



Australian Government
Australian Heritage Council

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COUNCIL

Periodic Report Appendices



MARCH 2007 — MAY 2010

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COUNCIL

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MARCH 2007 – MAY 2010



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Cover from l to r: Paddington Reservoir Gardens, Sydney, The sunken garden (courtesy City of Sydney); Clarendon – National Trust property (D. Markovic); Darlington Probation Station, Tas. (R. Blakers); Dampier Archipelago (including Burrup Peninsula), WA (D. Markovic); Heard Island and the McDonald Islands (G. Budd)

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APPENDIX A:

FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL UNDER THE ACT (FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 2007 TO MAY 2010)

The functions of the Council are established under the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* (Cth) (as amended 2006) 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;
 - (ca) to advise the Minister, in accordance with section 390P of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, in relation to the inclusion of places in, and the removal of places from, the List of Overseas Places of Historic Significance to Australia;
- (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:

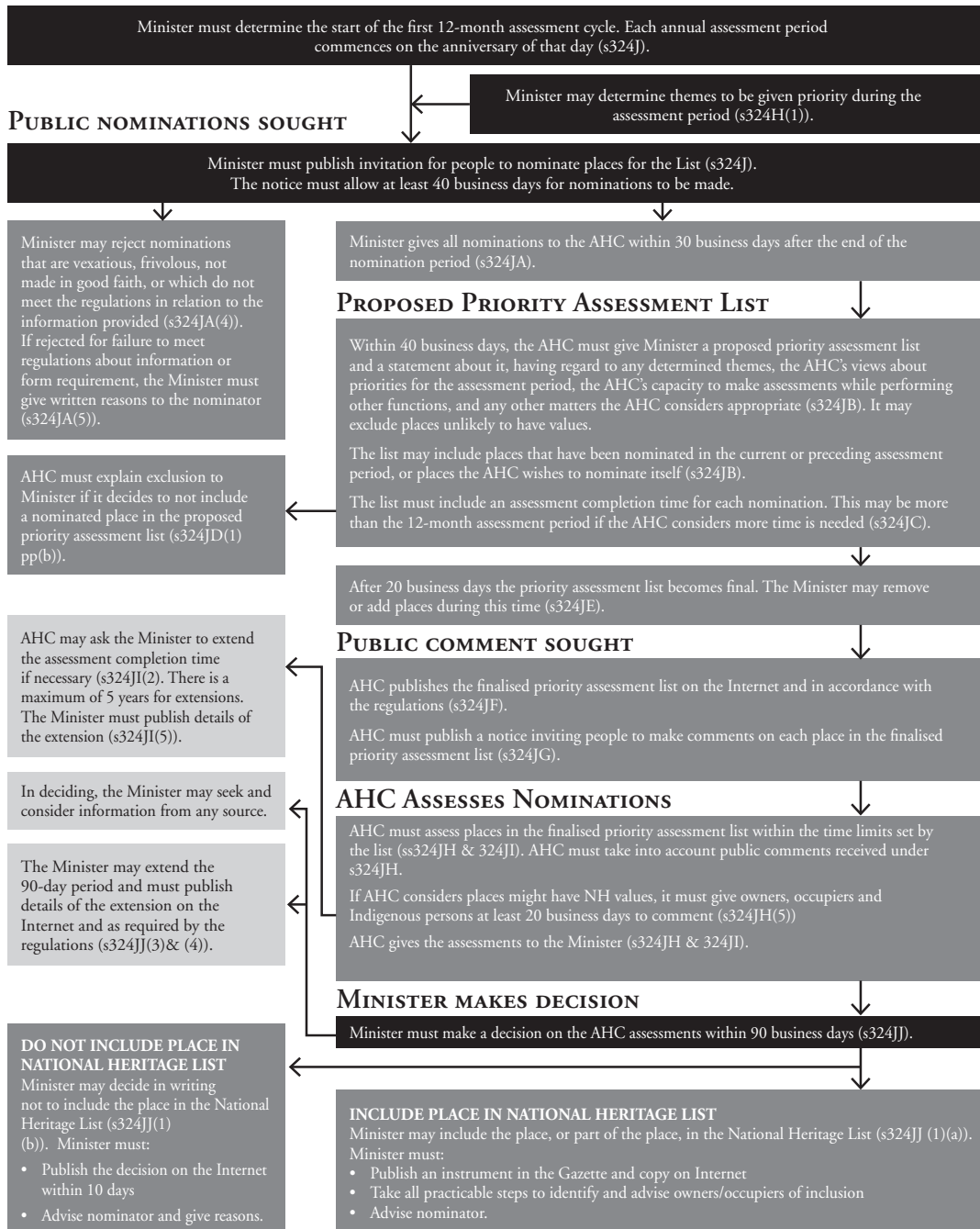
COUNCIL'S RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION, HERITAGE AND THE ARTS

In accordance with the functions of the Council outlined in Appendix A, the Australian Heritage Council holds specific responsibilities to the Minister for Environment Protection, Heritage and the Arts 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
- the inclusion of places in, and the removal of places from, the List of Overseas Places of Historic Significance to Australia;
- 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
- other matters relating to heritage.

APPENDIX C:

STANDARD NHL LISTING PROCESS 2007-2010





APPENDIX D:

FINALISED PRIORITY ASSESSMENT LISTS

NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST (NHL)

Name of Place	Description	Assessment Completion Date
2007-2008		
City of Broken Hill	About 16770ha, Silver City Highway, Broken Hill, comprising the whole of the City of Broken Hill Local Government Area.	31/08/2009
Bondi Beach	About 65ha of land and water, comprising generally the beach, surf life saving clubs, pavilion, parks, promenades, cliffs and ocean waters between Ben Buckler and Mackenzie's Point.	31/08/2008
Longreach Airport (including the Qantas Hangar)	About 262ha, 2km east of Longreach, Landsborough Highway, comprising the whole of Longreach Airport, including the QANTAS hangar.	31/08/2008
Goldfields Water Supply Scheme	Comprising the pipeline that extends from Mundaring Weir in the east to Mount Charlotte Reservoir in the west. Included are Mundaring Weir, the original steam pumping stations and various reservoirs (now decommissioned) located along the length of the pipeline.	31/08/2009
Sullivans Cove and Precinct	Davey Street, Hobart, comprising the area entered in the Tasmanian Heritage Register.	31/08/2009
Myall Creek Memorial Site	Approximately 23ha, 23km north east of Bingara at the junction of Bingara-Delunga and Whitlow Roads.	31/08/2008
Cyprus Helene Club and Australian Hall	150-152 Elizabeth Street, Sydney.	31/08/2008
Aboriginal Tent Embassy	About 1.5ha, opposite the main entrance to the Old Parliament House, King George Terrace, Parkes, comprising all that part of Block 1 Section 58 bounded in the south-west by the formed north-east road edge of King George Terrace, and in the north-east by the south-west road edge of the road on the south western side of the ornamental pools. The north eastern boundary is parallel to and 110 metres north-east of King George Terrace.	31/08/2009
Great Ocean Road and Rural Environs	About 42000ha, between Torquay and Peterborough, comprising the road and nearby public lands.	31/08/2009
Dalhousie Mound Springs	About 19,000ha, 118km north of Oodnadatta and 38km south-east of Mount Dare Station, on French Track, being an area enclosed by a line joining the following AMG points consecutively: AMG point SG5311-Dalhousie 410658, 474853, 568823, 502624, then directly to the commencement point.	31/08/2008
Cooloola/Great Sandy Region	About 500,000ha, north of Noosa Heads, south of Hervey Bay and east of Gympie, comprising Fraser Island, Cooloola sand mass (Great Sandy National Park - Cooloola Section), the Noosa River catchment (north of Noosa Heads), the Great Sandy Strait and the Wide Bay Military Reserve.	31/08/2008
Chillagoe Karst Region	About 10800ha, at Chillagoe, comprising all the area entered in the Register of the National Estate as Chillagoe Karst Area on 26 October 1999 and all of the Chillagoe-Mungana Caves National Park Group.	31/08/2009

Elizabeth Springs	About 145ha, Springvale Road, 24km south of Warra, being an area enclosed by straight lines joining the following MGA points consecutively; 1. 457820mE 7417776mN, 2. 457120mE 7417775mN, 3. 457058mE 7418242mN, 4. 456621mE 7418673mN, 5. 457321mE 7419474mN, 6. 457820mE 7419474mN, then directly to the point of commencement.	31/08/2008
Fitzgerald River Ravensthorpe Range Area	About 588000ha, South West Highway, located to the north east and south west of Ravensthorpe, comprising the following areas: All of the area within the Fitzgerald River National Park; Lake Magenta Nature Reserve; Kundip Nature Reserve; Lockhart Nature Reserve; Long Creek Nature Reserve; The riparian corridor of Crown Land along the upper reaches of the Fitzgerald River that connects Lake Magenta Nature Reserve to Fitzgerald National Park; Four Lots of Vacant Crown Land that adjoin Lake Magenta Nature Reserve; and Also included are Unallocated Crown Lands and various other Crown Reserves to the north, south and east of Ravensthorpe (known as the Ravensthorpe Range and the Ravensthorpe Connection).	31/08/2009
Porongurup Ranges	National Park (2,621ha) and environs, just east of Mount Barker and 20km due south of the Stirling Ranges and 40km north of Albany.	31/08/2008
Beekeepers-Lesueur-Coomallo Area and Nambung National Park	About 115000ha, 2km east of Green Head, comprising the following: Beekeepers Nature Reserve, Lesueur National Park, Drovers Cave National Park, Coomallo Nature Reserve, Arrowsmith Lake Area (identified by Burbidge et al. (1990) EPA Perth), and Lots 3860 and 10351.	31/08/2009
Ningaloo Reef, Cape Range and Exmouth Gulf Area	About 2,533,000ha, at Learmonth, comprising the Ningaloo Marine Park (Commonwealth and state waters and the adjoining 40m wide terrestrial strip above mean high water mark, as defined in the Western Australian Government's 2005-2015 Management Plan), Muiron Islands Marine Management Area, and an area bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of MGA northing 7347050N with the eastern boundary of Ningaloo Marine Park (approximate MGA point Zone 49 84 751320E 7347050N), then via straight lines connecting the following MGA points consecutively; 765010E 7346790N, 781120E 7322970N, 795900E 7322490N, 273600E 7523500N and 272070E 7612410N, then directly to the northern most point of Muiron Islands Marine Management Area, then southerly via the eastern and southern boundaries of Muiron Islands Marine Management Area and the eastern boundary of Ningaloo Marine Park to the commencement point. Excluded is Commonwealth Defence land set aside as a bombing range and identified in the Western Australian Department of Conservation and Land Management Plan 1987 as Location 97.	31/08/2009
Tarkine Wilderness Area	About 447,000ha, Savage River.	31/08/2009



NHL 2008-2009

Historic Places		
Snowy Mountains Scheme NSW	All structures built for the scheme	30/6/2010
Birdsville/ Strzelecki Track Area, SA, QLD	The Birdsville Track from Maree (SA) to Birdsville (QLD), the Strzelecki Track from the Dog Fence (SA) to Nappa Merrie (QLD) and the landscape of and between Strzelecki Creek and the Diamantina River.	30/06/2010
Cascade Female Factory – Yard 4 North, Hobart, TAS	Degraves Street, South Hobart.	30/06/2009
HMAS Sydney II and HSK Kormoran Battle Site and Wrecks, off WA	About 460 square kilometres, 290km west south west of Carnarvon, comprising the area bounded by latitudes 26 degrees 4 minutes 00 seconds South and 26 degrees 16 minutes 00 seconds South and longitudes 111 degrees 3 minutes 00 seconds East and 111 degrees 15 minutes 00 seconds East. Datum GDA94.	30/06/2009
Indigenous Places		
Coranderrk, VIC	About 100ha, 3km south of Healesville, Barak Lane, comprising Coranderrk Aboriginal Cemetery.	30/06/2009
Koonalda Cave, SA	About 25ha, 100km south west of Cook, 16km north of the Eyre Highway.	30/06/2009
Ngarrabullgan, QLD	About 17935ha, Mount Mulligan Road, 35km north-west of Dimbulah.	30/06/2010
Wet Tropics World Heritage Area (Indigenous Values), QLD	About 894420ha, located along the north-east coast of Queensland, comprising an area extending from just south of Cooktown to just north of Townsville.	30/06/2010
Cheetup Rock Shelter, WA	About 130ha, 14km south west of Condingup, Saddleback Road, located within Cape Le Grande National Park.	30/06/2009
Wilgie Mia, WA	About 45ha in Wilgie Mia Aboriginal Reserve, 60km north-west of Cue.	30/06/2009
Natural Places		
The Greater Blue Mountains Area - Additional Values, NSW	About 1,032,649ha, located to the north and to the south of Katoomba, being the area inscribed in the World Heritage List on 6 December 2000, and comprising the following eight areas: Wollemi National Park 499,879ha; The Blue Mountains National Park 247,840ha; Yengo National Park 153483ha; Nattai National Park 47,855ha; Kanangra-Boyd National Park 65,379ha; Gardens of Stone National Park 15,150ha; Jenolan Caves Karst Reserve 2,422ha; and Thirlmere Lakes National Park 641ha.	30/06/2010
The Kimberley, WA	About 17,000,000ha, generally extending from Roebuck Bay in the west to the Hann River in the east (but including Drysdale River National Park), and from the Fitzroy River in the south to, and including, the Bonaparte and Buccaneer Archipelagos in the north.	30/06/2010
West MacDonnell National Park, NT	About 205,000ha, extending about 160km west from the Alice Springs Town boundary, including portions of the Chewings, Heavitree and MacDonnell Ranges.	30/06/2011

NHL 2009-2010

Historic Places		
Australian Cornish Mining Heritage Sites, SA	About 950ha, located at Burra and Moonta, comprising the Burra State Heritage Area (designated as a State Heritage Area in 1993) and the Moonta Mines State Heritage Area (designated as a State Heritage Area in May 1984) as entered in the South Australian State Heritage Register.	30/06/2011
Fremantle Museum and Arts Centre, WA	About 1.5ha, 1 - 33 Finnerty Street, corner Ord Street, Fremantle, comprising the whole of Reserve 31435 Lot 1922 and Reserve 31436 Lot 1930.	30/06/2011
Home Hill, Devonport, TAS	About 2ha, 7 Middle Road, Devonport, comprising the Devonport City Council's Home Hill Reserve.	30/06/2010
Low Head Historic Precinct, TAS	About 33ha, 1km north west of Low Head, Low Head Road, comprising Low Head Conservation Area and Low Head Historic Site.	30/06/2010
Canberra - Central National Area and Inner Hills, ACT	About 12,600ha, comprising the inner historic area of Canberra including Designated Areas ([i] Central National Area excluding Airport precinct; and [ii] Inner Hills) and inner FCAC/FCC garden city suburbs gazetted in 1928 (Yarralumla, Deakin, Forrest, Griffith, Kingston, Barton, Reid, Braddon, Turner, Ainslie).	30/06/2011
Canberra and Surrounding Areas, ACT	<p>About 146,000ha, comprising:</p> <p>All land in the <i>Designated Areas</i> as defined in the National Capital Plan</p> <p>the <i>River Corridors</i>, and the <i>Mountains and Bushlands</i>;</p> <p>Extant elements of the 1918 Griffin Plan and the 1925 Gazetted Plan which have set the framework for central Canberra, including the avenues, open spaces, structures, axial lines and subdivision geometries (many of which are not covered by the National Capital Plan);</p> <p>Early garden suburbs of the Federal Capital Commission, and other prototypical suburbs in central Canberra by subsequent planning agencies (including the former National Capital Development Commission) up to 1984; and</p> <p>The river corridors and landscape views of the Brindabella's that form the backdrop to the city when viewed from the hill tops in the National Capital Open Space System around Central Canberra, and as described by Griffin as forming the backdrop to the 'amphitheatre' of central Canberra, i.e.: ' the purple distant mountain ranges; sun-reflecting, forming the back scene'.</p> <p>Specifically excluded:</p> <p>1. Within the built environment of central Canberra: all land outside the public domain that is not within the Designated Areas as defined in the National Capital Plan – i.e. residential and commercial land, buildings and structures outside the avenues, streets, parklands, parkways, key vistas and major public buildings comprising the historic layout of the city. Exceptions include the principles of building height control, setbacks, and no-front-fences which preserve the essential character of Canberra as a city in the landscape; and the early garden suburbs where architectural fabric and streetscapes (i.e. the 'private realm') are important to heritage significance (such as those entered on the ACT heritage list as Canberra's Early Garden City Planned Precincts in Ainslie, Braddon, Reid, Kingston, Barton, Griffith and Forrest).</p> <p>In the New Towns: all the urban areas including buildings, roads, and open spaces which are not part of the continuum of the National Capital Open Space System comprising the <i>Inner Hills Ridges and Buffer Spaces</i>.</p> <p>In the Australian Alps National Parks, the same areas excluded from the existing National Heritage Listing.</p>	30/06/2011



Indigenous Places		
Moree Baths and Swimming Pool, NSW	About .5ha, Anne Street corner Warialda Street, Moree, comprising the whole of Lot17 DP789779.	30/06/2010
Wurrwurrwuy, Yirrkala, NT	<p>About 1.41ha, 10km south east of Yirrkala, being those parts of Northern Territory Portions 1044 and 1692 designated Northern Territory Portion 6647(A) and enclosed by a fence line located on a series of straight lines connecting in succession the Map Grid of Australia Zone 53 coordinates listed hereunder:</p> <p>Easting (metres) Northing (metres)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 710097 8636036 2. 710131 8636024 3. 710181 8636007 4. 710223 8636049 5. 710262 8636086 6. 710226 8636124 7. 710186 8636159 8. 710145 8636123 9. 710105 8636083 10. 710102 8636042 11. 710097 8636036 (commencement point) 	31/12/2010
Natural Places		
Eranondoo Hill, Meekatharra, WA	<p>About 360ha, 160km east north east of Meekatharra, comprising an area bounded by a line connecting the following MGA Zone 50 grid points sequentially:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 498474E 7107000N • 500673E 7107000N • 500673E 7106230N • 500000E 7106160N • 500000E 7105000N • 498474E 7105000N • 498474E 7107000N (commencement point) 	30/06/2011
Christmas Island, Indian Ocean	The whole of the island.	30/06/2011

COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE LIST (CHL) 2007-2008

Name of Place	Description	Assessment Completion Date
RAAF Williams - Laverton Base	<p>About 68ha, Maher Road, Laverton, comprising the following Precincts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precinct 1 - Original Airman's Precinct; • Precinct 2 - Community Facilities Precinct; • Precinct 3 - Eastern Hangar Precinct; • Precinct 4 - Married Quarters Precinct; • Precinct 5 - Officers Precinct; • Precinct 6 - No 1 AD Precinct; • Precinct 7 - Accommodation Precinct; • Precinct 8 - Community Facilities (B) Precinct; • Precinct 10 - Radio School; • Precinct 11 - International Training School; • Precinct 12 - Central Photographic School; and • Precinct 13 - Sporting Facilities. <p>Excluded is Precinct Number 9 (Construction and Maintenance Precinct). Precinct 9 is no longer Commonwealth Land.</p>	31/08/2008
Victoria Barracks	About 3ha, 83-129 Petrie Terrace, Petrie Terrace, Brisbane, comprising Lots 329 and 343 on RP145429, including buildings A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, B1, B2, B3, C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, D1, D2, D3 (Police Stables former), E1, E2, E3 (Lunatic Reception House former) and E4 (Small Arms Magazine former).	31/08/2008
ABC Radio Studios	236 Quay Street, Rockhampton.	31/08/2008
Canberra School of Art	Childers Street and Ellery Crescent, Canberra, comprising the whole site including all its buildings as flanked by Baldessin Crescent to the north, the edges (closest to the art school) of the parking lots to the east and west and Ellery Circuit to the South.	31/08/2008
Natural Areas around and within Majura, Pialligo and Jerrabomberra	<p>About 2700ha, Majura Road, Majura, comprising the following:</p> <p>Majura Block Numbers: 688, 695, 694, 692, 550, 564, 13(5), 13(2), 13(4), 642, 102, 146, 660, 587,</p> <p>Jerrabomberra Block Number 2060.</p>	31/08/2008

Places included in the Finalised Priority Assessment List for the CHL for 2007-08 by Minister under transitional provisions of the February 2007 amendments to EPBC Act.

Low Islets Light Station	Off Port Douglas, QLD	30/06/2008
Green Hill Fort	Thursday Island, QLD	30/06/2008
Royal Swedish Embassy and Grounds	Canberra	30/06/2008
Cascade Reserve	Norfolk Island	30/06/2008



CHL 2008-2009

Historic Places		
HMAS Sydney II and HSK Kormoran Battle Site and Wrecks, off WA	About 460 square kilometres, 290km west south west of Carnarvon, comprising the area bounded by latitudes 26 degrees 4 minutes 00 seconds South and 26 degrees 16 minutes 00 seconds South and longitudes 111 degrees 3 minutes 00 seconds East and 111 degrees 15 minutes 00 seconds East. Datum GDA94.	30/06/2009

CHL 2009-2010

Historic Places		
Bundanon Trust Area, Nowra, NSW	About 1100, off Illaroo Road and 9km directly west of Nowra, comprising the following four properties: Bundanon, Beeweeree, Riversdale and Earle Park.	31/12/2010
ABC Regional Radio Studio, Wagin, WA	58 Tudhoe Street, corner Bank Place, Wagin, comprising the whole of Lot 26 on Plan 341.	31/12/2010
Natural Places		
Townsville Field Training Area, QLD	About 231,890ha, 30km south-west of Townsville, comprising the whole of the Townsville Field Training Area.	30/06/2010

APPENDIX E:

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 has been established through amendments to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (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 Australian Heritage 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 F:

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 Australian Heritage 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 G:

DESCRIPTION OF NATIONAL HERITAGE LISTED PLACES MARCH 2007 - MAY 2010

Ordered by date of listing and alphabetically	Listing
Sydney Harbour Bridge	19/03/2007
Echuca Wharf	26/04/2007
Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Naracoorte)	21/05/2007
Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Riversleigh)	21/05/2007
Fraser Island	21/05/2007
Gondwana Rainforests of Australia	21/05/2007
Great Barrier Reef	21/05/2007
Heard Island and the McDonald Islands	21/05/2007
Kakadu National Park	21/05/2007
Lord Howe Island Group	21/05/2007
Macquarie Island	21/05/2007
Purnululu National Park	21/05/2007
Shark Bay, Western Australia	21/05/2007
Tasmanian Wilderness	21/05/2007
The Greater Blue Mountains Area	21/05/2007
Uluru - Kata Tjuta National Park	21/05/2007
Wet Tropics of Queensland	21/05/2007
Willandra Lakes Region	21/05/2007
Dampier Archipelago (including Burrup Peninsula)	3/07/2007
High Court of Australia (former)	11/07/2007
Cascades Female Factory	1/08/2007
Coal Mines Historic Site	1/08/2007
Cockatoo Island	1/08/2007
Darlington Probation Station	1/08/2007
Hyde Park Barracks	1/08/2007
Kingston and Arthurs Vale Historic Area	1/08/2007
Old Government House and the Government Domain	1/08/2007
Old Great North Road	1/08/2007
Wave Hill Walk Off Route	9/08/2007

Ordered by date of listing and alphabetically	Listing
Point Cook Air Base	31/10/2007
Brickendon Estate	23/11/2007
High Court - National Gallery Precinct	23/11/2007
Woolmers Estate	23/11/2007
Bonegilla Migrant Camp - Block 19	7/12/2007
Bondi Beach	25/01/2008
Mount William Stone Hatchet Quarry	25/02/2008
Cyprus Hellene Club - Australian Hall	20/05/2008
Myall Creek Massacre and Memorial Site	7/06/2008
Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves	7/11/2008
The Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout	7/11/2008
QANTAS Hangar Longreach	2/05/2009
Cascades Female Factory Yard 4 North	4/08/2009
Great Artesian Basin Springs: Elizabeth	4/08/2009
Great Artesian Basin Springs: Witjira-Dalhousie	4/08/2009
Porongurup National Park	4/08/2009
Cheetup Rock Shelter	23/10/2009
Ningaloo Coast	6/01/2010
Total Number of Places Added to the NHL	47



DESCRIPTION OF NATIONAL HERITAGE LISTED PLACES

Below is a description of places added to the National Heritage List from 1 March 2007 up until 3 May 2010 (ordered by date of listing)¹.

Sydney Harbour Bridge -

List Date: 19/03/2007

The building of Sydney Harbour Bridge was a major event in the development of modern Sydney and a milestone in Australia's history. Constructed in the depths of the Great Depression, the Bridge was a potent symbol of hope in a better future. With its opening in 1932, Australia was felt to have joined the modern age.

The construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge was an important economic and industrial feat in Australia's history. The Bridge was the most costly engineering achievement in modern Australia, a fact made more remarkable by its happening in the Great Depression.

The Sydney Harbour Bridge is probably Australia's most identifiable symbol. The great popularity of images of the Bridge shows the national pride it inspires. It features strongly in popular culture, as well as being a subject for many of Australia's foremost artists in a wide range of mediums from paintings, etchings, drawings, posters, linocuts, photographs, and film, to poems and stained glass.

No other Australian bridge compares with the Sydney Harbour Bridge for technical significance. It is also one of the world's greatest arch bridges. While not the longest arch span in the world, its mass and load capacity are greater than other major arch bridges. Comparing it with overseas arch bridges, Engineers Australia highlight the complexity of the Bridge in combining length of span with width and load-carrying capacity. The construction combined available technology with natural site advantages. The designers exploited the sandstone base on which Sydney was built, using it to tie back the support cables during construction of the arch, and to experiment with massive structures. Although designed more than 80 years ago, the Bridge has still not reached its loading capacity.

The Bridge is also significant for its association with the work of John Job Crew Bradfield, principal design engineer for the New South Wales Public Works Department during the design and construction of the Bridge, and one of Australia's greatest civil, structural and transport engineers.

Echuca Wharf -

List Date: 26/04/2007

Echuca Wharf changed the course of Australia's economic history. During the pastoral boom it transformed Australia's economy, and contributed to the forces leading to Federation. It survives as a striking reminder of the booming Murray River trade of the late 1800s.

¹ The descriptions while based upon the summary statement of significance are not the official values tables. For the official values tables of the places see <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/index.html>

With the construction of the wharf and railway at Echuca in the late 1860s, goods could be moved relatively quickly and cheaply from the Riverina and western NSW to Melbourne and Adelaide. The pastoral districts thrived, river trade grew, and the wharf expanded. The Port of Echuca became the pre-eminent trading hub on the Murray River. By the 1880's it was Victoria's second largest port, helping Melbourne displace Sydney as Australia's economic capital. At its peak in the 1880s, over 200 vessels used Echuca Wharf every week, transporting over 93,000 tons of goods annually.

The wharf was extended several times, reaching its ultimate length of 332 metres. In the 1880s the river trade began to decline; the 1890s financial crisis hit the local economy hard; and the extension of the railway network in New South Wales and Victoria took away valuable trade.

The giant red-gum timber structure towers above the river and the surrounding landscape. 75.5 metres in length, the wharf is three stories high, allowing for the possible 10 metre variation in river height between summer and winter, and enabling the wharf to operate year round. The longest extent of the wharf (332 metres), is evidenced by remnant pylons visible at low water.

The infrastructure on the wharf, including the railway lines, cargo shed, cranes and jib reflect the crucial relationship between the railway and the river, which facilitated the passage of trade from the Riverina through to Victoria's sea-ports. These elements, together with the paddle-steamers which still operate from Echuca Wharf, now servicing the tourist trade, contribute to the sense that Echuca Wharf retains, of a 'working port'.

ON 21 MAY 2007 THE MINISTER INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST, THE FOLLOWING PREVIOUSLY DECLARED WORLD HERITAGE PLACES (TAKEN ALPHABETICALLY):

Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Naracoorte)
 Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Riversleigh)
 Fraser Island
 Gondwana Rainforests of Australia
 Great Barrier Reef
 Heard Island and the McDonald Islands
 Kakadu National Park
 Lord Howe Island Group
 Macquarie Island
 Purnululu National Park
 Shark Bay, Western Australia
 Tasmanian Wilderness
 The Greater Blue Mountains Area
 Uluru - Kata Tjuta National Park
 Wet Tropics of Queensland
 Willandra Lakes Region



AUSTRALIAN FOSSIL MAMMAL SITES (RIVERSLEIGH) AND AUSTRALIAN FOSSIL MAMMAL SITES (NARACOORTE)

The two sites forming the World Heritage Australian Fossil Mammal Sites--Riversleigh and Naracoorte—are 2000 kilometres apart. Riversleigh (10,000 hectares) is on the watershed of the Gregory River in north western Queensland. The Naracoorte site (300 hectares) is in flat country in South Australia, punctuated by a series of stranded coastal dune ridges parallel to the present coastline.

Riversleigh is one of the world's richest Oligo-Miocene mammal records, linking that period (15-25 million years ago) to the Pliocene and Pleistocene epochs. The site provides exceptional examples of middle to late Tertiary mammal assemblages. The extensive fossil deposits are encased in hard, rough limestone, formed in lime-rich freshwater pools. Spanning at least 20 million years, they provide first records for many distinctive groups of living mammals, such as marsupial moles and feather-tailed possums, as well as many other unique and now extinct Australian mammals such as 'marsupial lions'.

The discovery of the Riversleigh fossils profoundly altered the understanding of Australia's mid-Cainozoic vertebrate diversity. The remains of a 15 million-year-old monotreme provided new information about this highly distinctive group of mammals, and several Tertiary thylacines have been identified. Placental mammals are represented by more than 35 bat species and the Riversleigh fossil bat record is the richest in the world.

The cool caves at Naracoorte are in stark contrast to the semi-arid conditions at Riversleigh. The Naracoorte Cave fossils reveal a distinctive fauna, with ancestors of modern species alongside giants of a world about to be devastated by climatic changes. The fossils illustrate faunal change across several ice ages, highlighting the impacts of both climatic change and humankind on Australia's mammals from at least 350,000 years before the present. Recent geological research suggests that deposits of Pliocene and even Miocene age could be found at the site, providing closer links with the Riversleigh site.

Specimens representing 99 vertebrate species have been discovered at Naracoorte. They range from very small frogs to buffalo-sized marsupials, and include exceptionally preserved examples of Australian Ice Age megafauna, and a host of modern species such as the Tasmanian devil, thylacine and others. The Naracoorte fossils span the probable time of the arrival of humans in Australia, and this is valuable in analysing the complex relationships between humans and their environment.

Both sites provide evidence of key stages in the evolution of the fauna of the world's most isolated continent. Taken together, Riversleigh and Naracoorte represent the key stages in the development of Australia's mammal fauna, and provide links that unify the biotas of the past with those of today in the Wet Tropics of Queensland, the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia and Kakadu National Park World Heritage properties.

FRASER ISLAND

Fraser Island is a place of great beauty with long white beaches, coloured sand cliffs, tall

rainforests, and numerous freshwater lakes of crystal clear waters. The massive sand deposits that make up Fraser Island are a continuous record of climatic and sea level changes over 700,000 years.

The highest dunes are 240 metres above sea level. The island has forty perched dune lakes (half the number of all such lakes in the world). These are formed when organic matter, like leaves, and dead plants, build up and harden in depressions created by the wind. The island also has several barrage lakes, formed when moving sand dunes block a watercourse, and 'window' lakes, formed when a depression exposes part of the regional water table.

There is a surprising variety of vegetation types on the island, from coastal heath to subtropical rainforests. It is the only place in the world where tall rainforests grow on sand dunes above 200 metres. The island's low 'wallum' heaths are of particular evolutionary and ecological significance, providing magnificent wildflower displays in spring and summer.

Birds are the most abundant animal life form on the island. Over 350 species are recorded. It is a particularly important site for migratory wading birds which use the area to rest over during their long flights between southern Australia and their breeding grounds in Siberia. A species of particular interest is the endangered ground parrot, found in the wallum heathlands.

There are few mammal species on the island. The most common are bats, particularly flying foxes. The dingo population on the island is regarded as the most pure strain of dingoes remaining in eastern Australia.

The lakes on Fraser Island are poor habitats for fish and other aquatic species because of the purity, acidity and low nutrient levels of the water, although some frog species, appropriately called 'acid frogs', have adapted to survive in this environment.

Called K'gari by its Aboriginal inhabitants, the island reveals Aboriginal occupation of at least 5,000 years. Early European reports suggested that Fraser Island was heavily populated by Aboriginal people, but subsequent research indicates that there was a small permanent population of 400-600 that swelled seasonally to perhaps 2,000-3,000 in the winter months when seafood was particularly abundant. Fraser Island contains many sites of archaeological, social and spiritual significance, with middens, artefact scatters, fish traps, scarred trees and campsites.

European contact, initiated by Matthew Flinders in 1802, was sporadic and limited to explorers, escaped convicts and shipwreck survivors. In 1836 a number of survivors of the wrecked ship 'Stirling Castle' lived for about six weeks on the island before their rescue. During the time, hostility and aggression developed between the European survivors and the Aborigines. One of the survivors was the wife of the captain of the Stirling Castle, Eliza Fraser, after whom Europeans named the island.

GONDWANA RAINFORESTS OF AUSTRALIA

In 1986 a number of rainforest reserves on the Great Escarpment of eastern New South Wales, known as the Australian East Coast Sub-tropical and Temperate Rainforest Parks were inscribed on the World Heritage list for their outstanding natural universal values: "as



an outstanding example representing major stages of the earth's evolutionary history; as an outstanding example representing significant ongoing geological processes and biological evolution; and containing important and significant habitats for the *in situ* conservation of biological diversity." Large extensions, including reserves in south-east Queensland, were listed in 1994. In 2007 the World Heritage Committee agreed to the new title of the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia.

Rainforest in NSW and south east Queensland occurs like a chain of islands in a sea of fire-prone eucalypt forest and agricultural lands. The "islands" range from tiny gully stands to lush forests covering large valleys and ranges. The Gondwana Rainforests include the most extensive areas of subtropical rainforest in the world, warm temperate rainforest, and nearly all the Antarctic beech cool temperate rainforest.

Rainforest is the most ancient type of vegetation in Australia. The Gondwana Rainforests provide a living link with the evolution of Australia. Few other places on earth contain so many plants and animals whose ancestors can be traced through the fossil record and which today remain relatively unchanged. There is a concentration of primitive plant families that are direct links with the birth and spread of flowering plants over 100 million years ago, as well as some of the oldest elements of the world's ferns and conifers.

A range of geological and environmental influences in the Gondwana Rainforests determine where forest communities grow. As these change, so does the forest. High waterfalls in steep gorges are spectacular examples of such change. Erosion by coastal

rivers created the Great Escarpment and the steep-sided caldera of the Tweed Valley surrounding Mount Warning, once the buried plug of an ancient vast volcano. Today, rainforest grows on the fertile, well watered soils that remain.

The evolution of new species is encouraged by the natural separation and isolation of rainforest stands. Many plants and animals found here are locally restricted to a few sites or occur in widely separated populations.

Although rainforests cover only about 0.3 % of Australia, they contain about half of all Australian plant families, and about a third of Australia's mammal and bird species. The Gondwana Rainforests have an extremely high conservation value. They provide habitat for more than 200 rare or threatened plant and animal species. The distributional limits of several species and many centres of species diversity occur in the property. The Border Group is particularly rich with the highest concentration of frog, snake, bird and marsupial species in Australia.

GREAT BARRIER REEF

The Great Barrier Reef, probably the most famous marine protected area in the world, was one of Australia's first World Heritage Areas. It was inscribed on the World Heritage List for its natural values: "as an outstanding example representing the major stages in the earth's evolutionary history; as an outstanding example representing significant ongoing ecological and biological processes; as an example of superlative natural phenomena; and containing important and significant habitats for *in situ* conservation of biological diversity."

The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest World Heritage Area. It extends for 2,000 kilometres, and covers 35 million hectares on the north-east continental shelf of Australia (making it bigger than Italy). It is the world's most extensive coral reef system and one of the world's richest areas for faunal diversity. Its diversity reflects the maturity of the ecosystem, which has evolved over hundreds of thousands of years.

The Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area contains extensive areas of seagrass, mangrove, soft bottom communities and island communities. The reef is not continuous, but a broken maze of reefs and cays. It includes some 2,800 individual reefs, of which 760 are fringing reefs ranging from less than one hectare to more than 100,000 hectares.

The Reef provides habitats for many forms of marine life. It is estimated that it is inhabited by 1,500 species of fish and more than 300 species of hard, reef-building corals. More than 4,000 mollusc species and over 400 species of sponges have been identified. Other well-represented animal groups include anemones, marine worms, crustaceans (prawns, crabs etc.) and echinoderms (starfish, sea urchins etc.). The extensive seagrass beds are an important feeding ground for the dugong, a mammal species internationally listed as endangered. The reef also supports a wide variety of fleshy algae heavily grazed by turtles, fish, sea urchins and molluscs. The reef contains nesting grounds of world significance for the endangered green and loggerhead turtles and is a breeding area for humpback whales (which come from the Antarctic to give birth to their young in the warm waters).

The islands and cays support several hundred bird species: reef herons, osprey, pelicans,

frigate birds, sea eagles and shearwaters are among the numerous sea birds that have been recorded.

The World Heritage property is also of cultural importance. It contains many middens and other archaeological sites of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. Notable examples occur on Lizard and Hinchinbrook Islands and on Stanley, Cliff and Clack Islands where there are spectacular galleries of rock paintings. There are over 30 historic shipwrecks in the area, and ruins and operating lighthouses of cultural and historical significance.

HEARD ISLAND AND THE McDONALD ISLANDS

Heard and McDonald Islands World Heritage Property was inscribed on the World Heritage List for its natural values: "as outstanding examples representing major stages of the earth's history, including the record of life, significant ongoing geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features as outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes."

First charted by nineteenth-century sealers and whalers, Heard Island and the McDonald Islands are in a remote stormy part of the globe, 1500 km north of Antarctica, and over 4000 km south-west of Australia, near the meeting-point of Antarctic and temperate ocean waters. Heard Island (368 km²) is the principal island of the territory. Mawson Peak, at 2745 m, is the summit of Big Ben, an active volcano that dominates the group, with a thick mantle of snow and glacial ice against black volcanic rocks.



McDonald Island (1 km²), 43.5 km due west of Heard Island, is the major island in the McDonald Islands group (others are Flat Island and Meyer Rock). At its highest point it rises to about 230 m. The McDonald Islands, also volcanic in origin and, like Heard Island, an undisturbed habitat for sub-Antarctic plants and animals, consists of two distinct parts joined by a narrow central isthmus.

The Heard Island and McDonald Islands group can be described as the wildest place on earth--a smoking volcano under snow and glacial ice rising above the world's stormiest waters. From a distance the land is a dramatic monochrome: black rock and sand, white snow and ice, leaden grey seas and skies. When sun appears the islands light up to a rare brilliance--verdant vegetation and multi-coloured bird colonies against the white of snow and ice and grey-black volcanic rock. The driving westerly winds above the Southern Ocean create unique weather patterns when they strike the enormous bulk of Big Ben, with spectacular cloud formations around the summit and unbelievably rapid changes in winds, cloud cover and precipitation.

The other extraordinary landforms on the islands include: the flutes of Cape Pillar on McDonald Island and the lonely pinnacle of Meyer Rock; the caves and other lava formations of the northern Heard Island peninsulas; the smoking caldera of Mawson Peak above the palaeocaldera of Big Ben; the western sea cliffs of McDonald Island; the shifting sands of the Nullarbor Plain; and the extensive, dynamically changing Spit.

The vast numbers of penguins and seals on the beaches are one of the great wildlife sights of the world. The islands are home to the

world's largest macaroni penguin colonies, each containing an estimated two million birds.

Heard Island is the only sub-Antarctic island with an active volcano. The last recorded major eruption on Big Ben was in 1992, but continuous activity is evident. The Heard Island and the McDonald Islands group was formed by the plume type of volcanism, a poorly understood process in comparison with the earth's other two main volcanic types--subduction and seafloor spreading. This feature of the group offers an extraordinary view into the earth's deep interior and its interactions with the lithospheric plates that resulted in the formation of the ocean basins and continents.

Permanent snow and ice cover 80% of Heard Island. Its steepness combines with very high snow fall at high altitudes to make the glaciers fast-flowing--in the order of 250 m a year. As the ice and snow in the glaciers has a relatively short turnover period (around 100 years), and the glaciers respond quickly to changes in climate by advancing or retreating, they provide an invaluable record of climate change.

The territory is the only sub-Antarctic island group with an intact ecosystem. It is the only sub-Antarctic island group to contain no known species introduced by humans, which makes it invaluable for having, within one site, an intact set of interrelated ecosystems; terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine, in which the ongoing evolution of plants and animals occur in a natural state. Heard Island's unmodified status and simple ecosystems make it an outstanding location for monitoring plant colonisation.

The islands host a range of seabirds. The extreme isolation and lack of introduced

predators provide an excellent location to investigate the effects of geographic isolation and climate on the evolution of species. Active speciation is clearly present. For example, the Heard shag *Phalacrocorax nivalis* is only found on Heard Island. The beetle populations on the territory show unique evolutionary adaptations to the environment. Several other invertebrate groups provide valuable opportunities to study evolutionary processes in undisturbed populations at the southern limits of their distribution.

The seal and penguin populations provide excellent opportunities to monitor the health and stability of the larger Southern Ocean ecosystem. The Territory of Heard Island and McDonald is one of the world's best sites to study the ecological and biological processes of re-colonisation of the Antarctic fur seal and the king penguin populations. It is also one of the best land-based sites in the world to study the leopard seal and its role in the sub-Antarctic ecosystem.

KAKADU NATIONAL PARK

Kakadu National Park was inscribed on the World Heritage List in three stages over eleven years for both cultural and natural values. Its natural values are: "as an outstanding example representing significant ongoing ecological and biological processes; as an example of superlative natural phenomena; and containing important and significant habitats for in situ conservation of biological diversity. "Its cultural values are as "a unique artistic achievement; directly associated with living traditions of outstanding universal significance."

The park covers 19,804 square km in Australia's tropical north, 120 kilometres

east of Darwin. The flood plains of Kakadu are sites of ongoing geological processes that illustrate the ecological effects of sea-level change in northern Australia. The park also represents a series of interacting ecosystems that continue to evolve in their natural setting with minimum human disturbance.

Kakadu contains great natural beauty and sweeping landscapes. Its focal points are the internationally important wetlands and the spectacular escarpment and outliers. The park contains important and significant habitats for a diverse range of flora and fauna. It has more than 60 species of mammals, 289 species of birds (more than a quarter of all Australian bird species), 132 species of reptiles, 25 species of frogs, 55 species of freshwater fish and over 10,000 species of insects.

In the southern hills, or stone country, the climate of the monsoonal north overlaps with that of the dry centre of Australia. Many plant and animal species found here are endangered outside the park. For instance, over 30 plant species in this area are rare or endemic. The stone country forms much of the catchment of the South Alligator River.

The western edge of the Arnhem Land Plateau is a 500 kilometre long escarpment, over which spectacular waterfalls cascade during the wet season. Rainforests in the ravines and plateau are dominated by *allosyncarpia* trees, found only along the Arnhem Land escarpment, outliers and plateau.

The spinifex sandstone scrub and woodland communities on the top of the plateau are home to rare or restricted bird species such as the hooded parrot and the white-throated grass wren. The escarpment caves provide shelter for rare bats. Isolated massive rock outliers have



been left behind as the escarpment has eroded eastwards. Several mammals, such as the black wallaroo, and other animals, including the Oenpelli python and the giant cave gecko, are restricted to the outliers, escarpment and plateau.

Eucalypt forests, eucalypt woodlands and grasslands cover much of the lowland areas in Kakadu National Park. Where the lowlands meet the floodplains there are isolated pockets of monsoon rainforest.

During the wet season, rivers and creeks flood and spread out to form vast wetlands, where ducks, geese and wading birds abound. These extensive wetlands are listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention). Thirty-five species of waders have been recorded on the wetlands, many are winter migrants from the sub-Arctic region. Kakadu National Park is a major staging point within Australia for many migrating birds.

The rivers of Kakadu meander to the Van Dieman Gulf, carrying with them, and gradually depositing, large quantities of silt, forming extensive mudflats inundated with salt water at high tide. Only salt-tolerant plants such as mangroves can grow here. Twenty two species of mangroves are found in the area. The mangrove swamps are important feeding and breeding grounds for a great many invertebrate species, many fish, including barramundi, and a variety of birds. The rich natural resources of Kakadu have sustained human habitation for at least 25 000 years and possibly 40 000 to 60 000 years.

The park is extremely important to Aboriginal people: many communities still occupy the region. Sites associated with the Dreaming

are particularly significant to the Aboriginal communities. The Aboriginal art sites of Kakadu National Park are a unique artistic achievement and provide an outstanding record of human interaction with the environment over tens of thousands of years. The art sites, concentrated along the Arnhem Land escarpment and its outliers, display a range of art styles, including naturalistic paintings of animals. The southern part of the park contains a number of art sites, the most significant being those associated with 'Bula', a Creation Time being who created a number of sacred and potent sites to Aborigines. The art also includes more recent 'contact' images of Macassan and European items and people. These reflect contact between Aboriginal people and Macassans from the seventeenth century onwards and the European discovery of the East and South Alligator Rivers.

LORD HOWE ISLAND GROUP

The Lord Howe Rise is an underwater plateau about seven hundred kilometres north-east of Sydney. It was created nearly seven million years ago by geologic movement giving birth to a large shield volcano. Over time the sea eroded 90 per cent of the volcano leaving the islands that today comprise the Lord Howe Island Group: Lord Howe Island, Admiralty Islands, Mutton Bird Islands, Ball's Pyramid, and associated coral reefs and marine environments.

Lord Howe Island has a spectacular landscape. The volcanic mountains of Mount Gower (875 m) and Mount Lidgbird (777 m) tower above the sea and the central low-lying area. While most of the island is dominated by rainforests and palm forest, there are grasslands on the more exposed areas and on offshore islands. The island contains 241 different species of native plants, 105 are endemic.

The islands support extensive nesting seabirds colonies. At least 168 bird species have been recorded living on, or visiting, the islands. Several are rare or endangered, including the endangered woodhen, one of the world's rarest bird species. Over the last few years a successful captive breeding program and other conservation measures have increased the numbers of these small flightless birds to around 220.

The islands are one of two known breeding areas for the providence petrel (the other area being Phillip Island, near Norfolk Island). They also contain probably the largest breeding concentration in the world of the red-tailed tropicbird, and the most southerly breeding colony of the masked booby.

The waters surrounding Lord Howe Island contain an unusual mix of temperate and tropical organisms. The reef, the southern most coral reef in the world, provides a rare example of the transition between coral and algal reefs.

The first documented sighting of Lord Howe Island by Europeans was in 1788 from aboard HMS Supply sailing from Port Jackson to Norfolk Island. Two months later, returning to Sydney, HMS Supply made the first landing by Europeans on the island. By the 1830s a small permanent settlement was established in the lowland area of the main island. The settlers made a living by hunting, fishing, growing fruit and vegetables, and trading with passing ships.

Pigs and goats, introduced to Lord Howe Island for food, went wild, threatening populations of native species. In 1918 rats arrived from a wrecked ship, and have been responsible for the extinction of five bird species. Over the last decade there have been intensive efforts to control these feral animals--the pigs have been eradicated.

MACQUARIE ISLAND

Macquarie Island was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1997 for its natural values: "as an outstanding example representing major stages of the earth's evolutionary history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features; and containing superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance."

Macquarie Island lies about 1500 km south-south-east of Tasmania (about half way between Tasmania and Antarctica). The main island (about 34 km long and 5.5 km wide at its broadest point) provides evidence of rock types found at great depths in the earth's crust and of plate tectonics and continental drift, the geological processes that dominated the earth's surface for millions of years.

Macquarie Island is the only island in the world made up entirely of oceanic crust and rocks from the mantle, deep below earth's surface. It probably began as a spreading ridge under the sea with the formation of new oceanic crust somewhere between 11 and 30 million years ago. At some stage the spreading halted and the crust began to compress, squeezing rocks up from deep within the mantle. As the ridge grew it rose out of the ocean about 600,000 years ago. Thus, rocks normally only found deep within the earth's mantle have become exposed on the earth's surface.

Since Macquarie Island emerged, it has been carved by marine processes such as wave action, unlike other subantarctic islands shaped by glaciers. The shoreline is girt by a coastal terrace formed from a wave-cut platform now above sea level. Vast



waterlogged areas on the platform are heavily vegetated, forming a mire based on deep peat beds, known locally as “featherbed” (from the sensation of walking on them).

Behind the coastal terrace, steep escarpments rise over 200 metres to the central plateau. The plateau has three peaks over 400 metres (the highest is Mt Hamilton at 433 metres) and is dotted with innumerable lakes, tarns and pools, mainly of structural origin. Fluctuations in sea level and marine erosion have cut away the original escarpments so some lakes are now perched on the edge of the plateau, while others are partially or totally drained.

Macquarie Island attracts vast congregations of wildlife, particularly penguins, on the coastal terrace, especially during breeding seasons. Its breeding population of royal penguins is estimated at over 850,000 pairs, one of the greatest concentrations of sea birds in the world. Four species of albatross nest on the cliffs both on the main island and on nearby Bishop and Clerk Islands. Elephant seals also form impressive colonies during the breeding season.

PURNULULU NATIONAL PARK

Purnululu National Park, between the hot deserts of Western Australia's arid zone to the south and the watered monsoonal areas to the north, was declared a World Heritage place for natural and cultural values. Twenty million years of weathering produced the eroded sandstone towers and banded beehive structures of the Bungle Bungle Range. Dark bands, formed by cyanobacteria, winding horizontally around the domes, contrast with the lighter sandstone. The crusts, which help stabilise and protect the ancient and fragile sandstone towers, are present on a massive scale.

Purnululu contains a rich mixture of species, some endemic, on the edge of their ranges, as is a remarkably diverse range of spinifex species — the spiny grass genus (*Triodia* spp) that dominates Australia's arid zone. The cyanobacterial (single cell photosynthetic organisms) bands crossing the rock surfaces of the Bungle Bungle Range, are adapted to the transitional nature of this area's environment.

In addition to the geomorphic and biological importance of the Park's natural features, the myriad sandstone towers of the Bungle Bungle Range are exceptional with their orange and grey horizontal banding (the cyanobacteria crust).

Aboriginal people have lived in the East Kimberley for the last 20,000 years. The Park provides exceptional testimony to this hunter-gatherer cultural tradition. Aboriginal people adapted to the resource rich environment moving between the uplands in the wet season and along the river in the dry, while using intermediate lands in all seasons. Fire has been, and remains, an important tool in Aboriginal management of this environment. Ngarrangkarni is the continuing guiding principle in the living traditions and beliefs of Purnululu's traditional owners. The Indigenous Australian religious philosophy (popularly known as the 'Dreaming' or the 'Law') handed down through countless generations remains in force today, despite the impact of colonisation, revealing the resilience of the culture of the traditional owners.

SHARK BAY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Shark Bay on the western most point of Australia covers 2.3 million hectares. It is one of the few properties inscribed on the World Heritage List for all four natural values: “as an outstanding example representing the major

stages in the earth's evolutionary history; as an outstanding example representing significant ongoing ecological and biological processes; as an example of superlative natural phenomena; and containing important and significant habitats for in situ conservation of biological diversity."

Three major climatic regions meet in the Shark Bay region, forming a transition zone between two major botanical provinces: the South West and Eremaean. The number of species that reach the end of their range is a major feature of the region's flora. Twenty-five per cent of vascular plants (283 species) are at the limits of their range in Shark Bay. Many vegetation formations and plant species are found only in the interzone area.

The area south of Freycinet Estuary contains the unique type of vegetation known as tree heath. There are at least 51 species endemic to the region and others considered new to science. The Shark Bay region is an area of major zoological importance, primarily due to habitats on peninsulas and islands isolated from the disturbance that occurred elsewhere. Of the 26 species of endangered Australian mammals, five are found on Bernier and Dorre Islands, the boodie or burrowing bettong, rufous hare wallaby, banded hare wallaby, the Shark Bay mouse and the western barred bandicoot.

The Shark Bay region has a rich avifauna: over 230 species, or 35 per cent, of Australia's bird species have been recorded here. A number of birds attain their northern limit here, such as the regent parrot, western yellow robin, blue-breasted fairy wren and striated pardalote. The region is also noted for the diversity of its amphibians and reptiles, supporting nearly 100 species. Again, many species are at the northern or southern limit of their range.

The area is also significant for the variety of burrowing species, such as the sandhill frog, which, apparently, needs no surface water. Shark Bay contains three endemic sand swimming skinks, and 10 of the 30 dragon lizard species found in Australia.

The 12 species of seagrass in Shark Bay make it one of the most diverse seagrass assemblages in the world. Seagrass covers over 4,000 square kilometres of the bay, the 1,030 square kilometres Wooramel Seagrass Bank is the largest structure of its type in the world. Seagrass has contributed significantly to the evolution of Shark Bay modifying the physical, chemical and biological environment as well as the geology and leading to the development of major marine features, such as Faure Sill.

The barrier banks associated with the growth of seagrass over the last 5,000 years has produced the hypersaline Hamelin Pool and Lharidon Bight. The hypersaline condition is conducive to the growth of cyanobacteria which trap and bind sediment to produce a variety of mats and structures including stromatolites, which represent the oldest form of life on earth, and are representative of life-forms some 3,500 million years ago. Hamelin Pool contains the most diverse and abundant examples of stromatolite forms in the world.

Shark Bay is renowned for its marine life. The population of about 10,000 dugong is one of the largest in the world. Dolphins abound, as famously at Monkey Mia. Humpback whales use the Bay as a staging post in their migration along the coast. From an estimated low of 500-800 whales in 1962, the whale population is now estimated at 2,000-3,000. Green and loggerhead turtles are found in Shark Bay near their southern limits, nesting on the beaches of Dirk Hartog Island and Peron Peninsula. Dirk Hartog Island is the



most important nesting site for loggerhead turtles in Western Australia. Shark Bay is also an important nursery ground for larval stages of crustaceans, fishes and medusae.

TASMANIAN WILDERNESS

The Tasmanian Wilderness was inscribed on the World Heritage List for both natural and cultural values. Its natural values are “as an outstanding example representing the major stages in the earth’s evolutionary history; as an outstanding example representing significant ongoing ecological and biological processes; as an example of superlative natural phenomena; and contains important and significant habitats for in situ conservation of biological diversity.” Its cultural values are: “bearing an exceptional testimony to a civilisation or cultural tradition “and “as an outstanding example of a type of landscape which illustrates significant stages in human history being directly and tangibly associated with living traditions of outstanding universal significance. “

Covering 1.38 million hectares (about 20 per cent of Tasmania) the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area is one of the largest conservation reserves in Australia. It is one of only three temperate wilderness areas left in the Southern Hemisphere. Rocks from every geological period are represented in the area, the oldest formed about 1,100 million years ago during the Precambrian period. Some of the rock types, such as limestone and dolomite, are soluble in water, resulting in the development of various karst features such as sinkholes and caves. These are some of the deepest and longest caves in Australia. Exit Cave, near Lune River has over 20 kilometres of passageways and spectacular cave formations.

The area contains a wide variety of vegetation including closed (temperate rain forest) and open forests (eucalypt forest), buttongrass moorland and alpine communities. The flora occurs in a unique mosaic of Antarctic and Australian elements; the Antarctic element consists of species descended from the supercontinent of Gondwana. The World Conservation Union (IUCN) recognises the region as an International Centre for Plant Diversity. Some of the oldest known trees in the world grow here, such as Huon pines, and it contains approximately 240 (or two thirds) of Tasmania’s higher plant species, of which about half have most of their distribution in the World Heritage area.

The fauna has an unusually high proportion of endemic species and relict groups of ancient lineage. The diverse topography, geology, soils and vegetation, combine with harsh and variable climatic conditions to create a wide array of animal habitats. Two main faunal groups can be recognised: one group, including the marsupials and burrowing freshwater crayfish, survives as relicts of the Gondwana fauna; the other group, including rodents and bats, invaded Australia from Asia millions of years after the break up of Gondwanaland.

The isolation of the Tasmanian Wilderness helped protect it from the impact of exotic species. It is a stronghold for several animal species either extinct or threatened on mainland Australia including the world’s largest marsupial carnivores, the Tasmanian devil, spotted-tailed quoll and eastern quoll. Fauna endemic to the region include the green rosella and orange-bellied parrot; frogs, such as the newly-discovered moss froglet and Tasmanian tree frog; the Tasmanian cave spider; burrowing crayfish; and peripatopsid velvet worms.

The region's cultural World Heritage values relate both to Aboriginal and European occupation. Archaeological surveys of inland valleys such as the Gordon, Franklin, Andrew, Acheron, Weld, Cracroft, Denison and Maxwell rivers have revealed an exceptionally rich and important collection of Aboriginal sites, including Kutikina Cave. More than 40 sites have been found in the south west inland river valleys. Human occupation has been dated to at least 30,000 years ago when the climate was significantly colder and drier than now. The sites reveal the ways the Aboriginal community dealt with these conditions, including when the severity of the climate was at its worst 18,000 years ago at the height of the last Ice Age. This group of places, which also includes rock art sites, forms one of the richest and best-preserved collection of Ice Age sites found anywhere in the world. During the periods of earliest occupation, the Aboriginal people of the region may have been the most southerly peoples on earth.

The World Heritage values of the Tasmanian Wilderness relating to European settlement concern the area's convict history. The Macquarie Harbour penal settlement was based on Sarah Island and in use from 1821 to 1833.

THE GREATER BLUE MOUNTAINS AREA

The Greater Blue Mountains Area, 60 to 180 kilometres inland from central Sydney, is famous for its views, rugged tablelands, sheer cliffs, deep, inaccessible valleys and swamps teeming with life. The 1.03 million hectares area (almost one third the size of Belgium) is mostly forest on a sandstone plateau. It includes eight protected wilderness areas in two blocks separated by a transportation

and urban development corridor. The eight protected areas are the Jenolan Caves Karst Conservation Reserve and seven national parks: the Blue Mountains, Wollemi, Yengo, Nattai, Kanangra-Boyd, Gardens of Stone and Thirlmere Lakes National Parks.

The area is a deeply incised sandstone plateau. It rises from less than 100 metres above sea level to 1300 metres at the highest point with basalt outcrops on the higher ridges. The plateau is thought to have enabled a rich diversity of plant and animal life to survive, providing a refuge from climatic changes during recent geological history. It is particularly noted for its wide representation of eucalypt habitats from wet and dry sclerophyll, mallee heathlands, as well as localised swamps, wetlands, and grassland.

The property has been described as a natural laboratory for studying the evolution of eucalypts. The largest area of high diversity of eucalypts on the continent is located in south-east Australia, and much of this is in the Greater Blue Mountains Area. There are ninety-one eucalypt species (thirteen percent of the global total) in the Greater Blue Mountains Area, with twelve believed to occur only in the Sydney sandstone region.

As well as supporting such a significant proportion of the world's eucalypt species, the place provides examples of the range of structural adaptations of eucalypts to Australian environments, from tall forests at the margins in the deep valleys, through open forests and woodlands, to shrublands of stunted mallees on the exposed tablelands.

The Greater Blue Mountains Area also contains ancient, relict species of global significance, notably the recently-discovered Wollemi pine, one of the World's rarest



species. Thought to have been extinct for millions of years, the few surviving trees of this ancient species (familiarily called a “living fossil”) are known only from three small populations located in remote, inaccessible gorges within the nominated property.

More than 400 different kinds of animals live within the rugged gorges and tablelands. These include threatened or rare species of conservation significance, such as the spotted-tailed quoll, the koala, the yellow-bellied glider and the long-nosed potoroo as well as rare reptiles including the green and golden bell frog and the Blue Mountains water skink.

ULURU-KATA TJUTA NATIONAL PARK

Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park was inscribed on the World Heritage List in two stages, initially for its outstanding universal natural values as “as an example of on-going geological processes; and as an example of exceptional natural beauty and combination of natural and cultural elements.” The second stage was for its outstanding universal cultural values “as an outstanding example of traditional human land use; and being directly associated with living traditions and beliefs of outstanding universal significance.”

The park covers about 132,566 hectares of arid ecosystems in central Australia in the traditional lands of Pitjantjatjara and Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal people (locally known as Anangu). The huge rock formations of Uluru and Kata Tjuta are remarkable geological and landform features in a contrasting, relatively flat, sand-plain environment. They have special significance to Anangu for whom the features of both Uluru and Kata Tjuta are physical

manifestations of lives of ancestral heroes (the tjukuritja) who travelled the earth in creation times, and are celebrated in Anangu religion and culture today.

The park’s wider landscape represents thousands of years of management under traditional practices governed by the tjukurpa (law). Aboriginal people learned to patch burn the country from the Tjukurpa of lungkata, the blue tongued lizard. Now, using modern methods, the practice continues, lighting small fires close together during the cool season to leave burnt and unburnt areas in a mosaic pattern. This is now adopted as a major ecological management tool in the Park. Tjukurpa also teaches the location and care of rockholes and other water sources.

Anthropologists have found that a unique cultural adaptation to the desert environment enabled Anangu and related groups of Aboriginal communities in the Western Desert to develop social groups based on semi-permanent water sources, holding reciprocal rights of access over plant and animal resources in the intervening areas.

Uluru is a huge, rounded, red sandstone monolith. Just under ten kilometres in circumference, it rises over 340 metres from the plain. Rock art in the caves at its base are further evidence of the enduring cultural traditions of Anangu.

About 32 kilometres west of Uluru is the 36 steep-sided domes of Kata Tjuta. The domes cover 3,500 hectares; Mount Olga, the highest feature, rises to 500 metres. This area is sacred under Anangu men’s law and detailed knowledge of it is restricted.

The sandy landscape is dominated by spinifex and low shrubs on sand dunes and sand plains dotted with large desert oaks. Sizeable areas

of mulga woodland and other low shrubs also occur on dunes and swales. The alluvial flow areas at the base of the major rock formations support large bloodwoods, acacias and native grasses. Water holes and soaks provide restricted habitats for a number of rare and unique plant species. Stands of mulga and other acacias dominate the harder, wide, sand plain surrounding Uluru and Kata Tjuta.

Over 150 species of birds, and many reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates adapted to arid environments have also been recorded. A number of rare mammals are also found in the park, including the hairy-footed dunnart, the sandhill dunnart, and the mulgara. Reptile species are found in numbers unparalleled elsewhere in the world. A number of lizard species are found in the park, including the rare giant desert skink and Australia's largest lizard, the perentie, which can grow to a length of 2.5 metres.

WET TROPICS OF QUEENSLAND

The Wet Tropics of Queensland was inscribed on the World Heritage List for its natural values: "as an outstanding example representing the major stages in the earth's evolutionary history; as an outstanding example representing significant ongoing ecological and biological processes; as an example of superlative natural phenomena; and containing important and significant habitats for *in situ* conservation of biological diversity."

The Wet Tropics World Heritage property lies between Townsville and Cooktown on Queensland's north-east coast. Covering 894,000 hectares, it is a region of spectacular scenery and rugged topography, fast-flowing rivers, deep gorges, numerous waterfalls, and vast undisturbed rainforests. One of the largest rainforest wilderness areas in Australia

centres around the Daintree River valley. The association of coral reefs and rainforest coastline in the Cape Tribulation region is found nowhere else in Australia and is a rare combination anywhere in the world.

The Wet Tropics provides the only habitat for numerous rare species of plants and animals. At least 390 species of plants can be classified as rare or very restricted. Of these, 74 are regarded as threatened. At least 25 species of animals are very rare, such as the brush-tailed bettong, the spotted-tailed quoll, the yellow-bellied glider and the southern cassowary. While it is predominantly rainforest, the vegetation also includes sclerophyll tree species that occur as emergent and co-dominant species in the canopy. The rainforests are fringed with tall, open forest and tall, medium and low woodland. A striking feature unique to Australia is the generally sharp demarcation between the rainforest and adjacent sclerophyll vegetation.

The Wet Tropics rainforests contain an almost complete record of the major stages in the evolution of plant life. Many species within the area originated when Australia was part of Gondwana. These rainforests are floristically and structurally the most diverse in Australia. They include 13 major structural types, further classified into 27 broad communities. Mangrove forests within the area cover 13,600 hectares. Their floristic diversity is the highest of any mangrove community in Australia and comparable with anywhere in the world; 29 'species associations' have been defined in the area.

Of particular importance are the primitive flowering plants occurring in the rainforests. Out of 19 families of angiosperms recognised as 'primitive' 13 are found in the Wet Tropics, two are confined to the area. This number of



primitive families in such a minute fraction of the world's tropical rainforests gives the Wet Tropics the highest concentration of such families on earth. Within the most primitive of the families, there are 50 species confined to the area.

The rainforests are especially important as habitats for the plant family proteaceae, in particular the more primitive genera. These represent the nearest relatives of the ancestors (if not the ancestors themselves) of the sclerophyll types, for example, banksias, grevilleas, persoonias. An undescribed genus 'Stockwellia' confined to the local rainforests, is possibly a precursor of the eucalypts. There is a large number of plant species with very restricted distribution within the Wet Tropics. Among them are curiosities, including one of the largest as well as one of the smallest cycads in the world. The richest concentration of ferns and fern allies in Australia (64% of Australia's fern species) occurs in these rainforests, including at least 46 species found nowhere else.

The rainforests contain a number of unique marsupials, such as the musky rat kangaroo, probably the most primitive surviving kangaroo species. The area is home to 30 per cent of Australia's marsupial species, 58 per cent of its bat species, 26 per cent of its frog species, 17 per cent of its reptile species, 58 per cent of the butterfly species and 48 per cent of its bird species. No less than 85 species of vertebrate animals are unique to the area.

Aboriginal occupation probably dates back to the earliest human occupation of Australia (c. 50,000 years BC). One of the recorded stories describes the volcanic activity that produced some crater lakes (10-20,000 years ago) at a time when the rainforests were smaller than today. The district was a rich environment

for Aboriginal hunter/gatherers. About 16 distinct groups occupied the area, using a wide range of forest products, including several toxic plants requiring complex treatment before they could be safely eaten. Such intensive use of toxic food plants is not recorded elsewhere. The Wet Tropics area continues to hold great significance for the local Aboriginal communities, who identify as 'rainforest people'.

WILLANDRA LAKES REGION

The Willandra Lakes Region covers 240,000 hectares of a semi-arid landscape mosaic comprising dried saline lake bed plains vegetated with saltbush communities, fringing sand dunes and woodlands with grassy understoreys in the Murray Basin area in far south-western New South Wales. It was inscribed on the World Heritage List for cultural and natural values: "as an outstanding example representing the major stages in the earth's evolutionary history; and as an outstanding example representing significant ongoing geological processes; and bearing an exceptional testimony to a past civilisation."

The region contains a system of Pleistocene lakes formed over the last two million years. Most are fringed on the eastern shore by a dune or lunette formed by prevailing winds. Today the lake beds are flat plains vegetated by salt-tolerant low bushes and grasses. About 10 per cent of the area is gazetted as the Mungo National Park, which covers about two-thirds of Lake Mungo and includes the spectacular Walls of China lunette. The remaining area comprises pastoral leasehold properties.

There are five large, interconnected, dry-lake basins, and fourteen smaller basins varying from 600 to 35,000 hectares in

area. The original source for the lakes was a creek flowing from the Eastern Highlands to the Murray River. When the Willandra Billabong Creek ceased to replenish the lakes, over a period of several thousand years the basins dried in a series from south to north, each becoming progressively more saline. The ancient shorelines are stratified into three major layers of sediments. The earliest sediments are more than 50,000 years old and are orange-red. Above them are clays, clean quartz sand and soil deposited along the lakes' edges when the lakes were full of deep, relatively fresh water, between 50,000 and 19,000 years ago. The top layer is largely composed of wind-blown clay particles heaped up on the lunettes during periods of fluctuating water levels before the lakes dried up.

Aborigines lived on the shores of the Willandra Lakes 50,000 to 40,000 years and possibly up to 60,000 years ago. Excavations in 1968 uncovered a cremated female in the dunes of Lake Mungo. The site, dated as 26,000 years old, is believed to be the oldest cremation site in the world. In 1974, the ochred burial of a male Aborigine was found nearby. The use of ochres for burial in Australia 30,000 years ago parallels their use in France at the same time. Radiocarbon dating established that these materials are some of the earliest evidence of modern humans in the world.

During the last Ice Age, when the lakes were full, the Mungo people camped along the shore taking advantage of a wide range of food, including freshwater mussels, yabbies, golden perch and Murray cod, large emus and a variety of marsupials, probably including the now extinct super roos. They also exploited plant resources, particularly when the lakes began to dry and food became

scarcer. Evidence points to an extraordinary continuity of occupation. The top layers of sediments have abundant evidence of occupation over the last 10,000 years.

The vegetation, although sparse, is typical of the semi-arid zone. It is important in stabilising the landscape, hence maintaining its sediment strata and many species of native fauna. On the dunes are small scrubby multi-stemmed mallee eucalypts with an understorey of herbs and grasses. Rose wood-belah woodland is common on the sand plains. In the lake beds, several species of salt bushes thrive in the saline conditions.

The remains of a large number of animals have been found in Willandra. More than 55 species have been identified, of these 40 are no longer found in the region, and 11 are extinct. Twenty-two species of mammals are currently recorded at Willandra; bats being the most diverse group. There are some 40 species of reptiles and amphibians. The bird life of the Willandra region is similar to that in many other semi-arid areas of Australia. Parrots, cockatoos and finches are the most conspicuous of the 137 recorded species.

Dampier Archipelago (including Burrup Peninsula)

- List Date: 03/07/2007

The Dampier Archipelago (including the Burrup Peninsula) contains one of Australia's densest concentrations of rock engravings. Some sites contain tens of thousands of images. The rock engravings include images of avian, marine and terrestrial fauna, human figures, figures with mixed human and animal characteristics and geometric designs. The place has an exceptionally diverse and dynamic range of schematised human



figures, some arranged in complex scenes. The fine execution and dynamic nature of the engravings, particularly some of the composite panels, show a degree of creativity that is unusual in Australian rock engravings.

The range of human images found in the Dampier Archipelago include forms characteristic of all the major style provinces in the Pilbara, the richest and most exciting region of rock engravings in Australia. The different degrees of weathering and the large number of super-positioned engravings can be used to establish a relative chronology for motifs characteristic of the major style provinces in the Pilbara. The combination of archaeological sites and high densities of engraved images provides an outstanding opportunity to develop a scientific understanding of the social functions of motifs.

The different degrees of weathering of particular types of faunal engravings on the Dampier Archipelago provide an unusual and outstanding visual record of Aboriginal responses to sea level rises at the end of the last Ice Age. The weathering also provides striking evidence for the antiquity of complex scenes of human activity. The deeply weathered 'archaic faces' are an exceptional demonstration of the long history of contact and shared visual narratives between Aboriginal societies in the nominated place and inland arid Australia.

The Burrup Peninsula includes a high density of stone arrangements such as standing stones, stone pits and complex circular stone arrangements. Standing stones in the Dampier Archipelago range from single monoliths through to extensive alignments with at least three or four hundred standing stones. Some are associated with increase

ceremonies, thalu; others were used to mark particular places with scarce resources (such as seasonal rock pools), or sites of traditional significance.

High Court of Australia (former)

- List Date: 11/07/2007

The former High Court Building was the first headquarters of the High Court of Australia from 1928 to 1980. Many landmark Constitutional and judicial decisions were made in this period affecting the nation's social and political life. The whole of the building and its interior design, fitout (including original furniture) and architectural features bear witness to these events.

As the first purpose-built home of the nation's High Court, the building combines the then budgetary austerity of the Commonwealth with a skilled functional layout. The public entry is separated from the privacy of the Justices' chambers and the Library by the three central Courts, in a strongly modelled exterior, all viewed as a distinct design entity. Sympathetic additions with contrasting interior Art Deco design motifs overlay the original stripped-classical style and internal detailing and fit-out of the Courts and Library. The additions retain access to natural light for the three Courts and the original strongly modelled stripped classical style is replicated in the façade treatment of the later additions and influenced the design of a later adjacent building.

The High Court is the apex of Australia's judicial system, the highest court of appeal and the interpreter of the Constitution. The former High Court building housed the principal registry of the High Court

from 1928 to 1976. Important cases were researched in its library, heard and decided in its Courts. A number of Constitutional and other landmark judgements were made in Court Room One, which accommodated the Full Bench.

The former High Court building is associated with early operation of the Federal Court system from 1977 to 1999 and the gradual expansion of the Commonwealth's constitutional power.

The former High Court building is significant for its associations with judges who have had a profound effect on the nature of the High Court as an institution and judges that have made landmark decisions which changed the political and social fabric of the nation such as Sir Isaac Isaacs, Chief Justice and Governor General, and with Sir Owen Dixon, Justice, Chief Justice and considered the greatest legal advocate of his time.

The Chief Justice's chambers and the adjacent Library and their internal design and fit-out demonstrate the nature of the accommodation that reflects the status of the Chief Justice and the close connection between the Chief Justice's chambers, the Library and the Courts. The Justices' chambers are a direct physical link between some of the greatest jurists of the nation with the operations and decisions of the High Court.

On 01/08/2007 the Minister included eight convict places in the National Heritage List. They are (taken alphabetically):

CASCADES FEMALE FACTORY

Cascades Female Factory is nationally significant for its association with convict women. It is estimated that around 25,000 women (15-17 per cent of the total convict population in Australia) were transported to Australia before 1856 (by when transportation had ceased in all the eastern states).

Convict women were vital to the development of the colonies. They brought labour and social cohesion. They became street sellers, dressmakers, washerwomen. They brewed, baked, ran public houses, engaged in trade and provided domestic services to private masters and government officials.

Convict women were considered necessary to the stability of emerging societies. Colonial authorities, recognising the potential for social unrest from crowds of single men, sent large numbers of convict women to Van Diemen's Land in the 1820s where the proportion of men to women was particularly high. Convict women were the mothers of the nation. 80 percent of all children born in Australia by the 1830s had mothers who came out as convicts.

While the authorities saw convict women as a means to create families and social cohesion, they also saw them as a moral threat. From the conflicting views came a unique management response, reflecting both moral and penal philosophies. To isolate the influence of convict women, and train them to be more 'responsible' workers, wives and mothers, the authorities established female factories. These were places both of work and punishment,



hiring depots, and places of shelter for women between assignments and those who were sick, infirm or pregnant. As authorities became more systematic in developing new free and penal settlements, female factories were seen as necessary infrastructure. The effective control and management of convict women became important for the overall success of the settlement.

The Cascades Female Factory is the last remaining female factory with extant remains to give a sense of what female factories were like. It was the primary site for the reception and incarceration of most of the women convicts sent to Van Diemen's Land.

Cascades Female Factory operated between 1828 and 1856. As a long running penal institution, it saw changing approaches to punishment and reform. This is apparent in the addition of yards to the original precinct. The earliest yard housed women in barracks. Later, separate apartments were built. Isolation was regarded as critical to penitence and reform. Extensive archaeological remains and some stone footings are present on site. These have great potential to enhance our understanding of the living and working conditions of convict women in female factories.

Cascades Female Factory was built on damp ground. With overcrowding, poor sanitation and inadequate food and clothes, there was a high rate of disease and mortality. The death rate for the children in the factory was considerably higher than the general population. The appalling living conditions and very high infant mortality marks Cascades Female Factory as a place of great suffering.

COAL MINES HISTORIC SITE

The Coal Mines Historic Site contains the workings of a penal colliery and convict establishment. It is one of number of probation stations established on Tasman Peninsula to exploit the area's resources and provide a secure isolated prison. The Coal Mines ran from 1833-1848. At its peak it housed up to 500 convicts as well as over 100 others such as guards and their families. As a relict industrial landscape, the Coal Mines demonstrates the structure, spatial layout and operation of a penal probation station and its support industries (a lime kiln, stone quarry and tanning pits), as well as a colliery that provided the hard labour for the most refractory convicts as well as third class probation convicts.

The Coal Mines probation station was considered a most severe place of punishment. The severity of convict life is apparent in the many records of floggings and solitary confinements, and in the ruins, like the remnants of barracks with punishment cells and the later solitary alternating cell complex. The importance of the church for reform and moral development of convicts can be seen in the ruins of the chapel between the two convict barracks and the presence of a catechists house. Sites of semaphore structures and a guard house are on the two hills Coal Mine Hill and Mount Stewart.

For the colonial administration and Tasmanian community, the Coal Mines station was notorious for homosexuality. With its dual reputation for harshness and immorality, the Coal Mines featured in the general social debate that eventually saw the end of the probation system.

Although not the first or largest colonial mining venture, the Coal Mines was an

important resource for the economy in Van Dieman's Land in the early 1800s. Unlike other colonial mines, the site is intact, providing evidence of the role convicts played in the economic development of the colony. Remaining features include coal seams at the beach, remains of original adits, the main pit head with original machinery footings, the boiler and airshaft, and circular ground depressions which indicate the sites of the mine shafts. The place also contains features relating to the transportation of coal including the inclined plane for coal tram cars, which extends from the 1845 shaft on Coal Mine Hill to Plunkett Point, subsidiary inclined planes which appear as modifications to the natural landscape, the remains of wharves and jetties, and mounds of ballast and coal in the waters of Little Norfolk Bay.

The place shows the hierarchy of officers' accommodation with the elevated location of the commanding officer's house, the relationship of officers' quarters with overseers' quarters, and prisoner accommodation. It also shows the link between the bakehouse, prisoner barracks and the chapel located in the barracks complex.

Different types of prisoner accommodation can be seen from the ruins: the barracks with dormitory accommodation and solitary cells, 18 solitary alternating cells (remaining from 36) built in 1845-6 to isolate convicts from fellow prisoners, and the site of 108 separate convict apartments constructed in 1847.

COCKATOO ISLAND

Governor George Gipps established Cockatoo Island convict site in 1839. The only convict place in Australia established specifically for hard labour, it operated for thirty years, mainly as a place of secondary punishment

for convicts who reoffended in the colonies. Shackled in irons, the convicts worked in quarries digging out sandstone to construct the island's buildings, most of which remain, providing invaluable evidence of the operation of a convict industrial site.

Cockatoo Island contains Australia's only remaining group of convict-built rock-cut underground silos. Hand hewn from rock, they average 19 feet (5.8 metres) deep and 20 feet (6 metres) in diameter. Built as graneries, the silos were made in response to the severe drought of 1837-39 as the colony sought to lessen its reliance on infrequent grain shipments.

Cockatoo Island is important in Australia's naval and maritime history. It is the site of Australia's longest operating dry dock: Fitzroy Dock. Starting in 1839 convicts excavated 580,000 cubic feet of rock to make sandstone cliffs 45 feet (14 metre) high to prepare the area to construct a dock. Finished in 1847 the Fitzroy Dock is the only remaining dry dock in Australia built with convict and prisoner labour. It was in continuous service for over 130 years (1857-1991). Fitzroy Dock enabled the Royal Navy to dry dock ships in the South Pacific, which it was previously unable to do. It became Australia's primary shipbuilding facility, and the Royal Australian Navy's first Dockyard. Before 1942, Britain's main naval facility in the Asia-Pacific was Singapore. After Singapore fell in February 1942, Fitzroy Dock assumed a vital role in the Pacific theatre in the Second World War. It continued to support and build ships for the RAN beyond 1945 to the wars in Korea and Vietnam. It retains extensive fabric associated with ship building (including the Fitzroy and Sutherland docks), and evidence of key functions, structures and operational layout. Cockatoo Island contains the



nation's most extensive and varied record of shipbuilding and has the potential to enhance our understanding of maritime and heavy industrial processes in Australia from the mid nineteenth century.

DARLINGTON PROBATION STATION

The Darlington Precinct is Australia's most intact convict probation station. The probation system was a form of convict management used in Eastern Australia from 1839 until 1854 (when transportation to Eastern Australia ceased). It replaced the assignment system where convicts were assigned to private masters or into government service. In Britain the assignment system was criticised as akin to slavery (outlawed in Britain in 1833) because it punished convicts without rehabilitating them.

Sir John Franklin, Lieutenant Governor of Tasmania from 1837-1843 developed the probation system at a time when transportation to New South Wales had ceased and large numbers of convicts were being transported from England. Probation was an approach to convict management used only in Australia. It was meant to provide both punishment (ensuring transportation remained a deterrent) and reform and betterment. The probation system classified convicts into different classes determining the labour they undertook, their living arrangements, and any privileges.

At least 78 probation stations were established in Tasmania. The Darlington Precinct, which operated from 1842-1850, is the most representative and intact of these stations. It has thirteen buildings and other structures directly associated with the operation of the

probation station. These include ruins of separate apartments, ruins of convict barracks and chapel, bakehouse, cookhouse, officers' quarters, oats house/hop kilns and miller's quarters and mill foundations. The buildings and structures are in a natural setting with few competing elements. The place exhibits a sense of what it would have been like during convict times.

HYDE PARK BARRACKS

Hyde Park Barracks represents a turning point in the management of Australian convicts. Before 1819 there was no government accommodation for convicts in New South Wales. Convicts had to find their own 'lodging and fire' in private houses and hotels in areas like The Rocks. The construction of Hyde Park Barracks reflects the contemporary penal reform and transportation debate. The British Government wanted to re-emphasise transportation as punishment and deterrent. Convicts were to be subject to harsh labour, strict control, and restricted freedom. The barracks were to improve surveillance and control over government-assigned male convicts, and increase their chances of reformation. Restricting convict's freedom, was meant to raise their productivity. The Barracks enabled tighter control of both the convicts and their work. This enabled a broad scale infrastructure program which begun after the Napoleonic Wars when the number of transported convicts grew.

Hyde Park Barracks is important for its association with Governor Macquarie. Macquarie was Governor of New South Wales from 1810 to 1821, a time of rapid growth when New South Wales was fast becoming a self-supporting society with its own currency.

He had architectural and social aspirations for the colony. The Barracks reflect these aspirations and Macquarie's perception of the role of convicts in the colonial society and economy.

Faced with the quality of the facilities he found on his arrival, Macquarie saw the need to foster growth in the colony with an ambitious public building program providing infrastructure such as permanent churches, hospitals and administrative buildings. Such construction required an organised workforce. The Hyde Park Barracks are evidence of the public works program and the organisation and management of public labour at a crucial time in the colony's development. The Barracks was built as a permanent structure with great attention to its placement and design. It was a significant departure for the colony where buildings had previously been of a lesser quality, both in design and construction. The Barracks is highly valued for its simple Old Colonial Georgian architecture, its sense of balance and proportion, and its skilled workmanship.

The Barracks are also important for their association with Francis Greenway. As the first official Government Architect, Greenway is often regarded as Australia's first architect. The Hyde Park Barracks building and complex demonstrates his skills at the height of their powers and is regarded as one of his best works.

KINGSTON AND ARTHURS VALE HISTORIC AREA (KAVHA)

KAVHA on Norfolk Island is associated with three distinct European settlement periods. The first two are in the convict era: the First Settlement from 1788-1814; and

the Second Settlement from 1825-1855. The Third Settlement covers the Pitcairn period from 1856 to the present. KAVHA is also important for its association with pre-European Polynesian occupation.

KAVHA's convict history spans the era of transportation to Eastern Australia from 1788 and 1855. It provides evidence of differing penal systems, changes in penal philosophy, and the principal characteristics of a long standing penal settlement.

Norfolk Island was proclaimed a British possession on 6 March 1788, six weeks after the First Fleet landed at Port Jackson. The Port Jackson settlement faced starvation and in 1790 it was decided to send a third of its population to Norfolk Island, allowing the Port Jackson settlement to survive and, eventually, develop into the colony of New South Wales.

KAVHA is significant for its association with Lieutenant Philip Gidley King. He established the First Settlement on KAVHA. There are significant archaeological remains of buildings and activities associated with the First Settlement.

In 1825 KAVHA was reopened as a penal colony. The British Government was keen to reinforce transportation as a deterrence to suppress what it feared were stirrings of civic unrest. The Second Settlement operated until 1855. During this time, KAVHA was known as 'hell in paradise' for its brutal and sadistic treatment of inmates. It is an outstanding example of the severe punishment of convicts. Its infamy spread to Britain fuelling the anti-transportation debate. It was also the site of experiments in convict reformation, recognised for its association with Alexander



Maconochie, who formulated and applied most of the principles of modern penology while on Norfolk Island. There remains an outstanding collection of Georgian buildings, extensive archaeological remains, engineering works and landscaping from the time, with the planning and operation of a nineteenth century penal settlement clearly discernible.

KAVHA is also highly valued as an evocative and picturesque historical landscape; the domestic scale and agricultural character of the setting offers marked contrast to the horror of the past signified by convict ruins.

KAVHA is also valued for its Third Settlement period, as a distinctive place where a Polynesian-European community has lived and practised its cultural traditions since 1856. It is significant for its ongoing associations with Pitcairn Islanders.

OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND THE GOVERNMENT DOMAIN

Old Government House and the Government Domain (also known as the Governor's Domain) at Parramatta Park are primary sites associated with the foundation of British colonial settlement and a tangible link to Australia's colonial development of 1788.

Old Government House, Parramatta is the oldest surviving public building on the Australian mainland, and the only early colonial Government House to survive relatively intact. A section of the brick flooring of the Governor Phillip-era building of July 1790 survives while the three rooms at the front of the main section of the house date to Governor Hunter in 1799. The remainder of the main house and the two side pavilions date to Governor Macquarie in 1818.

Convicts built many of precinct's structures and operated its farm and other enterprises. The house and the surrounding historic elements--such as the bathhouse, carriageways and gatehouses, and the remains of Governor Brisbane's observatory--all reflect the establishment of agricultural production, the administration of the colony, the administration of the convict system in Australia, the commencement of town planning, and the site of some of Australia's earliest astronomical and botanical endeavours.

Old Government House in its setting of the Government Domain is a significant cultural landscape in Australia's history. Although the site has been reduced from the original 99.6 hectares to 85 hectares, it contains a number of elements that demonstrate cultural processes in Australia's development from a penal colony dependant on Great Britain to a self-governing colony. These elements include the house itself where the patterns of use and living established by the early governors is still legible. Other elements include the establishment of the Government Garden which marked the start of successful agricultural production in Australia.

Old Government House also reflects early colonial and convict administration, and historic elements within the Domain provide evidence of the beginnings of astronomical and botanical science in this country. The development of the house itself mirrors the growth and complexity of the process, both as the Governor's home and as the seat of administration.

Old Government House and the Government Domain at Parramatta Park are significant for their association with the life and work in Australia of the early colonial governors.

Governors Phillip, Hunter, King, Macquarie and Brisbane all lived in and worked at the house, and left their mark on the site. Old Government House and the Domain provide a remarkable insight into the life and work of these governors, an insight enhanced by the wealth of information available about the site, both in terms of its documentation and the pictorial representations and photographs of the various stages of its development.

OLD GREAT NORTH ROAD

Built by convicts, the 250km long Old Great North Road was begun in 1826 and completed in 1836. The segment of the Road included in the National Heritage List contains a rich array of features associated with convict road building. These include traces of the first road, known as Finch's Line (constructed in 1828); the later road re-alignment ascending Devine's Hill (built between 1829-32); the archaeological remains of a convict stockade which housed convicts during the building; the landscape setting of the roads including the massive retaining walls, and buttresses on Devine's Hill, culverts and the landscape along the roads and between the routes. Finch's Line and the Devine's Hill ascent are important as a particularly challenging segment of the road.

Governor Darling promoted road building to help the colony develop. The Old Great North Road was built as one of the Governor's three 'Great Roads'. It linked Castle Hill just west of Sydney with the fertile and recently settled Hunter Valley. Road access by a permanent land route would allow people, goods and stock to move between Sydney and the expanding district. Expansion and exploration were key aims of Governor Darling's administration

and encouraged by the Government for the economic opportunities they would bring. Road building was also seen as a civilising improvement and was important in colony's transition from penal outpost to colonial settlement.

The Old Great North Road is important in the story of convict punishment. Work in road gangs was a form of additional punishment for offences committed in the colony (known as secondary punishment). As a particularly harsh punishment it was designed to deter criminal activity in Britain and the Australian colonies. The convicts were placed in leg irons and put to work in road gangs. They endured isolated and harsh conditions for months on end with limited shelter and reduced rations. Some 1,400 men are thought to have worked on the road during its construction.

The construction of the Great North Road was a significant achievement, particularly in light of the conditions the convicts worked under. The monumental buttressed retaining walls and associated drainage system on Devine's Hill are an impressive example of the ambitious and exacting nature of work that involved surveying, engineering, blasting, quarrying and masonry carried out by gangs directed by assistant surveyors. These structural features as well as the associated quarrying sites are intact and undisturbed by development on or in the vicinity of the road.

The Old Great North Road is a rich source of information about colonial road construction and how convicts lived and worked in this place. Evidence of convicts personalising their work can be found in convict graffiti rock carvings and the '25 R. Party' engraving indicating the road gang responsible for building this part of the road.



Wave Hill Walk Off Route

- List Date: 09/08/2007

On 22 August 1966, about 250 Aboriginal pastoral workers and their families walked off Wave Hill Station in the Northern Territory. The Gurindj people took this action in protest at the low pay rates and poor living conditions of Aboriginal pastoral workers and their families on the remote cattle station. Initially characterised as a strike, the matter was at first addressed as an industrial issue. However it became a wholesale rejection of the governmental and industrial framework applying to Aboriginal pastoral populations and included a demand for the return of traditional lands.

After leaving Wave Hill Station, the Gurindji walked to Wave Hill Welfare Settlement (now Kalkarinji). They set up a camp in the dry bed of the Victoria River. There they received assistance from government officers and material and political support from unions, most notably from Frank Hardy. The campaign attracted national public attention and the demand for land rights was expressed through a petition to the Governor General. The Gurindji moved to a second camp nearby on higher ground for the wet season.

In March 1967 the Gurindji left the Welfare Settlement to establish a new community at a place with special significance for them. This was the beginnings of the current settlement at Daguragu. Their plan was to establish a pastoral operation and community under their leadership, on their traditional lands, owned by them.

Through their actions, the Gurindji showed the vitality of Aboriginal aspirations to achieve a way of life that respected Aboriginal identity, traditions and rights to traditional

lands. The model combined autonomy and land rights. It shaped Australian government policy following the 1967 referendum which granted new powers to the Commonwealth Government to make laws for Aboriginal people, and the policies were implemented in remote communities, particularly in the Northern Territory.

The Gurindji were the first Aboriginal community to have land returned to them by the Commonwealth Government. On the 16th August 1975, then Prime Minister Gough Whitlam transferred a lease for 3,236 square kilometres of land purchased from Wave Hill to the Gurindji. The significance of this precedent in Commonwealth relations with Aboriginal people was expressed by the Prime Minister passing a handful of sand to Vincent Lingiari. The simple gesture communicated the new approach to Aboriginal policy based on a respectful recognition of Aboriginal identity and relationships to the land that the Gurindji had influenced by walking off Wave Hill Station and by establishing a new community at Daguragu.

The publicity reinforced at a national level the case for Aboriginal land rights and for passage of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act 1976*, which was passed by the Coalition Government in the following year. In 1986, the Gurindji's traditional claims to their pastoral lease land were finally recognised with a grant of freehold title under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act 1976*.

Vincent Lingiari OAM is a significant figure in Australian history for his leadership of the Wave Hill Walk-Off events, and the establishment of the new community at Daguragu. In 1977 he was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia for his

services to his people. Vincent Lingiari combined leadership on issues of workers' pay and conditions in a contemporary setting with high authority in Aboriginal tradition and his community. He has been the subject of popular songs testifying to his dignity and determination in impoverished circumstances and as exemplifying the Australian value of 'a fair go'.

Point Cook Air Base

- List Date: 31/10/2007

RAAF Base Point Cook is the first military aviation base in Australia and the birthplace of the Royal Australian Airforce (RAAF). Starting life in 1912 as the Australian Flying Corps (AFC), the RAAF was created on 31 March 1921, making it the second oldest professional air force in the world. In 1913 the Australian Government established RAAF Base Point Cook as Australia's first military flying school, the Central Flying School. RAAF Base Point Cook has had a special association with Australian military forces as the focus of training for the Australian Air force, including training Australia's first military airmen in August 1914. The first circumnavigation of the Australian coastline started here. In 1924 RAAF Wing Commander (later Air Vice-Marshall) Stanley Goble and Flying Officer Ivor McIntyre took off from Point Cook, to fly anticlockwise around the continent before overflying Point Cook.

RAAF Base Point Cook is the only remaining World War One military airfield complex in Australia, and perhaps, the oldest military airfield in the world which is relatively intact. It features the oldest, most extensive complex of military aviation buildings in Australia. The master plan, designed

in 1917, and implemented from 1918 under J. S. Murdoch, first Commonwealth Architect, was seminal in Australia and influenced the planning and development of later military aviation bases in Australia. The planning, layout and built fabric comprise the only example of a military air base associated with all the major formative periods of development from before World War One through to World War Two. The base includes uncommon examples of building types specific to each of these periods. It includes examples of the oldest hangars and workshops, military or civilian, in Australia. The Australian Flying Corps complex on the Southern Tarmac area, including the uncommon 1916 seaplane jetty, the water-plane hangar of 1914 and the later 1920s seaplane complex (recognised internationally as rare) form part of the air base.

RAAF Base Point Cook demonstrates the principal characteristics and development phases of military aviation bases in Australia from their beginnings. The 1917 master plan for the base established the clear separation of functions required for military aviation. The social hierarchy, way of life and organisation of the RAAF, was expressed in the range of accommodation types provided at Point Cook as well as in the function and location of the Central and Southern Tarmac areas.

RAAF Base Point Cook has a special association with RAAF veterans as the core training complex for the Australian Flying Corps and RAAF from 1914 until 1992. Candidates Richard Williams and Thomas Walter White, two of the four who graduated from the first training course (which began in August 1914), saw service in the Middle East during World War One in the Australian Flying Corps. Both men are noted for their distinguished service and association with



RAAF Base Point Cook. Williams is known as the father of the RAAF for promoting air power in Australia's defence. White, who was captured by the Turks in 1915 and escaped via Russia in 1918, in 1943 wrote *Sky Saga, a Story of Empire Airmen* and in 1949 was appointed Minister for Air and Civil Aviation in the Menzies Government.

As the longest continuously operating military air base in Australia, RAAF Base Point Cook has been identified by the RAAF for its cultural values. In 1952 the RAAF established an aviation museum at Point Cook. It provides research and restoration facilities for historic aircraft and is involved in commemorative events such as VP Day. Many of the functions are fostered through the services of volunteer staff, including former RAAF engineers and flight crew.

Brickendon Estate

- List Date: 23/11/2007

Brickendon Estate is a remarkably intact example of a farming property dating from the 1820s. The estate is of outstanding national significance. With its convict built farm complex, Georgian country house and formal garden, it provides a significant record of continuous farming practice over six generations of the Archer family.

Brickendon is associated with the assignment system. Under this system convicts were assigned to settlers to work in exchange for food and clothing. Masters were responsible for the convicts' physical and moral wellbeing. At Brickendon male convicts provided the labour to make the building materials such as bricks, sawn timber and quarrying stone from the estate; they built the timber and brick buildings, and worked

the estate as agricultural labourers, gardeners and shepherds. Female convicts worked in domestic service. Workplaces where convicts were employed continue to be used on the Estate as are the living quarters of female convicts. The chapel built for the convicts also survives at Brickendon. It illustrates the importance placed on religion as part of the reformation of convicts.

Brickendon Estate represents an outstanding example of the success of an industrious 1820s settler family and the productivity of convict labour that enabled six generations of the Archer family to continue to successfully farm the estate.

The farming property and historic buildings of Brickendon Estate illustrate a continuity of mixed farming practices in Tasmania from the 1820s. The colonial economy grew substantially in the years before transportation ceased. Mixed farming made a significant contribution to this growth. At Brickendon intensive mixed farming specialised in grains, wool and animal husbandry. The farmed landscape is confined within extensive boundary hedges, estate buildings, including the pillar granary and the brick granary constructed later, the two Dutch barns, the cottages, woolshed and stables, cart shed, the brick poultry house, cook house, blacksmith's shop, outhouse, wells, drainage systems and access roads. Together these embody a significant record of farming practices.

Brickendon is uncommon in the diversity of original colonial features within a single property. The estate survives intact. For six generations, the William Archer family has continuously farmed the original 420 hectare property. It retains evidence of original use and demonstrates how British farming practices were imported into northern Tasmania and

convicts helped establish them. The original operation of the early Estate remains legible in the layout and farmed landscape.

Brickendon is also uncommon in that the range of buildings demonstrates early colonial agricultural and pastoral farming practices based on British practice and techniques imported by the Archer family and developed over time. The uncommon range of building types and construction methods are represented by the timber pillar granary raised on saddle stones to protect the stored grain from vermin; the Dutch barns; the poultry house; and the blacksmith's shop with its associated collection of tools.

With its farm buildings, Georgian house, garden setting, hedges and land use patterns, Brickendon Estate is a rare source of information about the living and working conditions of colonial settlers and the convicts assigned to rural estates from the 1820s to 1853 when transportation stopped. Occupied by the same family since its origins, Brickendon contains a wealth of documentary records. These include farm diaries, correspondence, agricultural machinery and other moveable objects which detail the layout and development of the estate. The records provide opportunities for research on the operation of the estate and the convict assignment system. Archaeological remains, including the site of the convict barracks building, provide the potential to reveal information about the lives and working conditions of convicts on Brickendon Estate.

Woolmers Estate

- List Date: 23/11/2007

Established on a land grant in 1817, Woolmers Estate is significant for its history of property development using assigned

convict labour. Convicts were put to work in exchange for their food and clothing. The assignment system had several aims. It helped to develop the colonial infrastructure, reform convicts, assist settlers in establishing their estates, and in the case of Woolmers, develop a successful pastoral property.

The homestead assemblage of Woolmers provides evidence of the use of an assigned convict labour force in the extant convict workplaces such as the woolshed, blacksmith shop, stables, gardens and paddocks. The former chapel was built to assist convicts in their reformation. The layout and architecture of the estate demonstrate the strong distinction between master and servant and how that underpinned the assignment system.

Woolmers retains an outstanding range of buildings and structures. These include houses, formal gardens (including old plant varieties), outbuildings, workshops, and cottages. Along with numerous artefacts, these provide a rare record of the scale and range of operations of a substantial pastoral estate owned by wealthy colonial pastoralists. Associated with the buildings are fittings, furnishings, associated collections of movable cultural heritage and extensive documentary and pictorial evidence, from the early 19th century 'assignment' period to the late 20th century.

Woolmers is uncommon as a largely intact colonial homestead complex with an unbroken chain of family occupancy. The long tenure allowed the survival of the range of significant buildings, interior features, and artefacts of every period of its history to the present.

Surviving records associated with Woolmers from musters, farm diaries, correspondence, and conduct reports identify the convict farm workers and enable a greater understanding of an important part of the working



population of the property. The integrity of the assemblages and their inter-relationships makes Woolmers a rich source for future study. As no archaeological excavations have yet been undertaken, the place has the potential to yield nationally significant information on aspects of the living and working conditions of convicts during the assignment period.

High Court-National Gallery Precinct - List Date: 23/11/2007

The High Court-National Gallery Precinct is significant as a group of late twentieth century public buildings and landscape. It was conceived as a single entity to create a venue for important national civic institutions. The complex is stylistically integrated in architectural forms and finishes, and is an ensemble of freestanding buildings in a cohesive landscape setting with a clear Australian identity.

The Precinct with its unit of buildings, terraces, gardens, courts, paving, sculptures and water features, relates to Lake Burley Griffin. The Parliamentary Zone gives a contemporary expression to W B Griffin's vision for a grand panorama of public buildings reflected on the lake. The Precinct has a united profile and is a dominant feature on the lake edge of the Parliamentary Zone. The precinct reflects the nation's vision of optimism, vitality, and creativity linked to nation building and egalitarianism.

The High Court is important as the home of an essential component of the Australian Constitution. It is the setting for landmark legal cases, and the focus and pinnacle of justice in Australia. The High Court reflects the early concept in the Walter Burley Griffin plan for Canberra, for Australia's highest

judicial system to be in the Parliamentary Zone yet separate from Parliament.

The High Court Building has Indigenous heritage value. The Mabo judgment was made here. This recognised Indigenous common law rights to land and, with the subsequent Wik judgement, provided a basis upon which a system of native title could be created.

The creation of the Gallery with the Sculpture garden represents the culmination of a long held desire for the Commonwealth to play a substantial role in the collection and presentation of Australian art. The Australian community holds the National Gallery and Sculpture Garden in high esteem as the home of the national art collection and a major venue for the presentation of national and international art exhibitions.

The expanding equilateral triangular design theme employed inside the Gallery and extending through the Sculpture Garden is a rare expression of multi-dimensional architectural geometry. The shapes and angles of the Gallery structure, the circulation through the Gallery and the Sculpture Garden, and the layout of paths and some paved areas in the Precinct reflect the Gallery's location in the triangular corner of the Parliamentary Zone.

Bonegilla Migrant Camp - Block 19 - List Date: 07/12/2007

Australia has a long migration history. The second biggest demographic wave in Australia's history (the first was the gold rush migration of 1851-1860) came from the migrants leaving Europe after World War Two. Changing the composition and size of the Australian population, the post-war migration had a profound impact on the nation's economy, society and culture.

Bonegilla reflects a sea-change in Australia's immigration policy. Before the Second World War, immigration was restricted under laws known as the White Australia policy. After the War the government wanted to rapidly increase Australia's population. The first move to drop the White Australia policy came with the government's encouragement of large numbers of non-English-speaking Europeans displaced by war to emigrate.

The Bonegilla Reception and Training Centre ran from 1947 to 1971. Set up in a former army camp, it was the largest and longest operating migrant reception and training centre of the post-war era. Block 19 was part of the camp.

While migrant centres were set up in former army camps, Block 19, Bonegilla is a rare example of a post-war migration centre retaining considerable fabric. The existing buildings at Block 19 form a group of timber framed 'P' Series World War II army huts laid out symmetrically in a grid pattern. They were used as migrant and staff housing, office accommodation, recreation and mess halls, kitchens and ablution blocks. The rudimentary barracks show the basic conditions typical of migrant reception places. Other typical features included the segregated accommodation of men from women and children, the purpose-built recreation halls, and planting of native and exotic species to 'civilise' the place. Block 19 retains a strong sense of what the migrant experience would have been like.

Over 300,000 people, more than half of all the 'Displaced Persons' from war torn Europe, came through Bonegilla where they received courses in English and the Australian way of life. It is estimated that by the turn of the twenty-first century, over

1.5 million Australians have family who lived at Bonegilla.

Bonegilla features in literature and drama on the post-war migrant experience in Australia. Les Murray highlighted Bonegilla in his poem 'Immigrant Voyage'. James McQueen, in a short story 'Josef in Transit' on the migrant experience uses Bonegilla as the place where Josef feels both alienated and part of a community. A range of Australian films and documentaries use Bonegilla to explore migrant experiences, their working lives, feelings of alienation and community attitudes.

Bondi Beach

- List Date: 25/01/2008

Probably no other beach in the world so powerfully symbolises a nation's lifestyle and ethos as does Bondi. Bondi Beach is significant in Australia's cultural history as the site of Australia's (and the world's) first recognised surf lifesaving club in 1907. From Bondi the surf lifesaving movement spread to New South Wales, then to other swimming beaches in Australia, then the world. Along with the 'digger' and the 'bushman', the lifesaver is an iconic figure in Australia's cultural imagery. Surf Life Saving Australia remains as it began: a voluntary organisation. By 2006 it was Australia's largest volunteer water safety organisation with a national membership of 120,000 members from 305 clubs. Surf lifesavers have rescued more than 520,000 people in the 80 years since records have been kept, rescuing around 10,000 people each season.

As one of the most famous beaches in the world, Bondi is important to Australians and visitors alike. It is central in the development of beach culture in Australia, embodying a



sense of place and way of life associated with mateship and an easygoing lifestyle. At the end of the nineteenth century, the beach emerged in Australian culture as an alternative landscape to the “bush” or interior. While the interior represented hard work in an unforgiving landscape, the coast represented health, leisure and relaxation. In Australia during the Depression the notion of beaches as egalitarian playgrounds became popular. Bondi, with its working-class constituency, typified the ideal. The developing beach culture reinforced the myth of Australian egalitarianism, of a nation where ‘a fair go’ was available to all.

Bondi is an urban beach cultural landscape. Its predominant feature is the vastness of its open space within an urban setting. Its natural features have been altered by promenades, parks, sea baths, the surf pavilion and pedestrian bridges; the natural and cultural converging around daylight swimming, recreational beach use, surf life saving, and associated beach sports.

The Bondi Surf Pavilion within its developed parkland is an important element of the site. Built in the ‘Inter War Mediterranean style’, the Pavilion is a beach landmark. The pool complex is significant for its strong associations with the ‘Bondi Icebergs’ winter swimming club as well as other swimming groups. The pool and clubhouse enjoy a strong nexus not usually enjoyed by other seaside pools. The site, used for organized swimming for over a century, has a strong social importance as a meeting place as well as a sporting and recreational facility. The Bondi Icebergs contributed strongly to this development. To many they were seen as inheritors of the Anzac spirit, fun-loving larrikins with the ‘Aussie’ characteristics of a fair-go, generosity, and mateship.

The beach and surfing culture had a profound effect in shaping our way of life and sense of national identity. The central role of beaches and Bondi in particular, in Australia’s self image can be seen in the use which painters, filmmakers, poets and writers have made of the beach in exploring images of national identity and reflecting them back to Australian society.

Mount William Stone Hatchet Quarry - List Date: 25/02/2008

During the late Holocene, as woodlands expanded, ground-edged stone hatchets became an essential part of the Aboriginal toolkit in eastern Australia. They were an important all-purpose tool and an item of prestige. Material for them came from specific quarries. The Mount William stone hatchet quarry was an important source of stone hatchet heads which were traded over a wide area of south-east Australia. The quarry area has evidence of or both surface and underground mining. It contains 268 pits and shafts, some several metres deep, where sub-surface stone was quarried (McBryde & Watchman, 1976:169). There are 34 discrete production areas providing evidence for the shaping of stone into hatchet head blanks. Some areas contain mounds of manufacturing debris up to 20 metres in diameter. Mount William is significant for the number, size and density of its quarry pits, and flaking floors and associated debris; offering outstanding evidence of Aboriginal people’s social and technological response to the expansion of eastern Australian woodlands in the late Holocene.

The Mount William hatchet quarry was well-known to Europeans when Blandowski (1855) visited the place during the mid-

1800s. By the early 1900s people were visiting Mount William to see the remains of the Aboriginal quarrying and the extensive flaking floors. The place's importance and the need to protect them attracted the interest of a number of well respected Victorians from 1910 to 1923. While the place was not formally protected until 1976, the early public interest and recognition that the place showed that the Aboriginal history of Australia extended back well before the arrival of Europeans is exceptional in the course of Australia's cultural history.

There are no first hand descriptions of the operations of Mount William. However in 1882 and 1884 William Barak, a Wurundjeri man who witnessed the final operations of the quarry, described aspects of the custodial control over this resource to the anthropologist Alfred Howitt (1904:311). Records of Aboriginal custodial control of stone resources are uncommon in Australia, and the information on Aboriginal custodial control at Mt William is one of only two examples in Australia (McBryde, 2000:248; Jones & White, 1988:54-55). Detailed ethnographic records of custodial control of stone resources are rare in Australia's cultural history, contributing to the significance of the place.

Cyprus Hellene Club - Australian Hall - List Date: 20/05/2008

Since European settlement, Indigenous people have struggled to have equal protection under the law and access to opportunities enjoyed by the general Australian population. While there is a long history of Indigenous groups resisting and protesting against inequality, until the 1920s the protests were generally focused on local issues.

The Day of Mourning was the first national Indigenous protest action. Organised by members of the Aboriginal Advancement League and the Aboriginal Progressive Association, it was held in Australia Hall on Australia Day 1938. The timing was pointed: it would coincide with the sesquicentenary celebrations for Australia Day, and show that the '150 years so-called "progress" in Australia also commemorates 150 years of misery and degradation imposed upon the original native inhabitants' (Patten et al 1938). Since the Day of Mourning in 1938, Indigenous people have continued to use Australia Day celebrations to draw attention to their plight.

The organisers and participants of the Day of Mourning identified policy issues affecting Indigenous people and proposed recommendations for how governments could address the issues. In so doing, they created a significant collection of work. The political statements and social issues identified from the Day of Mourning remain relevant to Indigenous people today (Pearson 1997; Djerrkura 1998; Dodson 2000).

Indigenous people continue to have a strong link with Australia Hall as the site of the Day of Mourning and for its association with the combined work of prominent Aboriginal leaders of the time such as William Cooper, William Ferguson, Jack Patten, Pearl Gibbs, Margaret Tucker and Doug Nicholls.

Myall Creek Massacre and Memorial Site - List Date: 7/6/2008

In the half-century after the First Fleet arrived in 1788, a pattern of relations developed between Indigenous people and European settlers that would last until well into the



twentieth century. The British Colonial Office instructed the colony to treat Indigenous people with amity and kindness. However competition between settlers and Aboriginal people for resources and land soon turned violent. Arriving in New South Wales in February 1838, Governor Sir George Gipps was confronted with the escalating frontier conflict. The Myall Creek massacre in June that year was soon reported to Gipps. He ordered a police investigation to show that the law would protect Aboriginal people.

In December 1838, after two court cases, seven settlers were hung for their role in the massacre. The massacre, trials and sentencing was pivotal in the developing relationship between settlers and Aboriginal people. After the trial, the colonial administration would never again use the law to control frontier conflict between settlers and Aboriginal people. Rather than set a precedent of protecting Aboriginal people under the law, the massacre hardened settlers' resolve to use whatever means they could to drive Aboriginal people from the land.

The Myall Creek massacre features in the evolving relationship between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. The then contemporary debate on the trials reflected the broader debate on the status and treatment of Indigenous people. From the 1830s to the 1950s, the massacre reflected the 'great Australian silence' on Indigenous issues. During the 1960s-80s it was used to educate people about Australia's Indigenous history. More recently, the Myall Creek massacre and the memorial place on the site has become part of Australia's reconciliation movement.

Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves - List Date: 07/11/2008

The Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves (Australian Alps) are part of a unique bioregion that extends over New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, and Victoria. The Alps contains extremely restricted alpine and sub-alpine environments and flora and fauna species, glacial lakes, plateaus and peaks unparalleled in the Australian continent (it includes all of continental Australia's peaks over 1,900 metres).

The Australian Alps provides a vital refuge for a wide range of alpine and sub-alpine flora and fauna species. From the late Quaternary Period to the present, the high-altitude, cold-climate environment provided species with refuge in an increasingly arid climate. As the continent began to warm, cold-climate species on the mainland retreated to higher altitudes. The high peaks and plateaus support a rich and unique assemblage of cold-climate specialist plant and animal species that evolved unique physiological characteristics, enabling them to survive in an environment subject to extreme climate variation.

The glacial and periglacial features of the Australian Alps include five alpine lakes, thirteen cirques and associated moraines, ice-grooved and polished pavements and erratic boulders, block streams, permafrost and solifluction deposits. The collection of features contributes uniquely to our understanding of the nature of landscape response to climate during the ice ages of the late Quaternary and into the present.

The Mt Howitt fish-fossil site demonstrates remarkable fossil species diversity from larvae to mature fish, over tens of millions

of years. The site contributes an important narrative about the evolution of fish across a number of different marine and freshwater environments, and the development of features that enabled vertebrates to leave the water to exploit terrestrial environments for the first time.

Containing the highest parts of the Great Divide, and the only region of mainland Australia with seasonal snow cover, the Australian Alps strongly influence the hydrology of eastern Australia. The Alps contribute significant quantities of snow melt to the river systems of eastern Australia, and the water retention properties of the bog and fen communities in the Australian Alps play an integral role in regulating water flow to river systems.

The Australian Alps provides an outstanding example of the adaptability of a single plant genus, the Eucalyptus. Eucalypts dominate the Australian Alps vegetation from the lowlands to the heights, where the snow gum defines the tree-line.

The story of the Australian Alps includes the Indigenous history of moth feasting. Each year large-scale gatherings of different Aboriginal groups would assemble for ceremonies around the feast time, setting the gatherings apart from other Aboriginal ceremonial gatherings, and capturing the Australian imagination.

Transhumant grazing (using alpine high plains to graze stock during the summer) began in the 1830s and remained important to pastoralists for over 150 years. The North-East Kosciuszko pastoral landscape demonstrates the use of the mountain resources of summer grasses and herb fields in a remote environment, with its evidence of

the principal characteristics of transhumance and permanent pastoralism such as large areas of open grassy landscapes between timbered ridges and hills, former stockman's huts, homestead complexes, stockyards and stock routes.

Scientific research has been undertaken in the Australian Alps since the 1830s. Baron Ferdinand von Mueller is recognised nationally and internationally for his contribution to Australian botany, particularly for the extensive and thorough botanical collections which he gathered in 1853 on collecting trips throughout the Alps on horseback. The scientific value of the Alps is demonstrated by the density and continuity of scientific endeavour. Research sites extending throughout the Alps relate to botanical surveys, soil conservation exclosures, karst research sites, fire ecology plots, arboreta, glacial research sites and space tracking.

Snow-based recreation in the Australian Alps began in 1861 with the establishment of the Kiandra Snowshoe Club. The recreation quickly grew from *ad hoc* activity by enthusiasts to today's multi-million dollar snow sport and tourism industry with substantial ski slopes and village resorts. Major features in the early twentieth century are the government hotels established in scenic locations: the Mount Buffalo Chalet, the Yarrangobilly Caves House and Precinct, the Chalet at Charlottes Pass, the Hotel Koscuisko (former) and Mount Franklin Chalet (former).

Water harvesting in the Australian Alps contributed to the social and economic development of Australia. Elements of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme and the Kiewa Valley Hydro-electric Scheme



occur within the Alps and contribute to the electricity needs of south-eastern Australia. The schemes involved major post-war reconstruction projects, creating major pondages, numerous tunnels, aqueducts, power stations, huts, roads and former settlements, town and work camp sites. At its peak, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme employed over 60,000 displaced persons from post war Europe.

Widely recognised by Australians as the 'high country', the Australian Alps is highly valued as a powerful and spectacular landscape, prized for its remoteness and naturalness, its range-upon-range panoramas, snow covered crests, slopes and valleys, alpine streams and rivers, natural and artificial lakes, snow-clad eucalypts, the high plain grasslands and summer alpine wildflowers, and as the only opportunity for broad-scale snow recreation in Australia. It has inspired artists in numerous media. Perhaps the best known of these is Eugene von Guerard whose painting, "North-east view from the northern top of Mount Kosciuszko", is in Australia's national collection. The writer Elyne Mitchell, and poet David Campbell lived near the mountains and expressed their association with the Alps in their literary works.

The pioneering history of the high country is valued as an important part of the Australian legend. The stories and lifestyles have been romanticised in books, films, songs, and television series such as the Silver Brumby novels, and the ballad and films of "The Man from Snowy River". In his famous ballad, Andrew Barton ('Banjo') Paterson celebrates the skill and toughness of man and horse in the rugged Alpine landscape, enshrining the high country and the associated way of life in the national imagination.

Mount Kosciuszko is a national icon. Over 100,000 people visit it each year. The explorer Paul Edmund Strzelecki named the mountain after the Polish freedom fighter, General Tadeusz Kosciuszko, in appreciation of freedom and a free people, an association which Australia's Polish community continues to passionately celebrate.

The Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout - List Date: *07/11/2008*

The 1837 Adelaide Plan is attributed to Colonel William Light and the establishment of Adelaide. The Plan marks a significant turning point in the settlement of Australia. Before the Plan, places were settled as penal colonies or military outposts. The Colony of South Australia was conceived as a commercial enterprise. Based on Edward Gibbon Wakefield's theory of systematic colonisation, it was to be established by free settlers as a 'respectable' and 'self-supporting' society.

The Adelaide Plan was the basis to attract the free settlers. It offered certainty of land tenure and a high degree of amenity. The Plan was formally laid out prior to settlement, with a grid pattern, wide streets and town squares. It reflected new town planning conventions and contemporary ideas about the provision of common or reserved land for its aesthetic qualities, public health and recreation.

The Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout is a significant example of early colonial planning which retains key elements of its layout. The key elements include the layout of the two major city areas, separated by the meandering Torrens River; the encircling Park Lands; the six town squares; the gardens; and the grid

pattern of major and minor roads. The Park Lands, in particular, are significant for the longevity of protection and conservation. They have high social value to South Australians and regarded as fundamental to the character and ambience of the city of Adelaide.

The national significance of the Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout lies in its design excellence. The Adelaide Plan is considered a masterwork of urban design, a grand example of colonial urban planning. The city layout takes full advantage of the topography, an important innovation for the time. The city grid and defining park lands were laid over the shallow river valley with its gentle undulations, described by Light as the Adelaide Plains. The streets were sited and planned to maximise views and vistas through the city and Park Lands and from some locations to the Adelaide Hills. The plan featured a hierarchy of road widths. There was a wide dimension to principal routes and terraces alternating with narrow and wide streets in the east-west direction. Features within the Park Lands area included a hospital, Government House, a school, barracks, a store house, a market and a botanic garden and roads.

The tree planting designed and implemented since the 1850s and the living plant collection of the Park Lands, particularly within the Adelaide Botanic Gardens are outstanding features. The encircling Park Lands provide for health and recreation for the inhabitants while setting the city limits and preventing speculative land sales on the perimeter.

In his book, Garden Cities of Tomorrow, Ebenezer Howard the founder of the Garden City Movement (one of the most significant urban planning initiatives of the twentieth century) cites the Adelaide Plan

as an exemplar for Howard's ideal city to draw upon. In particular, the Garden City Movement was influenced by the Adelaide Plan's emphasis on public health, amenity and aesthetic qualities through civic design and provision of public spaces.

Even before the Garden City influence, the Adelaide Plan was used as a model for the founding of many towns in Australia and New Zealand. It is regarded by historians and town planners as a major achievement in nineteenth century town planning.

The Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout is also significant for its association with Colonel William Light who is credited with the Adelaide Plan and its physical expression in the form of the Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout.

QANTAS Hangar Longreach

- List Date: 02/05/2009

The Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd (QANTAS) hangar is one of the earliest sites of civil aviation activity in Australia. Australia's airline, QANTAS, began its operations here in this galvanised-iron hangar.

The place is also important for its association with the commencement of the Aerial Medical Service (the 'Flying Doctor' service), which was founded by the Reverend John Flynn in 1928. After discussions with Hudson Fysh and Paul J McGinness, QANTAS supplied the first aircraft for the Aerial Medical Service and provided it with logistical support from the hangar at its Longreach base.

In addition, the QANTAS hangar at Longreach is nationally significant for



its association with the early work of Hudson Fysh, Paul J McGinness and Fergus McMaster, the central figures in the formation of QANTAS, and Arthur Baird, whose engineering skills were devoted to making the airline a success.

GREAT ARTESIAN BASIN - TWO MOUNDS SPRINGS

On 04/08/2009 the Minister listed two mounds springs in the Great Artesian Basin.

The Great Artesian Basin is the world's largest artesian basin. Its artesian springs have been the primary natural source of permanent water in most of the Australian arid zone over the last 1.8 Million years (the Pleistocene and Holocene periods). The springs, also known as mound springs, provide vital habitat for more widespread terrestrial vertebrates and invertebrates with aquatic larval young, and are a unique feature of the arid Australian landscape.

As these artesian springs are some distance from each other in the Australian inland, and individually each covers a tiny area, their isolation has allowed freshwater animal lineages to evolve into distinct species. These include fish, aquatic invertebrates (crustacean and freshwater snail species) and wetland plants. This has resulted in a high level of endemism, or species found nowhere else in the world.

GREAT ARTESIAN BASIN SPRINGS: WITJIRA-DALHOUSIE

Witjira-Dalhousie Springs holds a suite of species genetically and evolutionarily distinct from other Great Artesian Basin springs, including three endemic freshwater snails,

five endemic fish species and at least seven endemic crustaceans (isopods, amphipods and ostracods). The outflows of Witjira-Dalhousie Springs also support at least one endemic plant known only from the spring complex, a native tobacco, as well as at least six plant species better known from wetter areas to the south, including duck weed, which are indicative of a wetter past.

Mound springs in arid and semi arid Australia are associated with traditional stories and song lines, rain-making rituals and evidence for concentrated Aboriginal occupation during dry seasons and periods of drought. The Witjira-Dalhousie Mound Springs are an outstanding example of how mound springs act as a refuge. The spring's significance is illustrated by the exceptionally large number of traditional song lines and story lines that originate or pass through the springs, the density of artefacts and the large size of Aboriginal camps at the springs, some up to a kilometre in length and thousands of square metres in extent.

Witjira-Dalhousie Springs is regarded as one of the best examples of an artesian 'mound' spring complex in Australia.

GREAT ARTESIAN BASIN SPRINGS: ELIZABETH

Elizabeth Springs holds a suite of species genetically and evolutionarily distinct from other Great Artesian Basin springs, including an endemic freshwater snail and an endemic fish species. Elizabeth Springs also holds four of the eleven known Great Artesian Basin spring wetland endemic plants, along with five plant species not recorded within 500 kilometres of the springs, which are indicative of a wetter past.

Elizabeth Springs is the only remaining relatively intact Great Artesian Basin spring with extant biota (fauna and flora) in far western Queensland and is regarded as one of the most important artesian springs because of its isolation, intactness and the extinction of other springs. Over 74% of the artesian springs in Queensland are extinct (no longer flowing) and all the artesian springs in New South Wales are extinct or badly damaged.

Porongurup National Park

- List Date: 04/08/2009

The Porongurup National Park is a place of exceptional biological and ecological significance. Within its 2,621 hectares, it has one of the richest concentrations of plant species in Australia with more than 700 native plant species. The place is highly endemic for a wide array of plant species, and represents an important remnant of the rich flora of south west Western Australia in a largely cleared agricultural landscape. Examples of plant groups which contribute to this outstanding richness and endemism include: heaths (Epacridaceae) especially beard-heaths (Leucopogon); peas (Fabaceae) notably flame-peas (Chorizema) and also bitter-peas (Daviesia and Bossiaea), and poison-peas (Gastrolobium); native myrtles (Myrtaceae); pimeleas (Thymelaeaceae), notably rice flowers (Pimelea); sundews and pitcher plants (Nepenthales); bloodroots, conostyles, kangaroo paws and their allies (Haemodorales); and banksias and grevilleas (Proteales). It is also important for richness in lilies, orchids and allies (Liliales), notably native lilies (Anthericaceae), irises and allies (Iridaceae), and orchids (Orchidaceae).

The Porongurup Range has acted as a refuge for invertebrate species. The granite

outcrops of the Park provide damp refuges for Gondwanan relictual species, which 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. The Porongurup National Park is significant at a national scale for endemism and richness in spiders, in particular primitive trapdoor spiders (mygalomorphs). These have a Gondwanan distribution, for example some genera have a restricted distribution in Australia, but are also found in southern Africa, and are thought to be a relict of Jurassic times when Africa was joined to Australia 140 million years ago.

Cascades Female Factory Yard 4

North - List Date: 04/08/2009

Cascades Female Factory Yard 4 North is significant for its association with the lives of convict women. Built around 1850 to house pregnant women and their infants, Yard 4 North is associated with changing philosophies of punishment and reform for convict women. For the authorities, pregnancy was evidence of unauthorised behaviour, and as perpetrators of the crime convict women must be punished.

Yard 4 North formed part of the Cascades Female Factory (1828-1856), the primary site to receive and incarcerate most of the women convicts sent to Van Diemen's Land. Convict women made an important contribution to the development of the colonies for their labour and their role in fostering social cohesion. They became street sellers, dressmakers, washerwomen. They brewed, baked, ran public houses, engaged in trade and provided domestic services to private masters and government officials.



As discussed above (with the Cascades Female Factory, listed on 1 August

2008), colonial authorities saw convict women as both a positive social force and a moral threat; female factories were their answer to both encourage the positive force and deter the moral threat.

Isolation was regarded as critical to penitence and reform, both the isolation of inmates from their fellows, and from society. The high wall separating Yard 4 from Yard 3 and footings of the outside wall of the Yard 4 demonstrate how convict women were isolated from negative influences; and the general community was to be protected from the corrupting influence of the women. The extensive below-ground archaeological remains of the nursery building have outstanding potential to provide further information about the living and working conditions of convict women imprisoned in Yard 4 North.

Cheetup Rock Shelter

- List Date: 23/10/2009

Cheetup rock shelter provides outstanding evidence for the antiquity of processing and use of cycad seeds by Aboriginal people. Cycad seeds are highly toxic. They can cause speedy death if eaten fresh without proper preparation to remove the toxins. The presence of *Macrozamia riedlei* seeds in a pit lined with *Xanthorrhoea* (grass tree) leaf bases indicates that the Aboriginal people in the Esperance region had the knowledge to remove the toxins of this important source of carbohydrate and protein at least 13,200 years ago (Smith 1982, 1996).

Before Smith's excavations, evidence for Aboriginal exploitation of the cycad palm

had been recorded only in deposits of mid-Holocene age, about 4,300 years ago (Beaton 1977a, 1982; Pearson 1981; White 1967).

The association between recovered cycad seed remains and the small tool tradition in central Queensland led researchers to suggest that cycad detoxification was part of a cultural package introduced into Australia during the mid-Holocene (Beaton 1977a, 1982; Bowdler 1981). However, the evidence from Cheetup rock shelter demonstrates that Aboriginal people developed techniques for processing cycad seeds in Australia during the Pleistocene. These techniques were still being used by Aboriginal people in the southwest of Western Australia at the time of European settlement in the early 1800s.

The remains of a partially cremated infant, wrapped in seaweed and placed in a shallow pit with nodules of red ochre dated to the Pleistocene ($12,845 \pm 310$ BP - Freedman and Lofgren 1983) was discovered during Smith's archaeological excavations at Cheetup rock shelter during the late 1970s. The infant burial is a rare example of a Pleistocene-dated infant cremation in Australia. It is also rare as symbolic rites of passage are not commonly extended to the newly born. Evidence of this kind at such an early date in Australia's cultural history is exceptional.

The Ningaloo Coast

- List Date 06/01/2009

The Ningaloo Coast bears witness to massive geological and climatic changes over 150 million years. Western Australia is characterized by extensive areas of low relief, tectonic stability, and a long history of landscape evolution. Exmouth Peninsula is an exception. It is the only Tertiary orogenic (resulting from uplift and warping) karst in

Australia. Most of its features reflect pressures of uplift and warping that began in the late Tertiary (middle Miocene to late Pliocene). The karst systems of Cape Range extend over a vertical range (at least 300 metres) unparalleled in Australia. The presence of active karst solution from seawater incursion is rare in Australia; Ningaloo Coast is the best example in Australia of this globally significant process.

The history of coral reefs during the last 26 million years is chronicled in Cape Range's limestone parapets and terraces. The forces which created Australia's west coast can be seen in the uplifted Neogene wave-cut terraces and fossil reefs fringing Exmouth Peninsula and the submerged fossil reef terraces. Nowhere else in Australia illustrates the ties between ecology and geology as vividly as the subterranean faunas and rangeland communities of Cape Range peninsula. The aquatic cave fauna evolved in isolation after Gondwana fragmented and the ancient Tethys Sea opened more than 180 million years ago. Terrestrial fauna in the karst system are closely related to rainforest fauna in north-eastern Australia, showing how Australia's climate dried over the last 25 million years as the continent drifted north. Rangeland communities provide refuge for flora and vertebrate fauna at the limits of their ranges, and a number of regional endemic species showing a marked disjunct distribution, further illustrating biogeographic change.

The taxonomic composition of the anchialine (aquatic) community of Bundera Sinkhole is unique in the southern hemisphere and Indo-West Pacific region, and rare anywhere in the world. Apart from Exmouth Peninsula, anchialine communities occur only in the Lanzarote in the Canary Islands, and in some sites in the Caribbean and Mediterranean

Seas, Cuba and Mexico. Bundera Sinkhole is outstanding for its unique anchialine community, reflecting its unusual hydrology, geological history, and stable environment over thousands of millennia.

Records of human occupation of Australia in the Pleistocene were almost entirely lost with the post-glacial return of the sea over areas exposed around 25,000 years ago. Exmouth Peninsula is the outstanding exception. Due to its proximity to the continental shelf during the last ice age (before sea levels rose) it was never far from marine resources. The steep topography of Cape Range protected human occupation sites from the rising sea and the limestone geology preserved the evidence. The archaeological deposits on Cape Range show that between 35,000 and 17,000 years ago Aboriginal people had a comprehensive knowledge of edible and non-edible marine resources. Exmouth Peninsula's rock shelters provide the best evidence in Australia of the use of marine resources during the Pleistocene for food and personal adornment. The shell beads found at Mandu Mandu Creek rock shelter are the earliest evidence for the creation of personal ornaments in Australia, and demonstrate a high degree of creative and technical achievement.



APPENDIX H:

AUSTRALIA'S WORLD HERITAGE LISTED AREAS:

COMPLETE LIST AT 3 MAY 2010

Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Naracoorte)	Naracoorte, SA
Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Riversleigh)	Riversleigh via Gregory Downs, QLD
Gondwana Rainforests of Australia	Dungog, NSW
Fraser Island	Eurong, QLD
Great Barrier Reef	Townsville, QLD
Greater Blue Mountains Area	Katoomba, NSW
Heard and McDonald Islands	Heard and McDonald Islands, EXT
Kakadu National Park	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	Carlton, VIC
Shark Bay	Denham, WA
Sydney Opera House	Sydney, NSW
Tasmanian Wilderness	Strathgordon, TAS
Uluru - Kata Tjuta National Park	Yulara, NT
Wet Tropics of Queensland	Cairns, QLD
Willandra Lakes Region	Robinvale, NSW

PLACE ADDED TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST DURING REPORTING PERIOD

Sydney Opera House	Sydney, NSW	28/06/2007
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**PLACE UNDER CONSIDERATION
BY THE WORLD HERITAGE
COMMITTEE**

Australian Convicts Sites serial listing²,
which comprises 11 penal sites located across
Australia:

- Old Government House and Domain (Parramatta), Hyde Park Barracks (Sydney), Cockatoo Island Convict Site (Sydney) and Old Great North Road (near Wiseman's Ferry) in New South Wales;
- Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area on Norfolk Island;
- Port Arthur Historic Site (Tasman Peninsula), Cascades Female Factory (Hobart), Darlington Probation Station (Maria Island), Coal Mines Historic Site (via Premadeyna) and Brickendon-Woolmers Estates (near Longford) in Tasmania; and
- Fremantle Prison in Western Australia.

2 The Australian Convicts Sites serial listing was inscribed in the World Heritage List on 31 July 2010.



APPENDIX I:

THE AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COUNCIL'S RESPONSE TO THE PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION'S REVIEW OF CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC HERITAGE PLACES:

INTRODUCTION:

This is the third submission provided to the Productivity Commission's inquiry into heritage place conservation on behalf of the Australian Heritage Council. It specifically addresses the Commission's Draft Report entitled *Conservation of Australia's Historic Heritage Places*.

The Australian Heritage Council warmly endorses the recognition by the Productivity Commission of:

- the importance to the nation of our historic heritage places,
- the role of historic places in contributing to cultural capital,
- the enhancement of social capital through heritage providing a tangible link to the past and reinforcing the sense of community identity,
- the emerging trends of adaptive reuse and heritage tourism.

The Issues Paper produced by the Productivity Commission in May 2005 at the outset of the Inquiry identified the existence of market failure as a key question that had to be answered before any policy recommendations could be made. It is pleasing to note that the Draft Report acknowledges the fact that much of the value of heritage arises outside of the market and accepts that significant public benefits arise from the conservation of Australia's

stock of historic buildings and sites. This provides a clear rationale for government intervention, a rationale that is reflected in the existing levels of involvement of all three tiers of government in supporting heritage conservation at the present time.

In our previous two submissions we have outlined our fundamental belief that heritage is part of Australia's social cohesion and underpins our national identity. Although your enquiry deals with historic heritage, the Commonwealth legislation has an integrated view of heritage as part of environment with its specific values - aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other significance for current and future generations of Australians and indigenous heritage value as determined by indigenous persons in accordance with their practices, observances, customs, traditions, beliefs or history. The Australian Heritage Council believes in an integrated view of a shared heritage, both tangible and intangible, and therefore a broad and encompassing definition.

However, we believe that the Terms of Reference should have been read as broadly as possible, to include the whole place and its layers and setting, including archaeological and historic sites and cultural landscapes. In particular, the Australian Heritage Council believes that the Productivity Commission has:

- misunderstood important aspects of the nation-wide heritage system,

- under-estimated the importance of a national heritage strategy, whose policies aim to protect heritage for all Australians and aspects of which are delivered at different levels,
- ignored analysis of resource allocations and funding.

Our key concerns with the Draft Report relate to: inadequate discussion of the terms of reference, errors and omissions, narrowness of recommendations, Register of the National Estate, economic analysis of the preferred mechanism of negotiated agreements, funding, sustainability and intergenerational equity, community benefits and choices. We address these and suggest a way forward.

In our second submission we reiterated our belief in the need for the Productivity Commission to consider the economic merits of our proposal for the development and implementation of an integrated national heritage policy through the Environment Protection and Heritage Ministerial Council. We considered that an integrated national heritage policy should include an overarching framework for the implementation of the three-tier heritage system, as well as a detailed plan for cooperative action on key areas including:

- improved consistency in assessment processes and conservation management plans;
- a consistent means of State of the Environment reporting on the condition of historic heritage places;
- new approaches to funding that may improve the economic self-sustainability of heritage places;
- improved access to expert advice and assistance, for instance through the provision of heritage advisers at local government level; and

- addressing the shortage of skills in heritage conservation by a variety of means.

However, the Draft Report does not analyse or endorse this overarching policy as the basis for subsequent findings or recommendations but rather goes straight to a narrow recommendation on the mechanics of negotiated agreements.

In its assessment of the current systems for implementing heritage policy in Australia, the Draft Report points to the fact that the national approach to historic heritage conservation has been considerably improved in recent years with the adoption of the three-tier system for government intervention. The resulting closer alignment of the responsibilities of all three tiers of government with the significance levels of heritage falling within their jurisdictions has reduced duplication of effort and improved accountability—in line with your avowed principle of subsidiarity. However the Report, while pointing out that there are still deficiencies in the system that need to be addressed, does not provide a detailed analysis of these.

Our prime responsibility under the *Australian Heritage Council Act* is to recommend to the Minister on places of national significance for addition to the National Heritage List and to add to and maintain the Commonwealth Heritage List as the Australian government is now bound to protect its own heritage property. However, these two types of places represent a small proportion of the total heritage places in Australia and one of our other major functions is to advocate for nation-wide heritage place conservation by:

- direct advice to the Minister for Environment and Heritage on a range of subjects including funding, grants, communication and education,



- participation in the Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand forum, which reports to the Ministerial Council of all levels of government,
- participation in the National Cultural Heritage Forum.

We also endorse the third submission of the Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand to the Productivity Commission and have participated in its composition.

ERRORS AND OMISSIONS:

We are deeply disappointed in the Draft Report. It fails to adequately represent thirty years of evolution of heritage conservation in this country and, although there are some areas where there is room for improvement, the system as a whole has adequately served the whole community as witnessed by the progressive development of legislation and regulations. These are necessary as market forces alone have not been sufficient to protect and conserve our irreplaceable built heritage. The emphasis on one overriding recommendation for negotiated agreements prior to listing fails to acknowledge that at all three levels of statutory listing in Australia there are arrangements for negotiating the level and detail of protection afforded; some of these courses of action are rights of appeal to the various courts involved in planning disputes or civil infringements. The findings and recommendations appear to have ignored the wealth of evidence available on the complexities of heritage values and do not result from well researched and argued analysis.

The Draft Report does not address terms of reference 4, 5 and 6 adequately so as to present new data and arguments for offering 'new approaches to the conservation of historic heritage' as required by the Treasurer.

The heritage conservation system as evolved in Australia is based on identification, assessment and listing as the first process. Then a second process follows from the statement of significance where management policies to conserve the heritage values are derived and protection is afforded from these via management plans being implemented for government owned places or development controls under planning schemes for private places, although in many jurisdictions the government agencies are also bound to apply for permits and private owners may be required to have conservation management plans for their heritage places. The range of requirements at each level in Australia is not reflected in your overall one-size-fits-all recommendation, which in itself is the antithesis of the variety of heritage places.

The Executive Summary (Overview) of the Report could be read to suggest that the Australian Government has no power to list and protect the heritage values of a non-Commonwealth place without an agreement with owners. This is not correct. For both World and National Heritage, the Australian Government consults, and aims to secure the agreement of property owners, but if necessary, it is able to list and protect heritage values in a wide range of circumstances without the owners' consent.

The Productivity Commission is right to draw attention to the tension between private and public rights in the protection of community heritage. At the national level there is careful provision of powers, procedures and protections to handle this balance. The Australian Government can only intervene to protect national heritage values on private property without an owner's consent after the Minister has taken into account the balance between heritage, social and economic issues

and considered the views of the owner and other stakeholders. Depending on the nature of the controls imposed financial assistance for heritage management may be provided. This is a much more careful balance between private rights and the public interest than a reading of the report's Executive Summary would suggest - and it is one pursued in a policy environment that favours openness and cooperation not secrecy and compulsion.

This is a policy position that more properly reflects and balances the possible tensions between private interests and community concerns than the Productivity Commission's radical draft proposal that heritage listing on private property should be only voluntary. Accepting that suggestion would return the legal framework for protecting our heritage to the situation that prevailed before the Hope Report of the Committee of Enquiry into the National Estate in 1974. That said, the Commission's emphasis on the importance of making a heritage listing a sought-after distinction for private owners rather than a threat is important. And that will require selectivity in listing, care in heritage management strategies to ensure they only protect the values of a property that are genuinely significant and above all the resources necessary to ensure that private individuals do not carry an unfair burden of protecting the common good.

NARROWNESS OF RECOMMENDATIONS:

We are also deeply concerned at the narrow concentration of the Commission's recommendations, which affect local government level heritage places in particular, and at the lack of analysis of the effectiveness and productivity of other heritage

conservation approaches, as outlined in part in our initial submission such as:

- identification and interpretation of nationally significant heritage places and stories through historic themes which would link all levels of heritage conservation,
- developing consistent standards in assessment,
- development of education curricula incorporating knowledge and appreciation of Australia's heritage,
- supporting training programs in heritage conservation,
- lifting standards for conservation works in the built environment,
- funding conservation works where the private sector cannot provide resources, especially regionally disadvantaged places,
- development of a mix of grants and incentives to support sustainable use of heritage places including leverage from and/or participation in programs not specifically addressing heritage issues, such as tourism and regional development programs, and
- development of new mechanisms for co-ordination and co-operation across all levels of government and associated agencies to achieve heritage conservation.

Of your 16 recommendation we can only support 3 in the form in which they are written:

3.1: All levels of government should put in place measures for collecting, maintaining and disseminating relevant data series on the conservation of Australia's historic heritage places.



7.4: The Australian Government should implement reporting systems that require government agencies with responsibility for historic heritage places to document and publicly report on the heritage related costs associated with their conservation.

7.5: State, Territory and local governments should:

- *produce adequate conservation management plans for all government-owned statutory-listed properties; and*
- *implement reporting systems that require government agencies and local governments with responsibility for historic heritage places to document and publicly report on the heritage-related costs associated with their conservation.*

These recommendations all relate to data collection and reporting –an essential requirement for an iterative protection system where monitoring, and consequently adjusting the system, is essential. However in relation to 7.4, we note that at previous State of Environment reporting exercises attempts to acquire a breakdown of expenditure from government agencies on the precise amount spent on heritage repairs was not possible. As all built structures require maintenance irrespective of whether they are heritage-listed or not, the broader aggregate expenditure on building maintenance contributes to long term conservation. Some public works agencies may be able to provide subcontractors' schedules for payment of specialized works to government owned heritage buildings.

REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE:

The following recommendations in the draft Report relate to the Register of the National Estate (RNE):

7.1: The Australian Government should phase out the Register of the National Estate for historic heritage purposes, beginning with the closure of the Register to any new nominations.

7.2: State and Territory governments should remove any reference to the Register of the National Estate from their planning and heritage legislation and regulations.

However, from the time of drafting the new legislation the understanding was that an integrated Australian Heritage Database would incorporate the intellectual assets and records of the RNE. The AHDB would be developed to contain all heritage records from each level of administrative jurisdiction in one system. This has had general support from the three tiers of government but the mechanics of establishing, operating and maintaining this system is one of the items for detailed consideration in the national heritage policy.

In the meantime the 2003 legislation which was amended during its passage through Parliament contains the requirement for the Australian Heritage Council to maintain the RNE. It is still a mechanism for alerting State and local levels of government to the heritage values of places already in the register and those few added since, chiefly where their values fall far below what is required for reaching national heritage listing.

The recommendations 7.1 and 7.2 stand without any analysis of the cost/benefits of identification of heritage places or developing consistent standards for their assessment so as to come to these conclusions regarding the future of the RNE.

Economic analysis of the preferred mechanism of negotiated agreements:

The Draft Report's principal proposals for dealing with deficiencies in the present system are seriously flawed and would be likely to lead, if implemented, to a substantial worsening rather than an improvement in the present situation.

In Australia, as in most other countries, the major tool of government intervention used in the protection of historic heritage is listing, where various lists are stratified according to levels of significance. The Draft Report voices the standard economic objections to any sort of regulatory instrument as a means for implementing government policy, without providing any assessment of the magnitude of the alleged inefficiency, ineffectiveness or inequity in outcomes produced by the present regulatory framework. The Draft Report goes on to recommend, for private owners of heritage buildings located outside designated heritage areas, a replacement of the present "compulsory, coercive" system with a voluntary one wherein owners, if they wish, can negotiate with the relevant public authority to conclude a conservation agreement. Throughout the Draft Report stress is laid, quite properly, on the need to demonstrate that a market-failure rationale for government intervention is valid only insofar as the benefits of intervention outweigh the costs involved.

There are three main shortcomings in the arguments presented in the Draft Report to support its criticisms of current arrangements and its recommendation for a voluntary negotiation process³.

(i) Costs

The Draft Report argues that the use of regulation to protect heritage imposes unnecessary costs. Apart from the administrative costs of implementing the current system, the Draft Report points to two specific costs imposed: the standard deadweight loss to society if the level of regulation exceeds the socially optimal level leading to "too much" heritage conservation, and losses to private heritage owners resulting from infringement of their property rights. We examine these sources of costs in turn.

First, the Draft Report asserts that the current system encourages "over-correcting" (p. 174) for market failure, i.e. a regulatory framework producing too much conservation, where some owners are obliged to incur costs they would not otherwise incur. However, no estimate is made of the number of owners affected in this way, nor of the level of costs they incur, nor of the losses to consumers and producers from "too much" conservation. Rather, the Draft Report relies largely on anecdotal evidence to draw its conclusions in this respect, and there is no evidence produced to demonstrate even the existence of a deadweight loss, let alone its size. In adopting this approach, the Draft Report ignores the more systematic and less partial evidence from the Allen Consulting Group's survey that indicates exactly the opposite to the Draft Report's findings. These results suggest that, far from over-correcting for market failure in this area, governments generally have not gone far enough, when judged against community preferences. Only 9 per cent of the Allens' sample agreed with the proposition that "we protect too much heritage", with 69 per cent disagreeing with

3 The assistance of Professor David Throsby in preparing this critique is acknowledged.



this statement (Table 4.10); furthermore 62 per cent of respondents felt too little was being done across Australia (to protect heritage), with only 3 per cent agreeing with the Draft Report's contention that too much conservation is being undertaken (Table C.5)⁴. Thus the existence of a deadweight loss arising from the use of regulation in this context would have to be questioned, insofar as it would seem that the socially optimal level of conservation has not been exceeded under current arrangements.

Second, the Draft Report makes much of the restriction on private property rights brought about by listing, yet appears unconcerned by the fact that rights in real property are restricted in many other ways that impose significant constraints and sometimes losses on owners. There has been argument as to whether there is a difference between regulation to prevent a public bad (e.g. prohibitions against smoking) and regulation to yield a public good (e.g. listing of heritage properties). This argument has little substance; it is just as appropriate to see listing as a device to prevent a public bad arising from the downgrading or destruction of heritage qualities of privately-owned property, with consequent loss of community value, as it is to see it as a means for securing the public good. In any case listing is not the only means by which governments seek to promote and protect the public interest in heritage; rather, heritage policy is delivered as a package, with fiscal measures complementing the regulatory interventions, e.g. by providing financial assistance to some private owners when they undertake conservation work on their properties. But the real issue here is the overall effect on the welfare of private owners as a result of listing;

while there are some cases where unwarranted costs may be imposed, there are also many cases (as indicated by the majority of studies both here and overseas) where heritage listing improves property values and bestows benefits rather than imposes costs on owners. The net effect of these various tendencies is unclear but what is clear is that an across-the-board solution is not the way to deal with those cases where genuine financial disadvantage arises. Rather it is likely to be both more efficient and more effective to address such cases on a targeted basis, an approach that could be readily incorporated into current administrative arrangements.

Finally under the heading of costs it is essential to consider the administrative costs of implementing a voluntary negotiation scheme. The Draft Report provides no estimate of these costs for any tier of government, nor does it show how they would compare to the costs of operating the current system of heritage protection. But it seems likely *prima facie* that the costs would be substantial, given the numbers of properties involved. Most of the negotiations would be taking place with local government, the tier of government that is probably least well-equipped overall in terms of resources and expertise to undertake such a task; at the very least there is sufficient variability in the capacities of local government authorities to implement the proposed scheme to raise serious doubts about consistency of outcomes across Australia.

(II) *Benefits*

The Draft Report refers to the choice modelling study undertaken on behalf of the Heritage Chairs by the Allen Consulting

⁴ It can be assumed that these statements refer collectively to "us" as a society, and thus it is reasonable to infer that they relate to the actions of governments on society's behalf.

Group, but does not give this study anything like the weight it deserves. Admittedly the study was not delivered until late in the Commission's work schedule, and this may explain the less than adequate attention it receives in the Draft Report. The Commission should be urged to consider the implications of this study more fully in its final Report.

In summary, the Allens' study comprises the first full-scale and systematic national study of the demand for the public-good benefits of heritage protection ever undertaken in Australia and possibly anywhere else in the world.⁵ It shows substantial levels of perception of the option, existence and bequest values of heritage amongst the general community, and indicates a willingness to pay for these benefits that significantly exceeds current levels of government provision. Like all such studies, the Allens' work cannot be used to derive a precise estimate of the optimal level of public expenditure, but it can be validly used to indicate socially desirable directions for change. In this respect the study provides clear and objective evidence that an increased commitment of public funds to heritage protection over present levels of provision would meet with general community approval.

This evidence is relevant to an assessment of the impact of the proposed system of voluntary conservation agreements. It seems virtually certain that the introduction of such a scheme would result in a significant decline in the level of conservation of privately-owned heritage in Australia, for several reasons, including the following:

- the costs and other deterrents would mean that a certain number of private owners would not enter into a negotiation process;
- the administrative burden would limit the number of negotiations a given government authority would be able to take on at any one time; and
- the veto power available to private owners and other obstacles to reaching agreement would limit the number of actual negotiations that would be carried through to completion.

If introduction of the proposed scheme were indeed to lead to a decline in the level of heritage protection compared to the present situation, the empirical evidence from the Allens' study indicate clearly that such a result would be significantly out of line with public preferences.

(III) *The negotiation process*

The Draft Report identifies three main ways in which market failure can be remedied in a competitive economy: fiscal measures, regulation and negotiation between affected parties. The Draft Report opts for the last-mentioned as its preferred instrument in the heritage case, basing its argument on the Coase theorem. As is well known, a Coasian solution requires three necessary conditions for its successful application:

- the interested parties can be identified and property rights can be assigned;
- transaction costs are negligible or zero; and
- contracts can be enforced.

⁵ Randall Mason's recent annotated bibliography of the economics of heritage preservation lists several state-wide studies in the US but no national-level estimation of the non-market benefits of heritage in any country; see Randall Mason, *Economics and Historic Preservation: a Guide and Review of the Literature*. (Discussion Paper prepared for the Brookings Institution Metropolitan Policy Program, Washington DC: September 2005).



The Draft Report's proposed scheme fails on all three counts. First, while there is likely in most cases to be no difficulty in identifying who is the private owner of a property, defining the extent and nature of their rights may present problems. This arises from the well-known difficulties of identifying the rights of owners of real property (e.g. is compensation for resumption of land based on "maximum" or "reasonable" alternative use value? etc.), problems that are likely to be exacerbated in the case of heritage when alternative development or renovation proposals are to be the subject of negotiation. More important, however, are difficulties in specifying the public right. Heritage yields multiple values with different meanings and significance for members of the local and wider community. Future generations are also stakeholders in heritage conservation, and their interests must also be taken into account. The nature and importance of these rights are difficult to specify, and although government officials may be expected to have some cognizance of the costs of conservation in particular cases, it is difficult to see how they can accurately estimate the monetary value of the aggregated public interest as a basis for negotiation.

Moreover it is becoming more clearly understood in some overseas countries (e.g. the UK) that certain cultural values, such as those relating to the expression of cultural identity, cannot be readily expressed in monetary terms, and yet such values should have an important bearing on cultural policy decision-making. These values are known to be particularly important in the field of heritage conservation and preservation; thus the public-sector negotiators would not be able, even in principle, to account fully for the value of the heritage with which they are dealing.

The difficulty here arises because the Commission's proposal is for listing to occur *after* a negotiation has produced an agreed outcome, whereas it is the process of listing itself that is the means towards defining public value. In other words, a systematic listing process – involving not only defining the multiple qualities of properties that endow them with their heritage value but also attaching levels of significance to them – provides an orderly means for a government instrumentality at whatever level to judge the relative values of the public interest in the heritage under its jurisdiction. Such a process has at least the potential to be complete, in the sense of covering all the significant heritage falling within the instrumentality's jurisdiction and thus providing full coverage of the public interest; by contrast the Commission's proposal, being voluntary, opens up the possibility of significant gaps in the government's capacity to secure the required public benefits. Overall it is clear that listing processes currently employed, if efficiently and systematically applied, have the capacity to provide a far more rigorous approach to establishing public value than the *ad hoc* piecemeal approach recommended by the Commission.

The second requirement of the Coarse theorem is that transaction costs are zero or at most negligible. This provides the most serious argument against the Commission's proposal; it is inconceivable that it could satisfy this requirement. We have pointed already to the Draft Report's failure to identify the administrative costs of the scheme, and have suggested that these costs would be substantially greater than the costs of administering current heritage policy. It should be added that, as noted above, private owners would also have to bear costs,

including information and search costs, that could be quite significant and that could be expected in some cases to deter owners from entering into a negotiation process at all.

Finally, effective monitoring and enforcement of contracts can be problematical in some cases and can impose significant additional costs on parties subsequent to the conclusion of any negotiation process. In the heritage case, no matter how carefully conservation works are specified, disputes as to satisfactory performance under contract are likely to arise in some cases, given the qualitative nature of the variables involved. In other words there can be no certainty that all contracts negotiated under the proposed scheme could be monitored and enforced sufficiently to satisfy the third requirement of a Coasian process.

To summarise, it is apparent that the Draft Report's proposal for a voluntary negotiation scheme does not comply with the requirements of the theory on which it is based. Furthermore, it fails the Commission's own test of demonstrating that the benefits of any form of intervention outweigh the costs. The Report offers no indication of the relative costs of its proposals compared with alternative uses of the resources involved. Moreover, it provides no estimate of the magnitude of the improvement in private welfare supposed to result from this scheme, nor does it admit the likelihood that, if the effect were to reduce the numbers of properties conserved, public welfare would decline. It would be a perilous matter for any government to accept a recommendation based on such a flawed application of theory and such an absence of empirical justification.

FUNDING:

The Draft Report makes no recommendations as to levels or sources of funding, even though it acknowledges (p. 182) that its own recommended policy initiative would shift part of the costs of conservation from the private to the public sector; presumably this shift, together with the (unacknowledged) increase in administrative costs, would require an increased level of government financing. Indeed it can be said that virtually any proposals for addressing shortcomings in current heritage policy are likely to require increased funding. The Commission should be clear not only that such an increase will be necessary but that, if it results in improved levels and standards of conservation, it would be consistent with community preferences for government expenditure.

In regard to sources of funds, it should not be beyond the scope of the Commission to endorse our arguments for allowing cultural heritage access to the Natural Heritage Trust or equivalent; the Inquiry's terms of reference (see especially item 6) would seem to permit such a recommendation. It is important to be reminded that the Commonwealth set up this Trust and administers it in the interests of all Australian people, not just in the discharge of specifically Federal-government responsibilities. This point is relevant when considering the pervasiveness of the contribution that heritage makes to Australian identity, etc. at whatever level it occurs.

There is no analysis of the complexities – equity, transparency, assessment of the heritage values to be purchased etc, much less the formulae for costing, of 'purchasing public-good heritage characteristics from private owners' as a mechanism for choosing which places to list and conserve (p.186). It is the



integrity of attributes of the history of such places which help determine their significance for listing. A place may exhibit multiple values subject to different jurisdictional interests and obligations and agreement to sell privately owned heritage characteristics is not a basis for setting public heritage priorities.

We see the need for funding for historical studies, field surveys of historic places to fill in the thematic types of places underrepresented in heritage protection, for conservation works like repairs, restoration, replacement of missing parts, for on-site interpretation, marketing of places for education curricula, for tourism and promotion. There are many ways of undertaking these and some analysis of the most efficient methods would assist.

There are current government grant programs offering small amounts in comparison with that from the Natural Heritage Trust and we seek some parity in analysis of the effectiveness of these natural heritage programs in achieving better conservation. We had hoped for your economic skills in analysing such and providing some guidance to us in arguing for a more effective range of incentives, financial and otherwise, in assisting conservation of historic heritage.

Rural heritage places often remotely located, present urgent challenges. A report to the Queensland Heritage Council in 2003 noted that 'because of the current organizational shifts and rates of change in rural property management, there is a very real risk of losing a large amount of Queensland's rural heritage.' It further elaborated:

There is currently a lack of knowledge about the extent and significance of the places, there is a lack of incentives

for owners and custodians to conserve them, a lack of local skills to assist the owners in their conservation work, and a lack of monitoring of the condition of isolated and remote places entered in the Queensland Heritage Register⁶.

The report outlined possible areas for improving this situation:

- i. Awareness raising
- ii. Recording and documentation
- iii. Funding models
- iv. Advice and specifications
- v. Training of tradespeople
- vi. Undertaking conservation repairs
- vii. Integration into local community programs for heritage tourism, festivals
- viii. Advocacy
- ix. Reuse policy for redundant rural heritage places.

Appendix 2 to this submission is a copy of Appendices to the 2003 rural places report examining the incentives and assistance offered for conservation of historic heritage in rural England and France, and in the USA in general. English Heritage programs were also mentioned in our first submission. We had hoped for some analysis of these in relation to Australian conditions.

SUSTAINABILITY AND INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY:

Heritage conservation fundamentally involves sustainability of the heritage characteristics and intergenerational transmission of these. It follows then that public funding to ensure future public good is necessary.

6 Jane Lennon, 2003. *Rural Heritage Places Issues*, Discussion Paper for the Queensland Heritage Council.

The Draft Report treats the intergenerational question far too lightly (p. 117) and in so doing is out of step with current thinking about the role of government in fostering sustainable resource use as we pointed out in our first submission with English examples. Moreover the Draft Report's discussion in this section does not mention the precautionary principle (that a risk-averse position should be taken when a decision with irreversible consequences is being considered); this principle is of the utmost importance in heritage matters since historic buildings, once destroyed, cannot be retrieved. Although the precautionary principle does not mean that everything has to be preserved, its recognition is an essential concomitant of listing as a policy tool for governments in the heritage field, since this form of regulation enables rapid response to threats to historic heritage as well as providing a systematic basis for assessing the implications of the threat.

COMMUNITY BENEFITS AND CHOICES:

The assertion on p. 137 of the Draft Report that the measurement of community benefits undertaken by the Allen Consulting Group may be "of limited relevance in the current policy framework" seems to indicate a complete lack of understanding of what stated preferences can and cannot do. The results of a study such as this do not purport to be useful in informing case-by-case assessments; rather they simply provide a sound basis on which to judge optimal directions for policy change. In this case they suggest strongly that an increase in overall public funding for heritage would be warranted. The calculations that the Commission puts forward on p. 139 are particularly ill-advised. Even if the choice-modeling results were

amenable to use in this crude manner, the figure of \$5.53 per person is just one estimate from many based on alternative assumptions, each of which would provide a different result. In any case, why quote just this one instance when many other similar calculations for Ku-ring-gai or anywhere else would lead to the opposite conclusion?

There is an urgent need to convince governments at all levels of the economic value of conserving heritage places; the Australian population believes this as illustrated by the responses quantified in the Allens survey.

A WAY FORWARD:

It needs to be argued very strongly that problems in the present heritage policy mix can be far more effectively and efficiently remedied by policy improvements targeted at the specific problem areas rather than by a broad-brush one-size-fits-all approach.

Whilst the Productivity Commission acknowledges that the purpose of heritage policy is to protect and enhance the public benefits of heritage in the most effective and efficient way and recognise that the overall three-tier framework is an appropriate one for this purpose, the major proposal recommended is aimed at just one perceived problem area – the supposed disadvantages suffered by private heritage owners outside designated areas under local government administration. Yet is recommended for application across the board, including in areas where present arrangements are acknowledged to be working satisfactorily. This does not fit with the Commission's objective of providing heritage protection in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity.



Recommendations for policy improvements in particular areas could include the following:

- shortcomings in the mechanics of the listing process could be addressed through better data gathering, information exchange, coordination etc;
- processes for working out the appropriate balance in funding between tiers of government, avoiding cost-shifting etc. could be improved through better public-sector collaboration and cooperation;
- questions of compensation for loss of private property rights in particular cases could be addressed directly, with assessments assisted by better information and improved funding arrangements;
- standardisation of procedures at local government level could be worked towards over time through involvement of local government associations, professional and community groups, etc.; and
- questions of information failure as it affects conservation decision-making could be addressed at all levels through heritage education programs, improved data provision, etc.

It is important not to lose sight of the Commission's insistence on getting incentives right, but it is clear that much progress could be made towards improving the incentives without abandoning the strengths of the present system; for example, the role of government as catalyst (something the Commissioners referred to during the hearings) could be pursued in a variety of ways such as matching grant programs, etc. that can target incentives where they would be most effective.

APPENDIX 1 (Appendix to Appendix I):

AHC MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION, INITIAL SUBMISSION, 5 AUGUST 2005.

1. The importance of integrating all aspects of heritage at all levels of government in both legislation and policy;
2. The Australian Government build the National Heritage List as a central plank of its heritage policy;
3. A strengthened Commonwealth leadership role in fostering national identity through the identification and interpretation of nationally significant heritage places and stories and through historic themes;
4. The need to lift standards for conservation works in the built environment and to develop consistent standards in assessment;
5. The need to close the legislative gaps in protection of the historic environment;
6. The development of education curricula incorporating knowledge and appreciation of Australia's heritage and supporting training programs in heritage conservation;
7. The development, especially for regionally disadvantaged places, of an appropriate shared formula between governments for funding conservation works where the private sector cannot provide resources;
8. The development of a mix of grants and incentives to support sustainable use of heritage places, including the imaginative use of programs not specifically addressing heritage issues, such as tourism and regional development programs;
9. The development of new mechanisms for co-ordination and co-operation between governments, especially Commonwealth-State/Territory cooperation in building the National Heritage List.



APPENDIX 2 (Appendix to Appendix I):

EUROPEAN AND US EXAMPLES OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO OWNERS OF HISTORIC HERITAGE.

(from *Rural Heritage Places Issues*: Discussion paper for the Queensland Heritage Council, Jane Lennon, July 2003)

A. ENGLAND

The 1998 Monuments at Risk Survey showed that since 1945 agriculture had been the biggest cause of unrecorded loss of archaeological sites. Changes to farming practices have also led to large-scale loss of traditional countryside features like walls, hedges and ponds as well as to redundancy and dereliction of many traditional farm buildings – for example, between 1984 and 1993 one third of English hedges were lost and one-third of dry stone walls were derelict in 1994. In 1992, 17% of listed farm buildings were ‘at risk’ and 24% were ‘vulnerable’, and a 1997 study of unlisted field barns in the Yorkshire Dales National park showed that less than 60% were intact (Trow, 2002: 4-5).

To address economic, social and environmental needs the **England Rural Development Programme** (ERDP) has been established with 10 coordinated grant-aid measures totalling £1.6 billion between 2000 and 2006. The 10 schemes are: Countryside Stewardship, Energy Crops, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Farm Woodland Premium, Hill Farm Allowance, Organic Farming, Processing and Marketing Grants, Rural Enterprise, Vocational Training, Woodland

Grant. There are specific policies relating to landscape and the historic environment including:

- Conservation and repair of ancient monuments and landscapes at risk;
- Repair of rural historic buildings at risk, appropriate adaptive re-use of functionally redundant buildings and maintenance of the diversity of local vernacular features;
- Maintenance and repair of traditional man-made and semi-natural features such as hedgerows and dry stone walls.

There is also an emphasis on collaborative management of cultural and historic features and the values landscapes and habitats of commons as a national resource. The grants are open to those who have had management control over suitable land for 10 years –farmers, non-farming landowners and managers, voluntary bodies, local authorities and community groups. The following landscape types and features are eligible: arable farmland, chalk and limestone grassland, coastal areas, countryside around towns, field boundaries, historic features, lowland heath, new access, old meadows and pastures, old orchards, uplands, waterside land. There are also specific targets for landscape types and features in each county. (See www.defra.gov.uk/erdp for more details).

i. Agri-environment schemes provide major benefits to the historic environment through

the **Environmentally Sensitive Areas** (ESAs) programme and the **Countryside Stewardship Scheme** both of which have the following:

- Farmers and landowners can enter voluntary 10 year agreements to undertake certain farming practices and capital works to maintain and enhance the rural environment;
- Agreement holders are compensated for undertaking the work by payments calculated on the basis of payments foregone (into which can be included a small incentive element, up to 20% of the total);
- Capital works are grant-aided up to a maximum of 80% of the total costs.

Under the schemes the historic environment is protected in two ways: by cross-compliance whereby all agreement holders are obliged to prevent damage to historic assets such as historic and archaeological features, and by proactive works. Cross-compliance is assessed through on-site monitoring of land –use changes (resulting from say of the Organic Farming Scheme or Hill Farm Allowance) on individual monuments recorded in baseline surveys. Results suggest that monuments are better protected on ESA agreement land than on land not under any agreement. Proactive works include reversion of arable land to permanent grassland, scrub clearance, boundary restoration and fencing for grazing management, as well as site specific measures under ESA Conservation Plans and Countryside Stewardship Scheme Special Projects which permit restoration of a wide range of individual sites, from Bronze Age barrows to World War II airfield buildings.

There are provisions in both schemes for restoration of traditional farm buildings

–essentially pre World War I buildings in traditional materials. Under these provisions authentic materials must be used, with replacement on a like-for-like basis. Although grant-aid does not dictate the post –repair use of the building, the fundamental structure of the building cannot be changed.

These programs have been expanded as part of the ERDP and business data about the rural property is now included in the applications for grant-aid so that environmental actions are related to the ability to undertake management action. The environmental data including sites and monuments register information is collated and synthesised and priorities identified; for archaeological remains in need of management action, a payment is available for ‘Restoring historic features in upland landscapes’. This approach has also been adopted by other agri-environmental schemes aiming for sustainable new farming while maintaining and restoring historic features – the Welsh Tir Gofal and the Scottish Rural Stewardship Scheme (Middleton, 2002: 16-18).

ii. Historic farm buildings –abandon, repair or convert?

English Heritage grant aids the repair of particularly architecturally significant structures listed as Grade I or II; ESA projects can contribute up to 80% and Countryside Stewardship Schemes up to 50% of eligible costs to land managers undertaking restoration of traditional farm buildings.

The **Redundant Building Grant Scheme**, operated by the Regional Development Agencies, is designed to support the conversion of redundant farm buildings to business use, particularly in Rural Priority



Areas. The funds can contribute up to 25% of the cost of necessary building works and can be combined with other public funding, such as the new **Rural Enterprise Scheme (RES)** a part of the ERDP. The RES can assist with the conversion of rural buildings, including historic farm buildings, to alternative business or community use. Where projects will have a minimal economic return for the applicant, funding can vary between 50% and exceptionally 100%. Where an economic return is likely, grant is paid at a rate between 30% and 50%. RES is administered on a regional basis with each region having its own priorities. Farmers considering the future of their farm buildings are eligible for the cost of a day's advice from a planning consultant in order to help them apply for a grant under the RES. It is hoped that this new flexible scheme will have a major potential for finding new uses for traditional rural buildings – as traditional farm buildings are often unsuited to the demands of modern commercial farming (Trow, 2002:24-25)

IDENTIFYING PRIORITIES:

Domestic conversions tend to be the most damaging to historic fabric and character and potentially the most intrusive in sensitive landscapes. They also tend to attract inward migration to the countryside rather than serving local communities.

What historic, social and economic criteria should be adopted in order to determine whether conservation or conversion is the most appropriate option for a building? How can the landscape contribution of individual buildings be evaluated? How important are individual farm buildings in encouraging tourists to visit particular landscapes? Because there are an estimated 1.2 million farm

buildings dating from before 1914 in England and Wales, English Heritage conducted an audit through local government. Over 62% do not monitor changes to the listed resource; only 12% who have kept a Buildings At Risk register have updated it annually. The outcome shows the need for the most basic guidance on regional character and acceptable levels of adaptation with refinement at county and regional level.

There is considerable appreciation of the value of historic farm buildings among the farming community and DEFRA officials and practical advice was welcomed where it had been provided at the right time.

B. FRANCE

The Ministry for Culture only spends funds on its own buildings, the 'monuments historiques'. Local authorities –and there are 36,000 mairies - can decide to protect rural villages through designation of 'secteurs sauvegardés' and then national incentives apply through a tax rebate equivalent to the amount spent which is deducted from the total tax payable. Funds come from the Ministry of Works –over the last 20 years up to 50% of the costs of toilets, insulation and heating have been eligible to encourage reuse of buildings.

The Ministry for Culture has been trying a quality approach to such works compared with the strictly technical. Artisans are generally only available for historic monuments and not for general rehabilitation in the countryside so they have published a lot of small tools to protect and help private owners undertaking works, such as guidelines for new quality designed agricultural buildings; they also fund writers of brochures

about history and design features of rural towns through the *Villes et Pays d'art et d'histoire* program which was established in 1995.

(Mme Sophie Jevakhof, Ministry of Culture, 8 Rue Vivienne, Paris).

In regional parks which are similar to English national parks with stricter planning controls much restoration and rehabilitation was evident. In the *parc naturel regional du Luberon* many villages belong to the 'prettiest villages in France' designation and are thriving tourist attractions. Surrounding working farms may offer restored *gites* in old farm buildings; these are popular with hikers crossing the countryside on long distance paths.



C: USA - GRANTS, TAX CREDITS AND ASSISTANCE WITH HISTORIC PLACES

Find all you need to know about our wide variety of grants to preserve and protect cultural resources nationwide. Learn about the tax credit for historic rehabilitation. We also provide a variety of other ways to assist you.

GRANTS TAX CREDIT OTHER ASSISTANCE

GRANTS AND ASSISTANCE	GRANTS INFORMATION
The NPS administers a number of very successful federal historic preservation funding programs-- just take a look at them!	Battlefield Partnership Grants Once a year as part of its grants program, the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) invites proposals for battlefield preservation projects. Most partners contribute matching funds or in-kind services to these projects.
	Certified Local Government Program NPS and State governments, through their State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs), provide valuable technical assistance and small matching grants to hundreds of diverse communities whose local governments are endeavoring to keep what is significant from their community's past for future generations. Jointly administered by NPS in partnership with SHPOs, the CLG program is a model and cost-effective local, State, and federal partnership that promotes historic preservation at the grassroots level across the nation
	Historic Preservation Fund State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) can find information and requirements regarding the distribution of federal monies for carrying out preservation activities in their state as directed under the National Historic Preservation Act.
	Historic Preservation Fund to Tribes Grant information and application material available to tribal organizations and Native American groups for carrying out cultural projects and programs as directed under the National Historic Preservation Act.

GRANTS AND ASSISTANCE	GRANTS INFORMATION
	<p>LWCG Grants Available for Civil War Battlefields</p> <p>Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) monies are available to help States and local communities acquire and preserve threatened Civil War battlefield land. Authorized under recent legislation, \$11 million is available for matching grants to units of State and local governments. Private non-profit organizations must apply for these funds in partnership with a State or local government agency. The American Battlefield Protection Program administers the LWCF grants.</p>
	<p>Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Grants</p> <p>NPS provides grants to assist qualified museums, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and Alaska Native villages and corporations with implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Applications and instructions for NAGPRA grants are available for the current year.</p>
	<p>National Maritime Heritage Grants Program</p> <p>Information about this new grants program which supports maritime heritage education and preservation projects.</p>
	<p>Preservation Technology and Training (PTT) Grants</p> <p>Information and application material for grants given by National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) for preservation research, information management, and training projects proposed by non-profit organizations, universities, and federal agencies.</p>
	<p>PTTGrants and PTTProjects Catalog</p> <p>The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training funds projects through its Preservation Technology and Training Grants (PTTGrants) and Preservation Technology and Training Projects (PTTProjects) programs. A catalog of all PTTGrants and PTTProjects, including the resulting products, is available as a searchable database.</p>
	<p>Save America's Treasures Grants</p> <p>Information on matching grants for the preservation and/or conservation of our nation's most significant historic artifacts and places. Federal and non-Federal entities may apply for these grants, which are available on a annual cycle. Looking for other help? Use these links to get to the right information.</p>
<p>NPS has helped revitalize our nation's communities since 1976! If you own a property listed in the National Register (or qualifying local historic district) that is income producing, rehabilitation work may be eligible for a tax credit if it is carried out in accordance with the Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation.</p>	<p>Affordable Housing Case Studies</p> <p>Case studies provide practical development and financial information techniques for successfully preserving historic buildings while creating affordable housing. A detailed Tax Credit analysis is incorporated in an easy-to-read chart format. Other sections include Project Data, Project Financing, Rehabilitation Work, and Development Schedule.</p>



GRANTS AND ASSISTANCE

GRANTS INFORMATION

Federal Preservation Tax Incentives Program

Historic buildings are tangible links with the past. They help give a community a sense of identity, stability and orientation. The Federal government encourages the preservation of historic buildings through various means. One of these is the program of Federal tax incentives. All you need to know about the program, including an online application form, is available [here](#).

Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives - Project Status

You can check the status of your ongoing tax act project [here](#) if you have specific information necessary to access the site.

IRS Connection

This is an extremely useful package of information about the tax credit and IRS, and includes these sections as links: Facade Easement Contributions, Frequently Asked Questions, IRS Code and Treasury Regulations, Late Submission of the "Historic Preservation Certification Application," Property Leased to a Tax-Exempt Entity, and Use of the Rehabilitation Tax Credit by Lessees.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation are ten basic principles created to help preserve the distinctive character of a historic building and its site, while allowing for reasonable change to meet new needs. The Standards are regulatory (36 CFR 67) for the Federal Tax Incentives Program.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings

A fully navigable web version of the popular book with new color illustrations, the online Guidelines can help property owners, developers, and Federal managers apply the Standards for Rehabilitation during the project planning stage by providing general design and technical recommendations. Unlike the Standards, the Guidelines are not codified as program requirements. Together with the Standards for Rehabilitation they provide a model process for owners.

Looking for other help? Use these links to get to the right information.

Charles E. Peterson Prize

Named in honor of the founder of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), this student competition of measured drawings is intended to increase awareness and knowledge about historic buildings throughout the United States while adding to the HABS collection at the Library of Congress. Annual awards totalling \$7,000 are dispersed to architecture students and related programs. If you have structures needing HABS drawings, you might solicit the help of a nearby architecture school to meet that need.

The Historic Surplus Property Program

State, county and local governments can obtain surplus federal properties at no cost if the property is listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places. Historic properties transferred under this program may be used for public facilities, such as museums and government offices. Properties can also be leased to not-for-profit organizations and to developers who may be eligible to take advantage of federal preservation tax incentives for historic buildings.

GRANTS AND ASSISTANCE	GRANTS INFORMATION
	<p>National Center for Preservation Technology and Training</p> <p>NCPTT facilitates the transfer of preservation technology by offering a listing of preservation-related Internet resources, including information about jobs, grants, and conferences, as well as links to Web sites, databases, libraries, archives, and museums</p>
	<p>National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act -- Pilot Program</p> <p>The National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act of 2000 (NHLPA) authorizes the disposal of historic lighthouses and stations and establishes a national lighthouse preservation program. NHLPA allows lighthouse properties to be transferred at no cost to federal agencies, state and local governments, nonprofit corporations, and community development organizations for park and recreation, cultural and historic, and educational uses. Learn more here about the NHLPA, including the Act, light stations excessed during the pilot program, and the program application.</p>
	<p>Rivers & Trails</p> <p>Rivers & Trails staff assistance includes help in building partnerships to achieve community-set goals, assessing resources, developing concept plans, engaging public participation, and identifying potential sources of funding. On occasion Rivers & Trails provides its assistance in collaboration with nonprofit organizations to further local conservation initiatives. Although Rivers & Trails does not provide financial assistance, we do offer technical assistance to community partners to help them achieve their goals.</p>

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/helpyou.htm>

WHO WE ARE

The Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program is one of the nation’s most successful and cost-effective community revitalization programs. The program fosters private sector rehabilitation of historic buildings and promotes economic revitalization. It also provides a strong alternative to government ownership and management of such historic properties. The Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives are available for buildings that are National Historic Landmarks, that are listed in the National Register, and that contribute to National Register Historic Districts and certain local historic districts. Properties must be income-producing and must be rehabilitated according to standards set by the Secretary of the Interior.

PROGRAM PARTNERS

Jointly managed by the National Park Service and the Internal Revenue Service in partnership with State Historic Preservation Offices, the Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program rewards private investment in rehabilitating historic buildings. Prior to the program, the U.S. tax code favored the demolition of older buildings over saving and using them. Starting in 1976, the Federal tax code became aligned with national historic preservation policy to encourage voluntary, private sector investment in preserving historic buildings.



HOW WE HELP

The Historic Preservation Tax Incentives have proven an invaluable tool in revitalizing communities and preserving the historic places that give cities, towns, and rural areas their special character. The Historic Preservation Tax Incentives generate jobs, both during the construction phase and in the spin-off effects of increased earning and consumption. Rehabilitation of historic buildings attracts new private investment to the historic core of cities and towns and is crucial to the long-term economic health of many communities. Enhanced property values generated by the Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program result in augmented revenues for local and state government through increased property, business, and income taxes. Historic Preservation Tax Incentives also create moderate and low-income housing in historic buildings.

STATS

Since 1976, the Historic Preservation Tax Incentives have produced the following benefits for the nation:

- more than 27,000 historic properties have been rehabilitated and saved
- the tax incentives have stimulated private rehabilitation of over \$18 billion
- more than 149,000 housing units rehabilitated and 75,000 housing units created, of which over 30,000 are low and moderate-income units.

RELATED HPS PROGRAMS

Technical Preservation Assistance

NPS PROGRAMS

National Register of Historic Places
National Historic Landmarks Survey

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

State Historic Preservation Offices
Internal Revenue Service

LEARN MORE ABOUT IT

Write: Federal Historic Preservation
Tax Incentives, Heritage
Preservation Services (2255),
National Park Service, 1201 Eye St.
NW, Washington, DC 20005
Phone: Michael Auer at (202)
354-2031

FAX: (202) 371-1616

E-Mail: nps_hps-info@nps.gov

APPENDIX J:

JOBS FUND PROJECTS

HERITAGE COMPONENT OF THE JOBS FUND: FUNDED PROJECTS APPROVED PROJECTS 2009-2010

Category	Title	Location	Approved amount
ACT	Mt Stromlo Reynolds Telescope Dome Stabilisation	Canberra, ACT	\$27,000
	Tuggeranong Homestead De Salis Cemetery Precinct Conservation and Restoration Works	Tuggeranong, ACT	\$54,545
	Calthorpe's House Conservation Works	Red Hill, ACT	\$90,909
	Gorman House Arts Centre-Conservation Roof Works	Canberra, ACT	\$49,091
	Ainslie Arts Centre Conservation Works	Canberra, ACT	\$68,182
	ACT Historic Huts Restoration	Rural ACT	\$59,091
	St John's Church Graveyard Conservation	Reid, ACT	\$36,909
	Namadgi National Park Historic Huts Conservation and Interpretive Trail	Rural ACT	\$68,181
NSW	St Peter's Cemetery Fence	Campbelltown, NSW	\$44,068
	St Jerome's Caldor Conservation Works	Camden, NSW	\$32,727
	Mitchell House, St Mary's Towers Conservation of the Stonework	Douglas Park, NSW	\$86,364
	Richmond Villa -Landscaping Improvement	Campbelltown, NSW	\$73,000
	Camden Aerodrome History Hut	Camden, NSW	\$71,500
	St John's Camden Conservation Works	Camden, NSW	\$114,545
	St Mary's Maitland Building Stabilisation	Maitland, NSW	\$183,095
	Wollombi Courthouse	Wollombi, NSW	\$31,250
	St Luke's Anglican Church, Brownsville Repointing Brickwork	Brownsville, NSW	\$42,781
	St Francis Xavier Catholic Church Berrima Conservation, Restoration and Repair	Berrima, NSW	\$106,200
	Moruya Quarry Precinct Granite Lathe Relocation	Moruya, NSW	\$35,909
	Moruya Museum Upgrade	Moruya, NSW	\$83,103
	St George Anglican Church Hall, Stanwell Park Conservation, Restoration and Protection	Stanwell Park, NSW	\$50,455
	Laurieton School Of Arts Research Facility and Museum Display	Laurieton, NSW	\$32,559
	McLeay Valley Arts Centre Oldfellows Hall Restoration	McLeay Valley, NSW	\$50,000



Northern Rivers Conservatorium Arts Centre Root Barrier Construction	Lismore, NSW	\$91,907
Old Glen Innes Hospital Land of the Beardies History House Museum Roof Renewal	Glen Innes, NSW	\$102,795
Blacktown CBD Heritage Trail	Blacktown, NSW	\$90,220
Old Hawkesbury Hospital Morgue Conservation and Interpretation	Windsor, NSW	\$200,000
Wentworth Falls Holy Trinity Church Repainting and Upgrade of Carpark	Wentworth Falls, NSW	\$47,374
Wesleyan Chapel Restoration and Beautification	Wiseman's Ferry, NSW	\$27,927
Ganmain and Ardlethan Community Halls Improvements Project	Ganmain, Ardlethan, NSW	\$89,701
Cootamundra Early Lebanese Graves Conservation Project	Cootamundra, NSW	\$50,000
Broken Hill Rabbi Residential Renewal	Broken Hill, NSW	\$62,000
Pardy's Mill Veranda Restoration	Temora, NSW	\$22,727
Carcoar Court House Conservation	Carcoar, NSW	\$198,100
Sandstone Wall Restoration	Merriwa, NSW	\$53,823
Gundagai Gaol Restoration	Gundagai, NSW	\$90,909
Millthorpe Good Templar's Hall Conservation	Millthorpe, NSW	\$21,240
Quaama Hall Restoration	Quaama, NSW	\$56,500
Queanbeyan Heritage Buildings Replacement of Asbestos Roof Tiles	Queanbeyan, NSW	\$95,270
Gore Hill Summer House & Robing Room Restoration	Gore Hill, NSW	\$54,000
Alstonville Community Research Centre	Alstonville, NSW	\$181,818
Molong Museum Building	Molong, NSW	\$82,000
Coonamble Railway Station Restoration	Coonamble, NSW	\$131,045
Forbes and District Historical Society Museum	Forbes, NSW	\$56,241
Singleton Showground Pavilion	Singleton, NSW	\$62,250
Henry Lawson Museum	Gulgong, Mudgee, NSW	\$95,500
Wongalea School - Repair and Restoration (Parkes)	Wongalea, NSW	\$27,500
1870 Wolter's Cottages, Privy and Gardens Conservation and Interpretation	Tumbarumba, NSW	\$105,000
Queanbeyan Museum Interpretation, Adaptation and Protection Works	Queanbeyan, NSW	\$49,585
Gunning Courthouse Restoration	Gunning, NSW	\$88,579
RAHS Refurbishment of Auditorium and Related Works	Sydney, NSW	\$150,591
Nutcote Museum (May Gibb's House)	Neutral Bay, NSW	\$45,455

	Carisbrook House Repointing of external stonework and painting	Lane Cove, NSW	\$44,857
	Boys' Town Heritage Butchery and Bakery Buildings Restoration	Engadine, NSW	\$150,000
	Ramsay Graveyard and Vault Restoration	Haberfield, NSW	\$20,839
	Walgett Museum Redevelopment Project	Walgett, NSW	\$84,415
	Historic Cemeteries of the Macquarie Towns Conservation	Windsor, NSW	\$183,000
	Maitland Gaol Façade Conservation, Barracks Adaptive Reuse and Interpretation Project	Maitland, NSW	\$190,000
	Painting of Three Heritage Buildings, Newcastle	Newcastle, NSW	\$200,000
	St John's Cathedral Complex Maintenance and Repair Work	Parramatta, NSW	\$200,000
	Great North Road Conservation: Ramsay's Leap and Thompson's Bridge	Bucketty, Laguna, NSW	\$779,000
	St Stephens Newtown: Restoration of Spire Stonework	Newtown, NSW	\$636,474
	West Wing of the Former Governor Macquarie's Female Orphan School: Conservation and Adaptation	Parramatta, NSW	\$909,000
	Conserve the Stone Icons of Rylstone	Rylstone, NSW	\$397,000
	Roxy Café Restoration Project	Bingara, NSW	\$750,000
	Wilcannia Council Chambers Conservation and Adaptation	Wilcannia, NSW	\$464,136
	Gondwana Rainforest of Australia Green Cauldron Walking Tracks	Richmond, NSW	\$917,200
	Willandra Lakes Region Human Fossil Trackway Interpretation	Bulrunga, Wentworth, Balranald, Mildura, NSW	\$852,700
	Stage 1 Upgrade to the Historic Audley Precinct in Royal National Park	Audley, NSW	\$1,000,000
	Everglades Garden Stage 2 – Creating an interactive venue and destination	Leura, NSW	\$1,385,000
	Old Military Hospital and Fort Street School Site Conservation and Refurbishment	Sydney, NSW	\$1,200,000
Norfolk Island	St Barnabas Chapel Roof Restoration	Norfolk Island	\$20,000
	KAVHA No. 9 Quality Row - Kingston Research and Interpretation Centre Adaptive Reuse Project	Norfolk Island	\$136,363
NT	Men's Museum Yuendumu: Restoration	Yuendumu, NT	\$200,000
	Hermannsburg Historic Precinct Urgent Works to Colonist's Residence and Maid's Quarters	Hermannsburg, NT	\$736,727
	Restoration and Interpretation of the Timber Creek Police Station	Timber Creek, NT	\$543,500



QLD	60 South Street Refurbishment	Ipswich, QLD	\$106,696
	Scottish Mine Site Conservation	Gympie, QLD	\$104,523
	Forest Hill School of Arts Hall Upgrade for Centenary 2011	Forest Hill, QLD	\$151,065
	Quetta Memorial Church Thursday Island: Conservation	Thursday Island, QLD	\$447,000
	Wet Tropics World Heritage Area Mossman Gorge Elevated Boardwalk	Cairns, Mossman, QLD	\$1,161,800
	Gondwana Indigenous Re-forestation Project	Warwick, QLD	\$424,780
	Lark Quarry Visitor Facilities Upgrade	Winton, Longreach, QLD	\$389,500
	Conservation of the Stock Exchange	Charters Towers, QLD	\$727,273
	Conservation of Brennan and Geraghty's Store and Residences	Maryborough, QLD	\$250,000
	Conserving and Upgrading the James Cook Museum	Cooktown, QLD	\$43,636
SA	Court House Conservation Work	Laura, SA	\$122,400
	Holly Cottage Conservation Works	Adelaide, SA	\$125,000
	Adelaide Mosque: Reconstruction of Two Western Minarets	Adelaide, SA	\$361,000
	Olivewood Visitor Centre	Renmark, SA	\$326,313
	Repairs and Maintenance to Port Pirie National Trust of SA Museum Buildings	Port Pirie, SA	\$253,656
	Moonta National Trust Buildings and Facilities	Moonta, SA	\$243,357
	Goolwa Project	Goolwa, SA	\$59,700
	Ceduna School House Museum Building Repairs	Ceduna, SA	\$35,736
	Gawler Museum Renovation	Gawler, SA	\$34,905
	Repairs and Maintenance to Historic Properties in Penola	Penola, SA	\$18,938
VIC	Maryborough Outdoor Pool Complex - Leak Eradication Project	Maryborough, VIC	\$107,300
	Andersons Mill Flume and Water Wheel Conservation Works	Smeaton, VIC	\$136,418
	Castlemaine Former Court House and Archives Restoration and Preservation	Castlemaine, VIC	\$60,756
	St Arnaud Museum Renovation Project - Giving Our Past a Future	St Arnaud, VIC	\$93,140
	Former Ballarat Shire Offices, Learmonth Conservation and Enhancement	Ballarat, VIC	\$129,091
	Eaglehawk Court House Repair and Refurbishment	Eaglehawk, VIC	\$75,818
	Little Bendigo Primary School Heritage Building Restoration and Maintenance	Bendigo, VIC	\$34,030

Yackandandah Historical Railway Crane Restoration	Yackandandah, VIC	\$22,418
Ballam Park Homestead (Frankston)	Ballam Park, VIC	\$151,100
Brunswick Bell Tower and Church Fabric Works	Brunswick, VIC	\$107,268
Loveridge Lookout Restoration	Anglesea, VIC	\$48,364
St Paul's Anglican Church Completion of Restoration Works	Camperdown, VIC	\$92,300
Old Goulburn River Bridge Restoration	Seymour, VIC	\$100,000
Dunkeld Museum Restoration	Dunkeld, VIC	\$99,039
Geelong Trades Hall Renovations	Geelong, VIC	\$100,000
Monash Federation Centre Window Storyboard Enhancement	Oakleigh, VIC	\$60,000
St Mary's Church Masonry Works	St Kilda, VIC	\$62,000
Villa Alba Vestibule Restoration	Kew, VIC	\$122,152
Gisborne Court House Precinct restoration and enhancement	Gisborne, VIC	\$75,950
Murrindini - Dove Cottage Restoration	Alexandra, VIC	\$76,970
Maldon Museum & Archives	Maldon, VIC	\$41,950
Bataluk Cultural Trail Upgrade	Sale, VIC	\$85,000
Inverloch Rocket Shed	Inverloch, VIC	\$25,500
Walhalla Cemetery Conservation	Walhalla, VIC	\$32,900
Historic Walhalla Post Office, internal refurbishment and provision of external services	Walhalla, VIC	\$51,500
Villa Alba Boudoir Restoration	Kew, VIC	\$195,455
Mallacoota HS Bunker	Mallacoota, VIC	\$35,500
Coolart Wetlands and Homestead Heritage Building Repairs	Somers, VIC	\$72,727
RHSV Drill Hall conservation of heritage window to improve security, interpretation and programming	Melbourne, VIC	\$62,502
St Peters New slate roof on Nave section of cloud	Melbourne, VIC	\$65,000
Holy Trinity Church Restoration of Sunday School and Grounds	Coburg, VIC	\$195,600
Doncaster Hill Interpretation Project	Doncaster Hill, VIC	\$37,727
Queenscliffe Maritime Museum Enhancement Project	Queenscliffe, VIC	\$69,158
Newman College Junior Common Room Wing: Conservation of the Facades	Parkville, VIC	\$1,000,000
Melbourne Athenaeum Restoration	Melbourne, VIC	\$877,000
Elizabeth Austin Homes, South Geelong: Repair and Restoration	Geelong, VIC	\$900,000



	Bendigo Tramways Depot Development: Driving Bendigo's Working History	Bendigo, VIC	\$1,000,000
	Sacred Heart Building, Abbotsford Convent: Conservation and Adaptive Re-use	Abbotsford, VIC	\$1,750,000
	Castlemaine Theatre Royal Restoration	Castlemaine, VIC	\$150,000
	Royal Exhibition Building Restoration	Carlton, VIC	\$2,000,000
	Bonegilla Migrant Experience Heritage Park Revitalisation Project	Bonegilla, VIC	\$398,567
	Barwon Park Conservation, Repairs and Visitor Facilities Upgrade	Winchelsea, VIC	\$1,019,600
	Gulf Station Restoration, Interpretation and Facilities Improvement Project	Yarra Glen, VIC	\$513,200
	La Trobe Cottage Essential Repair Work and Interpretive Work	Melbourne, VIC	\$60,083
TAS	Albert Hall Revitalisation	Launceston, TAS	\$1,000,000
	St David's Anglican Cathedral Hobart	Hobart, TAS	\$1,636,364
	TWWHA Visitor Walking Track Infrastructure Improvements and Waldheim Heritage, Cradle Mountain	Cradle Mountain, TAS	\$491,000
	TWWHA Mt Field National Park Walking Track Infrastructure Improvements	Derwent Valley, TAS	\$194,000
	TWWHA Melaleuca and South Coast Walking Track – Priority Upgrades	Hobart, Huonville, Dover, Geeveston, TAS	\$265,000
	Brickendon and Woolmers Stage 2 Works for World Heritage Nomination	Longford, TAS	\$604,545
	Sarah Island Walkways and Visitor Infrastructure	Strahan, TAS	\$355,000
	Clarendon – A Colonial Agricultural Heritage	Evandale, TAS	\$796,000
	Runnymede – Sustaining our Heritage	Runnymede, TAS	\$520,908
WA	Gwambygine Homestead Conservation Works	Shire of York, WA	\$100,000
	Ilkurlka Heritage Project Support Technology and Storage Shed	NE of Kalgoorlie, WA	\$50,709
	Cummins Theatre Conservation and Upgrade (Merredin)	Merredin, WA	\$201,090
	Breaksea Island Lighthouse Restoration	Albany, Hopetoun, Ravensthorpe, WA	\$1,303,500
	Purnululu National Park Creating Jobs and Supporting Tourism by Improving Roads	Kununurra, WA	\$764,430
	Fremantle Prison Main Cell Block Conservation Project	Fremantle, WA	\$1,818,181
	Beverley Police Station and Quarters Refurbishment	Beverley, WA	\$715,400
	Shark Bay World Heritage Area Improving Visitor Facilities and Protecting Values	Kensington, WA	\$593,636
AAT	Conservation of Mawson's Hut Historic Site	Australian Antarctic Territory	\$486,727
TOTAL 09-10			\$45,598,583

APPROVED PROJECTS 2008-2009

Category	Title	Location	Approved amount
ACT	Restoration Works at the Tuggeranong Schoolhouse	Tuggeranong, ACT	\$ 75,000
	Restoration Works at All Saints, St Andrews and St Johns Churches	Canberra, ACT	\$260,525.45
VIC	Rex Theatre Restoration	Charlton, VIC	\$120,000
	Ballarat Town Hall	Ballarat, VIC	\$350,000
	Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape	Lake Condah, VIC	\$329,940
	Rippon Lea Grotto Restoration Project	Elsternwick, VIC	\$227,272.73
	Mulberry Hill	Baxter, VIC	\$228,000
WA	Patrick Taylor Regional Park	Albany, WA	\$110,000
	Woodbridge River Access	Woodbridge, WA	\$148,000
	Conservation and Interpretation of John Curtin's House	Cottesloe, WA	\$532,181.82
NSW	Wilcannia Post Office	Wilcannia, NSW	\$327,673
	Grand Canyon Walking Track Conservation Works	Blue Mountains, NSW	\$1,377,000
	Old Government House	Parramatta, NSW	\$1,642,265
	Everglades House and Gardens	Leura, NSW	\$112,000
	Grossman and Brough House	Maitland, NSW	\$109,000
	Dundullimal Homestead	Dubbo, NSW	\$84,000
NT	Catfish Creek Walkway Bridge Refurbishment	Kakadu, NT	\$236,364
	Access Track and Viewing Area: Lower Gunlom Plunge Pool	Kakadu, NT	\$227,272
	Renovation of Access Path Uluru Cultural Centre	Uluru, NT	\$227,272
	Tuxworth Fullood House	Tennant Creek, NT	\$76,500
	Audit House	Darwin, NT	\$32,500
	Hartley Street School	Alice Springs, NT	\$116,500
QLD	Fraser Island World Heritage Area – Lake McKenzie Redevelopment	Fraser Island, QLD	\$1,818,182
	Wolston House	Brisbane, QLD	\$273,000
TAS	Port Arthur Historic Site Separate Prison Conservation Project	Port Arthur, TAS	\$897,650
	Woolmers Estate Heritage Works	Near Launceston, TAS	\$590,909
	Cascade Female Factory	Hobart, TAS	\$523,000
	Brickendon Estate Heritage Works	Near Launceston, TAS	\$500,000
	Franklin House and Penghana	Queenstown, TAS	\$250,000
SA	Burra Conservation Project	Burra, SA	\$400,000
	Collingrove Homestead	Barossa Valley, SA	\$250,000
	Wellington Courthouse	Wellington, SA	\$100,000
	Naracoorte Conservation Project	Naracoorte, SA	\$50,000
TOTAL 08-09			\$12,602,007



APPENDIX K:

COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE LIST: PLACES ADDED TO OR REMOVED FROM THE CHL 1 MARCH 2007 TO 1 MAY 2010 (ORDERED ALPHABETICALLY)

PLACES ADDED:

Place	Locality	Date
ABC Radio Studios	Rockhampton, QLD	14/09/2009
Canberra School of Art	Acton, ACT	14/09/2009
Greenhill Fort	Thursday Island, QLD	28/05/2008
Low Island and Low Islets Lightstation	Via Port Douglas, QLD	28/05/2008
RAAF Williams Laverton - Eastern Hangars and West Workshops Precincts	Laverton, VIC	14/09/2009
Victoria Barracks	Brisbane, QLD	14/09/2009

PLACES REMOVED (PLACES NO LONGER ELIGIBLE)

Place	Locality	Date
Commonwealth Naval Stores Building (former)	Sydney, NSW	19/09/2008
Fort Scratchley Above Ground Buildings	Newcastle, NSW	19/09/2008
Fort Scratchley Group	Newcastle, NSW	19/09/2008
Kissing Point Fort	Townsville, QLD	8/01/2010
Limestone Building (Shepherds Hut)	Point Nepean, VIC	4/08/2009
Point Nepean 2006 Commonwealth Area	Point Nepean, VIC	4/08/2009
Point Nepean former Commonwealth Area disposed 2006	Point Nepean, VIC	10/01/2007
Point Nepean Quarantine Station (former)	Point Nepean, VIC	4/08/2009

APPENDIX L:

COUNCIL'S SUBMISSION TO THE EPBC ACT REVIEW

The Australian Heritage Council ('the Council') makes the following submission to Dr Alan Hawke, independent reviewer of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* ('the EPBC Act'). The Australian Heritage Council is a body of experts established by the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* ('the AHC Act'), and is the principal advisor to the Australian Government on heritage matters. The Australian Heritage Council is referred to in Part 15 of the EPBC Act regarding National and Commonwealth heritage listing and management and Part 15A, which deals with the List of Overseas Places of Historic Significance to Australia. The Council notes that its first periodic report (2004 – 2007), which is attached, canvassed some issues relevant to the current review.

INTRODUCTORY COMMENT

The Council recognises the strength of the current EPBC Act in its application to heritage matters. The Council does not support views that a separate piece of heritage legislation should be established, as was the case prior to the EPBC Act. The EPBC Act has a major advantage in bringing together natural, historic and indigenous values, as the National Heritage List. Philosophically, and in terms of good conservation methodology, this is very desirable. However, the EPBC Act as it currently stands is very complex and not readily accessible to the lay person. This is a

concern for all elements of the EPBC Act. The heritage parts of the EPBC Act need to be made clearer, to be grouped together, and be presented in a way that is more user friendly. The Council supports producing an electronic heritage-specific version of the EPBC Act. Presentation, rather than legislative change, has the capacity to increase understanding and compliance. An electronic heritage-specific version of the EPBC Act could achieve this end. The Council also supports ensuring greater education on the operation of the EPBC Act, especially to Indigenous communities.

Recommendation 1: *That the heritage provisions are maintained within the EPBC Act.*

Recommendation 2: *Consideration is given to including Heritage in the title of the Act.*

Recommendation 3: *An electronic heritage-specific annotated summary of the EPBC Act be produced for easier use and accessibility.*

Recommendation 4: *A public education campaign be initiated on the operation of the EPBC Act, particularly in Indigenous communities.*

INDEPENDENCE OF THE COUNCIL:

The Council supports the continued identification of properties of National and Commonwealth heritage significance being carried out by the Council, thereby ensuring the integrity of the Council's work.



Recommendation 5: *The Council is solely responsible for calling for nominations and determining the National and Commonwealth Priority Assessment Lists.*

The Council recognises that in most Australian jurisdictions heritage councils make decisions on heritage listings. The separation of listing and management represents an important heritage conservation principle. The EPBC Act is a system in which, when making a listing decision the Minister, rather than the Council, takes into account heritage values and other relevant considerations. The Council submits that it would be appropriate to have within the EPBC Act a provision requiring the Council to maintain a public list of its listing recommendations, which are based purely on heritage values, and the subsequent Ministerial listing decision. The list would serve as a concise public record of the Council's recommendations. However it would not be published until the Minister has had a set period to reach his view.

Recommendation 6: *The EPBC Act makes provision for a public listing of the Council's recommendations and subsequent Ministerial decisions.*

The Council is aware that the decisions it makes have implications for both land owners and managers in terms of financial and other external costs. This was made particularly evident by the Productivity Commission Inquiry into Historic Heritage. The Council is very aware of the rights of owners/occupiers to express their concerns regarding heritage listing, including the costs of maintaining heritage places. Without removing the critical requirement that assessment advice to the Minister should be solely based on heritage values, the Council should be further permitted to make representations to the

Minister on the costs, including opportunity costs, of heritage listings. While the Council sees all comments received from interested parties, including those not relating to values, and has provided advice to the Minister under s.5(h) of the AHC Act regarding the implications of heritage listing, this should be reflected in the EPBC Act.

Recommendation 7: *The Council be enabled to report to the Minister on the implications of any submissions, including those that deal with issues other than heritage values.*

The EPBC Act currently allows the Minister to declare Assessment themes. To date, this has only occurred once and this was on the advice of the Council. Council is of the view that the EPBC Act should explicitly provide that the Minister may only declare a theme for a period on the advice of the Australian Heritage Council and that there should be a rolling program of these three years ahead.

Recommendation 8: *The Minister only declares a theme and a period of the theme on the advice of the Australian Heritage Council.*

THE LISTING PROCESS FOR NATIONAL AND COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE PLACES:

In addition to ensuring the independence of the Council, there are several process based issues that need to be addressed by the review. Consistent with the 2006 amendments to the EPBC Act, the Council wishes to be able to consolidate existing multiple listings into one single listing. Such examples would be to consolidate the many places on the Commonwealth Heritage List in Canberra's parliamentary triangle and consolidate Mt Tyrendarra and Mt Eccles / Lake Condah into one Budj Bim National Heritage place.

Recommendation 9: *Provision be made in the EPBC Act to retrospectively consolidate listings where appropriate.*

The appropriate time for public comment needs to be examined. At present, the Council receives general comment from interested members of the public on release of the finalised priority assessment list. This is the only time the general public can comment, when only limited information is available. The Council proposes that general comment be sought at the ‘might have values’ stage so that it increases the transparency of the listing process and engages a broader part of the community in discussions about the merits of a listing.

Recommendation 10: *Remove public comment following the release of the assessment list and allow general public comment at the ‘might have values’ stage of assessment.*

MANAGEMENT PLANNING FOR LISTED PLACES AND THE RELATIONSHIP WITH STATES AND TERRITORIES:

The current focus on the process of creating management plans, for less complex heritage places, can take away from achieving desired heritage conservation outcomes. Management plans, which may take a long time to develop may delay effective protection being undertaken (given the cost or delay in decision making). The Council considers that the merits of other options (e.g. conservation advice) that achieve good results, rather than a strict management plan process, should be considered. A flexible series of instruments focused on good outcomes is more desirable than the current focus on management planning as set out in the EPBC Act.

Recommendation 11: *Management arrangements should focus on successful outcomes rather than meeting process requirements.*

ASSESSMENT OF COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE PLACES AND THE ROLE OF THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE:

The Council notes that a number of Commonwealth agencies are not meeting their heritage requirements under the EPBC Act or not fully taking opportunities for a whole-of government approach to heritage. Commonwealth agencies are required to create heritage strategies and they should be required to link that strategy with subsequent nominations to the Commonwealth and National Heritage List. Commonwealth agencies should also be actively considering places within their control that are currently on the Register of the National Estate for Commonwealth Heritage listing.

Recommendation 12: *Greater scrutiny of Commonwealth agencies should be undertaken to ensure that they act in accordance with their heritage responsibilities.*

Recommendation 13: *Allow for the inclusion of places identified in an Agencies Heritage Strategy as having Commonwealth Heritage values into the Commonwealth Heritage List through a streamlined process.*

The statutory timeline for cessation of the Register of the National Estate (RNE) as a list is fast approaching. Considering the poor take up by States and Territories to date, it is highly likely that some deserving places on the RNE will not be able to be transferred to appropriate heritage list (local, state or Commonwealth) before the list expires. The transfer of places from the



RNE to the Commonwealth Heritage List needs to be streamlined. The Council also recommends that the RNE should remain as a statutory list until such a time that each place that merits transfer can be transferred. The Council recommends that, rather than ceasing altogether in 2012, the RNE be permitted to cease in the jurisdiction of a state or territory when the Commonwealth is satisfied that all places in that jurisdiction are appropriately protected through other statutory instruments.

Recommendation 14: *Allow for the transfer of places on the Register of the National Estate to the Commonwealth Heritage List through a streamlined process.*

Recommendation 15: *Retain the RNE as a statutory list until all places can be assessed for possible inclusion in an appropriate heritage list or appropriately protected in another statutory way.*

EPBC ACT-WIDE ISSUES:

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 requires the Minister for Environment Protection, Heritage and the Arts to table in Parliament a report on the State of the Australian Environment, every five years (s.516B). The current State of the Environment report has little benefit for heritage protection under the EPBC Act. Under s24A of the AHC Act, the Council may report to the Minister on any issue at any time. The Council recommends that its current practice of preparing a 3 yearly periodic report be continued, and mandated by legislation. A copy of the first periodic report (2004 – 2007) is attached for information. This report could be incorporated into the State of the Environment report where appropriate.

Recommendation 16: *That the Council be mandated by legislation to produce the 'Australian Heritage Council – Periodic Report' every three years.*

Under the EPBC Act, Indigenous people with a right or interest must be consulted as part of the assessment process. The Council would like the EPBC Act to explicitly require free and informed prior consent to be sought from Indigenous people with a right or interest prior to a listing decision.

Recommendation 17: *The EPBC Act explicitly require free and informed prior consent from Indigenous people with a right or interest prior to a listing of Indigenous heritage values.*

The use of Part 3 of the EPBC Act should only be pursued as a last resort. Council considers utilising management frameworks and other consultative process will lead to significantly better heritage outcomes. The Council strongly supports the early consideration of any action on the National and other heritage values of listed places.

Over time the Council would like to see more decisions regarding controlled actions delegated to States and Territories. While such delegation should be measured, this objective would demonstrate the Commonwealth's willingness to recognise state and territory competence and enhance Australia's co-operative heritage system.

Recommendation 18: *Controlled actions should only be used as a last resort approach, when consultative and other management frameworks have not succeeded in achieving a proposal that is compatible with the heritage values of the place.*

OTHER ISSUES:

While not matters strictly handled by this review, the Council would like to take this opportunity to raise further issues.

One of the most significant powers of the Council is its ability to produce reports to the Minister pursuant to section 24A of the AHC Act, which must be tabled before each House of the Parliament. This independent advocacy role of the Council is vital to its operations, as it provides an avenue to demonstrate its independence. While the Council continues to work well with the Government and Department, the Council does not have a guaranteed budget or resources available for this purpose, which means that the effective independence of the Council could be undermined by a lack of capacity to record and publish such requests. Via the EPBC Act or some related legislation the budget papers should define an amount available for section 24A reports.

Recommendation 19: *A guaranteed budget be provided for the Council to produce reports in accordance with s.24A of the Australian Heritage Council Act 2003 and to conduct its statutory functions.*

The Council also does not have the budgetary capacity for independent publicity, nor does it have its own staff. The Council is dependent on the Department to provide Secretariat support. The Council also does not have a dedicated budget to meet with concerned stakeholders and visit places to be assessed. It can be difficult for the Council to make decisions on heritage values when a member of the Council has not visited the place that is the subject of a listing recommendation.

Recommendation 20: *Consideration be given to providing budget to the Council for the purposes of independent publicity, maintaining its own staff and travel requirements.*

Due to Constitutional limitations of Commonwealth powers there is also a continued problem that some National Heritage places located in states or territories are not protected to a level required of their status. More needs to be done to implement the agreement reached in the 'National Heritage Protocol – Statement of Roles and Responsibilities'. This is specifically in relation to paragraph 3.6(j), which recognises the Constitutional limitations of Commonwealth power and requires a state government to use its best endeavours to ensure that a National Heritage place is protected to the maximum possible level through the application of state legislation, and that there is no gap in protection.

Recommendation 21: *That the Commonwealth do all it can to implement the National Heritage Protocol and ensure that State legislation can adequately protect National Heritage places where Commonwealth Constitutional power is limited.*

The Council notes recent efforts by the Commonwealth to strengthen relations with the states and territories to create a national heritage policy and program regime. This could in turn raise awareness for heritage protection to the benefit of all parties.

Recommendation 22: *Recent efforts to strengthen the partnership between the Commonwealth and states and territories on a proactive and articulated national heritage policy and programmed regime should be continued and enhanced.*



The Council considers the integrated assessment and management of the three heritage environments (natural, historic and Indigenous) is a fundamental premise of heritage protection, but notes that the treatment of historic heritage by the Commonwealth in recent years has not been to the same level as natural and Indigenous heritage. Biodiversity conservation programs have raised community awareness of the natural environment and biodiversity over the past 10 years. Unfortunately, similar programs have not been available in the historic heritage field, and the abolition of the National Estate Grants and more recent programs has resulted in no ongoing funding for historic heritage. The Council recognises and congratulates the government for the \$60 million made available to heritage in the recent economic stimulus package, and recommends that such funding become a permanent part of Commonwealth, state and community partnerships in the historic heritage area.

Recommendation 23: *That, considering the success of natural and Indigenous heritage programs over the past ten years, similar funding be made available for historic heritage programs to raise awareness and improve community engagement.*

The Australian Heritage Council appreciates the opportunity to make this submission and is keen to meet the independent reviewer to further discuss the issue raised in this submission.

April 2009

APPENDIX M:

THE COUNCIL'S RESPONSE TO THE *Final report* OF THE INDEPENDENT *review* OF THE *EPBC Act*

The Hon Peter Garrett AM MP
Minister for Environment Protection, Heritage and the Arts

Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister

I am writing to you on behalf of the Australian Heritage Council (the Council) to provide comment on the *Australian Environment Act: Report of the Independent Review of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), the Hawke Report, that was released on 21 December 2009. The Council understands that the Australian Government is currently considering its response to the Report.

You may be aware that the Council made a written submission to the Review which included a number of suggestions for changes to the EPBC Act. The former Chair of the Council, Mr Tom Harley, also met with Dr Hawke following the release of the Interim Report. I am pleased to note that a number of Council's suggestions have been addressed in the Hawke Report.

The Council makes the following comment on specific heritage recommendations contained in the Hawke Report.



RECOMMENDATION 28

The Review recommends that:

- (1) *regulation of World, National and Commonwealth Heritage matters be retained in the Act; and*
- (2) *DEWHA develop a guide to the heritage provisions of the Act to assist those with specific interest in heritage matters in applying and understanding the relevant provisions.*

Council supports this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 29

The Review recommends that the Act be amended to:

- (1) *simplify the nomination, prioritisation, assessment and listing processes for National and Commonwealth Heritage; and*
- (2) *provide for greater transparency, which should be achieved by –*
 - (a) *the Australian Heritage Council (AHC) making strategic nominations and determining its work plan;*
 - (b) *producing guidelines on the documentation requirements for heritage nominations;*
 - (c) *notifying owners of places if a heritage nomination relating to that place is to be assessed;*
 - (d) *inviting public comments when places are added to the Priority Assessment List and when the potential heritage values of those places are identified; and*
 - (e) *publishing AHC advice and recommendations at the time of the Minister's listing decision.*

In principle Council supports Recommendation 29(1). This relates to a core function of the Council and is a significant matter. It is considered that Council should be fully involved in the further detailed resolution of the nature of the simplification to the nomination, prioritisation, assessment and listing processes. Recommendation 29(2) is generally supported. Council is enthusiastic for public comment with regard to the assessment of places for inclusion in the National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists. Council sees the benefit of engaging in meaningful consultation however it is also mindful of the resourcing requirements for an additional consultation process. Council suggested in its written submission to the Review that general public comment be removed at the initial stage when the Priority Assessment List is published and that instead, public consultation at the 'might have values' stage of the assessment may be more appropriate. At this stage recommended values and boundaries will be more clearly defined. Council would welcome further discussion on how this could be resolved.

RECOMMENDATION 30

The Review recommends that:

- (1) *the Australian Government provide greater leadership for heritage protection and management by engaging with the Australian Heritage Council and actively promoting a national approach to heritage; and*
- (2) *the Act should be amended to -*
 - (a) *clarify the requirements for Commonwealth agency heritage strategies;*
 - (b) *require airport environment strategies to include a heritage assessment against the Commonwealth heritage criteria; and*
 - (c) *institute comprehensive heritage protection in the 'designated areas' of the Australian Capital Territory.*

Council supports this recommendation that reaffirms a number of its suggestions to the Review. The Council is keen to play a greater role in national leadership in heritage and would welcome the opportunity to explore how this may be embedded in legislation.

RECOMMENDATION 31

The Review recommends that the Act be amended to:

- (1) *recognise a range of management arrangements, including management plans, that are required to be outcome focussed; and*
- (2) *allow for flexible format and content requirements for management arrangements to provide for efficiency in planning and management without compromising good heritage outcomes.*

Council supports this recommendation. The Council has also given thought to how management planning for heritage places might be improved. Council is keen to be involved in the development of different options for frameworks which allow for flexibility in planning and management.

RECOMMENDATION 32

The Review recommends that, as for heritage management plans, the Act and Regulations be amended so that:

- (1) *management plans focus on outcomes rather than content and processes;*
- (2) *the format, requirements and process for developing management plans is flexible – guidelines for the preparation of management plans should be revised to reflect this flexibility; and*
- (3) *a single management plan can satisfy numerous planning requirements.*

Council supports this recommendation.



RECOMMENDATION 33

The Review recommends that the Act be amended to:

- (1) *require management plans to identify and provide guidance on what is likely to have a significant impact on areas protected by the Act; and*
- (2) *allow accreditation of management plans that meet the requirements of the Act and Regulations – accreditation would be subject to performance auditing.*

Council supports Recommendation 33(1). As the Council has increasingly become involved in larger and more complex heritage assessments, such as the Kimberley, so the need for good management plans that give practical guidance to managers has become more important. Guidance on what constitutes a significant impact can only be indicative, not comprehensive, so will require careful presentation. Council has also discussed how management implication arising from significance could be included in heritage assessment reports. Recommendation 33(2) is supported in principle. The Council requests further clarification on the nature of the accreditation and auditing as this is developed.

RECOMMENDATION 34

The Review recommends that the Act be amended to:

- (1) *enable the Environment Minister to initiate preparation of management plans for World Heritage properties, National Heritage Places and Ramsar wetlands where the collaborative processes have not produced effective plans; and*
- (2) *require the Minister to consult with the owner and/or manager of the protected area when preparing these plans.*

Council supports this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 69

The Review recommends that the Act be amended to establish a formal link between:

- (1) *the Indigenous Advisory Committee (IAC) and the new Biodiversity Scientific Advisory Committee; and*
- (2) *the IAC and the Australian Heritage Council.*

Council supports in principle this recommendation. Council would, however, wish to clarify the nature of the relationships with the IAC and the new Biodiversity Scientific Advisory Committee and how such formal links might be constituted.

RECOMMENDATION 70

The Review recommends that the provisions of the EBPC Act and the Australian Heritage Council Act 2003 (Cth) be merged, and incorporated into the Australian Environment Act, so that the functions of the Australian Heritage Council are conferred under a single Act.

Council in principle supports this recommendation. In adopting a leadership role consistent with recommendation 30(1) above, the Council would need to be assured that there would be no loss or diminution of its independence and functions currently supported by having a separate Australian Heritage Council Act. Council is aware that the Hawke Report makes recommendations on the inclusion of a number of other heritage-related Acts into a single new Act. It would appear appropriate that the importance of heritage should be then be reflected in the name of the new Act, for example, *The Australian Environment and Heritage Act*. Council strongly urges this change of name as having important symbolic value.

With regard to other suggestions made by Council in its written submission to the Review, I would like to re-affirm some key issues. The Register of the National Estate (RNE) is mentioned in the text of the Hawke Report (paragraphs 8.53 to 8.58) to be considered for retention with a gradual phasing out, until all places are assessed for inclusion in state or territory statutory lists; or the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). Council supports this suggestion and would like to see the Australian Government support this proposal in its response. Similarly, there should be a streamlined approach for places owned by the Commonwealth for inclusion in the CHL where they have been identified through Commonwealth agency heritage strategies.

Another key issue raised by Council related to its ability to perform its functions as an independent advisory body. Appropriate resourcing and budget is essential for Council to prepare independent reports and other strategic documents consistent with its advocacy and national leadership role.

The Council appreciates this opportunity to create an improved heritage regime and welcomes further discussion in implementing relevant changes to the EPBC Act.

Yours sincerely



Dr Libby Mattiske

8 June 2010

