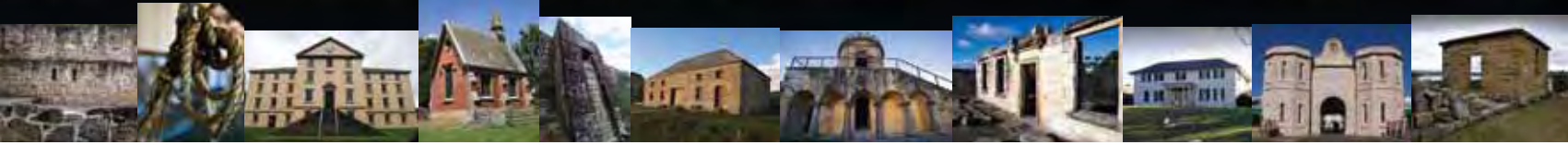


AUSTRALIAN CONVICT SITES

WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION





Australian Government

© Commonwealth of Australia, January 2008

This work is copyright. Apart from any use as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968*, no part may be reproduced by any process without prior written permission from the Commonwealth, available from the Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.

Published by:

Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts

GPO Box 787

Canberra ACT 2601

National Library of Australia Cataloguing-in-Publication data:

Commonwealth of Australia

Australian Convict Sites World Heritage nomination.

ISBN 978 0 642 55390 4

Designed by Fivefold Creative

Printed by Bluestar Print

All images © Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (and associated photographers) unless noted.

Front cover images:

Hyde Park Barracks Museum courtesy of Historic Houses Trust of NSW © Patrick Bingham-Hall

Convict bricks © courtesy of Warwick Gemmell

CONTENTS

	Executive summary	5
	Key terms	6
PART 1	IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY	7
	1.A Country	8
	1.B State, province or region	8
	1.C Name of property	8
	1.D Geographical coordinates	8
	1.E Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the properties and buffer zones	9
	1.F Area of nominated property and buffer zone	8
	Location of nominated convict sites within Australia	15
PART 2	DESCRIPTION	17
	2.A Description of property	18
	Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA)	18
	Old Government House and Domain	20
	Hyde Park Barracks	22
	Brickendon–Woolmers Estates	24
	Darlington Probation Station	26
	Old Great North Road	28
	Cascades Female Factory	30
	Port Arthur Historic Site	32
	Coal Mines Historic Site	34
	Cockatoo Island Convict Site	36
	Fremantle Prison	38
	Convict biographies	40
	2.B History and development	42
	Penal transportation	42
	Convict systems in Australia	43
	Aboriginal population and convicts	44
	New South Wales penal colony	45
	Van Diemen's Land penal colony	46
	Western Australia penal colony	46
	Assignment system	46
	Convict gangs	47
	Penal stations and prisons	48
	Female factories	48
	Probation system	49
	System of surveillance	49
	System of entitlements and privileges	50
	Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA)	50
	Old Government House and Domain	51
	Hyde Park Barracks	52

	Brickendon–Woolmers Estates	52
	Darlington Probation Station	53
	Old Great North Road	54
	Cascades Female Factory	54
	Port Arthur Historic Site	55
	Coal Mines Historic Site	56
	Cockatoo Island Convict Site	57
	Fremantle Prison	58
	Pictorial site maps	59
PART 3	JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION	71
	3.A Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria)	72
	<i>Criterion (iv)</i>	74
	Transportation as a strategic tool to expand spheres of influence	75
	Transportation as a mechanism to deter crime	79
	Transportation to reform the criminal elements of humanity	84
	<i>Criterion (vi)</i>	88
	Rise of transportation as a dominant model of punishment of crime in the modern era	89
	Influence of the Enlightenment on the punishment of crime	90
	Abolition of transportation and rise of national penitentiaries	96
	3.B Statement of significance	98
	3.C Comparative analysis (including state of conservation of similar properties)	100
	<i>Criterion (iv)</i>	101
	Use of transportation to expand spheres of influence	101
	Use of transportation to punish criminals and deter crime	105
	Use of transportation for the reformation of convicts	108
	World Heritage properties for other forms of forced migration	110
	<i>Criterion (vi)</i>	112
	Penal transportation as a dominant model of punishment	112
	Shift in the punishment of crime in the modern era following the Enlightenment	113
	Influence of penal transportation and rise of national penitentiary system	115
	3.D Integrity and authenticity	116
	3.D (I) Statement of integrity	116
	3.D (II) Statement of authenticity	117
PART 4	STATE OF CONSERVATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY	121
	4.A Present state of conservation	122
	4.B Factors affecting the property	124
	4.B (I) Development pressures	124
	4.B (II) Environmental pressures	125
	4.B (III) Natural disasters	126
	4.B (IV) Visitor/tourism pressures	128
	4.B (V) Number of inhabitants	130
PART 5	PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY	131
	5.A Ownership	132
	5.B Protective designation	133
	5.C Means of implementing protective measures	134

	5.D Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located	138
	<i>Australian Convict Sites – buffer zones</i>	140
	5.E Property management plan or other management system	142
	5.F Sources and levels of finance	145
	5.G Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques	147
	5.H Visitor facilities and statistics	149
	5.I Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property	151
	5.J Staffing levels (professional, technical, maintenance)	153
PART 6	MONITORING	155
	6.A Indicators for measuring state of conservation	156
	6.B Administrative arrangements for monitoring	158
	6.C Results of previous reporting	160
PART 7	DOCUMENTATION	163
	7.A Photographs, slides, image inventory and authorisation table and other audiovisual materials	164
	7.B Management plans	165
	7.B (I) Legislation	165
	7.B (II) Plans	165
	7.C Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property	166
	7.D Address where inventory, records and archives are held	166
	7.E Select bibliography	167
PART 8	CONTACT INFORMATION OF RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES	181
	8.A Preparer	182
	8.B Official local institution/agency	182
	8.C Other local institutions	183
	8.D Official web address	185
PART 9	SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY	187
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	189
	ENDNOTES	190
	APPENDICES	203
	A Glossary of key terms	204
	B Penal colonies in Australia	209
	C Overview of selected penal colonies and convict sites	220
	D Key penology developments in the 18 th and 19 th centuries	240
	E Testimonials in support of <i>Australian Convict Sites</i> nomination	246
	Appendices endnotes	247





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Australian Convict Sites* is the name of the nominated property and comprises 11 sites across the continent of Australia. The sites are representative of the global phenomenon of convictism and its association with global developments in the punishment of crime in the modern era. The 11 sites are the pre-eminent examples of Australia's rich convict history with more than 3,000 convict sites remaining around Australia. This is unique in the world today.

The nominated sites are: Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (Norfolk Island); Old Government House and Domain (New South Wales); Hyde Park Barracks (New South Wales); Brickendon–Woolmers Estates (Tasmania); Darlington Probation Station, (Tasmania); Old Great North Road (New South Wales); Cascades Female Factory (Tasmania); Port Arthur Historic Site (Tasmania); Coal Mines Historic Site (Tasmania); Cockatoo Island Convict Site (New South Wales); and Fremantle Prison (Western Australia).

The property is nominated under criteria (iv) and (vi) for its outstanding universal significance as:

- an exceptional example of the forced migration of convicts - an important stage of human history (criterion iv); and
- an extraordinary example of global ideas and developments associated with the punishment and reform of the criminal elements of humanity during the Age of Enlightenment and the modern era (criterion vi).

In 2007 the importance of the Australian convict memory to all humankind was recognised when some of Australia's convict records were included in *UNESCO's Memory of the World Register*.

The *Australian Convict Sites* have a high level of integrity and authenticity and fully meet the requirements of the *UNESCO Operational Guidelines to the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*. A world class management system, entitled the *Australian Convict Sites strategic management framework* (2008), will ensure the full protection and conservation of the property. The framework comprises a ministerial agreement which incorporates legislation, conservation management plans, community engagement and a range of policies covering each of the convict sites across three levels of government. Each of the 11 sites is listed on national and State or Territory heritage registers which ensure their protection under the various laws and policies. The framework will ensure the preservation, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the heritage significance of the *Australian Convict Sites*.

KEY TERMS

For full glossary see Appendix A.

Assignment

A system that allocated or 'assigned' convicts to work for colonial authorities or free settlers.

Colonial authorities

The civil administration of a penal colony.

Convict

A person subjected to transportation after being convicted of a crime by a judicial authority and those who re-offended before completing their sentence.

Convictism

The system of penal transportation and systems to manage and control convicts in the colonies.

Convict gangs

A form of secondary punishment where convicts laboured on public works such as roads, prisons and churches.

Convict 'stain'

Hostility to, embarrassment about or rejection of a country's convict past.

Emancipist (commonly known as an 'ex-convict')

A convict freed by absolute or conditional pardon after serving all or part of their sentence.

Exile

A person banished from their country or location of residence, usually as a result of their political or religious activities or for crimes or acts against the state.

Forced migration

All forms of involuntary movement of people from their home country. The main types include slavery, indentured labour and convictism.

Panopticon

A model prison designed by Jeremy Bentham based on a circular architectural design to maximise surveillance and control of prisoners.

Penal colony

A place where convicts were transported to serve out their sentences for a crime committed in their home state.

Penal transportation

The forced removal of convicts from their country of origin to a different country or place, usually a penal colony, in order to serve out their sentences.

Secondary punishment

A sentence given to punish convicts for offences committed during the journey to or after arrival in a penal colony. Punishments could include being sent to a road gang, penal station or female factory.

Ticket-of-leave

A form of parole available to well-behaved convicts before their original sentence expired. A ticket-of-leave allowed convicts to work for themselves until the end of their sentences.