

NATIONAL HERITAGE PLACES



89. Dampier Archipelago (including Burrup Peninsula)

The Dampier Archipelago is one of our most important regions for Aboriginal rock art. The area contains tens of thousands of petroglyph engravings and a high density of stone arrangements. The engravings and stone arrangements provide an outstanding visual record of Aboriginal societies and their response to the rise of sea levels at the end of the last Ice Age.



29. Hermannsburg Historic Precinct (Ntaria)

The buildings that remain in the Hermannsburg Historic Precinct reveal the influence of German Lutheran on Indigenous Australians in southern Central Australia. Established by two missionaries in 1877, Hermannsburg became a refuge for the Arrernte people from violent conflict. Born there in 1902, acclaimed artist Albert Namatjira was the most famous exponent of the painting style recognised as the Hermannsburg School.

EXTERNAL TERRITORIES & REMOTE ISLANDS



102. Heard & McDonald Islands*

57. Macquarie Island*

106. Mawson's Huts & Mawson's Huts Historic Site

105. Kingston & Arthurs Vale Historic Area, Norfolk Island**

104. HMS Sirius Shipwreck



105. Kingston & Arthurs Vale Historic Area, Norfolk Island

The Kingston and Arthurs Vale Historic Area on Norfolk Island is significant for its convict settlement that spanned the area of transportation to eastern Australia between 1788 and 1855. It is where the Pitcairn Island descendants of the Bounty mutineers were resettled in 1838, and is the only site in the country to display evidence of early Polynesian settlement.

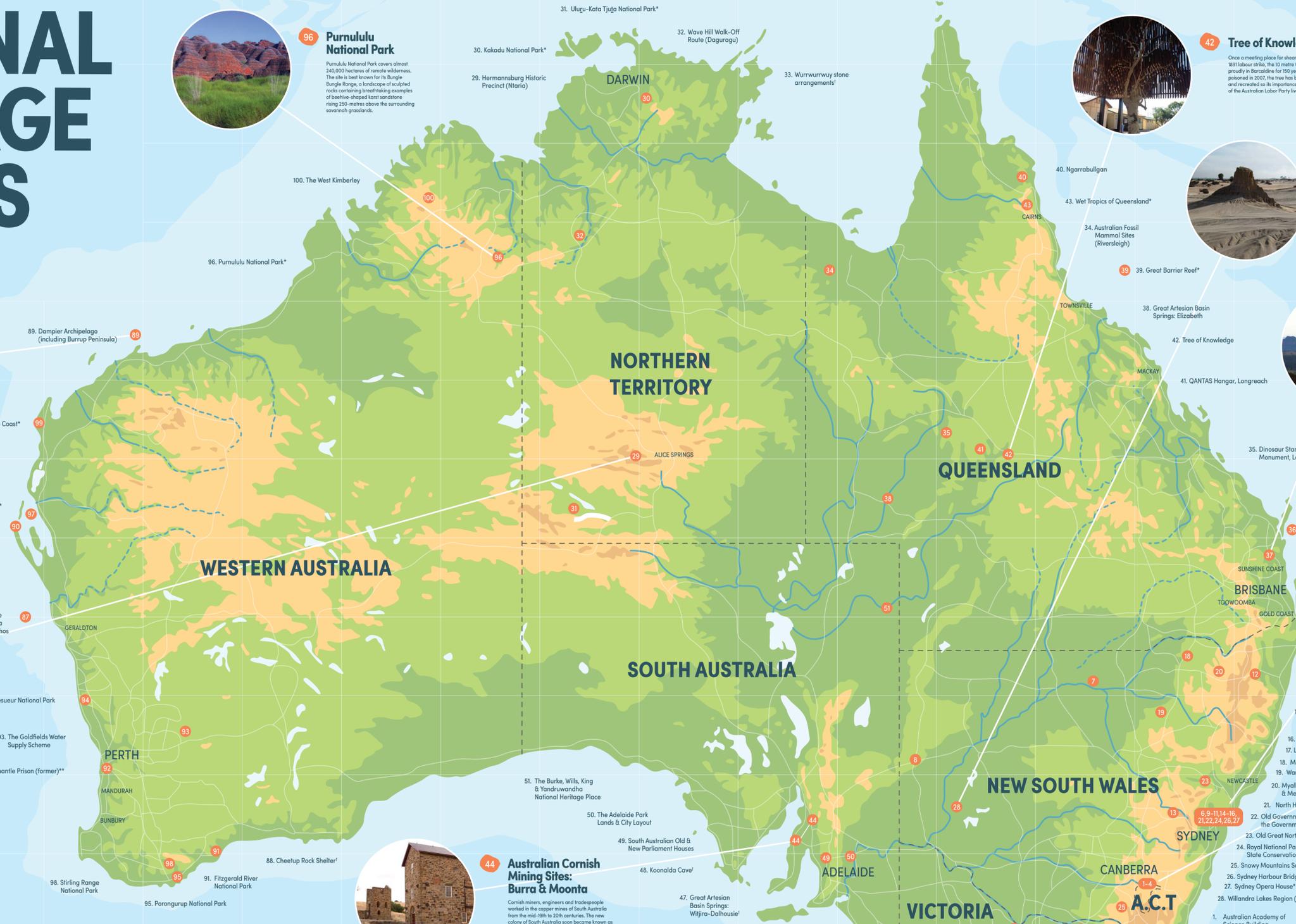
58. Port Arthur Historic Site

Established in the 1830s as a penal settlement, Port Arthur remains a chronicle of the convict system and the impact it had on early colonial development. The buildings and picturesque landscape offer a challenging mix of beauty and horror, with so many transported and re-offending convicts having experienced brutality and isolation here.



76. Melbourne Cricket Ground

Australia's most iconic stadium, 'the G' has hosted 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 1858. The MCG also witnessed the birth of Australian Rules Football (AFL), and was the main site for the 1956 Melbourne Olympics.



96. Purnululu National Park

Purnululu National Park covers almost 240,000 hectares of remote wilderness. The site is best known for its Bungle Bungle Range, a landscape of sculpted rocks containing breathtaking examples of beehive-shaped karst sandstone rising 250-metres above the surrounding savannah grasslands.



42. Tree of Knowledge

Once a meeting place for shepherds during their 1918 labour strike, the 10 metre Ghost Gum stood proudly in Barcaldine for 150 years. Deliberately poisoned in 2007, the tree has been reimagined and recreated as its importance in the formation of the Australian Labor Party lives on.



28. Willandra Lakes Region (Mungo)

Willandra contains a system of ancient lakes formed over the last two million years, most of which are fringed by a crescent-shaped dune or lunette. Aboriginal people lived on their shores for some 50,000 years – and it is here that Australia's oldest known human remains, Mungo Lady and Mungo Man, were discovered.



37. Glass House Mountains National Landscape

The Glass House Mountains are a spectacular feature of South East Queensland. Rising abruptly from the coastal plain, they provide insights into the volcanic history of the eastern Australian mainland and form a breathtaking landscape rich in diverse vegetation and home to a variety of birds and animals.



6. Bondi Beach

Sand, surf and sunscreen: Bondi Beach is world famous as the quintessential Australian beach and home of the world's first surf lifesaving club. From the red and yellow caps of Bondi's lifesavers, to the Bondi Iceberg swimmers and the familiar Bondi Nippers competing at summer carnivals, each are iconic of Australia's beach culture and is part of our cultural identity.



4. Old Parliament House & Curtilage

An important symbol of Australia's political heritage, Old Parliament House in Canberra was the seat of national power for 61 years. Its front steps hosted one of the defining events in our political history – when Prime Minister Gough Whitlam made his 'God save the Queen' address after his dismissal by the Governor-General Sir John Kerr on 11 November 1975.



64. Bonegilla Migrant Camp – Block 19

Post-World War Two migration transformed Australia socially, culturally and economically. The Bonegilla Migrant Camp was our largest and longest operating migrant reception and training centre, with 300,000 mostly European people residing there between 1947 and 1971. It is estimated over 1.5 million descendants of Bonegilla migrants live in Australia today.



Australian Government



Visit our website at environment.gov.au/heritage/places/national-heritage-list
*World Heritage Site
 **Australian Cultural Sites World Heritage Property
 † For cultural reasons, the location has not been disclosed publicly.
 The map has been designed to celebrate the heritage value of the places on Australia's National Heritage List, please visit our website to view precise locations.
 Map valid as of 31 July 2023

NATIONAL HERITAGE PLACES

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

9. Cockatoo Island** (O-11)

Cockatoo Island is a former industrial settlement in the upper reaches of Sydney Harbour, and is a remarkable example of a well-preserved industrial landscape of Australia. Between 1847 and 1857, 580,000 cubic feet of sandstone was excavated to build part of Fitzroy Dock, which operated for 134 years. Cockatoo Island was also the first dockyard for the Royal Australian Navy.

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19. Warrumbungle National Park (O-10)

Shaped by an ancient volcano that has eroded over millions of years, the rugged landscape of New South Wales' Warrumbungle National Park is an extraordinary natural and cultural landscape. Established by two missionaries in 1877, Hermannsburg Historic Precinct (Naria) (L-6) is a site of historical significance. It was founded by two missionaries in 1877, Hermannsburg was a major building centre for the Arnhem people from violent conflict. Born there in 1902, acclaimed artist Albert Namatjira was the most famous exponent of the painting style recognised as the Hermannsburg School.

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29. Hermannsburg Historic Precinct (Naria) (L-6)

The buildings that remain in the Hermannsburg Historic Precinct reflect the influence of German Lutheran on Indigenous Australians in the early 20th century. Established by two missionaries in 1877, Hermannsburg was a major building centre for the Arnhem people from violent conflict. Born there in 1902, acclaimed artist Albert Namatjira was the most famous exponent of the painting style recognised as the Hermannsburg School.

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39. Great Barrier Reef* (N-4)

At 348,000 square kilometres, the Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef ecosystem – the only artificial structure made by living organisms. It is a natural wonder of the world, and is considered one of the seven natural wonders of the world.

© Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority

49. South Australian Old & New Parliament Houses (K-12)

South Australia's Parliament Houses played a significant role in the development of the state. The Old Parliament House, built in 1856, is a fine example of Victorian architecture. The New Parliament House, built in 1924, is a landmark of modern architecture.

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59. Recherche Bay (North East Peninsula) Area (N-16)

During the late eighteenth century, Britain and France competed to explore new lands. The expedition of French explorer Nicolas Baudin to Recherche Bay in 1801 was a landmark event in the history of the region.

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69. Eureka Stockade Gardens (M-13)

The Eureka Stockade Gardens are a landmark of the Goldfields region. They were established in 1864, and are a fine example of Victorian architecture.

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80. Murtoa No. 1 Grain Store (M-12)

The sole remaining emergency grain store built during World War Two, Murtoa No. 1 Grain Store is a landmark of the region. It was built in 1942, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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90. Dirk Hartog Landing Site 1616 – Cape Inscription Area (C-7)

Cape Inscription is the site of the first known European landing on the continent. Dirk Hartog's ship, the Endeavour, landed here on 25 October 1651. The Cape is named for the inscribed plates left by Hartog and later explorers, marking their landings. Hartog's landing is the only European landing on the western coast of Australia.

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100. The West Kimberley (C-3)

The West Kimberley is a vast area of dramatic landscapes, with escarpments and rivers cutting through ancient coral reefs and plateaus to create gorges and waterfalls. The West Kimberley has been occupied by Aboriginal people for at least 40,000 years, and continues to be home to Aboriginal groups practicing their traditional way of life.

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1. Australian Academy of Science Building (O-12)

Built in 1959, the futuristic copper dome of the Australian Academy of Science represents a milestone in Australian construction industry. Designed by one of our most prominent architects, Sir Roy Grounds, the dome commemorates the creation of the Academy, and reflects the bold modernism of its time.

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10. Cyprus Helene Club – Australian Hall (O-11)

On Australia Day 1938, the 150th anniversary of the landing of the First Fleet, the Day of Mourning protest was held at the Cyprus Helene Club, Sydney. The protest highlighted the exclusion of Indigenous people from the Australian nation. It was attended by one of the most prominent Indigenous leaders of the time, and is a landmark event in the history of Indigenous rights in Australia.

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20. Myall Creek Massacre & Memorial Site (O-9)

A reminder of the shared history between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Australians, the Myall Creek Massacre Memorial Site is a landmark of the region. It was established in 1978, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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30. Kakadu National Park* (J-2)

Kakadu is home to the longest living culture on earth. The Aboriginal art sites of Kakadu provide an extraordinary record of human history, and are a landmark of the region. They were established in 1978, and are a fine example of modern architecture.

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40. Ngarrabullgan (M-2)

Ngarrabullgan, located in Queensland, is a landmark of the region. It was established in 1978, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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50. The Adelaide Park Lands & City Layout (L-12)

Adelaide is the only Australian city to be completely enclosed and planned. The Park Lands are a landmark of the region, and are a fine example of modern architecture.

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60. Richmond Bridge (N-16)

Australia's oldest stone arch bridge has spanned Tasmania's Coal River since 1825. Built by convict labour, it is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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70. Flemington Racecourse (M-13)

Over more than 170 years, the Flemington Racecourse has evolved from river flats beside the Myall River to Australia's premier racing venue. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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81. Newman College (M-13)

Located within the grounds of the first known European landing on the continent, Newman College is a landmark of the region. It was established in 1916, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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91. Fitzgerald River National Park (E-11)

The Fitzgerald River National Park is a landmark of the region. It was established in 1934, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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101. Wilgie Mia Aboriginal Ochre Mine*

The largest and deepest underground Aboriginal ochre mine, Wilgie Mia features large open-cut pits, excavated caverns, and underground gorges. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

2. Australian War Memorial & ANZAC Parade (O-12)

Located at the heart of the nation's capital, the Australian War Memorial and ANZAC Parade are inspiring and moving landmarks that offer a public and personal reflection on our experience of war.

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11. First Government House Site (O-11)

The first Government House in Australia was the first major building in Australia with its construction commencing only months after the 11th anniversary of the First Fleet sailed through Sydney Heads in 1788. This symbol of colonial power is one of the most prominent sites of Sydney Cove. The site is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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21. North Head–Sydney (O-11)

The second entrance to Sydney Harbour, North Head has been a significant arrival and departure point since 1788. The landscape is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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31. Uluru–Kata Tjuta National Park* (L-7)

The immense rock formations of Uluru and Kata Tjuta are remarkable geological and cultural landmarks which are a living cultural landscape for the Anangu people. They are a landmark of the region, and are a fine example of modern architecture.

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41. QANTAS Hangar, Longreach (M-6)

The Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd (QANTAS) Hangar at Queensland's Longreach is a landmark of the region. It was established in 1938, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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51. The Burke, Wills, King & Yandruwanda National Heritage Place (L-6)

In 1860 Robert Burke and William Wills led an ill-fated expedition from Victoria through Yandruwanda National Heritage Place to the Antarctic. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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61. Tasmanian Wilderness* (N-15)

The Tasmanian Wilderness area is one of Australia's largest conservation reserves, spanning 1.6 million hectares. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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71. Flora Fossil Site–Yea (N-13)

Discovered in 1875, it would take another 100 years before the significance of the Yea Flora Fossil Site was understood. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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82. Point Cook Air Base (M-13)

RAAF Base Point Cook was the first military aviation base in Australia and features the world's most extensive collection of military aviation buildings. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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92. Fremantle Prison (former)** (D-10)

Fremantle Prison was established to house convicts in 1852 and continued to be used as a prison up until 1991. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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EXTERNAL TERRITORIES & REMOTE ISLANDS

The largest and deepest underground Aboriginal ochre mine, Wilgie Mia features large open-cut pits, excavated caverns, and underground gorges. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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3. High Court–National Gallery Precinct (O-12)

The High Court–National Gallery Precinct is significant for its design achievement as a group of public buildings conceived and constructed as an integrated whole. Part of a grand panorama reflected on the waters of Lake Burley Griffin, the High Court and National Gallery are a landmark of the region, and are a fine example of modern architecture.

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12. Gondwana Rainforests of Australia** (P-9)

The Gondwana Rainforests of Australia contain the largest and most significant areas of subtropical rainforest in the world. They are a landmark of the region, and are a fine example of modern architecture.

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22. Old Government House & the Government Domain** (O-11)

Home to governors of New South Wales from 1788–1858, Old Government House is a landmark of the region. It was established in 1788, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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32. Wave Hill Walk-Off Route (Daguragu)** (L-4)

In August 1966, Aboriginal Australian workers at Wave Hill Station led a strike against the pastoralists. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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42. Tree of Knowledge (M-6)

Once a meeting place for shears during their 1891 lock-out strike, the 'Tree of Knowledge' is a landmark of the region. It was established in 1891, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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52. Brickendon Estate** (N-15)

Brickendon Estate is an intact example of the 'pastoralist' or 'ranch' style of architecture. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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62. Western Tasmania Aboriginal Cultural Landscape (M-15)

This region of Western Tasmania encompasses remarkable evidence of past Aboriginal people's lifestyles. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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72. Glenrowan Heritage Precinct (N-12)

The Glenrowan Heritage Precinct is the site of Ned Kelly's 'last stand'. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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83. Point Nepean Defence Sites & Napanea Stations (M-14)

Located at the entrance to Port Phillip Bay, Point Nepean is the site of two nineteenth century fortifications. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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93. The Goldfields Water Supply Scheme (E-10)

In the early 1800s, the discovery of gold in Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie led to a population boom in Western Australia. The Goldfields Water Supply Scheme was designed to provide a reliable source of water to support the goldfields. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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102. Heard & McDonald Islands* (A-15)

Heard Island and McDonald Islands constitute the only sub-Antarctic island group with an intact ecosystem. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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4. Old Parliament House & Carriage (O-12)

An important symbol of Australia's political heritage, Old Parliament House is a landmark of the region. It was established in 1924, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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13. Greater Blue Mountains** (O-11)

Encapsulating mountains, plateau and spectacular sandstone escarpments, the Greater Blue Mountains are a landmark of the region. They are a fine example of modern architecture.

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23. Old Great North Road** (O-11)

Situated in its unaltered bushland setting, the Old Great North Road is a landmark of the region. It was established in 1831, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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33. Wurrumyerry stone arrangements*

Wurrumyerry is the 'Yolngu name for a north-west Arnhem Land area of rock art. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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43. Wet Tropics of Queensland** (M-3)

Featuring mountains, rivers, gorges and waterfalls, the Wet Tropics of Queensland is a landmark of the region. It was established in 1988, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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53. Cascades Female Factory** (N-16)

Female factories were a unique colonial response to the management of convict women. The Cascades Female Factory is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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63. Woolmers Estate** (N-15)

Tasmania's Woolmers Estate is one of the most intact nineteenth century estates in Australia. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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73. Grampians National Park (Gariwerd) (L-13)

A place of spectacular natural beauty, Grampians National Park is a landmark of the region. It was established in 1934, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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84. Rippon Lea House & Gardens (M-13)

Rippon Lea is an outstanding late nineteenth century suburban estate. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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94. Lesueur National Park (D-10)

Lesueur National Park contains an exceptional concentration of more than 800 plant species, including nine found nowhere else in the world. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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103. HMAS Sydney II & the HSK Kormoran Shipwreck Sites (B-7)

HMAS Sydney II sank off a battle with German HSK Kormoran off the Western Australian coast on 19 November 1941. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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5. Australian Alps National Parks & Reserves (N-13)

The Australian Alps contain the highest mountains in mainland Australia and feature diverse alpine and sub-alpine environments, significant flora and fauna, and spectacular landscapes including extensive wildflower displays in summer and vast snow fields in winter. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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15. Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, Lion Island, Long Island & Spectacle Island Parks (O-11)

The reserves are home to an extraordinary concentration of species and feature diverse vegetation, sandstone escarpments and spectacular flora and fauna. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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25. Snowy Mountains Scheme (N-12)

The Snowy Mountains Scheme is a landmark of the region. It was established in 1949, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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34. Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Riversleigh)* (K-4)

The Australian Fossil Mammal Sites at Riversleigh in Queensland, and Narcootite in South Australia, are among the world's most important sites for the study of mammal evolution. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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44. Australian Cornish Mining Sites: Burras & Moonta (X-11)

Cornish miners, engineers and industrialists transformed the copper mines of South Australia from the mid-nineteenth to the twentieth century. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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54. Coal Mines Historic Site** (N-16)

The Coal Mines Historic Site contains the ruins of a coal mine where most refractory conditions were met. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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64. Bonegilla Migrant Camp–Block 19 (N-12)

Post-World War Two migration transformed Australia and its culture, including the coal mine where most refractory conditions were met. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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74. Great Ocean Road (M-14)

The Great Ocean Road is an iconic Australian tourist route through spectacular coastal and forest landscapes. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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85. Royal Exhibition Building & Carlton Gardens* (M-13)

Like the Eiffel Tower and Crystal Palace, Melbourne's Royal Exhibition Building was constructed as part of the late nineteenth century international exhibition movement. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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95. Poronguru National Park (E-12)

Located in the internationally recognised biodiversity hotspot of the Western Australian alps, Poronguru National Park contains one of the richest varieties of plants in Australia, with more than 750 native species across a 2,621 hectare site. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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104. HMS Sirius Shipwreck (D-14)

The shipwreck of the HMS Sirius, off Norfolk Island, is the only known location of a vessel from the First Fleet. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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NEW SOUTH WALES

6. Bondi Beach (O-11)

Sand, surf and sunbathers: Bondi Beach is world famous as the quintessential Australian beach and home of the world's first surfing club. From the red and yellow caps of Bondi's lifeguards, to the Bondi Beach swimmers and the familiar Bondi Nippers competing at summer carnivals, each is one of Australia's beach culture and is part of our cultural identity.

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16. Kurnell Peninsula Headland (O-11)

Kurnell Peninsula Headland is the site of recorded contact between Aboriginal and the British in eastern Australia. Captain Cook's landing dramatically altered the way of life for Aboriginal people. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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26. Sydney Harbour Bridge (O-11)

Built in 1931, the Sydney Harbour Bridge is a landmark of the region. It was established in 1931, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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35. Dinosaur Stampede National Monument, Lark Quarry* (M-6)

The 4,000 dinosaur footprints at Lark Quarry in central Queensland record several moments of a frantic scene around 95 million years ago. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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45. Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Narcootite)* (L-13)

The Australian Fossil Mammal Sites at Narcootite in South Australia, are among the world's most important sites for the study of mammal evolution. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

55. Darlington Probation Station** (N-16)

The most intact of the 76 probation stations built in Tasmania, Darlington allows a unique insight into convict history and the evolution of the probation system in Tasmania. It is a landmark of the region, and is a fine example of modern architecture.

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65. Budj Bin National Heritage Landscape (Mt Eccles Lake Candah Area & Tyrendarra Area) (L-13)