

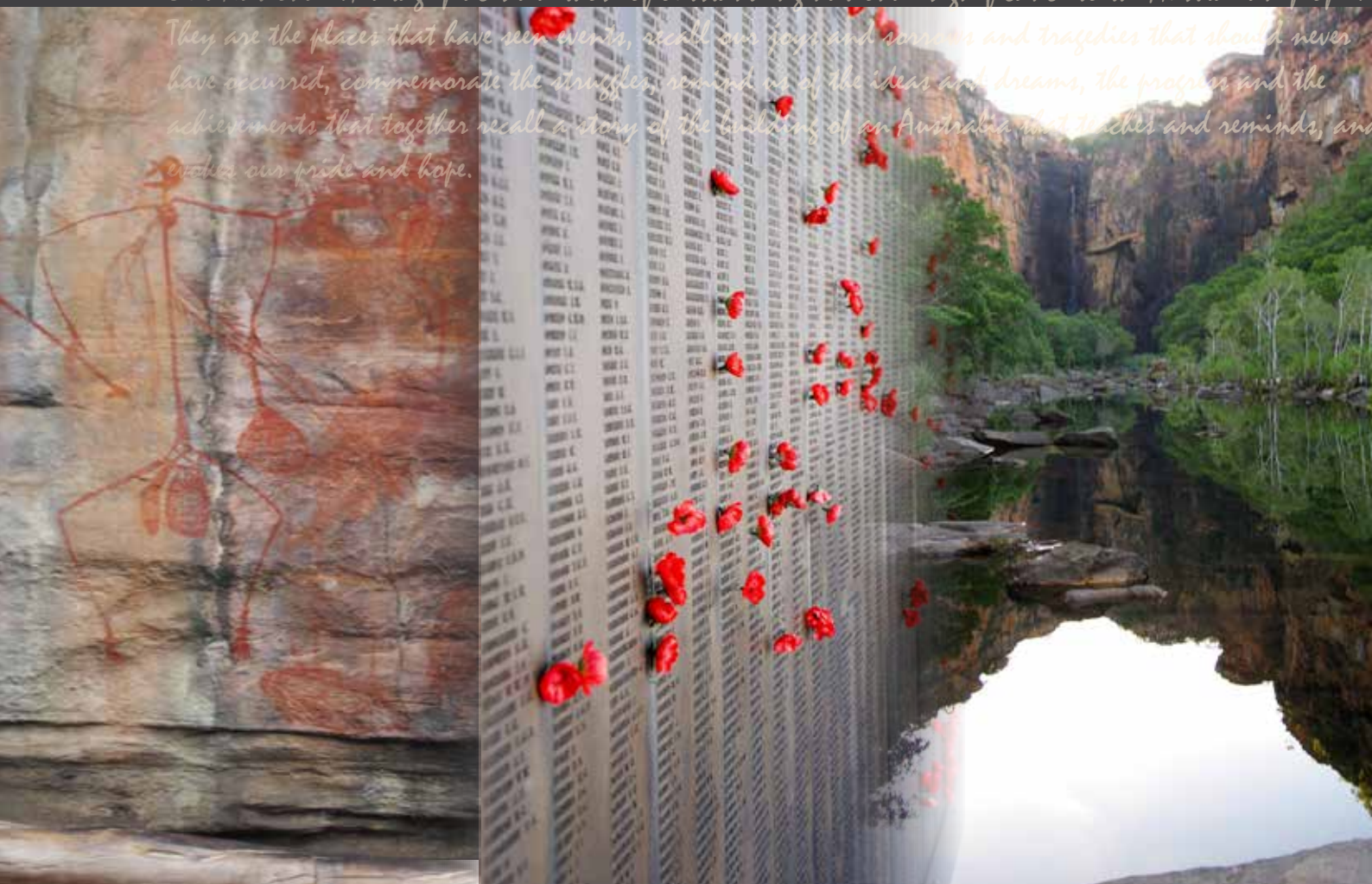


Australian Government  
Australian Heritage Council

# AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST

## THE STORY SO FAR

*Our National Heritage places are those of outstanding national significance to the Australian people. They are the places that have seen events, recall our joys and sorrows and tragedies that should never have occurred, commemorate the struggles, remind us of the ideas and dreams, the progress and the achievements that together recall a story of the building of an Australia that teaches and reminds, and evokes our pride and hope.*





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## A MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER

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The National Heritage List recognises Australia's most significant heritage sites. More than a just a list however, together these places tell the unique story of Australia from its earliest fossil records, to the long history of Indigenous settlement of this continent and through to the events that have made Australia what it is today.

There are more than 100 places on the National Heritage List and they are presented in *Australia's National Heritage List: The Story So Far*. It is an important record of the stories told by our heritage places and how they have created the modern Australian nation.

They are stories we can all share in. Since becoming Minister for the Environment and Energy in July last year, I have been extremely fortunate to meet hundreds of people and organisations across the nation working to protect our environment and heritage.

My journey in those first few months took me from far north Queensland to inspect the Great Barrier Reef, touring the engineering marvels that are the Snowy Mountains Scheme and the ancient Budj Bim aquaculture system, and finally to see firsthand the majestic landscape of the Australian Antarctic Territory.

Everywhere I went I was inspired by the dedication and commitment I saw to protecting and helping others experience the places that make Australia so unique.

Australia's heritage contributes to our sense of place, community and personal wellbeing, it informs us about where we have come from and who we are, and is an important part of our national identity.

Together they tell of our shared experience on this ancient continent while showcasing our achievements and stunning natural environment.

I commend the current and past members of the Australian Heritage Council for their role in guiding the development of the National Heritage List through careful and thorough assessment of nominated places.

By working together we can help protect the places that are important to our past, present and future.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Joshua Frydenberg". The signature is fluid and cursive.

**The Hon Josh Frydenberg MP**

Minister for the Environment and Energy



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## A MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

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The National Heritage List documents the places of outstanding heritage importance to Australia as a nation.

The List of places will lengthen in the future as Australians continue to identify places that are of outstanding value in telling our national stories, and as our nation continues to evolve.

The Australian Heritage Council, with the support of the Department of Environment and Energy, seeks to ensure that all places recommended by it to the Minister for listing meet the stringent criteria set out in legislation.

The National Heritage List is now at a stage of development that the remarkable story of our unique country is emerging with some clarity and impact. This document, by briefly telling the stories of the places on the current list, and setting them in their wider context, not only helps us to appreciate the nature of the journey so far, but points us towards a future defined by the aspirations of the descendants of the continent's first peoples and by the hopes and dreams of those who have come to live here from every country in the world.

The values and beliefs that Australians have brought to building their nation are expressed in the stories of the places on the National Heritage List. I am sure the List in its present extent will only stimulate the readers of this document to reflect again on related and other aspects of our national story, and a desire to further develop the recognition of our unique heritage through the National Heritage List.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "David Kemp".

**The Hon Dr David Kemp AC**

Chair, Australian Heritage Council





Purnululu National Park, WA (National and World Heritage).  
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# OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE PLACES, AND THE STORY THEY TELL

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Australia's National Heritage places tell the stories of ancient Indigenous people and of immigrants seeking to realise their hopes and dreams from every part of the world, in an ancient continent rich with natural wonders.

Our national heritage tells of our past, of who we are, what we have achieved, and points the way to our future. Old Parliament House in Canberra is perhaps the most striking embodiment of the promise Australians have made to each other to debate and democratically resolve their issues in peace and freedom. The Sydney Opera House's stunning architectural beauty is already acknowledged as part of the heritage of the world, and the Great Barrier Reef is the world's best known natural icon. The Melbourne Cricket Ground is one of the globe's greatest sporting arenas, and the vast magical landscape of the Dreaming embodied in such places as Kakadu National Park and Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park, Purnululu National Park and Ningaloo Coast illustrates an ancient land with its timeless storylines. A select number of our national heritage places are also recognised by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as World Heritage places.

Australia's national story is still unfolding, and as we add to that story and deepen our appreciation of its roots in our past experience, our national heritage will continue to expand.

Our National Heritage places are those of outstanding national significance to the Australian people. They are the places that have seen events, recall our joys and sorrows and tragedies that should never have occurred, commemorate the struggles, remind us of the ideas and dreams, the progress and the achievements that together recall a story of the building of an Australia that teaches and reminds, and evokes our pride and hope.

Australia's National Heritage is grounded in the wider narrative of the coming together of the peoples of the world through exploration, trade and conflict over the past millennia. It is a story of people striving to understand their world through science and to travel across the world through technology, of resistance to colonisation, of the devastations of disease, of unbridled power and the striving of peoples to control it through rights and institutions, to seize control of their own lives, and to fight for the recognition of common humanity. Australia's is a diverse history, that has seen the contribution of so many people, Indigenous and immigrant, over generations to secure progress along all these dimensions and develop a culture that embraces and provides opportunity for all.

We have National Heritage places that are of outstanding heritage value to the nation for their natural, Indigenous and historic values. Many places exhibit values which touch on each of these.

# STORY OF THE NATURAL HERITAGE PLACES ON THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST

The Australian landscape, and the continent's unique plants and animals, are among the first things that Australians think of when identifying our National Heritage: the Great Barrier Reef, Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park, the deserts and Kakadu National Park, eucalypts and the huge profusion of other native plants, and the iconic animals which signify Australia around the world: the platypus and koala, echidna, kangaroo, wallabies and wombats, Tasmanian devils and many others.

While some of the minerals in Australia date back almost to the formation of the earth itself, some of the specifically Australian landmass was formed a billion years ago as part of the giant supercontinent of Pangaea, which contained most or all of the earth's continental crust at the time, centred south of the Equator. The land that became Australia was probably in the northeast of that landmass. At a later time this continent split, giving rise to the smaller but still vast landmass of Gondwana, from which other continents and sub-continent including Africa, Antarctica and India later separated.

Australia thus has some of the oldest land surface in the world, and the diversity of its many plant and animal species reflects the immense period of time over which life has evolved on the continent, while life in much of the northern hemisphere was constrained by extensive ice sheets. The retreat of the ice beginning some 20,000 years ago also, however, helped shape the Australian environment.

The evolutionary history of Australia, from the time it first separated from the super continent of Gondwana, has made possible both the survival of relicts of that early connection with the larger continent, and also the evolution in isolation of an amazing array of species found nowhere else in the world.









Echo Point, Greater Blue Mountains, NSW (National and World Heritage).  
© Mark Mohell & Department of the Environment and Energy

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# FORMATION OF THE CONTINENT

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The exceptional richness of Australia's geological heritage is exemplified by the mineral deposit at BROKEN HILL, which is widely recognised as one of the world's most diverse mineral deposits, with over 300 minerals confirmed. It provides a window into 2.3 billion years of the earth's history, and has outstanding significance for the nation for its role in creating enormous wealth as a result of mining operations and the enterprise of companies such as BHP, Rio Tinto and Electrolytic Zinc.

The mechanisms which led to the modern character of the west coast of Australia are illustrated by THE NINGALOO COAST, the central elements of which are the Ningaloo Reef and the Exmouth Peninsula karst system which provide a cohesive limestone structure along the coast. The western half of the Australian continent is characterised by extensive areas of low relief, tectonic stability and a very long history of landscape evolution under essentially stable conditions. Exmouth Peninsula is a major exception, and is the only Tertiary orogenic (resulting from uplifting and warping) karst in Australia. The history of coral reefs during the last 26 million years is chronicled in the limestone parapets and wave-cut terraces of Cape Range which record previous high ocean levels.

One of the most ancient landscapes in the world is found in the WEST KIMBERLEY, which provides strong evidence of tectonic plate activity from about 2500–1600 million years ago, at a period preceding the formation of the supercontinent Pangaea (which came together around 1000–800 million years ago). The Devonian reef sequences preserved in the Oscar, Napier, Emmanuel and Pilbara ranges are a continuous record from around 380–360 million years ago. Reefs of this age are rare world-wide, and none are present elsewhere in Australia. Valleys cut through the Windjana and Geikie Gorges by the Lennard and Fitzroy rivers provide a unique window into this sequence.

Rainforests covered most of Australia for much of the 40 million years after its separation from the earlier super continent of Gondwana. By European settlement, rainforest coverage was only one per cent. The GONDWANA RAINFORESTS in southeast Queensland and northern New South Wales represent outstanding examples of the earth's evolutionary history, ongoing geological and biological processes, and exceptional biological diversity. They are the principal habitat for more than 270 threatened species of plants and animals, while some species such as the Hastings River Mouse and Parma Wallaby, thought to be extinct, have been rediscovered.

The ecological diversity of Australia's eucalypts that developed in the post-Gondwana isolation of the Australian continent is outstandingly represented in the GREATER BLUE MOUNTAINS area consisting of 1.03 million hectares of sandstone plateau, escarpments and gorges. 91 eucalypt taxa occur within the area as well as ten per cent of Australia's vascular flora, including relict Gondwanan-related species such as the Wollemi pine, and significant numbers of rare or threatened species, comprising some 52 mammal, 63 reptile, over 30 frog and about one third (265 species) of Australia's birds.

The most important site in Australia for studies of how the waxing and waning of glaciers in the northern hemisphere affected climate in non-glaciated regions is the WILLANDRA LAKES REGION in southwestern New South Wales. The study of sediments in this region is important to the reconstruction of the nature and causes of climate changes in the Pleistocene age and in understanding the environments produced by these fluctuations.

Pristine ecosystems with few introduced species are to be found on HEARD AND MCDONALD ISLANDS, the only sub-Antarctic volcanically active islands that provide a rare opportunity to observe ongoing geomorphic processes and glacial dynamics.



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# FOSSIL SITES

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Australia has some of the oldest fossil sites in the world, recording the very beginnings of life on earth. It is regarded as the most biologically distinctive continent in the world, an outcome of its almost total isolation for 35 million years following the separation from Antarctica.

Some of the earliest known evidence of multicellular animal life on earth is to be found at the EDIACARA FOSSIL SITE at Nilpena in the Flinders Ranges. The site provides an opportunity to study a magnificent array of fossils of the Ediacara biota deposited over 540 million years ago. It provides an unparalleled glimpse of an ancient sea floor. The discovery of this site in 1946 by geologist Reginald Sprigg provided the first evidence that multicellular animal life on earth predated the Cambrian period, and was so significant that the Ediacaran period in earth's geological history was named after the site.

The plant fossils at the FLORA FOSSIL SITE at Yea considerably pre-date club mosses found in the Northern Hemisphere. Evidence from this site suggests that land plants may have developed first in the Southern Hemisphere. The site is associated with the internationally renowned pioneer palaeobiologist Dr. Isabel Cookson of the University of Melbourne, and the Cooksonia plant genus (containing the oldest known land plants) is named in her honour.

The Gogo fish fossil sites of the late Devonian period in the WEST KIMBERLEY are one of the world's most important early vertebrate fossil localities, containing specimens of fish ancestral to four legged vertebrate animals (tetrapods), fossils that clarify the anatomical transitions that took place as life moved from the seas to the land.



Dinosaur Stampede National Monument, Qld.

© Jaime Rankin & Department of the Environment and Energy

Australia contains some of the best dinosaur tracks in the world, and the DINOSAUR STAMPEDE NATIONAL MONUMENT at Lark Quarry, Queensland, are currently the best known and most informative in Australia. The monument records the paths of a mixed herd of small two-legged dinosaurs that ran in a single direction across a muddy shoreline area in an attempt to flee a much larger carnivorous dinosaur that stood in their path. This record of such an event is unique in the world.

Rare polar dinosaur fossil sites are to be found in the Otway Ranges Coastal Cretaceous site, including at Dinosaur Cove, which were opened up by the GREAT OCEAN ROAD in southwestern Victoria.

Only two of Australia's seven orders of marsupial mammals have ever been recorded elsewhere. Two of the world's most important mammal fossil sites, RIVERSLEIGH in Queensland and NARACOORTE in South Australia, provide a superb fossil record of the evolution of this exceptional fauna, and in many cases unique examples of mammal assemblages during the last 30 million years. The vertebrate species at Naracoorte include examples of ice age megafauna such as the marsupial lion, more modern species such as the Tasmanian devil and Tasmanian tiger, wallabies and possums, placental mammals such as mice and bats; and snakes, lizards, frogs and turtles. The Naracoorte assemblages span the probable time of the arrival of humans to Australia, and highlight the impacts of both climate change and humans on Australia's mammals.



Australian Fossil Mammal Site, Naracoorte, SA (National Heritage and part of the World Heritage Australian Fossil Mammal Sites, Naracoorte and Riversleigh).

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# BIODIVERSITY: PLANTS AND ANIMALS

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Bluff Knoll in the Stirling Range National Park, SA.

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The long period over which life has evolved in Australia means that there is an enormous diversity of endemic species (i.e. found nowhere else in the world), many of which can be traced back to Gondwanan species.

At the most westerly point of the Australian continent, in SHARK BAY, are some of the oldest living forms of life on earth, the stromatolites (dome-shaped colonies of algae), along with one of the largest and most species-rich sea grass beds in the world, supporting populations of dugongs and green turtles.

The Kimberley Plateau and the West Kimberley Devonian reefs in the WEST KIMBERLEY are nationally significant for species richness and endemism for many plant, mammal, reptile, frog and invertebrate groups.

The greatest variety of ecosystems on the Australian continent is to be found in KAKADU NATIONAL PARK, including extensive savanna woodlands, open forest,

floodplains, mangroves, tidal mudflats, coastal areas and monsoon forests. Its spectacular scenery, with escarpments up to 330 metres high, contrast with the vast expanse of Ramsar-listed wetlands extending over tens of kilometres and providing habitat to millions of birds. The flood plains illustrate the ecological and geomorphological effects that have accompanied Holocene climate change and sea level rise.

One of the richest concentrations of plant species in Australia is to be found in the PORONGURUP NATIONAL PARK in Western Australia, with over 700 native plant species within a park of 2621 hectares, many of which are endemic, providing an important remnant of the rich flora of southwest Western Australia in a largely cleared agricultural landscape. It is a place of exceptional biological and ecological significance, also providing a place of refuge for invertebrate species.



It is of outstanding importance nationally for its endemic species of spiders, which are thought to be a relict of Jurassic times when Africa (which has related species) was joined to Australia 140 million years ago.

The continent's vast marine areas are home to many reefs, pre-eminent amongst which is the GREAT BARRIER REEF, the world's most extensive coral reef ecosystem, and one of the pre-eminent natural items of World Heritage. It contains the world's largest collection of coral reefs, with 400 types of coral, 1500 species of fish, and 4000 types of mollusc. It also the habitat of iconic threatened species such as the dugong and large green turtle. It is a place of superlative natural beauty above and below water and provides some of the most spectacular scenery on earth. It is one of the few living structures visible from space, and reflects the maturity of an ecosystem that has evolved over millennia. It has strong ongoing links with Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islanders.

One of the top ranking places for biodiversity in Australia is the STIRLING RANGE NATIONAL PARK in southwest Western Australia. It is one of the most important remnants of the rich flora of the southwest, with over 1500 species recorded—one fifth of all species of the southwest. It also has a diverse array of relict endemic invertebrates, many of which are recognised as Gondwanan, including trap-door spiders, land snails, scorpions, earthworms and primitive isopod crustaceans.

Remarkable plant diversity and endemism is also found in the internationally recognised biodiversity hotspot of south Western Australia in the FITZGERALD RIVER NATIONAL PARK. The Park supports approximately 1748 plant species, of which 75 are endemic to the park and around 250 are considered rare or geographically restricted.

The exceptional variety of endemic plant species of Western Australia is further exemplified in LESUEUR NATIONAL PARK, which has over 900 plant species.

Artesian springs have been the primary source of permanent water in most of the Australian arid zone over the last 1.8 million years (the Pleistocene and Holocene periods). The Great Artesian Basin, from which these springs arise, is the world's largest artesian basin. These springs, exemplified by ELIZABETH SPRINGS, and isolated from each other, have allowed freshwater animal lineages to evolve into distinct species, including fish, crustaceans, snails and plants. WITJIRA-DALHOUSIE SPRINGS is nationally significant for its genetically and evolutionarily distinct

fish, crustaceans and snails, as well as a native tobacco plant. The springs' significance is highlighted by the exceptional number of traditional song lines and story lines that originate from or pass through them, and the associated density of Aboriginal artefacts and large camps nearby, some thousands of square metres in extent.

Spectacular glacial landscapes containing one of the last expanses of temperate rainforest in the world and an unusually large number of ancient and endemic species are to be found in the TASMANIAN WILDERNESS. Marsupials and the burrowing freshwater crayfish have survived as relicts of the Gondwana fauna, while other species such as native rodents and bats have travelled to Australia from Asia millions of years after the breakup of Gondwana. Of Tasmania's 32 mammal species, 27 are still present. Over 150 bird species are present, including one of Australia's rarest and most threatened birds, the orange-bellied parrot. The spectacular gorges of the Franklin and Gordon rivers have cut through the mountain ranges, while karst formations include the longest recorded cave in Australia (Exit Cave) and the deepest (Anne-a-kananda). Lake St Clair is the deepest lake in Australia.

Exceptional representation of the Sydney region biota is to be found in KU-RING-GAI CHASE NATIONAL PARK (adjoined by the Long Island, Lion Island and Spectacle Island nature reserves). ROYAL NATIONAL PARK (SYDNEY) AND GARAWARRA STATE CONSERVATION AREA constitute a major centre of temperate plant species richness, having one of the richest concentrations of plant species in temperate Australia with more than 1000 species. The place is also extremely rich in perching birds, reptiles, and butterflies.

LORD HOWE ISLAND GROUP, 700 kilometres northeast of Sydney, is formed around eroded volcanic mountains of Mount Gower and Mount Lidgbird, and supports the most southerly coral reef in the world. It contains 241 different species of native plants, 105 of which are endemic to Lord Howe Island. At least 168 bird species have been recorded, including the Lord Howe Island Woodhen, once one of the most endangered birds in the world. The Lord Howe Island Phasmid, the largest stick insect in the world, was once thought to be extinct but was recently rediscovered on Ball's Pyramid. The Lord Howe Island Group also hosts the largest breeding population in the world of the red-tailed tropicbird, and the most southerly breeding colony of the masked booby.





Layers of spinifex alongside the beehive domes in Purnululu National Park,  
WA (National and World Heritage).  
© Cathy Zwick & Department of the Environment and Energy



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# LANDSCAPES

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Australia possesses some remarkable natural landscapes as a result of the unique processes that have formed, and continue to shape, the continent.

Among the best known and widely recognised of these landscapes is the ULURU-KATA TJUTA NATIONAL PARK in central Australia. These spectacular formations dominate a predominantly sandy landscape, where water-holes and soaks provide a restricted habitat for rare plant species. The sandy plains provide habitat for rare mammals, including the hairy-footed dunnart, sandhill dunnart, and reptiles in numbers found nowhere else in the world, including Australia's largest lizard which can grow to over two metres.

Volcanic processes have shaped the GLASSHOUSE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL LANDSCAPE which is the best example of an eroded central volcano complex in Australia, and is important to the understanding the volcanic history of eastern Australia.

Volcanic landforms unrivalled anywhere else in Australia are to be found in WARRUMBUNGLE NATIONAL PARK in northern New South Wales. The landscape of spires, domes, plugs and dykes is uncommon in Australia, and the sharp rise of the landform from a surrounding plain to heights of more than 700 metres contributes to the aesthetic drama. The Warrumbungles are also of significance as a refugium that supports exceptionally high numbers of species compared to most other inland places in southern Australia.

FRASER ISLAND (K'gari) off the Queensland coast, is the world's largest sand island. The development of rainforest vegetation on coastal dune systems at the scale found on Fraser Island is unique. The island also boasts the world's largest unconfined aquifer on a sand island. It is a place of exceptional natural beauty with over 250 km of clear sandy beaches, strikingly-coloured sand cliffs and spectacular blowouts.

MACQUARIE ISLAND is the only place on earth where rocks from the earth's mantle (six kilometres below the ocean floor) are actively exposed above sea level. Its remote and windswept landscape of steep escarpments, lakes, and dramatic changes in vegetation provide an outstanding spectacle of wild natural beauty complemented by vast congregations of wildlife, including penguins and seals.

A spectacular landscape of great beauty is to be found in PURNULULU NATIONAL PARK in the Kimberley region of Western Australia, which contains outstanding examples of cone karst that have eroded over a period of 20 million years, and are of exceptional geological interest.

The WET TROPICS OF QUEENSLAND is a region of spectacular scenery including fast-flowing rivers, deep gorges and numerous waterfalls. The Wet Tropics contain an almost complete record of the major stages in the evolution of plant life on earth and includes many species that originated when Australia was still part of Gondwana.





# STORY OF THE INDIGENOUS PLACES ON THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST

The places on the National Heritage List tell an extraordinary, unique, often devastating but ultimately inspiring story of Australia's first peoples.

The story is one of amazing survival and cultural achievement across thousands of years in a sometimes harsh and changing environment, of aggression, violence, murder and cultural assault, humanitarian but paternalistic policies, giving way to heroic politics as descendants of the nation's first peoples used Australia's democratic institutions to claim equal recognition and rights.

Australia holds a unique place in the history of humanity as the home of the longest continuous culture on earth outside Africa. The places that mark this history, of interest around the world, are central to the story told by our National Heritage places.







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# ROCK ART

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Australia's first peoples' understanding of and cultural connection with the land remains at the heart of the lives of many of their descendants. The brilliant art forms exemplified in one of the world's greatest collections of rock art is an outstanding visual record of Aboriginal culture, life and tradition over many thousands of years.

The ancient sites in the Pilbara, the richest and most exciting region of rock engravings in Australia, picture in vivid detail groups of people engaged in hunting, ceremonies, and other activities, together with many land and marine animals. The extraordinary density of the rock art in the DAMPIER ARCHIPELAGO (INCLUDING BURRUP PENINSULA) on inland plateaus, linked to desert art long distances away, demonstrate the long history and interrelationships of the first peoples as they occupied the deserts and developed far reaching contacts and trade routes. The Dampier Archipelago is also the site of the earliest known dwellings in Australia—8000 to 9000 year old stone houses.

In the WEST KIMBERLEY there is remarkable evidence of the operation of Aboriginal social and economic networks 30,000 years ago, over distances of thousands of kilometres, with trading in valued items such as pearl shell, ochre and stone tools. Kimberley pearl is the most widely distributed commodity in Aboriginal Australia covering two-thirds of the continent. Carpenter's Gap rock shelter provides a rare archaeological sequence of botanical remains over 40,000 years that contributes to our understanding of the impact of climate change on the flora and of plant procurement strategies by the first peoples. The fine graphic detail of the painted motifs in the Wanjina-Wungurr homeland and Balangarra native title claim area are considered among the most spectacular examples of rock art in the world, especially the powerful Wanjina and intriguing Gwion Gwion/Girrigo figures. These provide invaluable insights

into early Aboriginal material culture and technology development; the interactions between Aboriginal people and outsiders from Indonesia over perhaps hundreds of years; species extinction and climate change; and comets and mega-tsunami events. The country is the home of the Wanjina and the Wungurr Snake which together are believed to be the manifestations of a life force, from which the people of the land trace their descent.

KAKADU NATIONAL PARK is recognised as part of the World's Heritage for rock art masterpieces demonstrating human creative genius, and for the cultural diversity of its living traditions.

KOONALDA CAVE tells how people who arrived before the last Ice Age survived the harsh conditions of the Glacial Maximum of 14,000 to 30,000 years before the present.

The GRAMPIANS in Victoria constitutes one of the major rock art regions of southeastern Australia, with Billimina Shelter having a total of some 2000 definable motifs in a single panel.

Wurrwurrwuy is the Yolngu name for an area in northeast Arnhem Land where a rare series of Aboriginal 'stone pictures' lie. The WURRWURRWUY STONE ARRANGEMENTS record the history of trepang (sea cucumber) trade between the Yolngu of Arnhem Land and Macassans from Sulawesi in Indonesia in the 1700s and 1800s. The stone pictures at Wurrwurrwuy are highly unusual as, unlike most Aboriginal stone arrangements, they depict historical objects rather than ceremonial or sacred images.

The first peoples have occupied the continent for over 50,000 years and they have experienced the rise of seas as the last Ice Age gave way to a warmer period, and an Australia with active volcanoes in Queensland and Victoria.





Indigenous rock art site in Windjana Gorge National Park, West Kimberley, WA.  
 © Cathy Zwick & Department of the Environment and Energy



Dampier Archipelago (including Burrup Peninsula), WA.  
 © Department of the Environment and Energy





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# CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INVENTIVENESS

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Many places show the cultural and technical inventiveness of Australia's first peoples as they produced art, tools and economies, established trade routes, shaped the landscape with fire to facilitate hunting, farmed fish in the rivers, smoked eels, diversified their cultures, and came together for ceremonial gatherings, feasts and celebrations.

Sites and a cultural landscape of world importance at ULURU-KATA TJUTA NATIONAL PARK are in large part the outcome of millennia of management using traditional Anangu methods governed by Tjukurpa. The National Park has vast landscapes that are still actively managed by Aboriginal communities using traditional practices and knowledge. It is a landscape that is imbued with powerful religious, artistic and cultural qualities, sacred sites, and a network of ancestral tracks. The rock art of the first peoples testifies to the aesthetic inspiration of the Australian continent and its deserts, as does the water-colour landscape art of Albert Namatjira and the water colourists of the HERMANNsburg MISSION.

Stone hatchets were produced in vast numbers and traded over a wide area of southeast Australia over thousands of years from MOUNT WILLIAM HATCHET QUARRY. This exceptional place exhibits both surface and underground mining, with 268 pits and shafts, some several metres deep, 34 discrete production areas, and mounds of manufacturing debris up to 20 metres in diameter.

The ochre mine at WILGIE MIA is the largest traditional ochre mine in Australia, with two large chambers and a number of tunnels. Pole scaffolding and wooden platforms were used to mine the seams at different levels, and it is estimated that around 40,000 tonnes were removed by the Wajarri people using heavy stone mauls, fire-hardened wooden wedges, shoring and scaffolding.

The mine provided most of the red ochre used in the western part of Western Australia and is found as far afield as Queensland and the Nullarbor Plain 1600 kilometres away.

On the NINGALOO COAST the rock shelters on Cape Range show Aboriginal people had developed a comprehensive and sophisticated knowledge of edible and non-edible marine resources between 35,000 and 17,000 years ago. The use of these resources is evidenced in the rock shelters of the Exmouth Peninsula. The shell beads found there show a high level of creative and technical achievement.

At the Barwon river at BREWARRINA ABORIGINAL FISH TRAPS (BAIAMES NGUNNHU) are the largest dry-stone fish trap in Australia is laid out like a giant net, with its stone-walled pens and fish gates demonstrating an expert knowledge of river hydrology and fish ecology, and sanctified in Indigenous tradition by the ancestral being Baiame.

At BUDJ BIM in Victoria in the Mount Eccles/ Lake Condah area the Gunditj Mara (Gunditjmarra) people, hundreds and probably thousands of years ago, constructed channels to link wetlands; weirs to pond water; and stone traps to catch eels and fish. The Gunditj Mara people moved from a forager society to one that practiced husbandry of fresh-water fish, building villages of stone huts, and giving rise to a stratified society ruled by chiefs. The oral traditions of the Gunditj Mara remember that once Mt Eccles was a volcano.

At CHEETUP ROCK SHELTER, people from 13,000 years ago developed techniques for detoxifying for food the poisonous cycads, and were still doing so at the time of European settlement.



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# TIMELINE

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National Heritage Places tell the story of Australia's first peoples over tens of thousands of years.

The first meeting of the continent's first people with Europeans probably occurred in Western Australia as Dutch ships were wrecked on the trip north to the Spice Islands (now Indonesia), and sailors such as Dirk Den Hartog left records of their temporary presence at the DIRK HARTOG LANDING SITE.

But it is on the KURNELL PENINSULA on Botany Bay that in 1770 they first met men of the British Empire from the scientific expedition led by James Cook. At Sydney Cove in Colonial Sydney, Bennelong and others faced for the first time the colonisation of their land by another people, the first claim by outsiders to the land and the first attempts to farm and create permanent settlements on the land.

The records of the D'Entrecasteaux expedition to Recherche Bay are important observations of the Tasmania people before European settlement, and surviving archaeological remains of that visit define an associative cultural landscape of outstanding heritage value.

Sites in the World Heritage TASMANIAN WILDERNESS demonstrate human occupation during the last ice age, showing how people practiced hunting and gathering over long periods of time in extreme climatic conditions.

In the region of Western Tasmania, also known as the Tarkine, the WESTERN TASMANIA ABORIGINAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE represents some of the best evidence of the lifestyle of Aboriginal people in the past. Dotted along the coastline are the remains of numerous hut depressions found in Aboriginal middens. These huts and middens are the remnants of an unusual specialised and more settled Aboriginal way of life that began almost 2000 years ago and continued up to the 1830s, based on the hunting of seals and land mammals, and the gathering of shellfish.

The WILLANDRA LAKES REGION provides an exceptional sequence of Aboriginal cultural occupation extending over tens of thousands of years, and is World Heritage listed.

The ancient site of the JORDAN RIVER LEVEE contains artefacts showing Aboriginal occupation from approximately 37,000–40,000 years ago.



Hermannsburg Historic Precinct, NT.  
© Department of the Environment and Energy

The flood plain on which the levee lies has been dated back to about 50,000 years. The levee contains an extraordinarily high density of stone tools. The site is intact; the layers of the levee are in their natural order without having been disturbed, which is very rare in Australia. NGARRABULLGAN, also called Mount Mulligan, is a visually striking table-top mountain. For the traditional owners of Ngarrabullgan the mountain is a sacred and dangerous place that they approach with caution. Excavation of rock shelters on Ngarrabullgan shows that Aboriginal people first began living on the mountain about 40,000 years ago, but stopped camping on the mountain about 600 years ago. This archaeological record is consistent with Djungan tradition that the mountain is a dangerous place inhabited by a malicious spirit, and is an exceptionally rare example of an archaeologically recorded change in behaviour that is consistent with contemporary Aboriginal traditions and beliefs.

At RECHERCHE BAY in Tasmania, Aboriginal people met members of the French Scientific expedition led by D'Entrecasteaux from 1792–1793.

In the century that followed, across Australia, the first peoples faced the arrival of the British Empire. As the wave of European settlement moved south and north from the Sydney colony, the first peoples were forced to defend their communities. Resistance took many forms, from passive resistance to large-scale violent action, where the terrain was favourable.

The limestone landscape of the Napier and Oscar ranges in the WEST KIMBERLEY provided the Banuba people with a refuge from which to defend their country and a fortress to attack would-be settlers and police, at one time under the powerful leadership of Jandamarra, whose skills were such as to threaten the colonising project.

The tragic consequences of the violent conflict that accompanied the expanding frontier are commemorated at MYALL CREEK, where a massacre occurred for which seven settlers were hung, and the colonial administration for the last time ensured the equal application of the laws to Aboriginal people.

During this era Christian missions, exemplified by the German Lutheran establishment at HERMANSBURG, provided refuge and shelter from frontier violence, humanitarian care and education in the culture of the new immigrants. This site epitomizes the overlaying of Christian religion on the 'Altyere' (dreaming). Hermannsburg is one of the few surviving

relatively intact mid-to-late 19th century bush mission complexes. This is where Albert Namatjira and Aboriginal artists in the water-colour tradition produced nationally and internationally renowned work, supported by the missionaries.

CORANDERRK in Victoria (1860–1869) has outstanding heritage value as the place that best exemplifies the development of early civil land rights campaigns and eventual Aboriginal policies and laws towards reserves that provided for Aboriginal autonomy and self-determination rather than paternalistic control and direction; but also towards segregation and protection regimes, and subsequently forced absorption and assimilation. Excluded from full participation in the new nation, on Australia Day at the CYPRUS HELLENE CLUB – AUSTRALIA HALL in Sydney in 1938, descendants of the first peoples declared a national Day of Mourning, and marked the day as 150 years of dispossession and demanded recognition and inclusion as part of the Australian nation.

The MOREE BATHS have resonated in our national psyche after a 1965 student protest led by Charles Perkins highlighted the legalised segregation and racism experienced by Aboriginal people in outback Australia. This brought the issue to the attention of Australians generally, and contributed to a successful result in the 1967 referendum to change the Constitution, and the transformation in public recognition of the equal rights of the descendants of the first peoples.

The 1966 WAVE HILL walk-off by the Gurindji people in protest against the conditions of Aboriginal pastoral workers and their families on remote cattle stations was an historic moment when Aboriginal people demonstrated the vitality of their aspiration to a way of life that respected their identity, traditions and rights to their traditional lands. In August 1975 the Gurindji became the first Aboriginal community to have land returned to them by the Commonwealth Government. Vincent Lingiari played an outstanding leadership role in these events and was honoured as a Member of the Order of Australia in 1977.

Between 1978 and 1980 at Noonkanbah station in the WEST KIMBERLEY, Aboriginal people set out to protect their rights to practice traditional law and culture, and to have their rights to traditional land ownership recognised, bringing about significant changes to resource company policies and to the protection of Aboriginal heritage.



# STORY OF THE HISTORIC PLACES ON THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST

The historic places that are recorded on the National Heritage List tell the story of a unique society established at the time of the Enlightenment of the 18th century, simultaneously with the American and French Revolutions, which would become one of the world's most democratic, peaceful and innovative cultures.

The story tells of the first fraught contacts between the peoples of one of the oldest continuing societies on earth and peoples experiencing extraordinary intellectual, cultural and technological change that encouraged them to expand their society to the other side of the globe. A prime theme in this story is the struggle of our nation's first peoples and their descendants for respect in the new society and for recognition of their civil and political rights.

The National Heritage List tells the story of a land utilised by Britain after 1788 for the needs of colonial expansion and the transportation of convicts that would become an attractive venue for free immigrants from around the world, with the change dramatically driven by one of the greatest gold rushes in history. It is a story of exploration and enterprise, of nation-building and the planning and building of some of the world's most livable cities.

Through the 19th century, unelected colonial governments appointed in Britain were gradually transformed by powerful local political campaigns into representative and elected parliaments, with governments responsible to them, and accountable to the people. 112 years after 1788, Australia became a nation with its own Constitution. Approved by popular vote, the Constitution secured democratic institutions and individual rights. Australia was one of the first nations in the world to secure votes for women and the right of women to stand for parliament. The Commonwealth Franchise Act 1902 excluded Indigenous people who were not on colonial rolls in 1901.

The creation of democratic institutions was driven by demands for equality before the law, for equal civil liberties and rights for all, and the right of the people to make the policies that affected them. Australia was one of the earliest countries to put in place the key elements of democratic government: manhood suffrage, secret ballots, regular elections, votes for women, payment of members of parliaments, and fair electoral boundaries.

The places of our national heritage show that the fight for equal rights and liberties has been a continuing theme of Australian democracy up to the present time, and include the struggle of the descendants of the first peoples for equal recognition and rights, and of other minorities for recognition that had been denied them in former eras.







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# FIRST CONTACTS

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The places on the National Heritage List that recall the earliest contacts between the expanding nations of Europe and Australia's first peoples are on the coast of Western Australia, at the places of wreckage of ships of the Dutch East India company on the unfamiliar coastline:

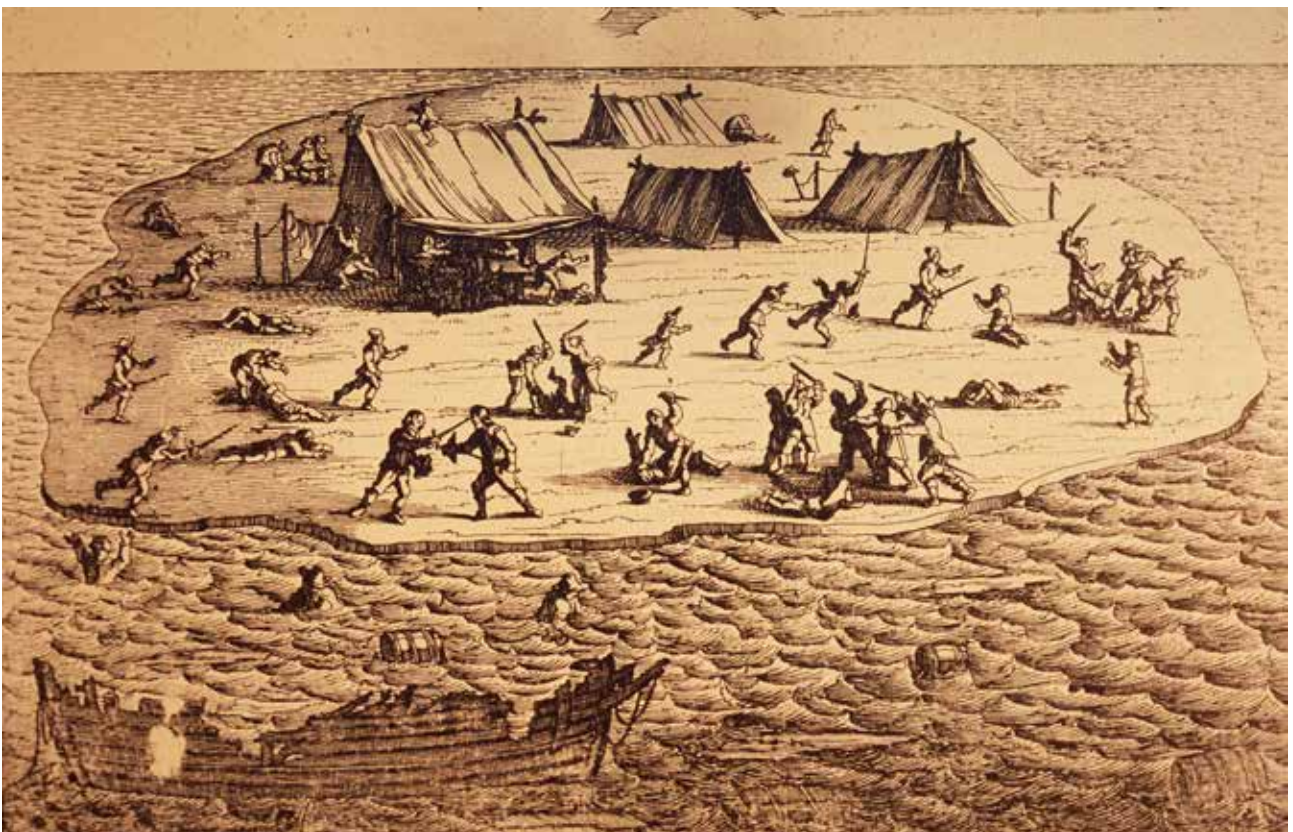
The earliest inscription of European visitation in 1616 is commemorated at DIRK HARTOG LANDING SITE at Cape Inscription, a place associated with a number of other navigators and prominent early explorers and surveyors, including de Vlamingh (1697), Dampier (1699), St. Allouar (1772), and de Freycinet (1818). The work of these early navigators first accurately delineated some of the margins of the previously unknown 'Terra Australis Incognita'.

The BATAVIA SHIPWRECK SITE AND SURVIVORS CAMP are remains of the oldest known Dutch wreck on the coast, and the ruined huts on Wallabi Island are the oldest structures built by Europeans in Australia.

Wouter Loos and Jan Pelgrom de Bye, marooned on the mainland, are regarded as the first known European residents of the Australian continent.

On the East Coast the first contact with Australia's first peoples by Europeans was on the KURNELL PENINSULA at Botany Bay by Capt. James Cook and the members of his scientific expedition, including Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander.

In Tasmania the RECHERCHE BAY AREA is the site of the well-documented and researched visit of the French scientific and exploratory expedition of Rear Admiral Bruni D'Entrecasteaux (1792-93). Records of meetings between the expedition and Tasmanian Aboriginal people provide the best documentary evidence of Tasmanian Aboriginal culture before European settlement. Numerous botanical specimens and native fauna were collected and a vegetable garden established during the visit.



Contemporary illustration of the massacre of the Batavia survivors at Beacon Island, WA.

© Western Australian Museum & Department of the Environment and Energy

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# FIRST COLONY

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Though the first point of disembarkation of some members of the 11 ships of the First Fleet under the command of Arthur Phillip was Botany Bay, it was at Sydney Cove on 26 January 1788 that the British made their claim to the land they called New South Wales, established the FIRST GOVERNMENT HOUSE site, and introduced the system of convict transportation to Australia. This area, occupied by the first peoples for at least 14,700 years before the arrival of the British, was then the home of the Gadigal people, and of significant Aboriginal leaders such as Pemulway and Bennelong who wrestled in different ways with the impact of the British arrival.

The archaeological remains of the original residence of Governor Phillip at FIRST GOVERNMENT HOUSE, built in 1788 and demolished in 1845, is the most tangible link that now exists with the foundation of European settlement in Australia. It was the official, social and administrative centre of the colony from 1788–1845, and was occupied by all the Governors of New South Wales until that date. It was the place of multiple decisions that affected Australia's development. Governor Phillip envisaged the new colony as a worthy, permanent outpost of the British Empire. He brought his imperial ambitions, observations of other colonial cities, and enthusiasm for the betterment of the physical and moral health of the citizenry to bear in the establishment of significant areas of land to be reserved for the Crown and public open space.

Under Phillip's direction the Colony was laid out, the government garden established and attempts to understand the new land and its resources made. In accordance with his instructions from the British Government to establish contact and maintain friendly relations with the Aboriginals, he took these humanitarian injunctions seriously. It is also through Phillip's active exchange of knowledge with Britain that the identity of the new land began to be shaped.

The oldest surviving public building on the Australian mainland is OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE at Parramatta, and the only one of the early Government Houses to have survived relatively intact, including brick flooring from the Phillip era. With the GOVERNOR'S DOMAIN, it forms part of one of the nation's most significant cultural landscapes. The early Governors: Phillip, Hunter, King, Macquarie and Brisbane lived and worked in the house and have left their mark, providing a remarkable insight into their life and work.

NORTH HEAD at the entrance to Sydney Harbour played a major role in the cultural and military life of the colony after 1788, and the Quarantine Station is important in illustrating the evolution and development of quarantine practices from the 1820s. It has the longest history of quarantine use in Australia. Over 13,000 people were to pass through the station before its closure in 1977.



Front portico of Old Government House, Old Government House and the Government Domain, NSW  
(National Heritage and part of the World Heritage Listed Australian Convict Sites).  
© Dragi Markovic & Department of the Environment and Energy



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# THE CONVICT SYSTEM

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Early evening view, Hyde Park Barracks, NSW (National Heritage and part of the World Heritage Listed Australian Convict Sites).  
© Dragi Markovic & Department of the Environment and Energy

HYDE PARK BARRACKS, constructed in 1819, is one of the most substantial buildings of the early colony. It represents a turning point in convict management and Governor Macquarie's vision of the colony as a place of permanent settlement.

The OLD GREAT NORTH ROAD is the best surviving example of a convict built road with massive structural works that remain undisturbed by later development. The road was built by convict gangs with the most heavily guarded convicts in leg irons. It is an example of the transition of the colony to a free settlement and is an excellent representation of the extensive road building undertaken by Governor Darling.

For over four decades, the system of convict management involved assignment to settlers who could use convict labour to develop their farms and industries. 85 per cent of convicts transported to Australia during this period were assigned in this way.

A place that is an outstanding example of this system is seen at BRICKENDON in Tasmania, a farming property dating from the 1820s, with intact convict-built farm buildings, Georgian house and formal garden. It provides a rare source of information about the living conditions of convicts and settlers.

RICHMOND BRIDGE in Tasmania, built by convict labour 1823–25 is the oldest surviving large stone arch bridge with a high degree of integrity in Australia.

WOOLMERS ESTATE in Tasmania, established on an 1817 land grant, is a pre-eminent example of a property exemplifying the use of convict labour in the assignment system to establish a large pastoral estate. It is rare as a surviving example of a homestead group comprising complexes with houses, formal gardens and out buildings, together with large numbers of moveable cultural objects reflecting an unbroken chain of family occupancy.



Penitentiary in Port Arthur Historic Site, Tas (National Heritage and part of the World Heritage Listed Australian Convict Sites).  
© Leanne Chow & Department of the Environment and Energy

The PORT ARTHUR HISTORIC SITE in Tasmania is a major and critical component of the British convict system in Australia. It was effectively an industrial establishment and a key element of the probation system of convict management (1839–53), a uniquely Australian approach providing deterrence, but also opportunities for reform and betterment, influenced by the prison reform theories of Jeremy Bentham. The Arcadian qualities of the landscape are valued by most visitors and by generations of Tasmanians. It is now also remembered as the place where a gunman took the lives of 35 people and wounded 19 others on 28 April 1996, leading to reform of Australia's gun laws.

The probation system, which followed the abolition of the assignment system, was the last major phase of convict management in eastern Australia, and the most intact example of a convict probation station is DARLINGTON PROBATION STATION. It is the most outstanding representative example of the 78 probation stations established in Tasmania, and operated from 1842–1850.

KINGSTON and ARTHURS VALE HISTORIC AREA on Norfolk Island demonstrates the era of convict transportation between 1788 and 1855. It is an example of a place of severe punishment as well as of changing penal philosophy. It is also the only site in Australia to display evidence of early Polynesian settlement, and the place where the Pitcairn Island descendants of the Bounty mutineers were re-settled in 1856.

Of some 150,000 convicts sent to Australia, around 25,000 were women, and over half of these were sent to Van Diemen's Land.



Commissariat Store, Darlington Probation Station, Tas (National Heritage and part of the World Heritage Listed Australian Convict Sites).  
© Rob Blakers & Department of the Environment and Energy

The CASCADES FEMALE FACTORY in Hobart is highly significant because of its association with the lives of convict women, its demonstration of the changing philosophies of punishment and reform as they related to women, and as a place of suffering and inhumane treatment.

The industrial role of convicts and the development of management techniques for convicts are exemplified by the penal coal mine that operated from 1833–1848 at the COAL MINES HISTORIC SITE. The site is a relict industrial landscape demonstrating the structure, spatial layout and operation of a penal probation station and its support industries, as well as a coal mine where the most refractory convicts were put to hard labour.

Another convict industrial settlement which later became an important shipbuilding complex is COCKATOO ISLAND in Sydney Harbour. Fitzroy Dock is outstanding as the only remaining dry dock built using convict and prisoner labour and is one of the largest convict-era public works surviving in Sydney. The dock operated for 134 years and was significant in both world wars.

The convict system survived later in Western Australia than anywhere else in Australia. The former FREMANTLE PRISON, which was constructed by convicts from 1850–59, tells the story of the last period of convict transportation to Australia, and the final expression of British convict migration. It reflects changes in British and Australian views about the role of forced labour in economic development and the expansion of empire. It is an exceptionally intact architectural ensemble due to 133 years continuous usage as a prison.







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# A WEALTH OF RESOURCES

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One of the most significant ways in which the continent has shaped Australian history and society has been through the mining of its vast natural resources, farming and agricultural endeavours, using its rivers as transport highways, and providing through the enterprise and energies of its people, foundations for one of the highest standards of living in the world.

The AUSTRALIAN ALPS NATIONAL PARK has outstanding heritage value for its association with historic transhumant grazing that commenced in the 1830s. The use of the alpine high plains for stock grazing in the summer months continued for over 150 years, making a considerable contribution to the early pastoral industry of southeast Australia.

In the development of the Australian nation, a pre-eminent role was played by gold, which precipitated one of the world's major gold rushes in the mid-19th century. By 1852, the region that later became the CASTLEMAINE DIGGINGS NATIONAL HERITAGE PARK had a population of 30,000 and was by then regarded as the richest goldfield in the world. This goldfield played a major role in drawing immigrants to Australia, underpinning the rise of the Australian middle class, and promoting the democratisation of its institutions, reform of the land laws and the genesis of Australia's Chinese community.

The Murray River system became a major highway for the transport of the produce of Australia's inland plains and the Murray-Darling Basin, and the ECHUCA WHARF reflects the importance of the Port of Echuca in the economic development of Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia in the second half of the 19th century. The wharf and railway at Echuca were crucial in Melbourne wresting the status of Australia's economic capital from Sydney.

Nowhere is the impact of Australia's immense mineral deposits more evident than at THE CITY OF BROKEN HILL, one of the world's largest deposits of silver/lead/zinc ore bodies, discovered by Charles Rasp, boundary rider and prospector, in 1883. Broken Hill provides a window into 2300 million years of the earth's history, and is recognised as one of the world's most diverse ore bodies with approximately 300 different minerals reliably confirmed. Broken Hill played a decisive role in the origin and growth of some of the world's largest and wealthiest companies, together with innovative mining and metallurgical practices, and safe work practices legislation. It is a rare example of a long-established, almost continuously operated mining town, with a long industrial history and strong union representation.



City of Broken Hill, NSW.



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# A DEMOCRATIC NATION

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The government of the Australian colonies evolved over almost 70 years from one based on the absolute local authority of the British-appointed Governor, to locally elected governments responsible to parliaments elected on wide voting rights. The steps along the way include the establishment of independent courts (from 1813), the rule of law, and a free press (from 1824). As the population of emancipated convicts and free settlers grew, so did demands for the representation of local people in government. Starting with the Governor's Executive Council, and a nominated Legislative Council, representation was then extended to law-making through a Legislative Council (1842) based on a partly elected membership. These reforms led finally to demands for self-government through a fully elected parliament that had the power to choose a Government accountable through the parliament to electors (after 1853).

The demands for votes for every man in choosing the government were heard most loudly on the Victorian goldfields, where miners had come not only from Britain but also from America and Europe where revolutionary ideas were current. The British government feared the increasingly powerful calls

for democratic rights, and the EUREKA STOCKADE GARDENS in Ballarat recall the Eureka Stockade rebellion of 3 December 1854 led by Peter Lalor against the administration of the goldfields, in which 33 miners and five soldiers were killed. The Royal Commission that followed recommended democratic reforms, and by 1855–56 Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales and South Australia had governments elected by manhood suffrage and secret ballot. The Eureka or Southern Cross Flag has come to symbolise the fight for democratic rights that underpinned the rebellion.

The Federation movement of the 1890s led to Australia becoming an "indissoluble Federal union" in 1901. The ROYAL EXHIBITION BUILDING AND CARLTON GARDENS in Melbourne has outstanding national historic value as the place where the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia met, and as the place where the Australian National Flag first flew. The dome is based on the Florence Cathedral dome designed by Brunelleschi. The internal painting scheme represents the building as a seat of government and legislative power. The building and gardens are part of Australia's World Heritage.



Old Parliament House and Curtilage, ACT.  
© Department of the Environment and Energy

Australia had an international role in the development of universal suffrage (voting rights), and the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OLD AND NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE is strongly associated with the enfranchisement of men and women in the 19th century. Full adult male suffrage, notably including Aboriginal men, was first granted in South Australia in 1856; the secret ballot was first introduced in South Australia the same year. Women, again notably including Aboriginal women, were given the vote in 1894 in South Australia, and at the same time were allowed to stand for parliament making it the first place in the world to give women the right.

The early development of Aboriginal policies, including the system for managing Aboriginal people on reserves that provided for Aboriginal autonomy and self-determination rather than paternalistic control and direction is expressed at CORANDERRK MISSION in Victoria, a place of outstanding heritage value to the nation. This development was underpinned by a court managed by Kulin people, the early geographical organisation of the settlement that precluded surveillance by managers, and the economic development of the reserve by its Kulin residents.

The strong democratic culture that had developed during the second half of the 19th century encouraged the development in Australia of one of the world's largest and most influential trade union movements. The TREE OF KNOWLEDGE AND CURTILAGE in Barcaldine, Queensland, a specimen of *Eucalyptus papuana*, is important to the nation as the scene of social and political events which had a profound effect on the future of labour and politics in Australia, being used as a meeting place during the prolonged strikes of 1890–91. These strikes were associated with the formation of the Australian Labor Party, which was to form the first Labor government in the democratic world.

The parliamentary triangle in Canberra includes a number of the nation's most significant and historic buildings, including OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE, which symbolise and give effect to Australia's parliamentary democracy, and where many of the nation's most significant political decisions and laws have been made. Designed by John Smith Murdoch, OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE is an example of the Inter War Stripped Classical style of architecture, and was opened in 1927. It was the first purpose-built home for the Australian Parliament, and a key place in the fulfillment of Australia's democratic ideals, setting the pattern of combining the executive and legislative functions of government in the one building. It was a centerpiece of the planned democratic symbolism of the Parliamentary triangle of the Canberra city plan. It was a place where Australia's political independence

was consolidated, where the declaration of war for the Second World War occurred, and 61 years of debate and law-making that shaped Australian society took place. The Liberal Party of Australia (formed 1944) and the Democratic Labor Party (1950s) first sent representatives to parliament here. Every Prime Minister from Stanley Bruce to Robert Hawke served in this building, with Robert Menzies the longest serving (18.5 years).

Coinciding with the 1938 sesquicentenary celebrations for Australia Day, members of the Aboriginal Advancement League and the Aboriginal Progressive Association held the first national Indigenous protest, the Day of Mourning at CYPRUS HELLENE CLUB – AUSTRALIA HALL, Sydney, to highlight that the '150 years of progress' being celebrated also commemorated 150 years of 'misery and degradation imposed upon the original native inhabitants by the white invaders of this country'. This event has played a significant role in the struggle of Indigenous peoples for recognition of their civic rights, and a key moment in this struggle in the 20th century.

Another of the Canberra central buildings is the HIGH COURT (NATIONAL GALLERY PRECINCT), which is the highest court in Australia and is an essential element in the balance of power among the executive government, the houses of parliament and the courts. The High Court is the authoritative interpreter of the Constitution, and the high profile of the building emphasises the separation of the judiciary from Parliament. The High Court building and the National Gallery are examples of the Late 20th Century Brutalist Style of architecture. The HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA (FORMER) building operated as the home of the High Court between 1928 and 1980, and is associated with Sir Isaac Isaacs, former Chief Justice and Governor General, and Sir Owen Dixon, considered the greatest legal advocate of his time.

The second half of the 20th century saw intensive action by the descendants of the nation's first peoples for full democratic rights and respectful recognition for their contribution to Australian society. The WAVE HILL WALK-OFF SITE is the place where Aboriginal pastoral workers led by Vincent Lingiari in 1966 engaged in a wholesale rejection of the governmental and industrial framework applying to them. The Gurindji people proceeded to establish an Aboriginal community on Aboriginal terms on their traditional lands at Daguragu. The place symbolises the vitality of Aboriginal aspirations to achieve a way of life that respected Aboriginal identity, and their example influenced government policy following the 1967 referendum, which granted new powers to the Commonwealth government to make laws for Aboriginal people.



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# PEOPLE FROM AROUND THE WORLD

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From 1788 millions of people have migrated to Australia, first principally from the British Isles, and from the 20th century, and especially since the Second World War, from every continent. This migration has provided Australia with enormous cultural richness, shaping the nation we know today.

The shipwreck of the HMS SIRIUS, off Norfolk Island, is a tangible link to European migration to Australia and played an important role in the European settlement of Australia. The Sirius escorted the First Fleet during its voyage from England to Australia in 1787–88 and was the mainstay of early colonial defence. Its loss was a disaster to the fledgling colony, and the shipwreck of the Sirius is the only known location of a vessel from the First Fleet.

Many migrants first resided in reception and training centres. Of these the BONEGILLA MIGRANT CAMP was the largest and longest operating reception and training centre of the post-World War Two era. Over 300,000 people, principally from Europe, spent time at Bonegilla between 1947 and 1971. Block 19 is a

rare remnant of a post-war centre that retains extant fabric in 23 buildings, roads and pathways. It has powerful connections to many people, and there are an estimated 1.5 million descendants of migrants who spent time at Bonegilla.

The SNOWY MOUNTAINS SCHEME, built between 1949 and 1974 by more than 100,000 workers from around 30 nations, is the largest public works engineering scheme ever undertaken in Australia. It provided opportunities for thousands of migrants to start a new life in Australia after the devastation of World War Two. Approximately 60,000 European displaced persons and migrants were employed directly by the Snowy Mountains Authority. The majority of those who came to build the scheme stayed, becoming Australian citizens. These 'New Australians', with their energy and enterprise, would change Australia's society and culture forever. The Scheme continues to generate renewable energy fed into the eastern mainland grid, helping power Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra, and provides water for irrigation to large parts of inland New South Wales and Victoria.



Accommodation blocks at the Bonegilla Migrant Camp, Vic.  
© Department of the Environment and Energy

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# BUILDING A NATION

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The economic development of the Australian continent has seen some truly remarkable engineering feats. Australia has also developed some outstanding architecture as it has built its memorials and homes for its arts and sciences, and pioneered significant innovations in city planning.

The first place in Australia to be planned and developed by free settlers was Adelaide, and the ADELAIDE CITY LAYOUT AND PARK LANDS are regarded throughout Australia and the world as a masterwork of urban design. The 1837 Adelaide Plan designed and laid out by Col. William Light expedited the process of land survey enabling both rapid settlement of land and certainty of title. The Adelaide plan was highly influential as a model for planning other towns in Australia and overseas and is acknowledged as a major influence on the Garden City Planning movement.

30,000 years ago the Gunditj Mara witnessed the volcanic eruption of MT ECCLES, now part of the BUDJ BIM NATIONAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE (MT ECCLES LAKE CONDAH AREA AND TYRENDARRA AREA). The eruption revealed the ancestral creation-being, Budj Bim in the landscape.

Thousands of years ago, the Gunditj Mara began manipulating this lava flow to create wetlands to grow and harvest eels and fish and construct channels to link wetlands; weirs to pond water; and stone fishtraps.

In 1860 Robert Burke and William Wills lead an expedition from Victoria through Yandruwandha-Yawarrawarrka and Wongkumara country, to be the first people to cross the continent. The Yandruwandha Aboriginal people assisted them on their ill-fated expedition which ended when Burke and Wills perished not far from where a support party had left supplies for them under a tree marked Dig, now recognised as part of the BURKE, WILLS, KING AND YANDRUWANDHA NATIONAL HERITAGE PLACE.

The industrial ambitions and democratic achievement of Australia are both represented in the ROYAL EXHIBITION BUILDING AND CARLTON GARDENS in Melbourne. This is the most significant extant 19th century exhibition building in Australia and one of the few exhibition Great Halls to survive world-wide. It is a World Heritage Site. It is also the site of the first meeting of Australia's Parliament.



Sydney Harbour Bridge, NSW.



Among the greatest of the early engineering works needed to open up the continent to farming is THE GOLDFIELDS WATER SUPPLY SCHEME in Western Australia, which runs for over 560 km and was opened in 1903, associated especially with Charles Yelverton O'Connor. The pipeline was regarded internationally as being the largest such engineering undertaking in the world for its time, and is recognised as one of the most significant engineering projects of the 20th century. This pipeline opened the southwestern agricultural area of the state to production and today the Western Australian wheatfields are the most productive in Australia, accounting for 42 per cent of the nation's wheat crop. Its refurbishment in 1933 was also a major technical achievement.

Sir Douglas Mawson's incredible spirit and courage is epitomised in the MAWSON'S HUTS AND MAWSON'S HUT HISTORIC SITE. The huts are still standing today despite the hostile environment of Antarctica. Australia's first Antarctic base for scientific and geographical discovery was established in these simple huts, used by the only fully Australian expedition of the era over 1911–1914.

The GREAT OCEAN ROAD in Victoria is a memorial road from Torquay to Allansford, a distance of some 242km, and commemorates the service of First World War servicemen. It employed over 3000 returned servicemen in its construction over 13 years from 1919 to 1932. Associated with it are William T B McCormack, Howard Hitchcock, and Edna Walling. The road opened up the Port Campbell limestone coast, the Otway Ranges including the fossil site at Dinosaur Cove where the rare polar dinosaur fossils were discovered, and Bells Beach, the first specifically proclaimed surfing reserve in the world. The inspirational vistas have inspired many artistic works and established a significant tourism industry.

Walter Burley Griffin, the designer of Canberra, contributed significant buildings to Australia's heritage, one of the most important of which is NEWMAN COLLEGE at the University of Melbourne. The College is an outstanding expression of Griffin's style, making distinctive use of stone and concrete, of ornament and controlled space, and is significant also for its links with the architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright and the Chicago School of architecture.

The establishment of civil aviation in Australia is exemplified in the QANTAS HANGAR LONGREACH in Queensland, where QANTAS commenced operations. It is also significant for its association with the Aerial Medical Service (Flying Doctor) service founded by Rev. John Flynn in 1928.

The building of the SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE was a major event in Australia's history, and is an outstanding technical and construction achievement of the 20th Century. At the time of its construction it was the widest long-span bridge in the world.

One million people attended the opening. It was an important part of the technical revolution of the 1930s and as evidence of Australia's industrial maturity, representing the mechanical age displacing the pastoral and agricultural way of life on which Australia's economy has been based. The bridge may be considered the world's greatest arch bridge. Although not the longest arch span, its mass and load capacity are greater than any other. No other bridge in Australia compares in its technical significance.

The MURTOA NO 1 GRAIN STORE is the only remaining emergency grain store built during World War Two. Its creation demonstrates the importance of the wheat industry to Australia's economy. Wartime restrictions meant the builders of Murtoa had to rely on existing bush traditions and techniques, which were adapted to meet the challenge of a very large building.

In Canberra the AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE is a rare example of the freestanding dome form for a 20th Century building, and together with its interior design finishes and furnishings, the encircling water moat and surrounding garden setting is of outstanding national importance, and an excellent example of Geometric Structuralism.

The post-World War Two building boom that began in 1955 is represented by the ICI BUILDING (FORMER), the first of 22 major new office buildings erected between 1955 and 1959. Old height limits were extended and Australia's cities assumed a new profile. At its completion in 1958 the ICI building was the tallest free-standing office building in Australia and the country's most progressive architectural statement.

Cultural development after the Second World War saw the construction of a number of cultural venues. The SIDNEY MYER MUSIC BOWL in the Melbourne Domain was the first major purpose-built outdoor cultural venue constructed in Melbourne and is an excellent representative example of the Late 20th Century Structuralist style of architecture. It is of national significance for its creative technical design, being a notable experiment in structural engineering.

THE SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE is a cultural icon that has no counterpart in Australia, and is acknowledged as being of World Heritage significance. It has an outstanding place in the national history of building design and construction, as well as in the history of the performing arts. It represents a masterpiece of modern architectural design, engineering and construction technology, and has become an internationally recognised symbol of Sydney, Australia's largest city. It is one of the most definitive national architectural icons of the 20th century.

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# THE ARMED SERVICES

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Superintendents Cottage, Point Nepean Quarantine Station (former), Vic.  
© Department of the Environment and Energy

Australia's armed services have been crucial to the security of the nation, and the places that represent its formation and development and technical and organisational achievements form key elements of our national heritage.

The HMVS CERBERUS reflects a time when the colonies were concerned about attack by other imperial powers. The Cerberus was the prototype for modern steam-powered battleships and is recognised as Australia's first steam-powered battleship. Built in 1868, her unique design became the foundation for all surface, gun-armed warships for a century until the advent of guided missiles in the late 1960s. Scuttled in 1926, today, this unique marine relic rests in shallow water at Black Rock, Melbourne.

In 1913 the Federal Government established the Royal Australian Airforce Base at POINT COOK. It is the only remaining World War One airfield complex in Australia and features the oldest, most extensive, complex of military aviation buildings in Australia. It is an essential part of the story of the development of military and civil aviation, and from the base Australia became the only British dominion to set up a flying corps for its own service in World War One. The Australian Flying Corps saw service in Mesopotamia and the Western Front in France.

Australia itself remained vulnerable to attack from other European empires and the POINT NEPEAN DEFENCE SITES at the entrance to Port Phillip Bay in Victoria played an important geo-political role from the 1870s protecting Melbourne and potentially Victoria from Russia and later Germany. Gun batteries at Point Nepean fired the first shot by Australian forces in World War One at the German steamer Pfalz, which left Port Phillip during the declaration of war on 5 August 1914.

The loss of HMAS Sydney II with its 645 crew remains Australia's worst naval disaster. HMAS Sydney II was Australia's most famous warship of the time, and its loss contributed to a shift in Australian military doctrine towards direct defence of the Australian mainland. HMAS Sydney II sank after a battle with the German raider HSK Kormoran off the Western Australian coast on 19 November 1941. HSK Kormoran also sank after the battle and more than 80 German sailors died. Both shipwrecks are remembered through the HMAS SYDNEY II AND THE HSK KORMORAN SHIPWRECK SITES.

In Canberra the AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL has become an important national icon commemorating, and helping Australians to understand the sacrifice and loss of Australians during war. A building of this kind is unique in Australia and rare in the world. Together with ANZAC Parade the War Memorial is the focal point of one of the country's major designed landscapes and a ceremonial space of unique grandeur.





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# A UNIQUE CULTURE

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Australia has developed a culture unique in the world, being shaped by and taking advantage of an extraordinary continent and bringing together the heritages of the nation's first peoples, of the British settlers, and of those who have come from every land.

The humanitarian objectives of Christian missions to Aboriginal people is symbolised by HERMANNSBURG HISTORIC PRECINCT (MISSION) in central Australia, established by German Lutheran missionaries in 1877 under the influence of the German Lutheran community in South Australia. The mission functioned as a refuge for Aboriginal people during the violent frontier conflict that was a feature of early pastoral settlement. The missionaries were outspoken and independent and played a key role in attempting to mediate conflict between pastoralists, the police and Aboriginal people. It has a special association with Albert Namatjira who grew up at the mission and Aboriginal artists who paint in the watercolour tradition. It is also associated with Carl and Theodore Strehlow who, with others at the mission, left one of the most comprehensive and detailed records of an Australian Aboriginal peoples, the Western Arrernte and Luritja peoples.

The prosperity of 19th century Australia before 1890 led to the growth of cities and the establishment of suburbs and many large dwellings. RIPPON LEA HOUSE AND GARDENS in Melbourne is important as a surviving example of a large 19th century private suburban estate consisting of an urban mansion, a large garden, orchard and associated outbuilding, including a stable complex, lodge, conservatory and glasshouses, fernery, porte cochere, 1930s swimming pool and ballroom. Its survival is associated with Australia's National Trust movement.

The ROYAL NATIONAL PARK in New South Wales was the first National Park to be established in Australia in 1879, and this event is seen as the beginning of the Australian conservation movement.

The AUSTRALIAN ALPS NATIONAL PARK has outstanding heritage value for the longevity and diversity of its recreational use.

Snow sports commenced in Kiandra in 1861 and grew from an activity of enthusiasts to a multi-million dollar tourism industry, with chalets at Mount Buffalo, Yarrangabilly Caves, Charlotte Pass, Mount Kosciuszko and Mount Franklin. Mount Kosciuszko is an iconic feature for Australians visited by over 100,000 people each year. The pioneering history is an important part of the construction of the Australian identity, featuring in myths, legends and literature, such as the ballad of The Man from Snowy River.

The rapid expansion of the frontier gave opportunities for bushranging, and the legend of Ned Kelly is an important part of Australia's national consciousness. The GLENROWAN HERITAGE PRECINCT recalls this legend as the site of the Glenrowan siege of 1880 that clearly established Kelly and his gang as symbols in Australian culture. Ned Kelly was executed after trial at Melbourne Gaol.

Horse racing has long been an important part of Australia's sporting culture, and the FLEMINGTON RACECOURSE, established 1861, is significant as the venue for some of Australia's greatest horseraces, including the Melbourne Cup, and as an important venue for Australian fashion.

One of the Australian cultural icons has been the surf lifesaver, and BONDI BEACH is significant in our cultural history as the site of the foundation of Australia's first recognised surf lifesaving club in 1907. From there the surf lifesaving movement spread initially through New South Wales, subsequently to the rest of Australia, and then to the world. This movement reflects the well-established tradition of volunteering in Australia, and in the 80 years since records were first kept, surf lifesavers have rescued more than 520,000 people.

'The G' is one of Australia's most significant sporting stadiums, and is associated with some of the greatest moments in our sporting history. It became an early home for Australian cricket, with the first inter-colonial cricket match played there in 1856. The MELBOURNE CRICKET GROUND also witnessed the birth of Australian Rules Football, and was used as the main stadium for 1956 Melbourne Olympics.



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# LANDSCAPES

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Australia possesses some remarkable and inspiring natural landscapes which have their own stories to tell. Some also hold special significance for Indigenous peoples.

Among the best known and widely recognised of these landscapes is the ULURU-KATA TJUTA NATIONAL PARK in central Australia. These spectacular formations dominate a predominantly sandy landscape. Uluru is a living cultural landscape.

The GLASSHOUSE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL LANDSCAPE has importance in Australia's natural and art history. The aesthetic characteristics of the Mountains have inspired works by significant Australian artists including Judith Wright, Conrad Martens, David Malouf and Fred Williams.

The GRAMPPIANS NATIONAL PARK in Victoria is a dramatic landform with sweeping western slopes, craggy eastern peaks and massive sandstone cliffs rising sharply from the surrounding plains; a defining image of Australia that has inspired many artists including Arthur Streeton and Arthur Boyd. The Grampians National Park also constitutes one of the major rock art regions of southeastern Australia.

The frequently changing diverse landscapes and views from THE GREAT OCEAN ROAD have made it an exemplar route of scenic journey, and Australia's most famous coastal drive. It would possibly never have been completed but for the enthusiasm and determination of philanthropist and local politician Howard Hitchcock.

A spectacular landscape of great beauty is to be found in PURNULULU NATIONAL PARK, in the Kimberley region of Western Australia, which contains outstanding examples of cone karst that have eroded over a period of 20 million years, and are of exceptional geological interest.

The WET TROPICS OF QUEENSLAND is a region of spectacular scenery including fast-flowing rivers, deep gorges and numerous waterfalls.

The List of National Heritage places will continue to evolve as further places of outstanding heritage to the nation are identified through the nomination and assessment processes of the National Heritage Council, and accepted for Ministerial listing.









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# THE AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COUNCIL

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The Australian Heritage Council is an independent body of heritage experts established through the Australian Heritage Council Act 2003.

The Council's role is to assess the values of places nominated for the National Heritage List and Commonwealth Heritage List, and to advise the Australian Government Minister for the Environment and Energy on conserving and protecting places included, or being considered for inclusion, in the National Heritage List and Commonwealth Heritage List.

The Council's functions include the identification, assessment and promotion of heritage, as well as to advise the Minister on a range of matters relating to heritage. It also engages in research and monitoring activities.

The Council comprises a Chair and six members, appointed by the Minister. The Chair must have substantial experience or expertise concerning heritage while two members must be similarly qualified in natural heritage, two in historic heritage and two must be Indigenous persons with substantial experience or expertise in Indigenous heritage, at least one of who must represent the interests of Indigenous people. Up to two associate members may also be appointed.

The AHC members who have worked on the development of the National Heritage List over the past 13 years are:

## **Current Council Members**

The Hon Dr David Kemp AC (Chair)  
Associate Professor Don Garden OAM (Historic Heritage Expert)  
Dr Jane Harrington (Historic Heritage Expert)  
Dr Steve Morton (Natural Heritage Expert)  
Dr Lyndon Ormond-Parker (Indigenous Heritage Expert)  
Ms Rachel Perkins (Indigenous Heritage Expert)  
Dr Jennie Whinam (Natural Heritage Expert)

## **Former Council Members**

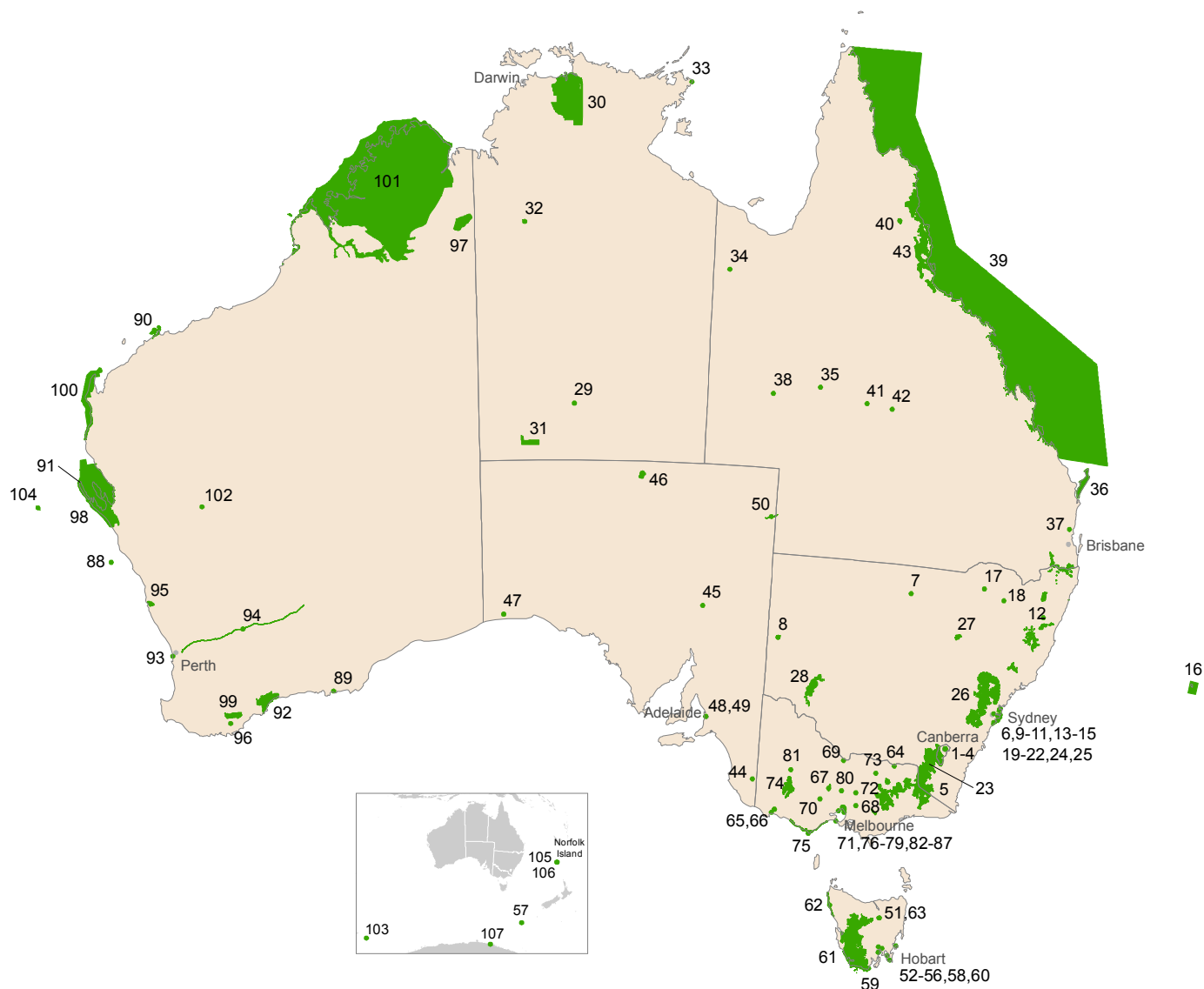
Mr Tom Harley (Chair)  
The Hon Professor Carmen Lawrence (Chair)  
Mr Roger Beale AO  
Mr Rodney Dillon  
Dr Jacqueline Huggins AM FAHA  
Mr Michael Kennedy  
Dr Jane Lennon AM  
The Hon Richards Lewis (associate member)  
Dr Libby Matiske  
Mr Johnathan Mills (associate member)  
Dr Denis Saunders AM  
Adjunct Professor Sharon Sullivan AO  
Mr Howard Tanner AM  
Associate Professor Peter Valentine  
Dr Richard Walley OAM  
Dr John Ah Kit  
Ms Helen Larder  
Ms Kate Clark



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# AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST

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## ACT

1. Australian Academy of Science Building
2. Australian War Memorial and the Memorial Parade
3. High Court – National Gallery Precinct
4. Old Parliament House and Curtilage

## NSW

5. Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves
6. Bondi Beach
7. Brewarrina Aboriginal Fish Traps (Baiaimes Ngunnhu)
8. City of Broken Hill
9. Cockatoo Island
10. Cyprus Hellene Club – Australian Hall
11. First Government House Site
12. Gondwana Rainforests of Australia
13. Hyde Park Barracks
14. Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, Lion, Long and Spectacle Island Nature Reserves
15. Kurnell Peninsula Headland
16. Lord Howe Island Group
17. Moree Baths and Swimming Pool
18. Myall Creek Massacre and Memorial Site
19. North Head – Sydney
20. Old Government House and the Government Domain
21. Old Great North Road
22. Royal National Park and Garawarra State Conservation Area
23. Snowy Mountains Scheme
24. Sydney Harbour Bridge
25. Sydney Opera House
26. The Greater Blue Mountains Area
27. Warrumbungle National Park
28. Willandra Lakes Region

## NT

29. Hermannsburg Historic Precinct
30. Kakadu National Park
31. Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park
32. Wave Hill Walk Off Route
33. Wurrwurrwuy

## QLD

34. Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Riversleigh)

35. Dinosaur Stampede National Monument
36. Fraser Island
37. Glass House Mountains National Landscape
38. Great Artesian Basin Springs: Elizabeth
39. Great Barrier Reef
40. Ngarrabullgan
41. QANTAS Hangar Longreach
42. Tree of Knowledge and curtilage
43. Wet Tropics of Queensland

## SA

44. Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Naracoorte)
45. Ediacara Fossil Site
46. Great Artesian Basin Springs: Witjira-Dalhousie
47. Koonalda Cave
48. South Australian Old and New Parliament Houses
49. The Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout
50. The Burke, Wills, King and Yandruwandha National Heritage Place

## TAS

51. Brickendon Estate
52. Cascades Female Factory
53. Cascades Female Factory Yard 4 North
54. Coal Mines Historic Site
55. Darlington Probation Station
56. Jordan River levee site
57. Macquarie Island
58. Port Arthur Historic Site
59. Recherche Bay (North East Peninsula) Area
60. Richmond Bridge
61. Tasmanian Wilderness
62. Western Tasmania Aboriginal Cultural Landscape
63. Woolmers Estate

## VIC

64. Bonegilla Migrant Camp – Block 19
65. Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape – Mt Eccles Lake Condah Area
66. Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape – Tyrendarra Area
67. Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park
68. Coranderrk

69. Echuca Wharf
70. Eureka Stockade Gardens
71. Flemington Racecourse
72. Flora Fossil Site – Yea
73. Glenrowan Heritage Precinct
74. Grampians National Park (Gariwerd)
75. Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs
76. High Court of Australia (former)
77. HMVS Cerberus
78. ICI Building (former)
79. Melbourne Cricket Ground
80. Mount William Stone Hatchet Quarry
81. Murtoa No 1 Grain Store
82. Newman College
83. Point Cook Air Base
84. Point Nepean Defence Sites and Quarantine Station Area
85. Rippon Lea House and Garden
86. Royal Exhibition Building National Historic Place
87. Sidney Myer Music Bowl

## WA

88. Batavia Shipwreck Site and Survivor Camps Area 1629 – Houtman Abrolhos
89. Cheetup Rock Shelter
90. Dampier Archipelago (including Burrup Peninsula)
91. Dirk Hartog Landing Site 1616 – Cape Inscription Area
92. Fitzgerald River National Park
93. Fremantle Prison (former)
94. Goldfields Water Supply Scheme, Western Australia
95. Lesueur National Park
96. Porongurup National Park
97. Purnululu National Park
98. Shark Bay, Western Australia
99. Stirling Range National Park
100. The Ningaloo Coast
101. The West Kimberley
102. Wilgie Mia Aboriginal Ochre Mine

## EXT

103. Heard and McDonald Islands
104. HMAS Sydney II and HSK Kormoran Shipwreck Sites
105. HMS Sirius Shipwreck
106. Kingston and Arthurs Vale Historic Area
107. Mawsons Huts and Mawsons Huts Historic Site



