Victorian Free Classical architectural style to express the form and ideas of the international exhibition movement. As one of the largest and finest nineteenth century buildings in Australia at the time, it represented a temple to industry rather than a palace.

The original Carlton Gardens were developed to create a public park for passive recreation. Later, more classical garden modifications were made forming the setting for the Royal Exhibition Building. The main garden elements include the main north-south tree-lined avenue, the east-west terrace, the Hochgurtel fountain with surrounding circular garden bed, the eastern forecourt with surrounding circular garden bed and the French fountain, the radial pattern of tree-lined linear pathways converging on the Hochgurtel fountain, the formal garden beds, the incorporation of axial views and vistas and the planting of trees in groups or clumps.

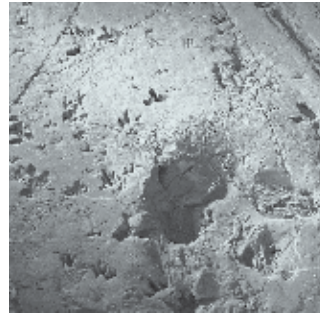
The ornamental ponds, the diagonal tree-lined paths of the north garden and the mature specimen trees surviving from Bateman's plan, the later trees planted by Sangster c1879–1880 and those planted c1890 as part of the north garden restoration are also important garden design features. All of these features are integral design elements of this unique nineteenth century style of public garden.

The Royal Exhibition Building and its garden setting retain continuity of public use and its original purpose of exhibitions and displays has been maintained.

The Carlton Gardens are of outstanding aesthetic significance for their nineteenth

century classically modified 'Gardenesque' style. The Royal Exhibition Building as an architectural/landscape ensemble continues to inspire Melbourne and Victorian communities.

Dinosaur Stampede National Monument



Approximately 98 million years ago (during the early Late Cretaceous age), a shallow and retreating inland sea covered much of what is now central Queensland. The landscape received high rainfall and ferns, conifers, early angiosperms, cycads and ginkgos grew in abundance. Three million years on the inland sea retreated to the north. The resultant flat landscape was dominated by lake and river shoreline environments that contained broad but shallow drainage channels, sand bars as well as plastic, muddy flats.

It was in such a setting that an extraordinary stampede event is thought to have occurred, an event that has been recorded in the sediment layers within the Lark Quarry Conservation Park. A fossilised record of what was perhaps a 10 to 30 second sequence of events has been captured within between 170 and 200 individual dinosaur trackways made up of nearly 4,000 footprints. These trackways contain the most concentrated known set of dinosaur footprints in the world.

Australia contains some of the best dinosaur trackways in the world and those within the Lark Quarry Conservation Park are currently the best known and most informative in Australia. They are nationally significant as they contain an abundance of trackways that are preserved within an interpreted palaeo-landscape and behavioural context. They record the paths of a

mixed herd of small, two-legged dinosaurs that ran in a single direction across a muddy shoreline area in an apparent attempt to flee a much larger carnivorous dinosaur that stood in their path. This unusual behaviour is consistent with and has been interpreted as a dinosaur stampede event. No other known dinosaur trackway site in the world shows stampede behaviour such as this.

The dinosaur trackways within the Lark Quarry Conservation Park are among the best preserved in the world. They were preserved by burial in a fortuitous flood event soon after they were formed and hence retain an excellent level of preservation. Sediments continued to build up in the mid Cretaceous and have compressed over time to form the sedimentary rocks of the Winton Formation. These interbedded layers of sandstones and claystones also provide important information regarding the nature and extent of the local Late Cretaceous environment. The interpretation of this palaeoenvironment provides evidence of a former, much wetter climate in an area of Queensland that is currently arid.

The primary research conducted on the dinosaur trackways within the Lark Quarry Conservation Park is commonly cited as the benchmark for study into dinosaur footprints and behaviour. As the place preserves nearly all of the world's dinosaur trackways made by running dinosaurs, it is also an important information source for locomotion studies and performance analysis for the types for both ornithomimids (small herbivorous dinosaurs) and coelurosaurs ('hollow boned' two legged dinosaurs).

Kurnell Peninsula Headland

Kurnell Headland (comprising Botany Bay National Park and the Sydney Water land at Potter Point), Kurnell Peninsula, is of outstanding heritage value to the nation as the site of first recorded contact between Indigenous people and Britain in eastern Australia. The place symbolically represents the birthplace of a nation, and the dispossession of Indigenous people. The first landing at Kurnell Peninsula



National Library of Australia

in April 1770 by Lieutenant James Cook has been commemorated since 1822. The Meeting Place Precinct, including Cook's Landing Place, features memorials and landscape plantings celebrating the events. Attributes specifically associated with its Indigenous values include the watering point and immediate surrounds, and the physical evidence of Indigenous occupation in the area broadly encompassed by the watering place and the landing stage. The story of Cook's first landing on the east coast of Australia is nationally important and an integral part of Australian recorded history and folklore.

Cook's running-survey of the east coast of Australia in 1770 and his survey of Botany Bay as a safe harbour, was an outstanding technical achievement, enabling the continental characteristics of *Terra Australis* (with the exception of Bass Strait) to be defined for the first time, building on the work of earlier maritime explorers. Cook's first landfall in Australia at Botany Bay in 1770 informed the subsequent British declaration of *terra nullius* and began the process which led to British possession of the Australian continent by 1830. The headland area of Kurnell Peninsula, comprising most of Botany Bay National Park, and described by Cook in his journal as a significant coastal landmark at the entrance to Botany Bay, is significant to the nation as the destination of the First Fleet under Captain Arthur Phillip in 1787.

On this, the first of Cook's three voyages to the Pacific, Joseph Banks was botanist, assisted by Daniel Solander and the artists Sydney Parkinson, Alexander Buchan and Herman Sporing. They were to produce botanical, zoological and ethnographic drawings. Banks and Solander

collected 83 specimens at Botany Bay, many of which are now the type specimens of species and genera, including *Banksia*, named after Joseph Banks. Kurnell Headland, was the first site on the eastern coast of the Australian continent to be explored by scientists from Britain, with many of the first type-specimens of flora collected at the Kurnell Peninsula landing site by both Banks and Solander. Cape Banks and Point Solander have defined the entrance to Botany Bay since 1770. Cook's naming of 'Botany Bay' in 1770 would result in its adoption as an emotive term for a distant destination, which came to be associated with convictism for much of the nineteenth century.

Eureka Stockade Gardens



The Eureka Stockade Gardens are of outstanding heritage value to the nation for its association with the Eureka Stockade Rebellion of 3 December 1854. The goldminers' revolt against the goldfields administration, and particularly the lives lost as a result of the insurrection, is a crucial event in Australia's political and social history. The rebellion was motivated by discontent with the mining licence, which the diggers claimed was taxation without representation and a tax upon labour. More generally, the uprising was underpinned by a desire for fair treatment for all, and an egalitarian spirit which pervaded the goldfields. The rebellion led to fairer legislation for the goldfields with the licence replaced by the cheaper Miners Right, which also gave the vote to miners. Various other political changes were achieved, helping the process of democratising colonial government in Victoria and more widely the Australian colonies. The Eureka Stockade uprising is part of the national experience.

Except for Indigenous resistance to colonial dominance, rebellion has been a rare occurrence in Australia's European history. Eureka in Victoria, Castle Hill/Vinegar Hill in New South Wales, First Government House site (Rum Rebellion) in New South Wales, and Norfolk Island are the major sites of significant uprisings against government authority (as distinct from places of riot or resistance, against non-government entities, such as the Barcaldine Shearers Strike Camp, Wave Hill, the 'Battle of Brisbane' site etc). While there is little or no above-ground evidence of the event that took place at Ballarat, and while the exact location is not agreed upon, the Eureka Stockade Gardens are of outstanding heritage value to the nation for their association with this uncommon and highly significant event in the nation's past.

The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of its potential to yield archaeological evidence of the rebellion of 1854. There is a likelihood of underground deposits or artefacts associated with Eureka and participants in the battle. The Eureka Lead, the auriferous deposit being worked by the diggers at the time of the rebellion, is also located under the place.

The Eureka Rebellion as a historical event is well known among Australians. The principles that the miners at Eureka stood for – equality, fair treatment by government, and the right of those governed to take part in the democratic process – have become sacred to Australians, and to large numbers of Australians, Eureka is a byword for these concepts. The Eureka spirit is often invoked as a synonym for democracy, and the Eureka or Southern Cross flag has come to symbolise what Eureka was about and has been used by many to further various causes – from striking Barcaldine shearers in the 1890s to the Builders Labourers Federation in the 1970s. Eureka is ingrained in Australian culture through its representation in prose, poetry, art, theatre and film.

Of all the individuals associated with the Eureka Rebellion, Peter Lalor is the best known. As leader of the rebelling miners, this Irish-born

digger was wounded during the battle and lost an arm. He subsequently entered the Victorian Parliament where he made a major contribution and later served as Speaker almost until his death. His life reflected the Eureka story – brave opposition to an oppressive government administration, and success in accessing the power of government for the good of his fellows.



Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park

Castlemaine was one of the major gold rushes of Victoria and of Australia. In 1852 the goldfield had acquired a population of 30 000 and was by then regarded as the richest goldfield in the world. Significant mining continued for many decades, and some mining has been evident right up to the present. The goldfield, which played a major role in drawing overseas immigrants to the colony, and in raising from the ground so much of the golden wealth which flowed into Australian and overseas markets, played a substantial part in all those changes which gold wrought on Victoria and Australia: increased population, increased wealth, the growth in manufacturing, the improvement in transport, the development of regional centres and townships, the further development of a middle class, democratisation of political institutions, reform of land laws, the genesis of an Australian Chinese community, and so forth. Its impact was felt beyond Australia as well.

The Castlemaine Goldfield has an association with defining events and processes in Australian history which have fundamentally shaped the modern nation, as described above.

Castlemaine Goldfield has one of the richest collections of mining sites and landscapes in Australia. These range from large areas of high integrity remaining from the early alluvial phase of the 1850s, through to the more technologically

complex alluvial workings involving races, puddling, ground and hydraulic sluicing and dredging, deep lead mining, and then reef mining sites which contain a large variety of individual types of sites. The Castlemaine Goldfield's collection of mining sites is, in terms of diversity, integrity and time-depth, possibly the most outstanding in Australia. In addition there are large numbers of habitation sites and groups of sites which form a rich tapestry depicting the pattern of settlement on the goldfield.

Castlemaine Goldfield possesses sites and landscapes which reflect the whole period of gold mining in Australia, and has particularly important large areas relating to the early phase of the great Australian gold rushes. In this regard, the goldfield is a very rare entity. Some of the types of sites represented are very rare, such as the expanses of early alluvial workings, roasting kilns, Cornish technology, the Vaughan Chinese Cemetery, large numbers of puddling machine sites, the unusually well preserved hydraulic sluicing sites, the early reefing sites which are among the earliest surviving in Australia, and an early Chilean mill site.

The goldfield is associated with a large range of earlier forms of gold mining which are no longer practised, and earlier forms of habitation which are now foreign to most Australians. Mining in Australia has for some time been almost wholly the preserve of mining companies, and the era of independent gold miners is long passed. The work and life of these miners is well represented on the Castlemaine diggings.

The goldfield's numerous mining and habitation sites have potential to yield new information about the conduct of Australian gold mining over a lengthy period, and particularly during the nineteenth century. These sites include the early alluvial landscapes, the cemeteries, the later alluvial sites reflecting various technologies, the many reef mining sites, and the habitation sites which are likely to yield further evidence of living practices during the goldfield's lifetime.

The goldfield's many mining sites provide key examples of early and later alluvial workings (ranging from shallow pits and shafts to puddling machines, races, ground sluicing, hydraulic sluicing and dredging, and deep lead mining), and many reef mining processes over a lengthy period of time with sites reflecting a large number of the elements of the reefing process. In addition to individual sites, the area contains excellent examples of cultural landscapes consisting of multiple elements.

The many habitation sites scattered through the goldfield are exemplary of ruined miners' huts and houses. Consisting in general of mud mortared stone chimneys and hearths, they reflect the major characteristics of remnant dwellings in a goldfields environment.

Similarly, the mining sites illustrate the main characteristics of the goldminers' working way of life, with its emphasis on manual labour, hardship, the utilisation of natural resources, the dependence on water and a lifestyle intimately connected with the earth.

The goldfield as a whole reflects very well the land use of gold mining. The mining sites and the habitation sites combine to characterise this form of land use.

The Castlemaine Goldfield is redolent of a sense of the past. Situated within regenerating box-ironbark forest, the mining remains and habitation sites immediately convey to the visitor a feeling of passed ways of working and living. The great number and extent of remains reinforces to the visitor the historical significance of the goldfield. The degree of alteration of, and intervention in, the natural landscape makes a strong impression on visitors. The Castlemaine diggings are a place of strong aesthetic significance.

Mawson's Huts and Mawson's Huts Historic Site



Mawson's Huts Historic Site is a place of great historical and social significance. The site is significant as the first base for scientific and geographical discovery in Antarctica by Australians. The Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911–1914 (AAE) was the first large-scale scientific inquiry after Federation. Mawson's Huts is a complex historical site, a remnant of the 'Heroic Era' of exploration in Antarctica. The expedition carried out major scientific experiments and laid the foundation for the eventual claim to a very large portion of the Antarctic continent by Australia.

Mawson's Huts Historic Site is rare. It was one of only nine wintering expedition bases built, and the only surviving site representing the work of an Australian expedition of the Heroic Age. It is one of only six sites, of all nationalities, remaining from this era. The expedition survived the isolation and the severe climate and the site illustrates this through its form and setting. The overall site with its range of buildings, scientific equipment and artefacts demonstrates life in Antarctica during this period. This base is the least disturbed by human activities making it one of the most diverse and unique bases that remain.

The place has a strong symbolic association with Sir Douglas Mawson, the AAE party and their heroic activities, and is evocative of Mawson's leadership and the scientific endeavours undertaken. Mawson's story has become part of Australia's exploration history and, as such, is part of the nation's cultural tradition. The place is directly associated with Sir Douglas Mawson's major Antarctic expedition, which made him a

hero to much of the Australian population. The AAE has become an integral part of Australia's exploration history and has gained a mythic quality. The place is highly prominent in the consciousness of large numbers of Australians; in particular, the science and veterans community value the AAE for its role in Antarctic scientific research and for the way it became a model for further exploration in the Antarctic.

The Site remains as isolated and remote as it did in 1912, with its historic structures clinging to the small peninsula of rock that is Cape Denison. This sense of a truly isolated place is powerful, both visually and symbolically. The Main Valley and adjacent ridges exhibit an aesthetic landscape value by providing a strong sense of place, with the Main Hut located snugly near the water's edge and the group of scientific huts contained within a defined valley, dominated by the Memorial Cross and the BANZARE Proclamation Pole on adjacent ridges. The building form of the huts themselves shows the functional and efficient planning that was undertaken in response to the site position and the elements. The aesthetic qualities of the interior pyramid space, defined by the raked timber ceiling, timber beams and skylights rising over the central area, together with the evocative evidence of its historic use, produce an emotive response in visitors and viewers alike.

The place is strongly evocative of the endeavours of a group of Australians and others in one of the fiercest environments on Earth. The weathered buildings, as well as the artefacts and the memorial cross, and their relationship to the vast Antarctic landscape around them with its snow, ice, rocks and relentless winds, and the sea beyond, combine in creating an outstanding aesthetic entity conveying a strong sense of time and isolation. The weathering and survival of the huts and the decay of other artefacts, as a result of years of exposure to hostile conditions, provide archaeological and scientific research potential in the area of materials deterioration and conservation. It also serves as a gauge of time elapsed since the AAE and of the conditions

endured by its members in this remote and hostile environment.

The AAE is significant as the first expedition to pioneer the use of wireless communication on the Antarctic continent, linking the main base at Cape Denison with mainland Australia via the relay station established on Macquarie Island. This expedition was also the first to obtain an aeroplane for use in Antarctica, although due to damage it was utilised by the expeditioners as an air tractor. The AAE is also significant for the photography of Frank Hurley, including his innovative use of colour images and cinematography. The surviving fabric, such as wireless masts and artefacts on-site and in collections in Australia and overseas, demonstrates the intense period of AAE occupation between 1912–1913.

The whole of Cape Denison contains evidence of the AAE, with a concentration of evidence in the Main Valley. This is an area of substantial archaeological deposit and archaeological potential. The site has already yielded archaeological evidence providing insight into the living conditions experienced by the AAE. The interiors of the huts are important in that they contain evidence of the domestic and work life of the AAE. The site still retains a great deal of physical evidence which can be interpreted by archaeological study. Associated scientific specimens and cultural object collections from Cape Denison, in situ or now in Australia, have continuing potential to yield information. Within Cape Denison, original points from which surveying, cartographic, meteorological and magnetic observations were made are still extant, including the three science huts, which still provide the facility to continue comparative scientific research.

Mawson's Huts are of technical significance as excellent examples of the innovation and technology used to combat the extreme conditions of the Antarctic and to provide functional living and working quarters. Designed by Douglas Mawson, they were pre-fabricated

in Australia before the expedition. The Main Hut illustrates ideas Mawson learned from earlier expeditions, as well as ideas borne out of collaboration with an architect and the suppliers of materials. The use of verandahs and hipped roofs reflects common Australian design features adapted to provide strength and insulation. The designs incorporated the need for wind resistance, simplicity, portability and resistance to the cold. The Main Hut is, perhaps, a climax of the Heroic Era building type, and is clearly designed for its functional purpose.

Brewarrina Aboriginal Fish Traps (Baiaimes Ngunnhu)



The traditional Aboriginal fresh water fishery at Brewarrina (Ngunnhu) [pronounced noon-oo] comprises a number of dry-stone construction weirs and holding ponds (pens). The weirs and pens are formed from Schist rocks and boulders. While the individual elements of the Ngunnhu are simple, they are arranged in an unusual and innovative way that allowed fish to be herded and caught during both high and low river flows. According to Aboriginal tradition, the ancestral creation being Baiaime [pronounced By-ah-mee] revealed this design by throwing his net over the river. Baiaime and his two sons Booma-ooma-nowi and Ghinda-inda-mui built the fish traps to this design. The role of an ancestral being in creating the Ngunnhu (a built structure) is unusual in Aboriginal society.

Ngemba people are the custodians of the fishery and continue to use and have responsibilities for the Ngunnhu. As Baiaime instructed, these responsibilities are shared with other Traditional Owner groups who periodically gathered in

large numbers at the Ngunnhu for subsistence, cultural and spiritual reasons.

Port Arthur Historic Site



The Port Arthur Historic Site is a significant national example of a convict site demonstrating, with a high degree of integrity and authenticity, an aspect of the British strategy of convict transportation to Australia. This type of coerced migration had a major impact on the formation of Australia and the Australian psyche. As one of a few major sites now surviving to evidence the secondary punishment aspect of this penal system, Port Arthur Historic Site ably demonstrates the evolution of penal system to suit Australian conditions. Also, because of its long years of operation, from 1830 to 1877, a period which included the cessation of transportation to Tasmania, it provides valuable and tangible evidence of the physical form and evolution of the penal system in Australia and, in particular, in Tasmania, over these years.

Port Arthur was also a key part in the Probation System phase of the Australian convict story. The Probation System of the 1840s was unique to Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island, although short-lived in the latter, involving less direct physical punishment and more persuasion to reform through education, isolation, work and religion. The solitary punishment process apparent in British penal thinking of this era, is particularly well-illustrated by the Port Arthur Separate Prison – a relatively rare surviving example of this type of facility in Australia, especially in this kind of setting. Similarly, the Point Puer boys' establishment provides a demonstration of the spread of British ideas on

the treatment of boy prisoners. The evidence of work and religion at Port Arthur still dominates the landscape with the large number of buildings (and their respective functions), major site modifications, known past industrial site functions and related areas, and religion-related elements and buildings evident.

The cessation of transportation to Tasmania in 1853 and the decline in the need for Port Arthur as a convict site saw its use gradually replaced by a social welfare role with facilities being given over to, or built for ex-convicts, convict invalids, paupers and lunatics, demonstrating the legacy of the convict system. The Port Arthur Asylum (1868) is a rare example of this type of facility.

Port Arthur Historic Site is a significant, very rich and complex cultural landscape, the primary layers of which relate to the convict era (1830–1877) and subsequent eras as a country town and tourist site, including a State National Park and a major historic site under conservation management. It combines the contradictory landscape qualities of great beauty and association with a place of human confinement and punishment.

A gunman took the lives of 35 people and wounded 19 others on 28 April 1996. This laid an additional layer of tragic significance to the place. The tragic loss of life on this scale, and its effect on Australians, led to changes in Australia's national gun laws.

Port Arthur Historic Site has extensive research potential, primarily relating to the convict experience because of its relative integrity and authenticity. This is enhanced because of extensive additional sources of evidence of its history, including documentary, collections, structures, archaeological and landscape evidence.

Port Arthur Historic Site is outstanding in demonstrating the principal characteristics of an Australian convict site related to classification and segregation, dominance by authority and religion, the provision of accommodation for the convict, military and civil population, amenities

for governance, punishment and healing, and the elements of place building, agriculture and industry.

Port Arthur Historic Site is a landscape of picturesque beauty. Its ruins and formal layout, in a serene setting, and the care with which this is maintained, symbolise a transformation in Australia from 'hated stain' to the celebration of a convict past. The picturesque setting of the place, recognised (and in certain areas consciously enhanced) since the early days of the settlement, features buildings in a landscape of hills and valley, edged by harbour and forest, is a very important aspect of the place's significance. The parkland of today's Port Arthur Historic Site is, in part, an accidental and deliberate artefact of park management practices, in the context of ruined buildings and mature English trees, which now seems to project an idealised notion of rustic contentment contrasting dramatically with Port Arthur's known penal history. This apparent conflict and contrast is a critical element of the place's significance. This complex, ambiguous character has been further strengthened as a result of the April 1996 shooting tragedy, creating, for many Australians, a more immediate poignancy and symbolism attaching to the values of the place.

Port Arthur Historic Site has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with British convicts in Australia and their administrators in the period 1830 to 1877, exemplifying a world-wide process of colonial settlement.

There are many significant people associated with the place from those who developed the penal philosophy used at Port Arthur to people who managed the convict system, those who lived at Port Arthur and ran the establishment, and those incarcerated there. These include Jeremy Bentham, Joshua Jebb and the Prison Reform Movement; Governor Arthur, the Governor of Van Diemen's Land at the time that Port Arthur was established as a penal settlement and the person after whom it was named; Sir John and Lady Franklin; the Corps of Royal

Engineers; Commandant Charles O'Hara Booth, Commandant William Champ, Superintendent James Boyd, Thomas Lempriere, Commissariat Officer at Port Arthur; political prisoners William Smith O'Brien: the leader of the Young Ireland Movement ticket-of-leave, John Frost and Linus Miller.

Glenrowan Heritage Precinct



The Glenrowan Heritage Precinct was the site of the Glenrowan siege in 1880 by the Kelly Gang. The Glenrowan siege site has social and cultural significance to members of the Australian community for its defining role

in the Ned Kelly 'myth', which has become an important part of our national story. Ned Kelly, in his armour, has become an iconic Australian image, featuring in a range of cultural expressions such as paintings by Sidney Nolan and the opening ceremony at the 2000 Sydney Olympics.

Sydney Opera House



The Sydney Opera House, constructed between 1957 and 1973, is a masterpiece of modern architectural design, engineering and construction technology in Australia. It exhibits the creative genius of its designer, the Danish architect Jørn Utzon and the contributions to its successful completion by the engineering firm Ove Arup and Partners, the building contractors M.R. Hornibrook, and the architects Hall, Todd and Littlemore.

It is an exceptional creative and technical achievement in the national history of building design and construction in Australia.

Since its completion, the Sydney Opera House has attracted world-wide acclaim for its distinctive design, enhanced by its prominent location on Bennelong Point within a superb harbour setting. With its soaring white roof shells set above a massive podium, the Sydney Opera House is a monumental urban sculpture, internationally acclaimed as an architectural icon of the twentieth century. Its many national and international awards reflect its pivotal place in the national story of creative and technical achievement in Australia.

The challenges involved in executing Utzon's design inspired innovative technical and creative solutions that were groundbreaking in the history of architectural design and building construction in Australia, particularly the roof shells that were based on the geometry of the sphere and demonstrated the extraordinary creative potential of the assembly of prefabricated, repeated components.

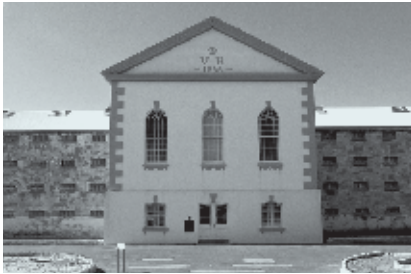
The interior spaces also reflect the creative genius of Utzon and his successors, Todd, Hall and Littlemore, who completed the building after Utzon's departure from the project in 1966

The Sydney Opera House is the most widely recognised building in Australia, and is cherished as a national icon and world-class performing arts centre. It represents an enduring symbol of modern Sydney and Australia, both nationally and internationally, reflecting changing social attitudes towards Australian cultural life in the decades after World War II.

The Sydney Opera House has played a seminal role in the development of Australia's performing arts, enhancing the cultural vitality of the nation. It continually attracts nationally and internationally acclaimed performers, and is a mecca for visitors from around Australia and overseas. The peninsula on which the Sydney Opera House now stands has a special association

with Bennelong, an Aboriginal man who became a prominent and influential figure in the early colony and played a significant role in mediating interactions between Aboriginal people and early settlers.

Fremantle Prison (former)



Fremantle Prison (1852–1859) is an example of a nineteenth century convict establishment which continued to be used as a prison until 1991. It is the most intact such complex in Australia.

Fremantle Prison is a major component of the British convict system constructed in Australia. The system is an example of a nineteenth century European colonial strategy of exporting prisoners and using their labour to establish a colonial economy. In Australia, this strategy impacted on early colonial development and on the overall Australian psyche.

The prison, in conjunction with other Australian convict sites, exemplifies a world-wide process of colonial settlement. The British colonial penal system, evident in post-1788 Australia and demonstrated at Fremantle Prison, progressed eighteenth and nineteenth century European colonisation.

Transportation, which had ceased in the other colonies by 1853, due to increasing hostile opposition and immigration stimulated by the gold rushes, commenced in Western Australia in 1850. Fremantle Prison tells the national story of the last period of convict transportation to Australia, and the final expression of British convict migration. Its history reflects the changes in Australian and British views about the use of forced labour as a basis for empire. After the gold

rushes the Australian colonies, rather than being seen as an extension of British interests, were increasingly seen as self sufficient members of the empire.

Fremantle Prison clearly demonstrates in its fabric many aspects of penal design and reform that developed in Britain in the nineteenth century. It demonstrates aspects of the system and the conditions in which convicts lived. The place allows the closest observation of the conditions in which many convicts served out their sentences in the nineteenth century.

As the central convict establishment in Western Australia, Fremantle Prison functioned as a public works prison, a convict distribution depot and the main imperial convict administration and workshops. The prison and Hyde Park Barracks together illustrate the national story of the control of convicts on public works.

Fremantle Prison contains major surviving physical evidence of an imperial convict public works establishment and of its adaptation for subsequent colonial (1886) and state use. The fabric of main cell block, perimeter walls, the Henderson Street warders cottages and three of the cottages on the terrace are little altered from the imperial convict era.

New elements added to the Prison after the transfer of the establishment from imperial to colonial and later state control, include the western workshops (1900–1901) the new division (1907) and conversion of service building to the Female division and addition of an eastern range (1889–1909).

The British colonial penal system, evident in post-1788 Australia, is demonstrated at Fremantle Prison. London's Pentonville Prison, one of the first model prisons erected between 1840 and 1842, was based on changes in British penal philosophy which advocated reform rather than punishment. The design of the main cell block at Fremantle was adapted from Jebb's design at Pentonville.

Fremantle Prison has research potential because of the place's integrity and authenticity and the ability of the material culture present to provide insight into the convict experience throughout the imperial, colonial and state periods.

In combination, the oral tradition, documentary evidence, collections, structures, engineering relics and archaeological features at Fremantle Prison have potential for community education.

The prison's buildings, engineering relics and other structures contain, within their fabric, evidence of construction technology, available materials and adaptation to suit local conditions.

The Fremantle Prison records and collections, including archaeological, provide a research resource which, in conjunction with documentary evidence, have the potential to reveal and present much of the Fremantle story.

Australia's convict sites share patterns of environmental and social colonial history including classification and segregation; dominance by authority and religion; the provision of accommodation for the convict, military and civil population; amenities for governance, punishment and healing, and the elements of place building and industry. Fremantle Prison demonstrates the principal characteristics of an Australian convict site because:

- it presents aspects of Australia's convict system including changing attitudes to punishment, reform, education and welfare;
- in its present form it demonstrates the facilities, conditions and attitudes prevailing in a major Western Australian prison – an experience rarely available to the public and made more immediate by the retention of graffiti, murals, signs, notices and recent evidence of use;
- the form and location of elements at Fremantle Prison display deliberate design and arrangement, reflecting the order and hierarchy of the place's history and function as a prison;
- its built environment displays a large, surviving concentration of nineteenth and early twentieth century structures characterised by

a homogeneity of form, materials, textures and colour;

- substantial parts of the site include archaeological deposits of material culture, which can be analysed to yield information about the site unavailable from documentary sources alone; and
- its artefacts, furnishings and fittings, written and painted graffiti and records, including published material, photographs, historical, archaeological and architectural records, and databases, provide an extensive resource for a broad range of historical and social research.

Fremantle Prison symbolises the period in which Western Australia was developed using convict labour. For Australians broadly, it is a place to reconnect with colonial roots, real or imagined, and reflect on the meanings of the past. For some, the search for early family associations and identity has led to Fremantle Prison and the rediscovery of personal links with convictism.

First Government House Site



First Government House, built in 1788 on the eastern side of Sydney Cove and demolished in 1845, leaving archaeological remains, has left a site of outstanding heritage value to the nation on account of its direct association with the founding of British settlement and therefore the beginning of modern Australia. Erected only a few months after the arrival of the British and subsequently extended, the place reaches back to a momentous event and an extremely significant period in Australia's history. It is the most tangible link with the foundation of European settlement in Australia. The site contains the only tangible relics of 1788 still in situ in Sydney,

including the original foundations of the first Government House and the copper foundation plaque laid by Governor Phillip; now housed in the Museum of Sydney.

First Government House is associated with the leadership and administration of the colony of New South Wales during the first half century of settlement, with the administration of the convict system in New South Wales and with British power and authority. At that time the colony of New South Wales encompassed two thirds of the continent, and was the mother colony from which four other colonies and external territories were carved. It was the home and offices of the Governors of New South Wales from 1788–1845 and the official, social and administrative centre of the colony from 1788–1845. It was Australia's first administrative, legal, political and social centre; through its doors passed Governors, Aborigines, foreign visitors, explorers, merchants, settlers and statesmen. It is a link with the major decisions of the period, major events such as Governor Bligh's arrest during the Rum Rebellion, the beginnings of policy towards Aboriginal people and the first efforts to open communication between settlers and Indigenous, with the establishment of the essential liberties which we take for granted today; those of self-government and a free press. The colony's first Legislative Council met at the house in 1824 while the first Government Orders (1795) and Australia's first newspaper (1803) were printed at the site.

First Government House is associated with the development of Sydney – Australia's first city – and early planning of this fledgling settlement. The place represented a social centre and major point of interest in the early colony; consequently it is the centrepiece of numerous valuable early works of art and so has played a significant role in the visual recording of early Sydney.

The First Government House Site is significant in being the site of the earliest surviving building remains in mainland Australia (being slightly predated by the remains of the Norfolk Island

First Government House), and for dating from the very first year of British settlement, 1788. It is the only known mainland site dating from the first year of settlement, and was the first major European structure erected on the mainland. The site contains the earliest known mainland evidence for the manufacture of building materials. The building was the first example of architectural style in mainland Australia, and was the first two-storey building erected. The site contains remains of works associated with the printing office and metal printing type. It provides evidence of Australia's major phases of history, architecture, building technology and administration of the colony of New South Wales.

The First Government House Site has proven research significance having provided rare evidence of Australia's major phases of history, architectural and building technology, and administration of the colony of New South Wales. It has the potential to yield further significant historical and archaeological information about the earliest years of British settlement in Australia in all unexcavated areas of the First Government House Site. The footings, drains, pavings, floors, artefacts and other fabric can reveal much about early Australian building and manufacturing methods and materials and also the culture of this early period of European settlement in Australia.

The First Government House Site is a significant symbol for the Australian people as the most tangible link to our past and the foundation of white settlement in this country. It provides a publicly accessible cultural focus and landmark for many Australians of British descent, for First Fleet descendants and for Aboriginal people.

The First Government House Site is significant for its association with many historical figures, both European and Aboriginal. It is associated with Arthur Phillip, the first Governor of the first permanent European settlement in Australia and thus the man who led the first British colony in Australia in its embryonic years. The next eight Governors (Hunter, King, Bligh, Macquarie,

Brisbane, Darling, Bourke and Gipps) all lived in the building. Significant Aboriginal people – the first to have any sort of lengthy dealings with the British – lived at and/or visited the place, including Arabanoo (who was in fact buried in the garden), Bennelong, Colbee and others. Prominent colonists and overseas visitors were also associated with the place.

Newman College



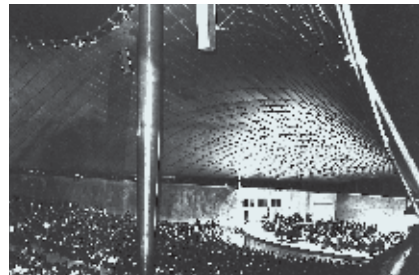
Newman College (1916–1918) in Melbourne is associated with Walter Burley Griffin, and is one of the best examples in Australia of that world renowned architect.

Newman College demonstrates distinctive aesthetic features which are very highly regarded by architectural communities at national and international level and by the Victorian community. The College demonstrates an innovative use of stone finish to a concrete construction. The structural form of the reinforced concrete dome was one of the earliest and largest domes at the time and the only dome of its type ever built.

Newman College expresses Griffin's architectural style, having the distinctive use of stone and concrete, of ornament and the controlled use of space as its hallmarks. It shows Griffin's ability to design every aspect of a building down to the finest detail, including all fixtures, fittings and furniture.

Newman College has significance for the College community, its staff and students who have lived and worked there and for the State of Victoria.

Sidney Myer Music Bowl



The Sidney Myer Music Bowl is a rare example of a large scale sound shell in Australia. The originality of the design stems from the structural system which was the largest of its type at the time and also equal to anything similar in the world at the time.

The Sidney Myer Music Bowl (1956–1959) with its associated landscaping was the first major purpose-built outdoor cultural venue constructed in Melbourne. It has remained in continued use as the venue for a wide range of memorable events and performances. The Music Bowl is an excellent representative example of the Late Twentieth Century Structuralist 1960-style. It demonstrates the broad characteristics of the style include large scale free, sculptural, non-rectilinear spaces floating above the site. The Sidney Myer Music Bowl is an exemplar of a free standing structure featuring its large landscaped setting for dramatic effect.

The Sidney Myer Music Bowl has the ability to illustrate the national story of creative technical achievement. It demonstrates creative technical design, being a notable experiment in structural engineering, especially the use of structural steel, the architectural expression of structure through form and the principles of a draped tensile structural form.

At the time of its construction the Sidney Myer Music Bowl was one of a small number of structures in Australia to combine a tensile structural system with a free form roof and was the most important in terms of scale, sophistication and structural expression. The Sidney Myer Music Bowl differed from the

international concrete shell structures which may have partly inspired its designers, and which offered a challenge to traditional architectural forms during this period. Its structural design appeared to echo the thinking of German architect Frei Otto, yet it predated experiments in tensile-stress construction by Otto and others by almost ten years. It also demonstrates use of a particular material, Alumpy cladding in preference to the preferred thin concrete shell cladding.

The Sidney Myer Music Bowl was the first major purpose-built live outdoor cultural venue constructed in Melbourne. Since opening in 1959, it has been continuously used for a wide range of memorable events and performances for large numbers of the Melbourne community. The Bowl is of significance to Victoria as a major and long serving location for a wide range of open air cultural events and performances. It is recognised as a cultural venue throughout Australia.

The Sidney Myer Music Bowl is associated with the works of Sidney Myer and the Myer family. Named for its benefactor, the Sidney Myer Music Bowl is among the best known projects of the Sidney Myer Charity Trust. The Bowl is of historical importance to the state of Victoria for its association with the Sidney Myer Charitable Trust and its association with the Myer family.

ICI Building (former)

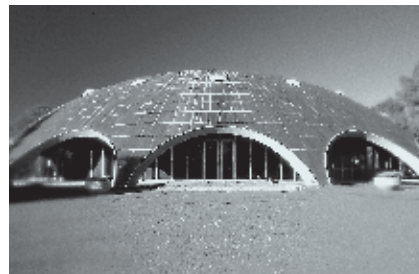


At the time of its completion in 1958, the ICI Building, designed from 1955, was the tallest, freestanding office building in Australia, which in its modern materials and technological aesthetic also presented the most progressive architectural statement in Australia. Based on international models, this would reach its full expression in complexes such as Australia Square

in Sydney. The ICI Building, comprising the tower and landscaped garden and parking, was one of 22 major new office buildings erected in Melbourne between 1955–1959, when Australia entered a building boom in 1955.

The free standing tower of the ICI Building, set in a landscaped garden and incorporating on site parking, introduced the idea of trade-offs between height and public amenity in Australian cities. This shift from low rise to multi-storey, high-rise changed the profile, shape and landscape of Australia's major urban centres. The ICI Building demonstrates the principal characteristics of multi-storey office buildings of the late 1950s, 1960s and 1970s, erected in capital cities across Australia. Major characteristics included the freestanding vertical 21 storey slab, with an open floor plan, the functional expression of the service core and the use of curtain walling and precast concrete cladding slabs.

Australian Academy of Science Building



The formation of the Australian Academy of Science, with the post-war development of the Australian scientific community, providing Australian science with national presence and an international face. The creation of the Academy and the Australian Academy of Science Building, popularly known as the 'Shine Dome', in Canberra is directly related to scientists such as Sir M L Oliphant, Dr D F Martyn, Dr I Clunies Ross, Dr J C Eccles, Sir D Mawson and ACD Rivett who were instrumental in the establishment of the Academy.

The construction of the Australian Academy of Science Building was a significant technical

achievement and a milestone in the Australian construction industry. The load bearing capacity of the large radius copper clad dome is formed by the moat surrounding the building, making the dome extremely stable, preventing movement and the need for expansion joints. The internal walls do not structurally support the dome.

The Academy building is an excellent example of Geometric Structuralism, demonstrating clarity of design philosophy in the uncompromising, integrated and consistent architectural style and detailing of the building's exterior and interior. The dome is an innovative structure, reflecting the bold modernism of the era, but sensitively complementing the surrounding landscape. The form, structural integrity, materials selection, geometry, functionalism symmetrical planning and sensitivity to the setting make the building rare for 1959.

The Australian Academy of Science Building represents the work of one of the most prominent Australian architects of the era. The building was the culmination of Roy Grounds' architectural development. The multiple award winning design is seen as the purist example of Grounds' structuralist work in Australia.

The interior design and furnishings are an integral part of the building and its significance.

Recherche Bay (North East Peninsula) Area



The north east peninsula of Recherche Bay has an important association with the French scientific and exploratory expedition of Rear Admiral Bruni D'Entrecasteaux. It stopped at Recherche Bay in 1792 and in 1793 for about seven weeks in total. The relatively extensive, well-documented encounters on the coast of the

north east peninsula of Recherche Bay, compared to those in other places and involving other expeditions, between the expedition members and the Tasmanian Aborigines, provided a very early opportunity for meetings and mutual observation. The recordings, from the French perspective, of these encounters, are important observations of the lives of the Tasmanian Aboriginal people. The French also camped ashore on the north east peninsula (in 1792), made scientific observations, collected numerous specimens of flora and fauna, and established a vegetable garden (possibly one of several in the wider area intended, unusually, for the economic benefit of the Tasmanian Aboriginal people).

In particular, the place is associated, through Jacques Julien Houtou de Labillardiere's plant collection, with the very important, first, illustrated, general publication in 1804–1806 of Australian plants. Also, early French records created here of Tasmanian Aboriginal culture are the best records of Tasmanian Aboriginal society before European settlement and are major contributions to the knowledge of Tasmanian Aboriginal life and society before European settlement.

All of these significant activities of the French expeditioners associated with the place, constitute a significant, 'associative' cultural landscape.

The research potential deriving from the important and extensive, surviving documentation and collections created by the French expeditioners when combined with the information that could be uncovered from field survey and site investigation of the northern peninsula of Recherche Bay, is of outstanding significance to the nation.

From a scientific perspective, the northern peninsula of Recherche Bay was the site, in 1792, of the first deliberate scientific experiment in Australia. This was a geomagnetic measurement undertaken by French naval officer Elisabeth Paul Edouard de Rossel, showing that geomagnetism varied with latitude. It was an experiment of international significance.

The Tasmanian Aboriginal community has a strong association with the place that is of outstanding significance to the nation because Recherche Bay is associated with the best documentary evidence of Aboriginal culture before European settlement.

People, who by their association with the place, cause the place to have national heritage value, are two members of the 1792–1793 French expedition – Labillardiere, botanist, and Rossel, in modern terms, a ‘geoscientist’.

Richmond Bridge



Richmond Bridge, completed in 1825, is the earliest Australian large stone arch bridge. It has had few significant changes to it since it was first constructed. Richmond Bridge is seen as being of outstanding heritage value to the nation because of its rarity.

The aesthetic significance of Richmond Bridge is appreciated locally, within Tasmania and nationally. Its picturesque image has been used widely in national and international tourism promotions since the 1920s and has inspired the work of major Australian artists.

HMVS *Cerberus*

The HMVS *Cerberus* is important as evidence of the development of Australia as a nation and as part of the British Empire. The British Parliament passed the *Colonial Naval Defence Act 1865* giving the colonies the power to make laws to provide for their own naval defence. The construction of HMVS *Cerberus* (1867–1870) reflects a period in Australia’s history when the colonies were thought vulnerable to coastal attack and invasion. This was especially felt by Victoria,



the wealthiest colony, from which a significant amount of the wealth from the goldfields was exported following its discovery in 1851.

The HMVS *Cerberus*, both as an example of the design work of the British Admiralty’s Chief Constructor, E J Reed (1863–870) and of a transitional monitor style vessel, is a rare feature of Australia’s maritime and naval history. The design of HMVS *Cerberus* captured the characteristics of a particular period in British maritime history when new construction and design techniques were employed. The *Cerberus*, as the first ship to have a central superstructure, with gun turrets above deck both fore and aft, was also the first British designed warship to use low freeboard in the monitor style and the first to have iron breastwork protection. As the last of its type, *Cerberus* illustrates the historical role of Britain in providing naval expertise and technical assistance to the Australian colonies following the establishment of self-government in the 1850s.

The history of the service of HMVS *Cerberus*, from 1871 to 1924, illustrates the development of Australia’s defensive needs as part of the British Empire. The desire of the colonial governments to produce a coordinated defence was one of the major considerations in the move towards Federation, and one, which moved the *Cerberus* from the Victorian Colonial Navy to the Royal Australia Navy in 1911.

Melbourne Cricket Ground



The Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG) was established in 1853 when Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe provided ten acres of land in Yarra Park to the Melbourne Cricket Club. In the intervening 150 years the MCG has developed into one of the largest, most recognisable and modern sports stadiums in the world.

The MCG is the home of the Melbourne Cricket Club, the first cricket club in Victoria and a major contributor to the development of cricket in Victoria and Australia from the middle of the nineteenth century. The Melbourne Cricket Club organised the inaugural inter-colonial first-class cricket match between Victoria and New South Wales on the MCG in 1856. The first test match between Australia and England was also played on the MCG in 1877.

In 1858 Tom Wills and other members of the Melbourne Cricket Club devised the rules of the Melbourne Football Club, which became the codified rules of Australian Rules football. Football was played on the MCG for the first time in 1859 and since the late nineteenth century the MCG has been the symbolic home of football, first in Victoria and, with the establishment of the Australian Football League, in Australia as a whole.

The MCG has become associated with many of the finest sporting achievements of Australia's, and many of the world's greatest athletes. It was the site of the 1956 Olympic Games, the first in the southern hemisphere.

There is a continuity of use of the MCG for domestic cricket from 1856, international cricket from 1877, and Australian Rules football since

the 1880s. Spectator and playing facilities at the ground have evolved to support on-going use and contemporary standards. Of the little remaining pre-1992 fabric, approximately 30 percent of the wrought iron fence around the playing arena, dating from 1884, is in situ and is a significant aspect of the place.

The significance of the MCG extends far beyond that of a mere sports stadium. It is an integral part of the fabric of Melbourne and the nation, and has gained an egalitarian image as 'the people's ground'.

South Australian Old and New Parliament Houses



The South Australian Old and New Parliament Houses are significant for their association with the enfranchisement of men and women in the nineteenth century.

Full adult manhood suffrage, notably including Aboriginal men, was first granted in an Australian colony in South Australia in 1856, and this may have been the first time this voting right was granted anywhere in the world. The first elections using a fully secret ballot were also held here the following year.

Women, again notably including Aboriginal women, were given the vote in 1894 in South Australia, and at the same time were allowed to stand for parliament. South Australia was the first Australian colony, and one of the first jurisdictions worldwide, to give women the vote. It was the first jurisdiction in the world to allow women to stand for parliament.

The rights granted in South Australia were subsequently introduced in the other Australian

colonies/states (however, it was many years before Aboriginal enfranchisement issues were resolved). South Australia strongly influenced the granting of voting and standing rights to women in federal elections in 1902.

Tree of Knowledge and Curtilage



The Tree of Knowledge is very important as the symbolic focus of political and social events, which had a profound effect on the future of labour and politics in Australia. The Shearers' Strike of 1891 is significant as an event in Trade

Union History in Australia. The strike was broken with the backing of the New South Wales and Queensland governments. The Shearers' Strike at Barcaldine culminated on 6 May 1891, when the colonial administration ordered the arrest of the shearers' leaders on charges of sedition and conspiracy. Labour Day in Queensland is celebrated annually in the first week in May, commemorating the 1 May 1891, when striking shearers and bush workers marched in Barcaldine on May Day, linking May Day with Labour Day.

As a result of losing the strike, the unions, and others in Queensland, formed 'Labour Electoral Leagues', which later became the 'Labour Party' and eventually the 'Australian Labor Party'. The formation of the 'Labour Electoral Leagues' led to the election in 1892, in Queensland, of T J Ryan, the first 'Labour' representative in any government, anywhere in the world.

Dirk Hartog Landing Site 1616 – Cape Inscription Area



Few places on the Australian coastline compare with Cape Inscription in terms of its associations with a number of prominent early explorers and surveyors, and in respect to the surviving physical evidence of early exploration.

Cape Inscription is the site of the oldest known landings of Europeans on the Western Australian coastline, and is associated with a series of landings and surveys by notable explorers over a 250 year period. The first known European landing on the west coast of Australia was by Dirk Hartog of the Dutch East India Company's ship the *Eendracht* at Cape Inscription on 25 October 1616. Hartog left a pewter plate, inscribed with a record of his visit and nailed to a post left standing upright in a rock cleft on top of the cliff. This plate is the oldest extant record of a European landing in Australia. Hartog's discovery had a major impact on world cartography. After leaving the island, he sailed northwards charting the coastline of Western Australia to 22 degrees south. As a result, a known part of the coastline of Western Australia appeared on world maps for the first time, replacing the mythical southern continent of 'Terra Australis Incognita'.

Dirk Hartog's plate was recovered by Willem de Vlamingh during his voyage of discovery in 1697. He in turn left a pewter plate inscribed with a record of his visit. The plate left by Vlamingh was in turn found in 1801 by Baron Emanuel Hamelin, a member of Nicolas Baudin's French expedition, who left the plate in place and added his own inscription on a piece of lead sheet, nailed to the post. Vlamingh's plate was subsequently removed to Paris by Louis de

Freycinet, one of Hamelin's junior officers, when he returned to Cape Inscription in his own ship in 1818.

The British navigator and naturalist, William Dampier landed near Cape Inscription in 1699. Dampier named Shark Bay, and made the first scientific collection of Australian plants which is still preserved at Oxford University. The species of plants that Dampier collected still flourish at Dampier Landing.

The French navigator Francois de Saint-Allouarn landed close to Cape Inscription in 1772. He buried two bottles, one of which contained a parchment with a written statement claiming the land for France. Two silver coins were placed below lead seals on the tops of the bottles. One of these bottles, together with the coin and lead seals, was recovered in 1998.

The British navigator, Philip Parker King, also left a record of his visit in 1822 when he spelled out his name using nails hammered into Hamelin's post, and the HMS *Herald* under the command of Henry Mangles Denham charted the island and Shark Bay in 1858 for the first British Admiralty charts of the area.

The lighthouse and quarters built at Cape Inscription in 1908–09 are also significant for their association with the development and operation of the coastal navigation system in Western Australia in the early twentieth century, and in particular the manned operation of remote lighthouses and the living and working conditions experienced by light keepers posted to remote stations.

***Batavia* Shipwreck Site and Survivor Camps Area 1629 – Houtman Abrolhos**

Wrecked on 4 June 1629, the *Batavia* is the oldest of the known Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie (VOC) wrecks on the Western Australia coast and has a unique place in Australian shipwrecks. Because of its relatively undisturbed nature the archaeological investigation of the wreck itself has revealed a range of objects of considerable value to the



artefact specialist and historian. The recovered sections of the hull of the *Batavia* have been reconstructed in the Western Australian Maritime Museum and provides information on seventeenth century Dutch ship building techniques, while the remains of the cargo carried by the vessel have provided economic, and social evidence of the operation of the Dutch port at Batavia (now Jakarta) in the early seventeenth century.

The wreck of the *Batavia* occurred after a long and arduous voyage where considerable hardship had already been experienced by the passengers and crew. The vessel ran aground at night on a coral reef that provided little by way of shelter and sustenance to the survivors. Their only hope of assistance was from an isolated Dutch outpost 900 nautical miles away, and to fetch this assistance required a superb feat of seamanship by the Captain, Francisco Pelsaert, in open boats under considerable hardship.

The mutiny and massacre that followed the wreck of the vessel remain unparalleled in Australian maritime history. The *Batavia* wreck sites have social and cultural significance to members of the wider Australian community due to their role in defining the archetypal Australian shipwreck story. The places on which the events unfolded during and after the wreck of the ship, are associated with a nationally important story which graphically illustrates the dangers and hardships inherent in sea travel to Australia and have become part of Australia's cultural traditions.

The *Batavia* and its associated sites hold an important place in the discovery and delineation of the Western Australian coastline. The wreck of the vessel, and other Dutch ships like her,

convinced the VOC of the necessity of more accurate charts of the coastline and resulted in the commissioning of Vlamingh's voyage.

The human skeletal material of passengers and crew murdered by the mutineers and recovered from Beacon Island, has proved to be of considerable research significance. As the date and circumstances of most of the deaths on the island are known, the evidence collected from the island has proved important as reference data. Archaeological evidence indicates that the two ruined 'huts' on West Wallabi Island are the oldest structure built by Europeans on the Australian continent, while as a result of their being left on the mainland, the mutineers Wouter Loos and Jan Pelgrom de Bye are regarded as the first known European residents of the Australian continent.

Hermannsburg Historic Precinct



Hermannsburg Mission was established by German Lutheran missionaries in 1877 following an arduous 20 month journey from South Australia, at the forefront of pastoral expansion in central Australia. It was managed by Lutheran missionaries and the Lutheran Church from 1877–1982, and is the last surviving mission developed by missionaries from the Hermannsburg Missionary Society in Germany under the influence the German Lutheran community in South Australia. This community was established in 1838 supported by the South Australia Company, and in particular George Fife Angas.

The mission functioned as a refuge for Aboriginal people during the violent frontier conflict that was a feature of early pastoral settlement in central Australia. The Lutheran missionaries

were independent and outspoken, playing a key role in attempting to mediate conflict between pastoralists, the police and Aboriginal people, and speaking publicly about the violence, sparking heated national debate.

The history of the mission reflects several phases of missionary and government policy towards Aboriginal people spanning 105 years, from intervention to protectionist policies, assimilation and finally self-determination. It is the longest-running Aboriginal mission within Australia that was both continually managed by a denominational body and that operated as a separate Aboriginal settlement throughout its history. In the early 1900s, the Lutheran missionaries strongly resisted government attempts to close the mission and sourced independent funds when the government temporarily withdrew its financial support following the First World War.

Hermannsburg Historic Precinct is one of the few surviving and relatively intact mid-to-late century denominational evangelical bush missions in Australia.

In the context of twentieth century development and overlays, the mission complex illustrates the progressive establishment, self-sufficiency and operation of remote, denominational, evangelical bush missions in central Australia, together with the principal characteristics of mid-to-late nineteenth century denominational missions. These characteristics include: planning and layout along the major cardinal axes, with a modified 'village green' layout bordered by residential buildings and communal facilities and a central dominant church; the self-sufficient nature of the former gardens, date palm grove and irrigation system; and buildings associated with the housing, feeding, schooling and education of Aboriginal people.

The layout reflects the inward looking nature of the community and the centrality of Church and school to Lutheran communities; while the buildings display some unusual examples of construction and design influenced by German

pastors and tradesmen of German origin in South Australia, such as gable ventilators and internal cross-wall construction based on German fachwerk techniques. The mission complex is also important in illustrating many of the common themes of Aboriginal mission life in Australia in the late 1800s and early 1900s, such as the distribution of rations, communal meals, the separation of Aboriginal children from their parents, and a strong emphasis on church, schooling, work and self-sufficiency.

Hermannsburg Historic Precinct has a special association with Albert Namatjira and Aboriginal artists who paint in the watercolour tradition. Namatjira grew up at Hermannsburg Mission, and was introduced to European-style watercolour painting through visiting artist Rex Battarbee.

The Lutheran missionaries played an important part in supporting and promoting Namatjira's early artwork, and managing his affairs. Namatjira's importance lies in his development of a distinctive Aboriginal school of Central Australian landscape painting executed in watercolour. He was the first Aboriginal artist to be commercially exhibited national and internationally.

Lutheran missionaries based at Hermannsburg Mission have made a singular contribution to the record of Aboriginal traditions through their work in this region. Pastor Carl Strehlow was a scholar and skilled linguist whose early research with the Western Arrernte and Luritja people in Central Australia over a 30 year period made a landmark contribution to the development of anthropology as a comparative discipline. His main work *Die Aranda – und Lorita-Stämme in Zentral Australien* adds to the early anthropological work of W B Spencer and F J Gillen on the Arrernte.

Disagreements between the Lutheran Strehlow and the secular anthropologists set the scene for conflict over the interpretation of Aboriginal beliefs and traditions and over Aboriginal policy throughout the later twentieth century.

Carl Strehlow's work was consolidated and developed by TGH Strehlow, his son. His knowledge of Arrernte language and custom began with his early life at the mission, allowing him to develop the close relationships with Aboriginal people that were crucial throughout his career. He became a skilled linguist and was acknowledged as the leading anthropologist of Central Australia based on his intimate knowledge of Arrernte religious life and traditions. Hermannsburg Mission provided a base for much of his fieldwork, and many of his most important informants were associated with the mission.

Australian War Memorial and the Memorial Parade



The Australian War Memorial (AWM) is Australia's national shrine to those Australians who lost their lives and suffered as a result of war. As such, it is important to the Australian community as a whole and has special associations with veterans and their families including the Returned and Services League of Australia. These special associations are reinforced on ANZAC Day and at ceremonies specific to particular memorials on Anzac Parade.

The creation of the AWM was a direct consequence of the First World War, one of the seminal events in Australian history. Official war correspondent, Charles Bean, believed that the war would have a strong influence on the creation of a sense of nationhood and a distinctly Australian character and identity. Bean's vision of a war memorial as a place to house the objects made sacred by their direct association with the events and sacrifice of Australians at war was

embodied in the establishment of the AWM. A purpose built repository, the AWM is a place where the nature of commemoration was based on an integral relationship between the building, commemorative spaces and the collections of objects and records. This is rare in Australia and uncommon in the world. The AWM has a unique and important function in collecting and displaying objects and records of Australians' experience of war. It has the potential to yield information that will contribute to Australia's social, political and military history.

The role of the AWM with its central location in the nation's capital is an important landmark in Australia and a popular national icon. Although the AWM was not part of the original design for Canberra, Walter Burley Griffin agreed that it would be a fitting structure for its prominent position. The surrounding landscape design, indigenous and exotic plantings and setting and sympathetic location of associated structures and the symmetry of land axis have maintained the importance of the views of the AWM and its dominance in the landscape.

As the terminating building at the northern end of the land axis of Griffin's plan for Canberra, the AWM makes a major contribution to the principal views from both Parliament Houses and from Mount Ainslie.

Major features of the original site include: the main building; the external fabric; the ceremonial landscape including Indigenous and exotic plantings immediately in front of the main building; the Lone Pine tree; and displays and sculptures. The Hall of Memory with the Tomb of the Unknown Australian Soldier and in conjunction with aspects of its setting, demonstrates changing and evolving concepts of commemoration. The courtyard and its honour colonnade, the reflection pool and plantings contribute to its outstanding significance.

The AWM in its setting is of outstanding importance for its aesthetic characteristics. The place is highly valued for its great beauty by the Australian community and veteran

groups. The main building and the surrounding landscape, the Hall of Memory, the Roll of Honour, ANZAC Hall and the collections act as reminders of important events and people in Australia's history. The AWM triggers disturbing and poignant responses from the vast majority of visitors and has also inspired artistic works such as paintings and photographs.

The AWM and Anzac Parade have special associations with Australia's military forces and with veterans as represented by the Returned and Services League of Australia and community groups. Anzac Parade was opened on ANZAC Day 1965, the fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the ANZAC's at Gallipoli. It is the setting for a series of memorials commemorating Australian service and sacrifice in war and is the major national venue for the ANZAC Day march and other ceremonies to commemorate those who served Australia in times of conflict.

Anzac Parade, as part of the Parliamentary Vista and as an extension of the AWM, has a deep symbolism for many Australians, and has become part of one of the major cultural landscapes of Australia. The notion of a ceremonial space of this grandeur is not found elsewhere in Australia and Anzac Parade is nationally important for its public and commemorative functions.

The memorials along Anzac Parade also demonstrate changing and evolving concepts of commemoration, under the influence of veteran, community and migrant groups and the armed forces. The AWM has special associations with Charles Bean, John Treloar and Sir Henry Gullett who contributed to building the national identity through their work.

North Head – Sydney

North Head is important as the northern expression of the seaward entrance to Sydney Harbour (Port Jackson) and played a major role in the cultural and military life of the colony of New South Wales, following the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788. The 'Heads', have signified arrival and departure at Port Jackson since 1788



and are recognised as important, iconic, national landmarks. North Head was portrayed by artists such as Augustus Earle as early as 1825. In 1812 the 'Heads' were referred to as the 'Port Jackson Heads', later as the 'Sydney Heads'. The Sydney Heads have iconic status for aesthetic values as landmarks in their own right, but equally as part of the setting for Sydney and its harbour.

North Head is important for its association with the establishment of quarantine in the colony of New South Wales and with Australia's development as an island-nation, susceptible to ship-borne disease.

The isolation and strategic role of North Head was recognised in 1828 when the first vessel, the *Bussorab Merchant*, was quarantined at Spring Cove. The importance and future role of North Head was reinforced by Governor Darling's *Quarantine Act of 1832*, in response to the cholera epidemic in Europe in 1830.

In 1832 the whole of North Head was set aside for quarantine purposes. North Head has a rich and diverse character which stems from the layering and aggregation of uses that overlay the relict and evolving cultural landscape of the Quarantine Station.

The assemblage includes cemeteries, carvings and engravings which are a record of the station's history and the diverse cultural and social backgrounds of quarantined passengers, including class and ethnicity. Archaeological sites within the Quarantine Station, and in other areas of North Head, have the potential to add to our understanding of the development and operation of nineteenth century quarantine practices and procedures from the 1830s–1870s, and in

particular from the 1830s–1850s, a formative period for quarantine practices in the Australian colonies. The potential for archaeological investigation extends to the former mooring areas and littoral zones at Quarantine Cove, where vessels were cleansed before being returned to their owners, and to Stores Beach.

The North Head Quarantine Station is important, in conjunction with the Quarantine Station at Point Nepean, in illustrating the evolution and development of quarantine practices employed at Stations in other states.

The North Head Quarantine Station, excluding the Seamen's Hospital, comprises the oldest and most intact example of quarantine facilities in Australia. The North Head Quarantine Station has the longest history (1828–1977) of quarantine use in Australia and provides the best evidence in Australia of the impact of changing social attitudes and scientific demands on quarantine from the 1830s–1980s, as well as the human story of quarantine.

Over 13 000 persons, including convicts and free migrants, were to pass through the Station before its closure in 1977. The Quarantine Station was used for returning soldiers during World Wars One and Two, prisoners of war, evacuees from Cyclone Tracy in 1974 and refugees from Vietnam in 1975. The Station is particularly associated with the development of health policy by the New South Wales and Commonwealth Governments during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including the treatment of plague and Spanish influenza victims.

The station was closely associated with the smallpox epidemic of 1881, which resulted in better facilities, including a new hospital, and stricter zoning by fences, including a separate Asiatics' area in response to requests from the Shipping Owners Association. In this respect the Station is an expression of the gradual implementation during the 1880s of Immigration Restriction Acts in the colonies as an expression of the white-Australia policy.

The major groups of buildings, erected 1873–1909 and 1910–1920, although contemporary with surviving complexes in other states, are rare in terms of the range of buildings and their relative intactness.

The Superintendents Residence at North Head, erected in 1854, appears to be the earliest surviving purpose built quarantine related structure in Australia. The Quarantine Station is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics and development of quarantine stations in Australia during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The principal characteristics, in addition to its location at the entrance to port and its physical isolation, include the conscious and enforced classification of the land, based on health issues, class and race and the institutional nature of the place.

This included the isolation of the hospital, seen, but not approached from many parts of the Station; the Wharf and Disinfection areas, which stood as a barrier between the inmates and the main line of escape, and the Administration Area, which guarded the land route out; the separation of the First, Second and Third class passengers into barracks style accommodation in different areas, with the administration area interposed between Third Class and the rest, imposing class distinctions within the landscape; and the clear separation of the Asian Accommodation, imposing a racial layer on top of class differentiation.

The cultural landscape includes cemeteries, monuments, fences, walls, boundary markers and cairns as well as tracks, paths and roads which document the development and meaning of the Station and reinforce the sense of segregation and isolation. Fences and stone walls characteristically formed an integral part of the security and boundaries of the Station. Specific responses to functional needs and the development of health practices and procedures designed to protect the colony, state and nation from infectious diseases created a significant cultural landscape. The landscape was one of controlled movement with

well defined groups of buildings set in precincts, reinforced by the institutional nature of the buildings and the unity of their design.

Point Nepean Defence Sites and Quarantine Station Area



Point Nepean is the site of the oldest, surviving, purpose-built, barracks-style, quarantine accommodation buildings in Australia, as well as fortifications demonstrating the primary importance of coastal defence to the Australian colonies. As an island-nation, quarantine has played an important part in controlling the impact of ship-borne diseases on Australia from the early 1800s. Point Nepean is an historic landscape, which features a range of values relating to both Victorian and national quarantine processes from the 1850s and to the history of coastal defence from the 1870s.

The choice of site for quarantine purposes followed the discovery of gold in 1851, which, resulted in nearly 100 000 migrants arriving in Melbourne by sea in 1852, in one of the greatest gold rushes in history. Point Nepean was opened as a maritime quarantine reserve in 1852, following the scare caused by the arrival of the ship *Ticonderoga*, carrying scarlet fever and typhoid, and used for quarantine purposes as the major point of entry for quarantine cases in Victoria until 1980.

The first permanent hospital buildings were erected from 1854 by the newly elected Victorian Government. The 1850s quarantine buildings at Point Nepean provide Australia's only relatively complete complex of quarantine buildings from the 1850–1870 period, thus providing crucial insight into quarantine operations and

philosophies at a time when thousands of immigrants were landing in Australia in search of wealth and new opportunities offered by the discovery of gold.

The Point Nepean Quarantine Station demonstrates the development of quarantine philosophy, encompassing the periods 1852–1875, 1875–1899 and 1900–1925, under both state and Commonwealth governments. The Quarantine Station and surrounds has a high potential for archaeological sites associated with quarantine areas located close to the shore at Ticonderoga Bay.

The Quarantine Station contextual landscape also includes a cemetery near Observatory Point in addition to the pre-1858 cemetery, as well as possible archaeological evidence of the Cattle Quarantine Station and the Leper Station. In conjunction with the quarantine station at North Head, the Point Nepean quarantine station is important in illustrating the development and evolution of quarantine practices employed at stations in the other states in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Point Nepean has been part of a strategic outer line in the defence of Melbourne's ports and harbours since the 1870s, in conjunction with fortifications at South Channel Fort, Swan Island and Queenscliff. Fort Nepean was known in the 1880s as 'Victoria's Gibraltar' and in 1890 it was reported that Melbourne was the best-defended commercial city of the [British] Empire.

The fortifications, based on the reports of Sir William Jervois and Lt Colonel Peter Scratchley in 1877, illustrate British military design and technology of the 1870s and 1880s, similar to Middle Head, Sydney, overlaid by changes in imperial armaments and Second World War coastal defences.

Point Nepean, as part of the system of defence for Port Phillip Bay, best illustrates British military design and technology of the 1870s and 1880s, under the influence of Jervois and Scratchley. In addition, Fort Nepean may have archaeological

deposits associated with military use, which extend into the waters surrounding the site of the former engineer's jetty serving Fort Nepean. The first shot fired by Australian forces in the First World War, from the batteries at Point Nepean, was at the German steamer *Pfalz*, which left Port Phillip during the declaration of war on 5 August 1914. The events are well documented and clearly demonstrate the geo-political importance of coastal defences, and Fort Nepean in particular, in protecting the Australian colonies as part of the British Empire.

John Monash (later Sir) was attached to the [Melbourne] Garrison Artillery, focused on Fort Nepean. Monash rose through the ranks to become its commanding officer by 1897. Monash's biographer, Geoffrey Serle, saw this as crucial to his success as commander of Australian Forces in the First World War.

Nearby Cheviot Beach is the place from which Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt disappeared while swimming in heavy surf on 17 December 1967.

Old Parliament House and Curtilage



The site of Old Parliament House and curtilage comprises the historic building, its internal courtyards, perimeter gardens and lawns, and the front forecourt area. As the home of Australia's Federal Parliament for 61 years, Old Parliament House is important for significant milestones of Australia's democracy history that were forged within the building, particularly national legislation development that was critical to the improving social processes, landmark political events such as the establishment of new political parties, and numerous national political events.

The front facade of Old Parliament House including its entrance portico and the immediate grassed area to its north have been the setting of countless events, gatherings, protests and demonstrations. Significant amongst these are the opening of the building in 1927 that heralded the symbolic birth of Canberra as the nation's capital.

A sequence of defining events for Aboriginal rights at Old Parliament House included the Yirrkala Bark Petition, the 1967 Referendum and the establishment of the Aboriginal Tent Embassy in 1972, all of which contributed towards Aboriginal Land Rights legislation. Another major event was the dismissal of the Whitlam Government in 1975.

The building, through its alterations and additions, reflects the increasing numbers of Members and Senators and the change in the physical functioning of Parliament with the executive arm of government being accommodated in the legislature's area, a pattern now set and present in (new) Parliament House. The internal fabric and collections of Old Parliament House convey the way in which the parliamentary functions were conducted within the building reflecting the everyday use of the building over a period of 61 years of Australian legislature.

King's Hall and the Chambers have features that reflect both the austerity of the time and a dignified formality as evident in the decorative skylights, elegant pendant lights, and parquet flooring, as well as in the height of the ceiling, accentuated by the raked galleries, the timber wall panelling, and the extensive, restrained and subtle decoration. The Hall features bas-relief busts of prominent personalities related to Federation, the judiciary and of the first Parliament in 1901 on its colonnades, and portraits of former Prime Ministers on the walls, as well as the statue of King George V. The Chambers demonstrate, through their fabric, furnishing and objects, the growth of Parliament, including the evolution of communications technology applied to the reporting of parliamentary debates and events to all Australians.

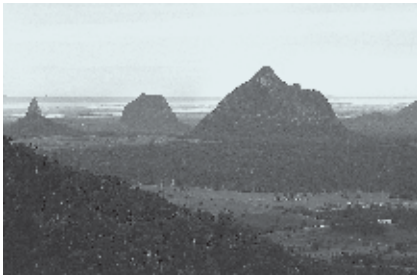
Furniture intimately involved with the events that occurred in the building and that contribute to the richness of the place include the John Smith Murdoch designed furniture and fittings; the HMAS *Australia* table, the Country Party Table and the first Australian Cabinet table; items which underly the significance of Australia's role initially as a member of the British Empire and later as a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, the President of the Senate's Chair presented by the Dominion of Canada and the Speaker's Chair, presented by the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire. There is a rare, intact surviving record comprising both furniture and documentation including the initial design concepts, specifications, quotes and detailed drawings for manufacture.

Old Parliament House is an exemplar of the Inter-War Stripped Classical style architecture, reflecting the classical symmetry and forms of the style, and as the central expression of the style of Federal Capital Architecture in Canberra. The courtyards and garden setting are integral with the building. Old Parliament House building well demonstrates the customs and functions of the Commonwealth Parliament by the layout of the building expressing the division of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and the nature of public and press access to formal parliamentary processes. The building also reflects the austerity of the time of its construction and the importance of the Parliamentary Library.

Old Parliament House is a landmark feature and has a major role in the symbolic physical representation of a democracy in the Parliamentary Triangle. Being sited on the land axis and along with (new) Parliament House, displaying the historic sequence of Parliament, it contributes to the planned aesthetic qualities of the Parliamentary Triangle. The two buildings are a major vista feature along the land axis and represent the primacy of Parliament over the executive and judicial components of government. Old Parliament House demonstrates a high degree of achievement in combining built features into the designed landscape to achieve an aesthetic purpose.

Old Parliament House has a strong association with the Commonwealth Government Architect, John Smith Murdoch and is regarded as his most important work. Old Parliament House has indisputable association with numerous politicians and their political life.

Glass House Mountains National Landscape



The Glass House Mountains are a distinctive and spectacular landform feature of South East Queensland. Rising abruptly from the coastal plain as group of isolated volcanic plugs silhouetted against the predominantly flat skyline, these mountains embody significant landmark qualities for the community and evoke strong emotional responses. They are a dominant and instantly identifiable landform from a number of distant observation points.

The aesthetic characteristics of the Glass House Mountains noted by Captain Cook in 1770, have inspired a number of works by significant Australian artists in a range of media including music, painting, poetry, photography and film. Some of these artists and their work are recognised at the international level and include Judith Wright, Conrad Martens, David Malouf and Fred Williams.

The Glass House Mountains represent the best example of an eroded central volcano complex in Australia. Because the volcanic bodies did not reach the surface during their formation, with the exception of Mount Beerwah, they are free from erosional complexities, and form a spectacular example of intrusive volcanic bodies.

The site is important for elucidating the volcanic history of the eastern Australian mainland.

Recent research at the site has shown that there was more than one volcanic migration trend in eastern Australia, and that the Glass Houses were part of an older migration trend separate from the main migration line. This recent research at the Glass House Mountains has led to a greater understanding of the dynamic tectonic processes that generated the older chain of volcanoes, and their relative ages, and to the geochemical evolution of the rock types making up these volcanic centres. This research has also resulted in more accurate measurement of the rate of movement of sections of the Australian plate.

Rippon Lea House and Garden



Rippon Lea is important as a surviving example of a large intact late-nineteenth century private suburban estate consisting of an urban mansion, large garden and outbuildings. The house is an outstanding example of the Victorian Italianate style, which was a popular expression in Victoria's gold boom period. Rippon Lea is one of the finest polychrome buildings in Victoria and established a fashion. The extensive garden, originally developed in the Gardenesque style by the owner Sargood was later redeveloped by him in a more naturalistic style. The estate is intact and has not been significantly reduced by subdivision. The watering system at Rippon Lea is one of the earliest, most complex and relatively intact examples of nineteenth century underground engineering works found in Australia to maintain a private garden.

Rippon Lea has a strong association with the National Trust community which has undertaken major conservation works and re-established historic cultivars in the garden. It is important for

its association with the Melbourne community and has been publicly accessible for over 30 years. It has been selected as a setting for films and documentaries because of the high degree of integrity of the historic buildings and garden.

Flemington Racecourse



Melbourne's Flemington Racecourse has importance in the cultural history of Australia because of its development into one of Australia's premier racecourses. During the more than 160 years since the flats beside the Saltwater River were first used for racing, Flemington has been transformed from uneven, heavily thicketed, rough paddocks into a richly grassed acreage supporting one of the finest racing surfaces in the world. The circumference of the Flemington track at 2312 metres and the advantage of the 'Straight Six' make it one of the great racecourses of Australia.

Flemington Racecourse is also important as the site of the continuous running of the Melbourne Cup from its inception in 1861 to the present day. Held on the first Tuesday in November, it is the race that stops the nation, capturing the imagination of the country and bringing it to a standstill. Flemington Racecourse has a special association with the people of Australia as the venue of some of the country's greatest horseraces, and in particular the Melbourne Cup. The Cup has been a stimulus for the arts, including literature, painting, drama and ballet. As a spectator sport, racing has one of the highest participation rates in Australia, and the Melbourne Cup and the cult of the turf have become part of the national psyche.

Flemington Racecourse has also become an important venue for Australian fashion. The Melbourne Cup spring racing carnival is a major part of the fashion industry's year. 'Oaks Day' of the spring carnival was developed as a 'ladies day' in 1885, and within two years had become the fashion event of the Melbourne year.

Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, Lion, Long and Spectacle Island Nature Reserves



Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park and Long Island, Lion Island and Spectacle Island Nature Reserves contain an exceptional representation of the Sydney region biota, a region which is recognised as a nationally outstanding centre of biodiversity. The place contains a complex pattern of 24 plant communities, including heathland, woodland, open forest, swamps and warm temperate rainforest, with a high native plant species richness of over 1000 species and an outstanding diversity of bird and other animal species. This diversity includes an outstanding representation of the species that are unique to the Sydney region, particularly those restricted to the Hawkesbury Sandstone landform. The place is an outstanding example of a centre of biodiversity.

Warrumbungle National Park

The Warrumbungle National Park forms an extensive and spectacular geomorphological site, and the bold volcanic landforms are unrivalled anywhere else in Australia. The landscape of spires, domes, plugs and dykes is uncommon in Australia, and the sharp rise of the landform from the surrounding plain to heights of more than 700 metres contributes to the aesthetic drama.



The Warrumbungles represent one of the best examples of a number of central shield volcanoes along the east coast of Australia, and have a wide array of outstanding volcanic features, including domes, plugs, dykes, sills, lava-flows, tuff layers, and horizontal and vertical columns. Some of the spectacular and well-known volcanic features of the Warrumbungles include the Breadknife, a narrow 90 metre dyke that stretches for half a kilometre; Bluff Mountain, a trachyte dome with a near-vertical face 250 metres high, and Belougary Spire, a plug that illustrates horizontal trachyte columns.

The Warrumbungles are in a transition zone between the arid western and wetter coastal zones, and are of significance as a refugium in inland south-east Australia that supports exceptionally high numbers of species when compared to most other inland places in southern Australia.

Royal National Park and Garawarra State Conservation Area



Royal National Park and Garawarra State Conservation Area constitute a major centre of temperate plant species richness, having one of the richest concentrations of plant species in temperate Australia with more than 1000 species.

The place is also extremely rich in perching birds, reptiles and butterflies and can be regarded as exemplifying the biodiverse Hawkesbury Sandstone environment.

Royal National Park was the second national park to be established in the world after Yellowstone and the first in Australia. Its declaration in 1879 marked the beginning of the development of Australia's national park system of protected areas. Establishment of the park as a recreation area for the then residents of Sydney also marks a time when public attitudes towards the Australian natural environment were becoming more appreciative. With greater access to and use of natural areas for recreation, the public's concern for the natural environment grew and this, in part, influenced the evolution of a broader conservation movement. The establishment of Royal National Park is considered to be the beginning of the Australian conservation movement.

Grampians National Park (Gariwerd)



The Grampians National Park is a dramatic landform with sweeping western slopes, craggy eastern peaks and massive sandstone cliffs that contrast with surrounding plains; extensive forests interrupted by water bodies; and rock outcrops, deeply fissured cliffs and weather-sculpted sandstone.

The powerful and unusual landscape represents the most important area for floristic richness and endemism in eastern inland Australia, and is important for species richness of freshwater and terrestrial invertebrates. There is an outstanding display of geological features at the Grampians, and archaeological evidence telling the story of

Indigenous occupation over the last 20 000 years. The park also contains the densest concentration of rock art paintings in Victoria and has the single largest assemblage of Aboriginal art motifs in Victoria.

The Grampians is an important defining image in Australia, and has inspired Australian artists in a range of media including painting (Arthur Streeton and Arthur Boyd), poetry, literature, photography and film.

Stirling Range National Park



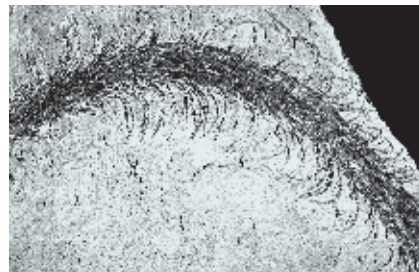
Stirling Range National Park is one of the top ranking places across Australia for biodiversity. The place represents one of the most important remnants of the rich flora of the south-west, in an area that is predominantly cleared for agriculture. The Stirling Range provides an example of the extraordinarily diverse flora of the south-west, and over 1500 species have been recorded in the Park, which represents almost one fifth of all the flora species found in the south-west. The Stirling Range also exemplifies the abundance of endemic species found in the south-west, with 87 species being found solely within the park.

The Stirling Range is one of the most important areas in Australia for eucalypt richness and endemism. Examples of other plant groups which are of outstanding richness and endemism at Stirling Range include the epacrids, the *Fabaceae* (the peas), and genera within the *Myrtaceae*, including *Darwinia* (mountain bells), *Melaleuca*, and *Verticordia* (feather flowers). The Stirling Range also has particularly high species richness and endemism within the *Proteaceae*, including for dryandras, banksias, and hakeas.

Stirling Range has a diverse array of relict endemic invertebrates, many of which are recognised as Gondwanan, and many of the species here are more closely related to groups in mountainous areas of eastern Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and other Gondwanan continents, than to the surrounding lowlands in the region. Deeply incised south-facing gullies provide refuge for Gondwanan relictual species such as ancient trapdoor spider species (mygalomorphs), and species of land snail, and other relict invertebrate species, including scorpions, pseudoscorpions, earthworms and primitive isopod crustaceans.

The Stirling Range is one of the most important areas in Australia for endemic mygalomorph species, and is also one of the richest areas for land snails, particularly within the *Bothriembryon* genus. The richness of land snails is significant not only in itself, but because land snails have been demonstrated as an indicator species of areas of moist refugia over long periods.

Flora Fossil Site – Yea



Yea Baragwanathia Flora Fossil Site has deposits containing pioneer vascular land-plant floras and ancient invertebrates of international significance. It is the oldest known Baragwanathia flora fossil site in the world, providing significant information about the evolution of early land plants. This site, with its Lower Plant Assemblage, includes many more members of the Baragwanathia flora and has a richer associated marine fauna than any other site, and importantly, the specimens are better preserved. Specimens of the primitive club moss, *Baragwanathia longifolia*, and other Baragwanathia flora occur as part of an extensive

floral assemblage in graptolite-bearing beds dating to the Late Silurian age (about 415 million years ago).

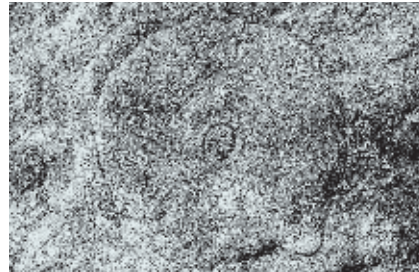
Barclays Cutting is one of only two Baragwanathia localities with graptolites (jellyfish-like colonial marine invertebrates) and an extensive floral fossil assemblage in close association, and is the site with the best and richest such fossils in Australia.

These plant fossils considerably predate club mosses (lycopods) found in the Northern Hemisphere fossil record. They provide evidence of the extensive evolution and development of early vascular plants, and most significantly, adaptations of plants from the sea to the land. Fossil evidence from the Yea site indicates that land plants may have developed first in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Yea Baragwanathia fossil site is the best example exposing the older Lower Plant Assemblage in Australia. It contains representatives of the Baragwanathia flora, including *Baragwanathia longifolia* and an unusually high number of other early vascular land plants such as *Drepanophycus* sp., *Yarravia* sp., *Hedeia* sp. and *Salopella australis* sp. nov.

The site has strong associations with the internationally renowned pioneer palaeobiologist Dr Isabel Cookson (1893–1973) who described the Yea Baragwanathia fossils in 1935. Cookson, a Research Fellow in Botany, University of Melbourne (1952–1959) was world renowned for her research on fossil plants. She created many international collaborations and associations that led to significant discoveries. The *Cooksonia* plant genus (containing the oldest known land plants) and the Isabel Cookson Award (Botanical Society of America) have been named in her honour.

Ediacara Fossil Site – Nilpena



The Ediacara Fossil Site – Nilpena is one of the most intact and rich Ediacara fossil sites in the world, and also the least disturbed Ediacara site in Australia. It provides a unique opportunity to study a magnificent array of fossils of the internationally significant Ediacara biota as they were deposited over 540 million years ago. The site provides the earliest known evidence of multicellular animal life on Earth.

The Ediacara Fossil Site – Nilpena has produced some of the most spectacular Ediacara fossils ever discovered, including the single largest Ediacara fossil ever found, a specimen of the flatworm-like *Dickinsonia rex*, nearly one metre long. More fossils have been found at the site than the entire holdings of fossils at the South Australian Museum gathered over years of collecting in the wider Flinders Ranges region. The site has also produced what is thought to be the earliest known ancestor to vertebrates (animals with a backbone) and a range of entirely new species of unknown biological affinities and unknown from other Ediacara sites.

The fossils present a diverse and exquisitely preserved assemblage, representing a significant time period of our geological heritage. To date, over 150 square metres of fossil-bearing sea floor have been excavated and retained on-site, providing an unparalleled glimpse of an ancient sea floor and enabling detailed environmental and population studies of the Ediacara biota.

Appendix H: Commonwealth Heritage Listed Places

Acton Conservation Area Liversidge St	Acton, ACT
Acton Peninsula Building 1 Lennox Cros	Acton, ACT
Acton Peninsula Building 15 Lennox Cros	Acton, ACT
Acton Peninsula Building 2 Lennox Cros	Acton, ACT
Acton Peninsula Limestone Outcrops Lawson Cr	Acton, ACT
Adelaide General Post Office 141 King William St	Adelaide, SA
Adelaide River War Cemetery 105 Memorial Tce	Adelaide River, NT
Administration Building Forecourt Morea Cl	West Island Settlement, EXT
Administrators House Precinct	Settlement, EXT
Admiralty House Garden and Fortifications 109 Kirribilli Ave	Kirribilli, NSW
Admiralty House and Lodge 109 Kirribilli Av	Kirribilli, NSW
Amberley RAAF Base Group Southern Amberley Rd	Amberley, QLD
Anglesea Barracks Davey St	Battery Point, TAS
Anson Bay Reserve (2003 boundary) Anson Bay Rd	Burnt Pine, EXT
Anzac Memorial Chapel of St Paul Miles Rd	Campbell, ACT
Apostolic Nunciature 2 Vancouver St	Red Hill, ACT
Apple Shed Asset C58 Plant Rd	Campbell, ACT
Arched Building, Longridge Rocky Point Rd	Longridge, EXT
Arid A Type Residence 13 McMinn St	Alice Springs, NT
Army Cottage with return verandah Old South Head Rd	Vaucluse, NSW
Army Magazine Buildings Irwin Barracks Brallos Pass	Karrakatta, WA
Artillery Barracks 2 Burt St	Fremantle, WA
Artillery Orderly Room / Drill Hall 10 Chapel St	St Kilda East, VIC
Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve	Timor Sea, EXT
Australian American Memorial and Sir Thomas Blamey Square Russell Dr	Russell, ACT
Australian Forestry School (former) Banks St	Yarralumla, ACT
Australian Maritime College, Newnham Campus 100 Newnham Dr	Newnham, TAS
Australian National Botanic Gardens (part) Clunies Ross St	Acton, ACT
Australian War Memorial Anzac Pde	Campbell, ACT
Ball Bay Reserve Stockyard Rd	Kingston, EXT
Barracks Block	Cockatoo Island, NSW
Barracks Group HMAS Watson Hornby Light Rd	Watsons Bay, NSW
Batteries A83 and C9A Suakin Dr	Georges Heights, NSW
Battery B42 Middle Head Rd	Georges Heights, NSW
Battery for Five Guns Suakin Dr	Georges Heights, NSW

Appendix H: Commonwealth Heritage Listed Places (continued)

Beecroft Peninsula Currarong Rd	Currarong, NSW
Biloela Group	Cockatoo Island, NSW
Bindoon Defence Training Area Bindoon Dewars Pool Rd	Bindoon, WA
Blowfly Insectary Numbers 1 and 2 Silo Rd	Acton, ACT
Blundells Farmhouse, Slab Outbuilding and Surrounds Wendouree Dr	Parkes, ACT
Bradshaw Defence Area	Timber Creek, NT
Building VB1 and Parade Ground Oxford St	Paddington, NSW
Building VB2 Guard House Oxford St	Paddington, NSW
Buildings 31 and 32 Endeavour Rd North	Garden Island, NSW
Buildings MQVB16 and VB56 Oxford St	Paddington, NSW
Buildings VB13, 15, 16 & 17 Oxford St	Paddington, NSW
Buildings VB41, 45 & 53 Oxford St	Paddington, NSW
Buildings VB60 and VB62 Oxford St	Paddington, NSW
Buildings VB69, 75 & 76 including Garden Oxford St	Paddington, NSW
Buildings VB83, 84, 85, 87 & 89 Oxford St	Paddington, NSW
Buildings VB90, 91, 91A & 92 Oxford St	Paddington, NSW
Bumbora Reserve Bumbora Rd	Longridge, EXT
Bungalow 702 Lam Lok Loh	Drumsite, EXT
Burnett House 4 Burnett Pl	Larrakeyah, NT
Bushmead Rifle Range Commonwealth Area Midland Rd	Helena Valley, WA
CSIRO Main Entomology Building Clunies Ross St	Acton, ACT
Cameron Offices (Wings 3, 4 and 5, and Bridge) Chandler St	Belconnen, ACT
Canberra School of Music William Herbert Pl	Canberra, ACT
Canungra Land Warfare Centre Training Area (part) Tamborine Mountain Rd	Canungra, QLD
Cape Baily Lighthouse Sir Joseph Banks Dr	Kurnell, NSW
Cape Byron Lighthouse Lighthouse Rd	Byron Bay, NSW
Cape Du Couedic Lighthouse Cape Du Couedic Rd	Parndana, SA
Cape Leeuwin Lighthouse Leeuwin Rd	Cape Leeuwin via Augusta, WA
Cape Northumberland Lighthouse Cape Northumberland Rd	Port MacDonnell, SA
Cape Sorell Lighthouse	Strahan, TAS
Cape St Alban Lighthouse Cape St Albans Rd	Penneshaw, SA
Cape St George Lighthouse Ruins & Curtilage Stony Creek Rd	Jervis Bay, ACT
Cape Wickham Lighthouse Cape Wickham Rd	Egg Lagoon, TAS
Captain Ballards Grave	Home Island Settlement, EXT
Captains Quarters Assets B1 to B4 1-4 Harrison Rd	Campbell, ACT
Carillon Wendouree Dr	Parkes, ACT
Casey House and Garden 4 Rhodes Pl	Yarralumla, ACT
Chain and Anchor Store (former) West Rd	Garden Island, NSW
Changi Chapel Miles Rd	Campbell, ACT

Appendix H: Commonwealth Heritage Listed Places (continued)

Chowder Bay Barracks Group Chowder Bay Rd	Georges Heights, NSW
Christians Minde Settlement Ellmoos Rd	Sussex Inlet, ACT
Christmas Island Natural Areas	Settlement, EXT
Claremont Post Office Bayview Tce	Claremont, WA
Cliff House Hornby Light Rd, HMAS Watson	Watsons Bay, NSW
Cliff Point Historic Site	Garden Island, WA
Co-op Shop Jalan Bunga Mawar	Home Island Settlement, EXT
Cockatoo Island Industrial Conservation Area	Cockatoo Island, NSW
Commandants House Asset B9 6 Robert Campbell Rd	Campbell, ACT
Commencement Column Monument Federation Mall	Capital Hill, ACT
Commonwealth Avenue Defence Housing Commonwealth Av	Georges Heights, NSW
Commonwealth Naval Stores Building (former) Darling Island Rd	Pymont, NSW
Commonwealth Offices Building 4 Treasury Pl	East Melbourne, VIC
Communications Centre King Edward Tce	Parkes, ACT
Cottage at Macquarie Lighthouse Old South Head Rd	Vaucluse, NSW
Cubbitch Barta National Estate Area Old Illawarra Rd	Holsworthy, NSW
Customs House Cliff St	Portland, VIC
Customs Marine Centre Ben Boyd Rd	Neutral Bay, NSW
Defence Explosive Factory Maribyrnong Cordite Av	Maribyrnong, VIC
Defence National Storage and Distribution Centre Moorebank Av	Moorebank, NSW
Defence site – Georges Heights and Middle Head Middle Head Rd	Georges Heights, NSW
Dent Island Lightstation	Dent Island via Hamilton Island, QLD
Direction Island (DI) Houses Air Force Rd	West Island Settlement, EXT
Drill Hall Gallery Kingsley St	Acton, ACT
Drumsite Industrial Area	Drumsite, EXT
Duntroon House and Garden Harrison Rd	Campbell, ACT
Early Settlers Graves Jalan Kipas	Home Island Settlement, EXT
East Block Government Offices Queen Victoria Tce	Parkes, ACT
Eddystone Lighthouse Eddystone Rd	Gladstone, TAS
Edmund Barton Offices Kings Av	Barton, ACT
Enoggera Magazine Complex Inwood Rd	Enoggera Military Camp, Enoggera, QLD
Factory West Rd	Garden Island, NSW
Fitzroy Dock	Cockatoo Island, NSW
Forbes Post Office 118 Lachlan St	Forbes, NSW
Fort Gellibrand Commonwealth Area Morris St	Williamstown, VIC
Fort Queenscliff Gellibrand St	Queenscliff, VIC
Fort Scratchley Above Ground Buildings 31 Nobbys Rd	Newcastle East, NSW
Fort Scratchley Group 31 Nobbys Rd	Newcastle East, NSW
Fort Wallace Fullerton Rd	Stockton, NSW
Fortuna 30 Chum St	Golden Square, VIC

Appendix H: Commonwealth Heritage Listed Places (continued)

Gabo Island Lighthouse	Mallacoota, VIC
Garden Island	Garden Island, WA
Garden Island Precinct Cowper Wharf Rd	Garden Island, NSW
Gazebo Wylde St	Potts Point, NSW
General Bridges Grave General Bridges Dr	Campbell, ACT
General Post Office 1 Martin Pl	Sydney, NSW
General Post Office 261 Queen St	Brisbane City, QLD
General Post Office 9 Elizabeth St	Hobart, TAS
General Post Office – Launceston 68 Cameron St	Launceston, TAS
Geraldton Customs House Complex 7-9 Francis St	Geraldton, WA
Geraldton Drill Hall Complex Cathedral Av	Geraldton, WA
Golf Clubhouse (former) Middle Head Rd	Georges Heights, NSW
Goods Island Lighthouse	Thursday Island Town, QLD
Goose Island Lighthouse	Whitemark, TAS
Goulburn Post Office 165 Auburn St	Goulburn, NSW
Government House Qantas Cl	West Island Settlement, EXT
Greenbank Military Training Area (part) Middle Rd	Greenbank, QLD
Gungahlin Complex Barton Hwy	Crace, ACT
Gungahlin Homestead and Landscape Barton Hwy	Crace, ACT
HMAS <i>Cerberus</i> Central Area Group Cook Rd	HMAS <i>Cerberus</i> , VIC
HMAS <i>Cerberus</i> Marine and Coastal Area Sandy Point Rd	HMAS <i>Cerberus</i> , VIC
HMAS <i>Penguin</i> Middle Head Rd	Georges Heights, NSW
Hay Post Office 120 Lachlan St	Hay, NSW
Headquarters 8th Brigade Precinct Cross St	Clifton Gardens, NSW
Headquarters Building 32, Keswick Barracks Anzac Hwy	Keswick, SA
Headquarters Training Command Precinct Middle Head Rd	Georges Heights, NSW
High Court – National Gallery Precinct Parkes Pl	Parkes, ACT
High Court of Australia King Edward Tce	Parkes, ACT
Home Island Cemetery	Home Island Settlement, EXT
Home Island Foreshore Jalan Panti	Home Island Settlement, EXT
Home Island Industrial Precinct Jalan Bunga Mawar	Home Island Settlement, EXT
Hundred Acres Reserve New Farm Rd	Longridge, EXT
Hunter River Lancers Training Depot Allingham St	Armidale, NSW
Industrial and Administrative Group Murray Rd	Settlement, EXT
Ingleburn Army Camp Campbelltown Rd	Ingleburn Village, NSW
Institute of Anatomy (former) McCoy Cct	Acton, ACT
J Gun Battery	Entrance Point, Garden Island, WA
Jervis Bay Botanic Gardens Caves Beach Rd	Jervis Bay, ACT
Jervis Bay Territory Jervis Bay Rd	Jervis Bay, ACT
John Gorton Building Parkes Pl	Parkes, ACT

Appendix H: Commonwealth Heritage Listed Places (continued)

June Post Office 119 Lorne St	June, NSW
Kalgoorlie Post Office 204 Hannan St	Kalgoorlie, WA
King George V Memorial King George Tce	Parkes, ACT
Kingston and Arthurs Vale Commonwealth Tenure Area Quality Row	Kingston, EXT
Kirribilli House 111 Kirribilli Av	Kirribilli, NSW
Kirribilli House Garden & Grounds 111 Kirribilli Av	Kirribilli, NSW
Kissing Point Fort 44 Howitt St	North Ward, QLD
Lady Elliot Island Lightstation	Lady Elliott Island via Burnett Heads, QLD
Lancelin Defence Training Area Mimegarra Rd	Lancelin, WA
Lancer Barracks Smith St	Parramatta, NSW
Lancer Barracks Precinct Smith St	Parramatta, NSW
Larrakeyah Barracks Headquarters Building Fullarton Pl	Larrakeyah, NT
Larrakeyah Barracks Precinct Allen Av	Larrakeyah, NT
Larrakeyah Barracks Sergeants Mess Herring Rd	Larrakeyah, NT
Learmonth Air Weapons Range Facility	Learmonth, WA
Lennox House Complex Lennox Crossing	Acton, ACT
Leongatha Post & Telegraph Office 4 McCartin St	Leongatha, VIC
Limestone Building (Shepherds Hut) Jackson Rd	Portsea, VIC
Macquarie Lighthouse Old South Head Rd	Vaucluse, NSW
Macquarie Lighthouse Group Old South Head Rd	Vaucluse, NSW
Macquarie Lighthouse Surrounding Wall Old South Head Rd	Vaucluse, NSW
Macrossan Stores Depot Group Flinders Hwy	Macrossan, QLD
Malabar Headland Franklin St	Malabar, NSW
Malay Kampong Group Jalan Panyai	Settlement, EXT
Malay Kampong Precinct Jalan Pantai	Settlement, EXT
Marine Biological Station (former) 31 Pacific St	Watsons Bay, NSW
Mawson Station	Mawson Station, EXT
Mawson's Huts Historic Site	Dumont D'Urville Station, EXT
Melbourne General Post Office 338-352 Bourke St	Melbourne, VIC
Mermaid Reef – Rowley Shoals	Broome, WA
Mersey Bluff Lighthouse Bluff Rd	Devonport, TAS
Mess Hall (former)	Cockatoo Island, NSW
Metropolitan Fire Brigade Station (former) 2-4 Selwyn St	Elsternwick, VIC
Military Guard Room	Cockatoo Island, NSW
Military Road Framework – Defence Land Middle Head Rd	Georges Heights, NSW
Mines House 6 Burnett Pl	Larrakeyah, NT
Montague Island Lighthouse	Narooma, NSW
Mount Bunday Military Training Area Arnhem Hwy	Humpty Doo, NT
Mount Stromlo Observatory Precinct Mt Stromlo Rd	Mt Stromlo, ACT
Mulwala Homestead Precinct North Rd	Mulwala, NSW

Appendix H: Commonwealth Heritage Listed Places (continued)

Murinbin House Group Broke Rd	Broke, NSW
Murray Mallee - Calperum Station and Taylorville Station Main Wentworth Rd	Renmark, SA
National Gallery of Australia Parkes Pl	Parkes, ACT
National Library of Australia and Surrounds Parkes Pl	Parkes, ACT
National Rose Gardens King George Tce	Parkes, ACT
Naval Offices 3 Edward St	Brisbane City, QLD
Naval Store Return Stores La	Garden Island, NSW
Navy Refuelling Depot and Caretakers House Chowder Bay Rd	Georges Heights, NSW
Nepean Island Reserve	Kingston, EXT
Ningaloo Marine Area – Commonwealth Waters	Ningaloo, WA
Nobbys Lighthouse Nobbys Rd	Newcastle East, NSW
North Base Trig Station Dight St	Richmond RAAF Base, NSW
North Head Artillery Barracks North Head Scenic Dr	Manly, NSW
North Keeling Island	North Keeling Island, EXT
North Reef Lightstation	North Reef via Curtis Island, QLD
Northam Post Office 239-243 Fitzgerald St	Northam, WA
Oceania House and Surrounds Jalan Bunga Kangkong	Home Island, EXT
Office Building Office Sq	Garden Island, NSW
Officers Mess – RAAF Williams Laverton Base Wrigley Pde	Laverton, VIC
Officers Mess, HQ Training Command Suakin Dr	Georges Heights, NSW
Old Army / Internment Camp Group Holsworthy Artillery Rd	Holsworthy, NSW
Old Parliament House Gardens King George Tce	Parkes, ACT
Old Parliament House and Curtilage King George Tce	Parkes, ACT
Orchard Hills Cumberland Plain Woodland The Northern Rd	Orchard Hills, NSW
Parade Ground and Associated Buildings Group Harrison Rd	Campbell, ACT
Parliament House Vista Anzac Pde	Parkes, ACT
Parliament House Vista Extension – Portal Buildings Anzac Pde	Parkes, ACT
Patent Office (former) Kings Av	Barton, ACT
Paterson Barracks Commissariat Store 2 St John St	Launceston, TAS
Perth General Post Office 3 Forrest Pl	Perth, WA
Phillip Island	Kingston, EXT
Phosphate Hill Historic Area	Poon Saan, EXT
Phytotron Julius St	Acton, ACT
Point Cook Air Base Aviation Rd	Point Cook, VIC
Point Nepean Commonwealth Area Defence Rd	Portsea, VIC
Point Nepean Quarantine Station (former) Jacksons Rd	Portsea, VIC
Point Perpendicular Lightstation Lighthouse Rd	Currarong, NSW
Point Ross Reserve Rocky Point Rd	Longridge, EXT
Point Wilson Defence Natural Area 29 Mile Rd	Lara, VIC
Pontville Small Arms Range Grassland Site Rifle Range Rd	Pontville, TAS

Appendix H: Commonwealth Heritage Listed Places (continued)

Poon Saan Group Poon Saan Rd	Poon Saan, EXT
Power House / Pump House	Cockatoo Island, NSW
Prefabricated Cottages Ingleburn Village Bass Rd	Ingleburn Village, NSW
Prison Barracks Precinct	Cockatoo Island, NSW
Puckapunyal Army Camp Blamey Av	Puckapunyal, VIC
Puckapunyal Military Area Seymour–Tooborac Rd	Puckapunyal, VIC
Pymont Post Office 148 Harris St	Pymont, NSW
Qantas Huts (former) Sydney Hwy	West Island Settlement, EXT
Queenstown Post Office 32-34 Orr St	Queenstown, TAS
R G Menzies Building ANU McDonald Pl	Acton, ACT
RAAF Base Commanding Officers Residence 1 Gandarra Cct	RAAF Base Darwin, NT
RAAF Base Precinct Stuart Hwy	RAAF Base Darwin, NT
RAAF Base Richmond McNamarra Av	Richmond RAAF Base, NSW
RAAF Base Tropical Housing Type 2 3,5,7 Rumbullara Cr	RAAF Base Darwin, NT
RAAF Base Tropical Housing Type 3	RAAF Base Darwin, NT
RAAF Memorial	West Island Settlement, EXT
RMC Duntroon Conservation Area Harrison Rd	Campbell, ACT
Redwood Plantation Pialligo Av	Pialligo, ACT
Remount Complex (former) Wynter Rd	Enoggera, QLD
Reserve Bank 65 Martin Pl	Sydney, NSW
Reserve Bank of Australia 20-22 London Cct	Canberra, ACT
Residence Asset B5 2 Robert Campbell Rd	Campbell, ACT
Residence Asset B7 4 Robert Campbell Rd	Campbell, ACT
Residence Asset C12 1 Parnell Rd	Campbell, ACT
Residence Asset C13 2 Parnell Rd	Campbell, ACT
Residence Asset C14 3 Parnell Rd	Campbell, ACT
Residence Asset C15 4 Parnell Rd	Campbell, ACT
Residence Asset C7 2 Plant Rd	Campbell, ACT
Residence Asset C8 3 Plant Rd	Campbell, ACT
Residences Group Hill Rd	Garden Island, NSW
Rigging Shed and Chapel Riggers La	Garden Island, NSW
Royal Australian Naval College College Rd	Jervis Bay, ACT
Royal Australian Naval Transmitting Station Baldwin Dr	Lawson, ACT
Russell Precinct Heritage Area Sir Thomas Blaney Sq	Russell, ACT
School Of Musketry (former) 431 Lloyd St	Gallipoli Army Barracks, Enoggera, QLD
School of Musketry and Officers' Mess, Randwick Army Barracks Bundock St	Kingsford, NSW
Scott Reef and Surrounds – Commonwealth Area	Timor Sea, EXT
Sculpture Garden National Gallery of Australia Parkes Pl	Parkes, ACT
Selwyn Reserve (2003 boundary) Anson Bay Rd	Burnt Pine, EXT
Seringapatam Reef and Surrounds	Timor Sea, EXT

Appendix H: Commonwealth Heritage Listed Places (continued)

Settlement Christmas Island Gaze Rd	Settlement, EXT
Shale Woodland Llandilo Stony Creek Rd	Shanes Park, NSW
Shark Point Battery Vacluse Rd	Vacluse, NSW
Shoalwater Bay Military Training Area Byfield Rd	Byfield, QLD
Six Inch Guns	Horsburgh Island, EXT
Slipway and Tank	Direction Island, EXT
Small Arms Magazine (former) Murray Av	Enoggera Barracks, Enoggera, QLD
Smoky Cape Lighthouse Lighthouse Rd	South West Rocks, NSW
Snapper Island	Drummoyne, NSW
Sorrento Post Office 10-16 Ocean Beach Rd	Sorrento, VIC
South Point Settlement Remains	South Point, EXT
Spectacle Island Explosives Complex	Drummoyne, NSW
Stanthorpe Post Office 14 Maryland St	Stanthorpe, QLD
State Circle Cutting State Ccl	Parkes, ACT
Stawell Post Office 87 Gold Reef Mall	Stawell, VIC
Strathalbyn Post Office 37 Commercial Rd	Strathalbyn, SA
Sugarloaf Point Lighthouse Seal Rocks Rd	Seal Rocks, NSW
Sutherland Dock	Cockatoo Island, NSW
Swan Island Defence Precinct	Queenscliff, VIC
Swan Island Lighthouse	Gladstone, TAS
Swan Island and Naval Waters	Queenscliff, VIC
Sydney Customs House (former) 31 Alfred St	Sydney, NSW
Synemon Plana Moth Habitat Baldwin Dr	Lawson, ACT
Table Cape Lighthouse Lighthouse Rd	Wynyard, TAS
Tasman Island Lighthouse	Port Arthur, TAS
Tasmanian Seamounts Area	Commonwealth Waters
Ten Terminal Regiment Headquarters and AusAid Training Centre Middle Head Rd	Georges Heights, NSW
The CSIRO Forestry Precinct Banks St	Yarralumla, ACT
The Lodge 5 Adelaide Av	Deakin, ACT
The Surveyors Hut State Ccl	Capital Hill, ACT
Thirty Terminal Squadron Precinct Middle Head Rd	Georges Heights, NSW
Thornton Hall & Surrounds 11 Mountain View Cr	Penrith, NSW
Three Wartime Bomb Dump Buildings Pialligo Av	Pialligo, ACT
Toad Hall ANU Kingsley St	Acton, ACT
Tully Training Area Tully–Cardstone Rd	Tully, QLD
Two Chimneys Reserve & Escarpment Two Chimneys Rd	Middlegate, EXT
Type 2 Residences Air Force Rd	West Island Settlement, EXT
Type T Houses Precinct William Keeling Cr	West Island Settlement, EXT
Uluru–Kata Tjuta National Park Lasseter Hwy	Yulara, NT

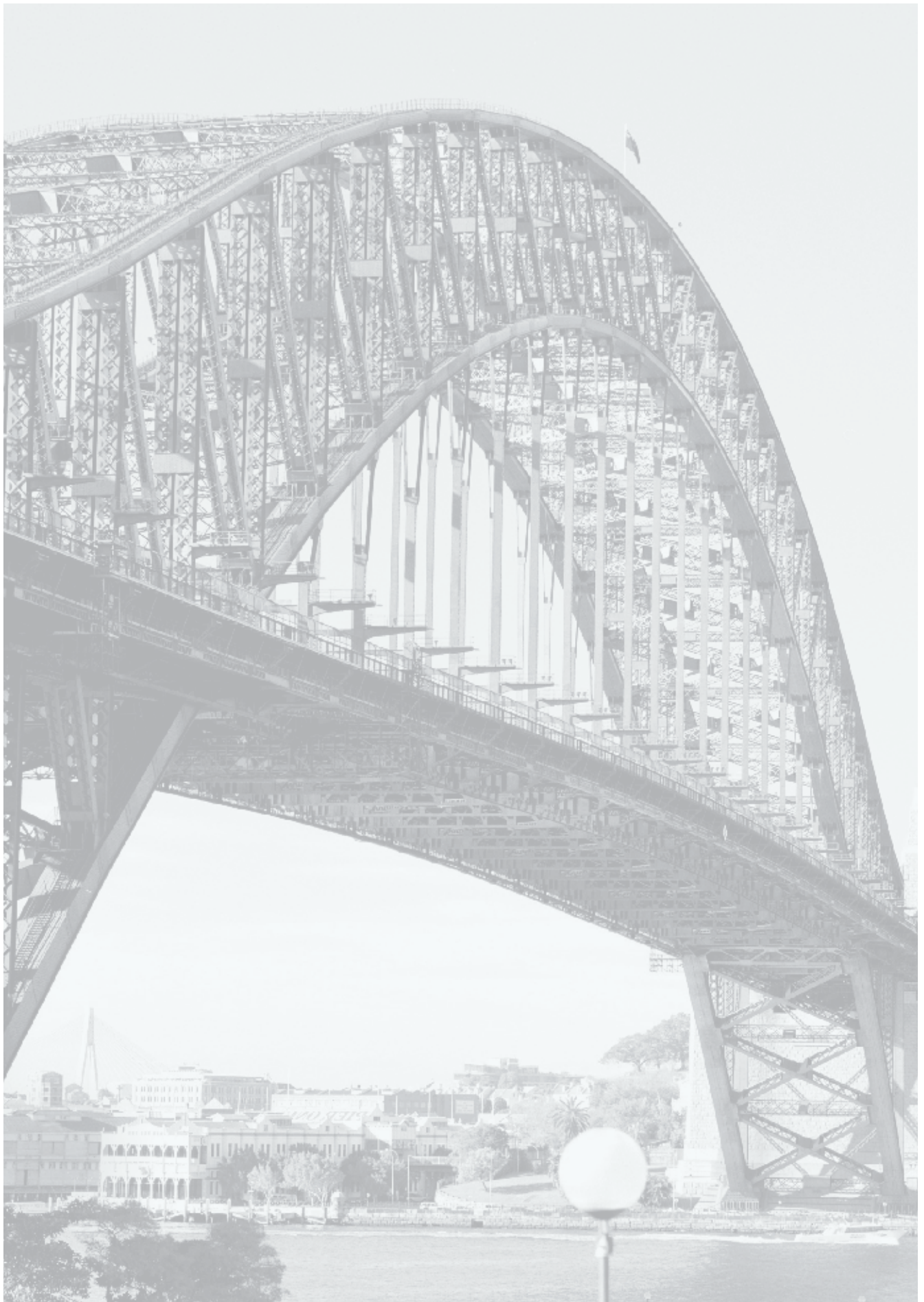
Appendix H: Commonwealth Heritage Listed Places (continued)

Underground Grain Silos	Cockatoo Island, NSW
University House and Garden Balmain Cr	Acton, ACT
Victoria Barracks A Block St Kilda Rd	Southbank, VIC
Victoria Barracks C Block St Kilda Rd	Southbank, VIC
Victoria Barracks F Block St Kilda Rd	Southbank, VIC
Victoria Barracks G Block St Kilda Rd	Southbank, VIC
Victoria Barracks Guardhouse (former) St Kilda Rd	Southbank, VIC
Victoria Barracks J Block St Kilda Rd	Southbank, VIC
Victoria Barracks Perimeter Wall and Gates Oxford St	Paddington, NSW
Victoria Barracks Precinct Oxford St	Paddington, NSW
Victoria Barracks Precinct St Kilda Rd	Southbank, VIC
Victoria Barracks Squash Courts Oxford St	Paddington, NSW
Victoria Barracks, The Keep St Kilda Rd	Southbank, VIC
Villawood Immigration Centre Miowera Rd	Villawood, NSW
Water Tower 129 Gandarra Crt	RAAF Base Darwin, NT
West Block and the Dugout Queen Victoria Tce	Parkes, ACT
West Island Elevated Houses Orion Cl	West Island Settlement, EXT
West Island Housing Precinct Air Force Rd	West Island Settlement, EXT
West Island Mosque Alexander St	West Island Settlement, EXT
Westridge House and Grounds Banks St	Yarralumla, ACT
Wide Bay Military Reserve Tin Can Bay Rd	Tin Can Bay, QLD
Williamstown RAAF Base Group Nelson Bay Rd	Williamstown RAAF, NSW
Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse	Tidal River, VIC
Woolwich Dock Clarke Rd	Woolwich, NSW
Yampi Defence Area	Koolan Island, WA
Yarralumla and Surrounds Dunrossil Dr	Yarralumla, ACT
York Park North Tree Plantation Kings Av	Barton, ACT

Appendix I: World Heritage Listed Places

Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Naracoorte)	Naracoorte, SA
Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Riversleigh)	Riversleigh via Gregory Downs, QLD
Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves (Barrington Tops Area)	Dungog, NSW
Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves (Focal Peak Group)	Woodenbong, NSW
Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves (Hastings–Macleay Group)	Armidale, NSW
Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves (Iluka Nature Reserve) Iluka St	Iluka, NSW
Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves (Main Range Group)	Killarney, QLD
Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves (New England Group)	Dorrigo, NSW
Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves (Shield Volcano Group)	Tyalgum, NSW
Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves (Washpool and Gibraltar Range) Gwydir Hwy	Glen Innes, NSW
Fraser Island Eurong Rd	Eurong, QLD
Great Barrier Reef	Townsville, QLD
Greater Blue Mountains Area Great Western Hwy	Katoomba, NSW
Heard and McDonald Islands	Heard and McDonald Islands, EXT
Kakadu National Park Arnhem Hwy	Darwin, NT
Lord Howe Island Group	Lord Howe Island, NSW
Macquarie Island	Hobart, TAS
Purnululu National Park	Halls Creek, WA
Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Victoria St	Carlton, VIC
Shark Bay, Western Australia Denham Hamelin Rd	Denham, WA
Tasmanian Wilderness	Strathgordon, TAS
Uluru–Kata Tjuta National Park Lasseter Hwy	Yulara, NT
Wet Tropics of Queensland	Cairns, QLD
Willandra Lakes Region	Robinvale, NSW

Although not yet declared, the Sydney Opera House has been nominated for inclusion in the World Heritage List.



Index

A

AAE, 41–3
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984, 24
Aboriginal Land (Lake Condah and Framlingham Forest) Act 1987, 35
 Aboriginal people, *see* Indigenous people
 Aboriginal policy, 48, 56, 57
 Aboriginal rights, 62
 to vote, 53–4
 Aboriginal Tent Embassy, 24, 62
 academic studies, *see* research
 acknowledgements, 6
 adult suffrage, 22, 53–4
 aeroplane use in Antarctica, 42
 Air Services Australia, 16
 Alcoa aluminum smelter, Portland, 35
 aluminum smelter, Portland, 35
 Angas, George Fife, 56
 animals, *see* fauna
 Antarctica, 41–3
 anthropology, 57
 Anzac Parade, 18, 58
 aquaculture, 34–5
 Arabanoo, 49
Die Aranda – und Lorita-Stämme in Zentral Australien, 57
 arch bridges, 52
 architecture, 18
 Australian Academy of Science Building, 50–1
 First Government House, 48
 Fremantle Prison, 46, 47
 Hermannsburg Historic Precinct, 56–7
 ICI Building, 50
 Mawson's Huts, 42–3
 Newman College, 49
 Old Parliament House, 62, 63
 Rippon Lea, 63
 Royal Exhibition Building, 36, 37
 Sidney Myer Music Bowl, 49–50
 Sydney Opera House, 45–6
 Arrernte people, 57
 Arthur, Governor, 44
 arts and artists, 39, 63, 64
 see also painting and painters
 assessments, *see* nominations and assessments
 Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911–1914, 41–3
 Australia Post, 16
 Australian Academy of Science Building, 50–1
 Australian Alps, 25
 Australian Capital Territory
 Aboriginal Tent Embassy, 24, 62
 Australian Academy of Science Building, 50–1

Australian War Memorial and Memorial Parade, 18, 57–8
 Commonwealth Heritage listed places, 68–76
 Old Parliament House and Curtilage, 61–3
 Australian Chinese community, 40
 Australian fashion, 64
 Australian Government agencies, *see* Commonwealth Heritage List
 Australian Heritage Commission, 9
Australian Heritage Council Act 2003, 7, 8–9
 functions of Council under, 27
 Australian Labor Party, 54
 Australian Parliament, first, 35, 62
 Australian Rules football, 53
Australian Spirit theme, 17
 Australian War Memorial and the Memorial Parade, 18, 57–8
Australians at War thematic study, 17
Australia's Coastal and Maritime History theme, 17
Australia's Transport and Communications Heritage Sites thematic study, 17

B

Baiaames Ngunnhu (Brewarrina Aboriginal Fish Traps), 21, 43
 Ballarat, 39–40
 Banks, Joseph, 38–9
 Barcaldine, 39, 54
 Barclays Cutting, 67
Batavia Shipwreck Site and Survivor Camps Areas 1929
 – Houtman Abrolhos, 17, 18, 55–6
 Bateman, 36
 Battarbee, Rex, 57
 Baudin, Nicolas, 54
 Beacon Island, 56
 Beale, Roger, 10
 Bean, Charles, 57–8
 Beaux Arts axial scheme, 36
 Beloungery Spire, 65
 Bennelong, 46, 49
 Bennelong Point, 45–6
 Bentham, Jeremy, 44
 biodiversity, 64, 65, 66
 Bligh, Governor, 48
 Bluff Mountain, 65
 Booth, Commandant Charles O'Hara, 45
 botany, *see* plants
 Botany Bay, 38–9
Bothriembryon genus, 66
 boy prisoners, 43–4
 Boyd, Arthur, 66
 Boyd, Superintendent James, 45

- brand attraction, 21
 - Breadknife, 65
 - Brewarrina Aboriginal Fish Traps, 21, 43
 - bridges, 52
 - Britain
 - Admiralty, 52, 55
 - first Australia–England test match, 53
 - penal system, 43–4, 46, 48
 - see also* European settlement
 - Brunelleschi, 36
 - Buchan, Alexander, 38
 - Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape, 21, 34–5
 - Builders Labourers Federation, 39
 - Building a Nation* theme, 17
 - built heritage, 19–20
 - Australian War Memorial and Memorial Parade, 57–8
 - Batavia* survivor huts, West Wallabi Island, 56
 - Cape Inscription lighthouse and quarters, 55
 - Fremantle Prison, 46–7
 - Melbourne Cricket Ground, 53
 - North Head Quarantine Station, 59, 60
 - Old Parliament House and Curtilage, 61–3
 - Point Nepean Quarantine Station, 60–1
 - Port Arthur establishments, 43–4
 - Richmond Bridge, 52
 - Royal Exhibition Building National Historic Place, 35–7
 - South Australian Old and New Parliament House, 53–4
 - see also* architecture; design; engineering works
 - bushrangers, 45
 - Bussorab Merchant*, 59
 - Bye, Jan Pelgrom de, 56
- C**
- Canberra, *see* Australian Capital Territory
 - Cape Banks, 39
 - Cape Denison, 42
 - Cape Inscription, 17, 54–5
 - Carlton Gardens, Victoria, 35–7, 77
 - cartography, 17, 54, 55–6
 - Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park, 21, 40–1
 - Cattle Quarantine Station, Point Nepean, 61
 - Cerberus*, 52
 - Chairman, 10, 13
 - preface by, 7–12
 - challenges, 7–8, 17–26
 - Champ, Commandant William, 45
 - Cheviot Beach, 61
 - Chinese community, 40
 - club mosses, 66–7
 - Clunies Ross, Dr I, 50
 - coastal and maritime history, 17, 54–6, 58–61
 - defence, 52, 61
 - Colbee, 49
 - college curricula, 26
 - colonial history, 38–9, 47–9
 - coastal and maritime, 52, 54–6, 58–61
 - convicts, 18, 43–5, 46–7, 48
 - fashion, 64
 - Kelly Gang, 45
 - military, 52, 61
 - mining, 39–41, 60
 - political, 22, 53–4
 - quarantine, 59–61
 - sport, 53, 64
 - see also* exploration; Indigenous-European contact
 - Colonial Naval Defence Act 1865*, 52
 - commemoration, 57–8
 - Commonwealth Heritage List, 68–76
 - criteria and thresholds, 14, 22, 30
 - heritage strategies, 16
 - nominations, assessments and listings, 15; process, 8–9, 13, 29
 - communications by Council, 18, 21, 25
 - communications heritage sites, 17
 - technology applied to parliamentary debates, 62
 - wireless technology, 42
 - community education programme, 8
 - conservation movement, 65
 - Conservation of Historic Heritage Places (PC) inquiry, 19–20, 23
 - constitutional powers granted under 1967 referendum, 35
 - consultation, 18
 - Australian Government agencies, 16
 - Indigenous communities, 25
 - other levels of government, 19
 - convicts, 18, 43–5, 46–7, 48, 59
 - Cook, Lieutenant James, 38–9, 63
 - Cookson, Dr Isabel, 67
 - Cooperative National Heritage Agenda project, 22, 23
 - Corps of Royal Engineers, 44–5
 - Council meetings, 15
 - Council members, 10–12
 - Council of Australian Governments (COAG), 7, 14
 - Creating an Australian Democracy* thematic study, 17
 - cricket, 53
 - criteria and thresholds, 14, 30–2
 - ‘indigenous tradition’, 24
 - review project, 18, 22
 - curricula, 21, 26
 - Cyclone Tracy evacuees, 59
- D**
- Dampier, William, 55
 - Darling, Governor, 59
 - de Bye, Jan Pelgrom, 56
 - de Freycinet, Louis, 54–5
 - de Labillardiere, Jacques Julien Houtou, 51, 52
 - de Rossel, Elisabeth Paul Edouard, 51, 52
 - de Saint-Allouarn, Francois, 55
 - de Vlamingh, Willem, 54–5, 56
 - defence, 52, 61
 - democracy, 39, 40, 61

first Australian Parliament, 35, 62
 thematic study, 17
 voting rights, 22, 53–4
 Denham, Henry Mangles, 55
 denominational missions, 56–7
 D'Entrecasteaux, Rear Admiral Bruni, 51
 departmental heritage strategies completed, 16
 design
 Brewarrina Aboriginal fish traps, 43
 Gardenesque style, 36–7, 63
 HMVS *Cerberus*, 52
 Point Nepean fortifications, 61
 see also architecture
Dickinsonia rex, 67
 Dinosaur Stampede National Monument (Lark Quarry),
 21, 37–8
 Dirk Hartog Landing Site 1616 – Cape Inscription Area,
 17, 54–5
Distinctively Australian Programme, 17, 20, 21
 Dutch exploration, 17, 54–6
 Dutch shipwrecks, 17, 18, 55–6
Duyfken, 17

E

Earl, Augustus, 59
 Eccles, Dr J C, 50
 Ediacara Fossil Site – Nilpena, 67
 educators, 21, 26
 eel aquaculture, 34–5
Eendracht, 54
 elections, 53–4
 emergency listing powers, 7
 enfranchisement, 22, 53–4
 engineering works
 Aboriginal people, 21, 34–5, 43
 Fremantle Prison, 47
 underground, 63
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation
 Act 1999 (EPBC Act), 7, 8–9, 22
 consultation requirements, 16, 25
 nomination and assessment process, 13
 Environment Protection and Heritage Council (EPHC),
 19, 22, 23, 25–6
 epacrids, 66
 eucalypts, 66
 Eumerella wars, 35
 Eureka Stockade Gardens, 22, 39–40
 European settlement, 38–9, 47–9
 first known residents, 56
 Western Victoria, 35
 see also colonial history; Indigenous-European contact
 Exhibition Building, Melbourne, 35–7, 77
 exploration, 38–9, 63
 Antarctica, 41–3
 Tasmania, 51–2
 Western Australia, 17, 54–6

F

Fabaceae, 66
 fashion, 64
 fauna, 51, 64, 65
 fossils, 37–8, 66, 67
 Federal Capital Architecture, 62
 Federation, 35, 52, 62
 women's voting and standing rights, 54
 First Fleet, 38, 47–8, 58
 First Government House Site, 47–9
 fish traps, 34–5, 43
 Flemington Racecourse, 64
 Flinders Ranges, 67
 flora, *see* plants
 Flora Fossil Site – Yea, 66–7
 football, 53
 fossils, 37–8, 66–7
 franchise, 22, 53–4
 Franklin, Sir John and Lady, 44
 free press, 48
 Fremantle Prison, 46–7
 French exploration, 51–2, 54–5
 freshwater fish traps, 34–5, 43
 Freycinet, Louis de, 54–5
 Frost, John, 45
 functions, roles and responsibilities of Council, 9–10,
 27–8
 furniture, Old Parliament House, 62
 future priorities, 8, 25–6

G

Garawarra State Conservation Area, 65
 Gardenesque style, 36–7, 63
 gardens
 Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, 35–7, 77
 ICI Building, 50
 Old Parliament House, 62
 Rippon Lea, 63–4
 Gariwerd, 65–6
Geoheritage thematic study, 17
 geomagnetism, 51
 Geometric Structuralism, 51
 German architecture, 36, 50, 56–7
 German missionaries, 56–7
 German steamer *Pfalz*, 61
Gift to the Nation grant, 21
 Glass House Mountains National Landscape, 63
 Glenrowan Heritage Precinct, 45
 gold mining, 39–41, 60
 Gondwana, 66
 Government House, first, 47–9
 Governor-General's Office, 16
 Grampians National Park (Gariwerd), 65–6
 grants, 21
 graptolites, 67
 Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, 16
Great Southern Land, 17

Griffin, Walter Burley, 49, 58
Ground, Roy, 51
Gullett, Sir Henry, 58
Gunditj Mara people, 34–5

H

Hall, Todd and Littlemore, 45
Hamelin, Baron Emanuel, 54, 55
Harley, Tom (Chair), 10
 preface by, 7–12
Hartog, Dirk, 17, 54–5
Hawkesbury Sandstone landform, 64, 65
health, 59–61
Herald, 55
Heritage Chairs and Officials Australia and New Zealand, 18, 19, 26
heritage industry, 21
heritage strategies, 16
Hermannsburg Historic Precinct, 23, 56–7
‘Heroic Era’ of Antarctic exploration, 41–3
high rise buildings, 50
HMS *Herald*, 55
HMS *Cerberus*, 52
Holt, Harold, 61
Hornibrook, M.R., 45
horse racing, 64
Houtman Abrolhos (*Batavia* site), 17, 18, 55–6
human quarantine, 59–61
Hurley, Frank, 42

I

ICI Building, 50
immigration, 40, 59, 60–1
 convict transportation, 43, 46
Immigration Restriction Acts, 59
Indigenous-European contact, 46, 48, 49, 51
 conflict, 35, 56
 first recorded, 38
Indigenous people, 23–5
 fish traps, 34–5, 43
 mission life, 57
 New South Wales, 24, 38, 43, 46, 48, 49
 rights, 62; to vote, 53–4
 South Australia, 53, 56–7
 Tasmania, 51, 52
 Victoria, 21, 34–5, 66
Indigenous policy, 48, 56, 57
integrated assessments, 19, 23
Inter-War Stripped Classical style architecture, 62
international exhibition movement, 36, 37
Internet base for studies, listings and assessments, 8
invertebrate fossils, 66, 67
Italian Renaissance style, 36

J

Janst, Wilhelm, 17
Jebb, Joshua, 44, 46
Jervois, Sir William, 61

K

karsts landscapes, 18
Kelly Gang, 45
Kennedy, Michael, 11
King, Philip Parker, 55
King’s Hall, 62
Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, Lion, Long and
 Spectacle Island Nature Reserves, 64
Kurnell Peninsula Headland, 7, 23, 38–9

L

La Trobe, Lieutenant-Governor, 53
Labillardiere, Jacques Julien Houtou de, 51, 52
Labor Party, 54
Lake Condah area, 34–5
Lalor, Peter, 39–40
land snails, 66
landscape painting, 57
landscapes, 18
 Australian Academy of Science Building, 51
 Australian War Memorial, 58
 Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park, 40–1
 Dinosaur Stampede National Monument, 37–8
 Glass House Mountains, 63
 Grampians National Park, 65–6
 Kurnell Peninsula Headland, 38
 Mawson’s Huts Historic Site, 42
 North Head, 59, 60
 Old Parliament House, 61, 62
 Point Nepean Quarantine Station, 61
 Port Arthur, 44
 Recherche Bay (North East Peninsula) Area, 51
 Sidney Myer Music Bowl, 49
 Warrumbungle National Park, 64–5
 see also gardens
Lark Quarry Conservation Park, 21, 37–8
Late Twentieth Century Structuralist 1960-style, 49
legislation, 35, 39, 40, 52, 59
legislation covering heritage regime, 7, 8–9, 22
 consultation requirements, 16, 25
 functions of Council under, 27
 Indigenous Australian places, 24
 nomination and assessment process, 13
Lempriere, Thomas, 45
Lennon, Dr Jane, 10
Leper Station, Point Nepean, 61
Lewis, Hon Richard, 12
liaison, *see* consultation
linguistic research, 57
Lion Island Nature Reserve, 64
listings, *see* nominations and assessments
local communities, 8
Indigenous, 24–5
local government, 20, 21
Long Island Nature Reserve, 64
Loos, Wouter, 56
Lower Plant Assemblage, 66–7

Luritja people, 57
Lutheran missionaries, 56–7

M

Main Valley, Antarctica, 42
Malouf, David, 63
mapping, 17, 54, 55–6
Mapping the Coastlines and Inspirational Landscapes
thematic study, 17
marine fauna fossils, 67
maritime history, see coastal and maritime history
Martens, Conrad, 63
Martyr, Dr D F, 50
Mawson, Sir Douglas, 41–3, 50
Mawson's Huts and Mawson's Huts Historic Site, 41–3
meetings of Council, 15
Melbourne
Flemington Racecourse, 64
ICI Building, 50
Newman College, 49
Rippon Lea House and Gardens, 63–4
Royal Exhibition Building National Historic Place, 35–7, 77
Sidney Myer Music Bowl, 49–50
Melbourne Cricket Club, 53
Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG), 18, 53
Melbourne Cup, 64
Melbourne Football Club, 53
members of Council, 10–12
memorials, 18, 57–8
migration, see immigration
military history, 52, 59, 61
Miller, Linus, 45
Mills, Jonathan, 12
mining, 39–41, 60
aluminum smelter, Portland, 35
Minister, 7, 17, 25, 26
Council's responsibilities to, 28
nominations and assessments, 13, 15; powers under
legislative amendments, 8, 9
Productivity Commission (PC) inquiry, 19, 20
missionaries, 56–7
Monash, Sir John, 61
Mt Eccles Lake Condah Area, 34–5
mountains, 63, 65–6
M.R. Hornibrook, 45
multi-storey office buildings, 50
Murdoch, John Smith, 62, 63
Myall Creek, 24
Myer, Sidney, 50
mygalomorphs, 66
Myrtaceae, 66

N

Namatjira, Albert, 57
National Capital Authority, 16
National Cultural Heritage Forum (NCHF), 18, 19, 26

National Heritage List, 7–8, 20–2, 33–67
criteria and thresholds, 14, 22, 31
future priorities, 8, 25–6
themes, 17–18
see also nominations and assessments
National Heritage Protocol, 25–6
National Parks, 21, 64–6
National Trust community, 63
naval history, 52, 61
New South Wales
Brewarrina Aboriginal Fish Traps, 21, 43
Commonwealth Heritage listed places, 68–76
cricket, 53
Kurnell Peninsula Headland, 7, 23, 38–9
Myall Creek, 24
Shearers' Strike of 1891, 54
Warrumbungle National Park, 64–5
World Heritage listed places, 77
see also Sydney
Newman College, 49
newspaper, Australia's first, 48
Ngemba people, 43
Nilpena, 67
1956 Olympic Games, 53
1967 referendum, 35, 62
Nolan, Sidney, 45
nominations and assessments, 15
integrated assessments, 19, 23
listed places, 33–67
process, 7–9, 13, 18, 29; Indigenous Australian places, 24–5
stories told about, 21–2
see also consultation; criteria and thresholds
North Head – Sydney, 17, 58–60
Northern Territory
Commonwealth Heritage listed places, 68, 69, 72, 74, 75, 76
Cyclone Trace evacuees, 59
Wave Hill Walk-off Sites, 24
World Heritage listed places, 77

O

'Oaks Day', 64
O'Brien, William Smith, 45
office buildings, multi-storey, 50
Old Parliament House and Curtilage, 61–3
Oliphant, Sir M L, 50
Olympic Games, 45, 53
Opera House, 45–6, 77
Otto, Frei, 50
Ove Arup and Partners, 45
overseas immigration, see immigration
Oxford University, 55

P

painting and painters, 45, 59, 66
 Namatjira, Albert, 57
 rock art, 24, 66
 palaeoenvironment, 37–8, 66–7
 park management practices, 44
 Parkinson, Sydney, 38
 parliament
 first Australian, 35, 62
 first New South Wales Legislative Council, 48
 voting and standing rights, 22, 53–4
 Parliament Houses, 61–3
 South Australia, 53–4
 parliamentary debates, reporting of, 62
 pastoralism, 17, 56
 Pelsaert, Captain Francisco, 55
 penal system, 43–5, 46–7
 Pentonville Prison, London, 46
Pfalz, 61
 Phillip, Governor Arthur, 38, 48
 plants and botany, 64, 65–6
 Banks' collection, 38–9
 Dampier's collection, 55
 fossils, 66–7
 Labillardiere's collection, 51
 Port Arthur Historic Site landscape, 44
 see also gardens
 Point Nepean Defence Sites and Quarantine Station Area, 17, 23, 60–1
 Point Puer boys' establishment, 43–4
 Point Solander, 39
 political history, 22, 35, 53–4, 61, 62
 see also democracy
 political prisoners, 45
 polychrome buildings, 63
 Port Arthur Historic Site, 43–5
 Port Phillip Bay, defence of, 61
 Portland, 35
 Potter Point, 38
 powers of Council, 9
 printing, 48
 priorities of Council, 8, 25–6
 priority assessment list, 8–9
 Prison Reform Movement, 44
 prisoners (convicts), 18, 43–5, 46–7, 48, 59
 prisoners of war, 59
 Probation System, 43
 processes, 7–9, 13, 18, 29
 Indigenous Australian places, 24–5
 see also consultation
 Productivity Commission (PC) inquiry, 19–20, 23
Protaceae, 66
 public awareness, 8, 20–2
 Indigenous people, 24
 public nominations, 7, 15, 18
 Council priorities, 8
 Indigenous Australian places, 24–5
 publicity campaigns, 8

Q

Quarantine Act of 1832, 59
 quarantine stations, 59–61
 Queensland
 Commonwealth Heritage listed places, 68–76
 Dinosaur Stampede National Monument (Lark Quarry), 21, 37–8
 Glass House Mountains National Landscape, 63
 Tree of Knowledge and Curtilage, 54
 World Heritage listed places, 77

R

racecourses, 64
 Recherche Bay (North East Peninsula) Area, 23, 51–2
 Reed, E J, 52
 Reed, Joseph, 36
 referendum 1967, 35, 62
 refugees, Vietnamese, 59
 Register of the National Estate, 14, 15, 32
 religion, 44, 56–7
 research, 57
 Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911–1914, 41–2
 Australian Academy of Science, 50
 Council studies, 8, 26; completed and in progress, 17
 Great Southern Land, 17
 Recherche Bay, 51–2
 see also plants
 responsibilities, role and functions of Council, 9–10, 27–8
 Returned and Services League of Australia, 57, 58
 reviews
 assessment criteria and thresholds, 18, 22
 Australian Government agency heritage strategies, 16
 Product Commission (PC) inquiry, 19–20, 23
 Richmond Bridge, 52
 Rippon Lea House and Garden, 63–4
 Rivett, ACD, 50
 rock art paintings, 24, 66
 role, functions and responsibilities of Council, 9–10, 27–8
 Rossel, Elisabeth Paul Edouard de, 51, 52
 Royal Australian Navy, 52
 Royal Exhibition Building National Historic Place, 35–7, 77
 Royal National Park and Garawarra State Conservation Area, 65
 Rum Rebellion, 48
 Rundbogenstil style, 36
 Ryan, T J, 54

S

Saint-Allouarn, Francois de, 55
 Sangster, 36
 Saunders, Dr Denis, 11
 scholarly studies, *see* research
 school curricula, 21, 26
 scientific research, 41–2, 50, 51–2
 see also plants

scoping work, 18
 Scratchley, Lt Colonel Peter, 61
 Sculthorpe, Dr Gaye, 11
 secret ballot, 53
 self-government, 48
 see also Federation
Sharing Australia's Stories grants programme, 21
 Shark Bay, 55
 Shearers' Strike of 1891, 39, 54
 shipbuilding, 52
 shipping, 54–6, 58–61
 Shipping Owners Association, 59
 shipwrecks, 17, 18, 55–6
 Sidney Myer Charity Trust, 50
 Sidney Myer Music Bowl, 49–50
 smallpox epidemic (1881), 59
 Solander, Daniel, 38–9
 sound shells, 49–50
 South Australia
 Commonwealth Heritage listed places, 68, 69, 71, 73, 75
 Ediacara Fossil Site – Nilpena, 67
 Hermannsburg Historic Precinct, 23, 56–7
 Old and New Parliament Houses, 53–4
 World Heritage listed places, 77
 South Australia Company, 56
 South East Queensland, 63
 Southern Cross flag, 39
 Spectacle Island Nature Reserve, 64
 spiders, 66
 Sporing, Herman, 38
 sport, 45, 53, 64
 Spring Cove, 59
 staff, 8
 workloads, 7
 Stirling Range National Park, 66
 stone arch bridges, 52
 stories about heritage, 8, 21–2
 Streeton, Arthur, 66
 Strehlow, Pastor Carl, 57
 Strehlow, TGH, 57
 Structuralist architecture, 49, 51
 submissions to Productivity Commission inquiry, 19, 23
 suffrage, 22, 53–4
 Sydney
 First Government House Site, 47–9
 Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, Lion, Long and Spectacle Island Nature Reserves, 64
 North Head, 17, 58–60
 Opera House, 45–6, 77
 Royal National Park and Garawarra State Conservation Area, 65

T

Tasmania
 Commonwealth Heritage listed places, 68–75
 Port Arthur Historic Site, 43–5
 Recherche Bay (North East Peninsula) Area, 23, 51–2
 Richmond Bridge, 52
 World Heritage listed places, 77
 teacher resources, 26
 technology
 Aboriginal, 34–5, 43
 mining, 40–1
 Point Nepean fortifications, 61
 Royal Exhibition Building as symbol of nineteenth century, 35–6, 37
 see also architecture; communications heritage sites; engineering works
terra nullius, 38
 test matches, 53
 themes, 17–18, 25
 thresholds, *see* criteria and thresholds
Ticonderoga, 60
 Ticonderoga Bay, 61
 timeframes, 25
 tourist industry, 8, 21
 town planning, *see* urban and town planning
 Trade Union History, 39, 54
 transport heritage, 17, 40
 acroplane use in Antarctica, 42
 transportation of convicts, 43, 44, 46
 trapdoor spiders, 66
 Tree of Knowledge and Curtilage, 54
 Treloar, John, 58
 2000 Olympics opening ceremony, 45
 Tyrendarra Area, 34

U

underground engineering works, 63
 United Kingdom, *see* Britain
 United States State Historic Heritage officer system, 19
 university curricula, 26
 uprisings, 39
 Indigenous, 35
 urban and town planning, 17, 18
 Canberra, 58, 62
 Utzon, Jørn, 45

V

Verenigde Oost-Indisch Compagnie shipwrecks, 55–6
 vertebrate fossils, 67
 veterans, 58
 Victoria
 Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape, 21, 34–5
 Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park, 21, 40–1
 Commonwealth Heritage listed places, 68, 70–6
 Eureka Stockade Gardens, 22, 39–40
 Glenrowan Heritage Precinct, 45

- Grampians National Park (Gariwerd), 65–6
- HMVS *Cerberus*, 52
- Point Nepean Defence Sites and Quarantine Station Area, 17, 23, 60–1
- Yea Baragwanathia Flora Fossil Site, 66–7
- see also* Melbourne
- Victorian Free Classical architectural style, 37
- Victorian Italianate style, 63
- Vietnamese refugees, 59
- vision statement for heritage conservation, 26
- Vlamingh, Willem de, 54–5, 56
- volcanoes and volcanic activity, 34–5, 63, 64–5
- voting rights, 22, 53–4

W

- Walley, Dr Richard, 11–12
- war, 17, 57–8
 - defence, 52, 61
 - soldiers returning from, 59
- Warrumbungle National Park, 64–5
- watering system, Rippon Lea, 63
- Wave Hill Walk-off Sites, 24
- web base for studies, listings and assessments, 8
- West Wallabi Island, 56
- Western Arrernte people, 57
- Western Australia, 17
 - Batavia* Shipwreck Site and Survivor Camps Area 1629, 17, 18, 55–6
 - Commonwealth Heritage listed places, 68–73, 76
 - Dirk Hartog Landing Site 1616 - Cape Inscription Area, 17, 54–5
 - Fremantle Prison, 46–7
 - Stirling Range National Park, 66

- World Heritage listed places, 77
- Western Australian Maritime Museum, 55
- Western Victoria, 34–5
- White Australia policy, 59
- white settlement, *see* European settlement
- Whitlam government, dismissal of, 62
- Wide and Ancient Land* theme, 17
- Williams, Fred, 63
- Wills, Tom, 53
- Winston Formation, 38
- wireless communication, 42
- women's fashion, 64
- women's suffrage, 53–4
- workloads, 7
- workplan, 8, 9, 20, 24
- workshops, 18, 21
 - government stakeholder proposal, 22
- World Heritage brand, 21
- World Heritage listed places, 9, 77
 - criteria and thresholds, 14
- World War I, 61
 - soldiers returning from, 59
- Wright, Judith, 63

Y

- Yea Baragwanathia Flora Fossil Site, 66–7
- Yirrkala Bark Petition, 62
- Young Ireland Movement, 45



