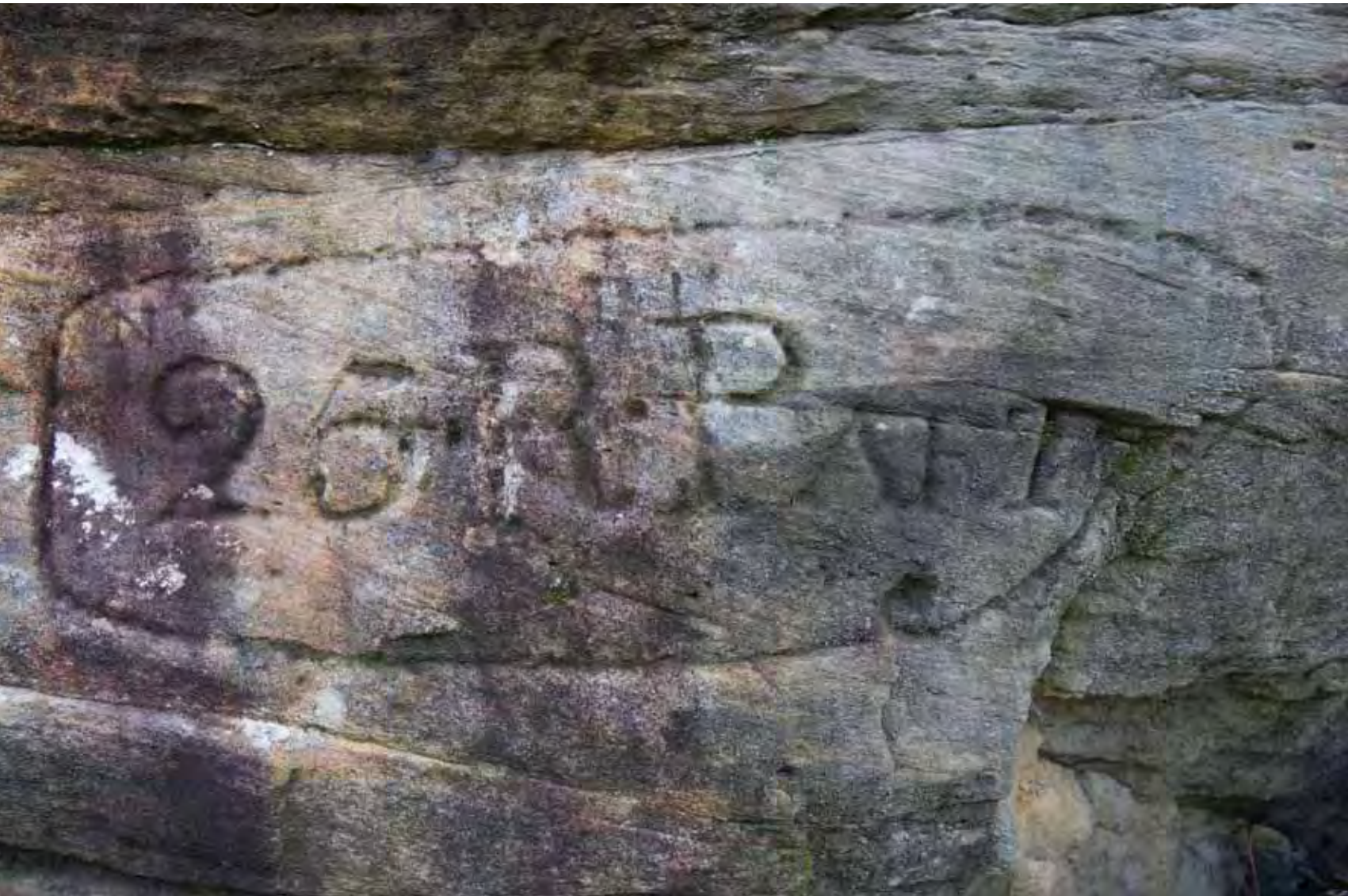




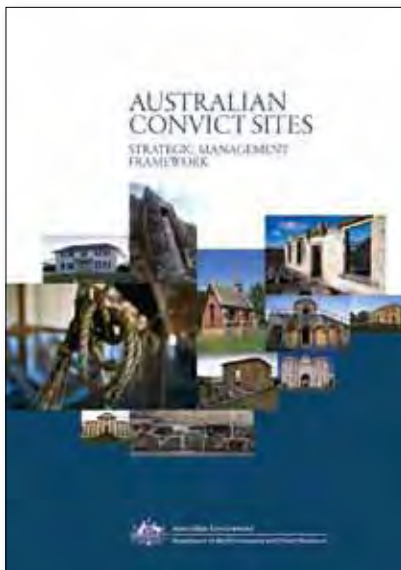
PART 5

PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY



PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY

The *Australian Convict Sites* are comprehensively protected and managed under a management system entitled the *Australian Convict Sites strategic management framework* (2008). The framework is endorsed by the Australian Government and the NSW, Tasmanian, WA and Norfolk Island governments. The framework comprises legislative regimes across Australia's three levels of government, management plans for each of the sites and a range of strategies to ensure the highest level of protection for the sites. The Australian Convict Sites Steering Committee oversees the implementation of the framework.



Australian Convict Sites strategic management framework (2008) – hereafter referred to as *Strategic management framework* (2008).

5.A OWNERSHIP

Table 5.1: Ownership of the nominated sites.

		OWNERSHIP
NORFOLK ISLAND	KAVHA	Largely owned by the Commonwealth of Australia with some portions of land privately owned
NSW	Old Government House	State of New South Wales
	Hyde Park Barracks	State of New South Wales
	Old Great North Road	State of New South Wales
	Cockatoo Island	Commonwealth of Australia
TASMANIA	Brickendon–Woolmers	Brickendon Estate is privately owned and occupied by the Archer family. Woolmers Estate is owned by the Woolmers Foundation Inc.
	Darlington	State of Tasmania
	Cascades	State of Tasmania and Female Factory Historic Site Ltd *
	Port Arthur	State of Tasmania
	Coal Mines	State of Tasmania
WA	Fremantle Prison	State of Western Australia

* The site is expected to be wholly owned by the Tasmanian Government in 2008. The Female Factory Historic Site Ltd will remain actively involved as a community organisation.

5.B PROTECTIVE DESIGNATION

Legislation and associated planning and protection instruments have been established across three levels of government – national, state and territory (provincial), and local – to ensure the *Australian Convict Sites*' heritage values are comprehensively conserved and managed. All of the sites are protected by listing on statutory heritage registers

at all levels of government. These registers include specific provisions for managing the heritage values of the site. Buffer zones are proposed for the nominated sites on the basis that they will be implemented upon inscription of the *Australian Convict Sites* on the *World Heritage List*. More details about specific buffer zones are in Part 5.D.

Table 5.2: National and state heritage list legislation

SITE	LISTING			
	NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST		STATE/TERRITORY HERITAGE REGISTER	
	LEGISLATION	DATE	LEGISLATION	DATE
KAVHA	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.</i> All sites are listed in the National Heritage List.* Cockatoo Island is also listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List.	1 Aug 2007	Norfolk Island Heritage Register – <i>Norfolk Island Heritage Act 2002</i>	17 Dec 2003
Old Government House		1 Aug 2007	State Heritage Register New South Wales – <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>	9 June 1989
Hyde Park Barracks		1 Aug 2007	State Heritage Register New South Wales – <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>	2 Oct 1981
Old Great North Road		1 Aug 2007	State Heritage Register New South Wales – <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>	2 Apr 1999
Cockatoo Island		1 Aug 2007		
Brickendon–Woolmers Estates		23 November 2007	Tasmanian Heritage Register – <i>Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995</i>	B – 9 Dec 1998 W – 7 Oct 1998
Darlington		1 Aug 2007	Tasmanian Heritage Register – <i>Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995</i>	21 Nov 2001
Cascades		1 Aug 2007	Tasmanian Heritage Register – <i>Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995</i>	Y1 – 9 Dec 1998 Y3 – 19 Sep 2001 Y4S – 9 Dec 1998 Y4N – 2008*
Port Arthur		3 June 2005	Tasmanian Heritage Register – <i>Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995</i>	10 Mar 1998
Coal Mines		1 Aug 2007	Tasmanian Heritage Register – <i>Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995</i>	9 Dec 1998
Fremantle Prison		1 Aug 2005	State Register of Heritage Places Western Australia – <i>Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990</i>	10 Jan 1992

* Part of Yard 4 (Y4N) was recently purchased and is expected to be listed on state and national registers in 2008.

5.C MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Australia provides a high level of legal protection to its National Heritage and World Heritage properties with legislation across the three levels of government - national, state and territory and local. The heritage values of the *Australian Convict Sites* and the proposed buffer zones are safeguarded through a robust protection and management system. The *Strategic management framework*, endorsed by the Australian Government and relevant state and territory governments, includes a wide range of measures provided under planning and heritage legislation and policies of the Australian Government and the NSW, Tasmanian, Western Australian and Norfolk Island governments (see Part 5.D). This legislation provides protection beyond the site limits and buffer zones of the properties as outlined below. An overview table of the legislative context is provided at Table 5.3 below.

Table 5.3: National, state/territory and local legislation for each of the sites.

	New South Wales				Tasmania					Western Australia	Norfolk Island
Convict Sites	Old Government House	Hyde Park Barracks	Old Great North Road	Cockatoo Island	Port Arthur	Coal Mines	Darlington	Cascades	Brickendon-Woolmers	Fremantle Prison	KAVHA
National Legislation	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999										
State or Territory (Provincial) Legislation	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979				Sydney Harbour Federation Trust Act 2001						
	Heritage Act 1977				Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993					Planning and Development Act 2005	Planning Act 2002
	National Trust of Australia (NSW) Act 1990	Historic Houses Act 1980	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974		Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995					Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990	Heritage Act 2002
	Parramatta Park (Old Government House) Act 1967				National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002						Public Reserves Act 1997
	Parramatta Park Trust Act 2001				Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority Act 1987						
Local Legislation	Sydney Regional Environment Plan no 28 Parramatta 1999	Sydney Local Environment Plan 2005	Gosford Interim Development Order (IDO 122)		Tasman Planning Scheme 1979	Glamorgan Spring Bay Planning Scheme 1994	City of Hobart Planning Scheme 1982	Northern Midlands Planning Scheme 1995	City of Fremantle Local Planning Scheme No 4 2007	Norfolk Island Plan 2002	

Australian Government legislation

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Australia's obligations under the World Heritage Convention are reflected in the provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* to promote a nationally consistent standard for the management of Australian World Heritage properties. The legislation provides comprehensive national level protection for National Heritage and World Heritage places including protection that extends beyond the property boundary and the buffer zone. The Act established the National Heritage List to recognise and protect places of outstanding heritage value to the nation. All of the *Australian Convict Sites* are National Heritage places (see Part 5.B). In the event the sites are inscribed on the *World Heritage List*, they will become a World Heritage property protected under the Act. Any proposed action to be taken inside or outside the boundaries of a National Heritage place or a declared World Heritage property that may have a significant impact on these heritage values is prohibited without the approval of the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts. The Act requires that actions that may have a significant impact on National Heritage or World Heritage values must be subject to a rigorous assessment and approval process. The Minister makes the final decision on whether or not to approve the action. The Act provides a further level of protection for sites owned by the Australian Government (i.e. most of KAVHA and Cockatoo Island). Any action on those sites which may have significant impact on the environment is prohibited without approval.



Sydney Harbour Federation Trust Act 2001

The *Sydney Harbour Federation Trust Act 2001* sets out further requirements for the management of Cockatoo Island which is owned by the Commonwealth of Australia as part of the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust. This is detailed under 'Legislation relating to NSW' below.

Legislation relating to Norfolk Island

Heritage Act 2002

Under the *Heritage Act 2002*, all proposed use or development within KAVHA that requires approval must be publicly exhibited and referred to the Norfolk Island Planning and Environment Board for comment prior to determination of the development application.

Planning Act 2002

The *Planning Act 2002* provides for the *Norfolk Island plan* (2002) and associated controls on the use and development of land in Norfolk Island and for related purposes. Some of the key objects of the Act are to: promote conservation and preservation of the island's unique cultural and built heritage; promote the proper management, development and conservation of the natural and man-made resources; promote conservation of the island's natural environment and landscape beauty; determine the preferred future use, development and management of the island; ensure that health and safety, and the amenity of the island are promoted by activities subject to development approval; and provide standard development approval procedures.

Public Reserves Act 1977

Much of KAVHA is public reserves under the *Public Reserves Act 1977*. This Act ensures the public reserves are managed to promote the conservation of the natural environment and heritage of Norfolk Island. The Act requires that the management of public reserves involve the community through consultation and comment. A Conservator of Public Reserves is responsible for the management of all public reserves, in accordance with the plan of management for each reserve.

Legislation relating to NSW sites

Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* provides protection for places of natural and cultural heritage significance in NSW. It provides for the listing of heritage items or places on the State Heritage Register and the making of orders for their protection. Old Government House, Hyde Park Barracks and Old Great North Road are individually listed as heritage places. Any development application for these sites must be considered by the NSW Heritage Council.

Cockatoo Island is an Australian Government-owned property and therefore is subject to additional heritage provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* establishes the environmental and land use planning system for NSW and regulates the management, development and conservation of natural resources and the built environment. The Act allows for the creation of environmental planning instruments such as state environmental planning policies and local environmental plans. These planning instruments set out the planning provisions and rules that apply to areas the NSW Minister for Planning considers are of state or regional significance.

Parramatta Park Trust Act 2001 – Old Government House and Domain

The *Parramatta Park Trust Act 2001* vests the lands comprising Parramatta Park ('the Domain') in the Parramatta Park Trust. The Trust is a statutory body and is subject to the control of the responsible NSW minister. The Act sets out the objects and functions of the Trust and the scope of its powers to manage the land. The objects and functions are consistent with the maintenance, improvement and use of the land for recreational, historical, scientific, educational and heritage activities and conservation of the heritage values. Under the Act, proposals for changes to the site must be approved by the Parramatta Park Trust and in some cases the Minister administering the Parramatta Park Trust Act.

Parramatta Park (Old Government House) Act 1967 – Old Government House and Domain

The *Parramatta Park (Old Government House) Act 1967* appoints the National Trust of Australia (NSW) as trustee of Old Government House and its outbuildings and gardens. Under the Act, the land is vested in the Trust for the preservation of the land and Old Government House and other buildings on the land as an historical site and historic buildings.

National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) Act 1990 – Old Government House and Domain

The *National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) Act 1990 No 92* establishes the National Trust of Australia (NSW) as a statutory corporation. The objects of the National Trust are to: acquire, maintain and protect for public benefit places of beauty or historical or cultural interest; encourage and promote public appreciation of such places; provide access to such places; and cooperate with other

organisations with similar objectives. The Act provides for the Trust to make by-laws to enforce these objectives with regard to its properties, including their management and use, the preservation of plants, soils and animals, and charging entrance fees. The NSW Governor may also make regulations to enforce the Trust's objectives.

Historic Houses Act 1980 – Hyde Park Barracks

The Historic Houses Trust was established under the *Historic Houses Trust Act 1980* as a statutory authority of the NSW Government to manage, conserve and interpret the properties vested in it for the education and enjoyment of the public. Under the Act, the 'principal objects' of the Trust in their management of properties including Hyde Park Barracks are clearly identified as relating to the care, management and interpretation of their significant heritage values. The Act also includes provisions for and controls on maintenance, alterations to historic buildings or places, conservation plans to guide 'alterations and improvements' and disposal. Under the Act, proposals for changes to the site have to be approved by the Historic Houses Trust.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 – Old Great North Road

Old Great North Road is located within Dharug National Park which is reserved and managed under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. The heritage values and the management of reserved lands are therefore also regulated through the Act. The Act also requires a plan of management for reserved lands and management must be consistent with such a plan once made. The objectives of the Act include: the conservation of nature; the conservation of objects, places or features of cultural value within the landscape; fostering public appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of nature and cultural heritage values and their conservation; and providing for the management of reserved land in accordance with the applicable management principles. Under the Act, proposals for changes to the site have to be approved by the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change.

Sydney Harbour Federation Trust Act 2001 – Cockatoo Island Convict Site

The *Sydney Harbour Federation Trust Act 2001* sets out other requirements for the management of Cockatoo Island (which is part of the Trust). The Act establishes the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust Board to protect, conserve and interpret the environmental and heritage values of the site.

Legislation relating to Tasmanian sites

Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995

The *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* is the primary legislation that governs the management of places of historic cultural heritage significance entered on the Tasmanian Heritage Register under Tasmania's resource planning and management system. Under the Act, the Tasmanian Heritage Council is the consent authority responsible for considering works proposed on places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register.

Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993

In addition to listing on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, the management of places of historic cultural heritage significance is also required to be in accordance with the relevant planning scheme, which is subject to the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*. Each of the Tasmanian sites is also governed by planning schemes for the relevant local planning authority under this legislation.

Tasmanian state coastal policy (1996) – Darlington Probation Station, Port Arthur Historic Site and Coal Mines Historic Site

The *Tasmanian State coastal policy (1996)* is a statutory document created under the *State Policies and Projects Act 1993*. The policy applies to the 'coastal zone' which includes the seabed, tidal waters and foreshore, the water, plants and animals and associated areas of human habitat and activity. The main principles of the policy are to ensure: the protection of the natural and cultural values; ensure the area is used and developed in a sustainable manner; and ensure there is shared responsibility for the management and protection of the area. All future use and development of public land in the coastal zone is to be consistent with this policy.

National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002 – Cascades Female Factory, Darlington Probation Station, Port Arthur Historic Site and Coal Mines Historic Site

Darlington, Cascades, Port Arthur and the Coal Mines are on declared reserved land under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.* The sites are managed in accordance with the objectives of the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002*. These objectives include: to conserve sites or areas of cultural significance; to encourage education based on the purposes of reservation and the natural or cultural values of the national park, or both; and to encourage and provide for tourism, recreational use and enjoyment consistent with the conservation of the national park's natural and cultural values. The Maria Island National Park (Darlington) is currently managed in accordance with a statutory management plan, the *Maria Island National Park and Ile Des Phoques Nature Reserve management plan (1998)*. The plan sets out the values, significance, goals and management objectives.

* Cascades is expected to be declared March 2008

Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority Act 1987 – Port Arthur Historic Site and Coal Mines Historic Site

The *Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority Act 1987* created the management authority as a statutory body responsible for the care, control and management of the site. The authority must: ensure the preservation and maintenance of the historic site as an example of a major British convict colony and penal institution of the 19th century; coordinate archaeological activities; promote an understanding of the historical and archaeological importance of the site; promote the site as a tourist destination in accordance with the management plan; provide adequate facilities for visitor use; and seek supplementary financial assistance (such as grants and sponsorship) to support its functions.

WA legislation

Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 – Fremantle Prison

The *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* provides for the conservation of places which have significance to the cultural heritage of WA and establishes the Heritage Council of Western Australia. The Act establishes the Register of Heritage Places which lists places, buildings, archaeological sites, historic gardens, landscape features and historic cemeteries in WA that have been assessed by the Heritage Council and are considered to have cultural heritage significance. The owners of properties on the register are required to observe the requirements of the Act. Any development proposals concerning Fremantle Prison must be referred to the Heritage Council of Western Australia.

Planning and Development Act 2005 – Fremantle Prison

The *Planning and Development Act (2005)* is the principal and guiding legislation for planning in Western Australia and sets out the basis for the planning and development of land in an efficient and effective manner throughout the state. Local authorities develop local town planning schemes which must comply with this overarching legislation.

5.D EXISTING PLANS RELATED TO MUNICIPALITY AND REGION IN WHICH THE PROPOSED PROPERTY IS LOCATED

Municipal plans and policies are in place to provide for the protection of the *Australian Convict Sites*. These instruments are able to provide for a buffer zone to ensure the effective protection of the nominated sites from development within the surrounding area that may threaten the proposed World Heritage values.

Norfolk Island plan (2002) – Kingston and Arthur’s Vale Historic Area (KAVHA)

KAVHA does not have a buffer zone as the heritage values are fully protected within the existing viewsheds of the site. The *Norfolk Island plan (2002)* provides a strategic planning framework for the long-term preferred future use, development and management of land.⁴⁰⁵ Any development or use within KAVHA must be considered in the context of the plan to determine whether approval is required and whether the proposed use or development is permitted. The plan requires development or use in KAVHA to be fully examined and referred to the KAVHA Management Board for full consideration and heritage referral. The building codes and regulations are specific in their application.

Sydney regional environment plan no 28 Parramatta (1999) – Old Government House and Domain

The *Sydney regional environment plan no. 28 Parramatta (1999)* sets out the relevant planning and heritage controls on Old Government House and Domain under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. The provisions of this plan create a special Government Precinct and control development with the aim to conserve, enhance and promote the national heritage significance of the precinct. In assessing any proposed development on or in the vicinity of the site (which is not otherwise exempted), the consent authority must have regard to its impacts on the heritage significance of the site including the local, state, national and proposed World Heritage values.

Sydney local environmental plan (2005) – Hyde Park Barracks

The *Sydney local environmental plan (2005)* sets out the relevant planning and heritage controls for Hyde Park Barracks under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979)*. The plan requires development consent for all works that would ‘materially affect’ the heritage significance of the site or the heritage streetscape or ‘Special Area’ of which it is part. In assessing any proposed development on or in the vicinity (which is not otherwise exempted), the consent authority must have regard to its impacts on the heritage significance including local, state, national and proposed World Heritage values.

Gosford interim development order (1979) – Old Great North Road

The *Gosford interim development order 1979*, as amended by the *Local environmental plan 460 (2006)*, applies to land incorporating Dharug National Park and Old Great North Road. The key objectives of the heritage conservation provisions are: to conserve the environmental heritage of the area; to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas including associated fabric, settings and views; and to conserve archaeological sites and places of Aboriginal heritage significance. The order does not control or regulate activities within Dharug National Park as these are determined by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

Cockatoo Island Convict Site

Cockatoo Island is not governed by local planning controls as it is owned and protected by the Commonwealth of Australia. It is listed on the National Heritage List. The waters around the island are managed through the *Sydney Harbour Catchment regional environmental plan (2005)* (see buffer zone table below).

Northern Midlands planning scheme (1995) – Brickendon–Woolmers Estates

A buffer zone will be established as an item of cultural significance under the *Northern Midlands planning scheme (1995)*. The scheme operates under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* and applies to all the land within the municipal area of the Northern Midlands Council. As part of sustainable planning one of the main goals of the scheme, through regulating land use and development, is to encourage conservation and retention of significant vegetation, wildlife habitats, scenic resources and Aboriginal and historic heritage for the benefit of the community and visitors. The heritage strategy in the scheme states that future development will be guided by the patterns of settlement already established and recognising the importance and value to the economy of the area’s heritage buildings, items and places. New development utilising these assets is subject to detailed assessment and is expected to enhance and complement the identified heritage values.

Glamorgan–Spring Bay planning scheme (1994) – Darlington Probation Station

A buffer zone exists within the Maria Island National Park and is protected under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. Both the Darlington precinct and Maria Island National Park are recognised as heritage sites under the *Glamorgan–Spring Bay planning scheme (1994)*. The scheme applies to the municipal area of Glamorgan–Spring Bay and outlines the requirements for approval prior to development. It requires that use or development of land cannot be carried out without first obtaining a permit from the Glamorgan–Spring Bay Council in accordance with the provisions of the scheme except where specifically stated that a permit is not required. The scheme includes provisions for heritage sites. Any use or development of a heritage site (with some exceptions) requires a permit. The Council takes into account the provisions of the planning scheme and the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* in considering applications for a permit.

City of Hobart planning scheme (1982) – Cascades Female Factory

A buffer zone for Cascades will be established under the new Hobart City Council planning scheme now in draft form. The *City of Hobart planning scheme (1982)* allows for the protection of Cascades through general planning scheme requirements and its listing on the Council's Heritage Register. It identifies the site as having a special significance to Hobart Municipality. In considering development applications the Council takes into account the definitions, conservation principles, processes and practices set down in the *Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance (the Burra charter)*.

Tasman planning scheme (1979) – Port Arthur Historic Site and Coal Mines Historic Site

Buffer zones for Port Arthur and Coal Mines will be established under the revised Tasman planning scheme, currently in draft form. The planning scheme sets out the requirements for use or development within the Tasman Municipality in accordance with the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*. Associated plans show how land is zoned and include provisions on how the land can be used or developed. One objective of the scheme is to ensure that use or development in the vicinity of identified cultural and historic sites does not diminish the values associated with those sites. The strongest practical measures exist in relation to places on the local heritage schedule which include both Port Arthur and Coal Mines.

Metropolitan region scheme (1963), Fremantle West End Conservation Area policy (1992) and City of Fremantle planning scheme no 4 (2007) – Fremantle Prison

The *Metropolitan region scheme (1963)* is a large town planning scheme for land use in the Perth metropolitan area. The scheme defines the future use of land, dividing it into broad zones and reservations and providing planning rules for these areas. The Western Australian Planning Commission is responsible for keeping the scheme under review and promoting changes where necessary. The City of Fremantle has recognised and formally accepted responsibility for the city's heritage in the early 1980s. Fremantle City prepared the *Fremantle West End Conservation Area policy (1992)* which covers the Fremantle Prison precinct. There are complementary policies and guidelines on urban design and streetscape, colour schemes, preservation of historic buildings and the impact of developments on heritage places. The City of Fremantle has established plans that govern land use through the *City of Fremantle planning scheme no 4* and other activities are controlled by regulations. The purposes of the scheme are to: identify the city's planning aims and intentions for the area; set aside land as reserves for public purposes; zone land within the area for specific purposes as defined in the scheme; control and guide land use and development to ensure that the future development and use of land within the area occurs in the desired way; and set out procedures for the assessment and determination of planning applications.

AUSTRALIAN CONVICT SITES – BUFFER ZONES

Buffer zones for most of the 11 sites have been established or are in the process of being established under various mechanisms including national legislation, state legislation and state and municipal planning schemes (see Parts 5.B, 5.C and 5.D).

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* provides comprehensive national level protection for National Heritage and World Heritage places including protection that extends beyond the property boundary and the buffer zone. This applies to any action which may have a significant impact on the National Heritage or World Heritage values.

KAVHA

KAVHA is comprehensively protected by a natural buffer zone within the boundaries of the site. The extensive boundaries and natural buffer areas of the site protect all of the significant fabric, views, vistas and landscape elements. They also guard against encroachment by development. The heritage values are protected by the 90 metre contour which is a natural buffer set mostly in steep uninhabited land. In addition, the convict precinct is fronted by the Pacific Ocean, providing a natural boundary that preserves the significant views of the site.

Old Government House and Domain

A buffer zone will be established under a State planning policy for World Heritage. The buffer zone will cover an area that has high levels of protection through the heritage listing of the area within the 'Government Precinct' under the *Sydney regional environmental plan no 28 Parramatta* (1999). The plan aims to protect the precinct's National Heritage significance and conserve the significant views, vistas and settings. Most of the land within the buffer is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register and protected under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

Hyde Park Barracks

A buffer will be established under a State planning policy for World Heritage. The buffer will cover an area that has high levels of protection within the 'Macquarie Street Special Area' and 'Hyde Park/College Street Special Area' under the *Sydney local environmental plan* (2005). The plan aims to retain and enhance their unique character, ensure development has regard to fabric, character, scale, proportions, materials and finishes in the Area, protect the heritage items and maintain and enhance views and vistas. Most of the land within the buffer is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register and protected under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

Brickendon–Woolmers Estates

A buffer zone exists as an item of cultural significance under the *Northern Midlands planning scheme* (1995). The item of cultural significance designation is the mechanism used to conserve and protect the world heritage values for which the site has been listed.

Darlington Probation Station

A buffer zone exists within the Maria Island National Park and is protected under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. Both the Darlington precinct and Maria Island are recognised as heritage sites under the *Glamorgan-Spring Bay planning scheme* (1994). The buffer zone will conserve and preserve: significant views and vistas to and from the Darlington historic site; the physical fabric and structural integrity of convict-built and engineered elements; and convict era archaeological sites that extend beyond the immediate area of Darlington and into the buffer zone. Darlington is situated on Maria Island which is a national park. This provides protection for the wider visual setting.

Old Great North Road

A buffer zone will be established under a State planning policy for World Heritage. The buffer zone covers an area that has high levels of protection. The buffer zone has two parts. One part falls within the Dharug and Yengo national parks and is protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. The other part is protected under the *Hawkesbury local environmental plan* (1989), the *Gosford Interim Development Order 1979* and the *Hawkesbury-Nepean regional environmental plan* (1997). The buffer zone will conserve and protect the landscape setting, vistas and views of the site.

Cascades Female Factory

A buffer zone will be established under a revised City of Hobart planning scheme currently in draft form. The buffer zone acknowledges and protects the sites' world heritage landscape and setting values. These values include recognition of the site's historic curtilages and visual and physical enclosures, especially its location in a semi-enclosed valley segment in the foothill slopes of Mount Wellington, bounded by forested ridges to the north and south and the massive Mount Wellington to the west. The site's landscape and setting values are identified in a recent report commissioned by the Tasmanian Department of Tourism, Arts and the Environment.⁴⁰⁷ Management of the buffer zone around Cascades will be the responsibility of the Hobart City Council, through the *City of Hobart planning scheme heritage schedule*

(Schedule F). The scheme, in particular the Heritage Schedule, provide for the recognition and protection of values of 'Heritage Areas' as well as places and sites.

Port Arthur Historic Site

A buffer zone will be established under a revised Tasman planning scheme (draft). The World Heritage values are contained within a 114 hectare area within Port Arthur that is protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. This area is screened by forest from site management and operational facilities that are located within a buffer zone. The buffer zone of 1,205 hectares extends to the west and south, encompassing the ridge lines of Mt Arthur, and providing a visual setting and cultural landscape context for the World Heritage area.

Coal Mines Historic Site

A buffer zone will be established under a revised Tasman planning scheme (draft). The Coal Mines site is a 214 hectare reserve. The reserve and its 340 metre maritime extension are protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The buffer zone for the site encompassing 191 hectare extends 200 metres on the west, north and seaward sides. The buffer zone protects significant views and sites features beyond the reserve, and provides a visual setting and cultural landscape context for the World Heritage area.

Cockatoo Island Convict Site

A buffer zone will be established under a State planning policy for World Heritage. The buffer zone will cover an area of water 200 metres wide around the circumference of the island. The buffer has a high level of protection under the *Sydney Harbour Catchment regional environmental plan* (2005). The plan manages issues such as scenic quality, maintenance of views, and working harbour uses.

Fremantle Prison

A buffer zone will be established as a registered heritage precinct under the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*. The buffer zone will conserve and preserve: significant views and vistas to and from Fremantle Prison; the physical fabric and structural integrity of convict-built and engineered elements; and convict era archaeological sites that extend beyond the perimeter wall of Fremantle Prison into the buffer zone. In addition, a sense of the historical landscape connecting Fremantle Prison to the wider Fremantle community will be retained and enhanced.

5.E PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



Some of the management plans for the 11 convict sites that have been prepared over many decades.⁴⁰⁸

A comprehensive management system is in place for the *Australian Convict Sites* which operates across three levels of government. The system comprises the *Australian Convict Sites strategic management framework* (2008) endorsed by all ministers, legislation at the national, state and municipal levels and management plans for each of the sites.⁴⁰⁹

The management plans have been prepared by heritage specialists following the general guidelines for conservation management set out in the *Burra charter*. Table 5.4 shows the interaction between the *Australian Convict Sites strategic management framework* (2008) and the individual site management plans.

Australian Convict Sites strategic management framework (2008)

The *Australian Convict Sites* are comprehensively protected and managed under a management system entitled the *Australian Convict Sites strategic management framework* (2008). The framework is endorsed by the Australian Government and the NSW, Tasmanian, Western Australian and Norfolk Island governments. The framework comprises legislative and planning regimes across three levels of government, conservation management plans for each of the sites and a range of strategies to ensure the highest level of protection for the sites. Under the framework, strategies to integrate and promote best practices in protection, conservation and presentation across the 11 sites include: sharing historical, scientific and technical research and other materials; continuous improvement in conservation and management practices; common interpretive resources; and risk management approaches. The Australian Convict Sites Steering Committee will oversee the implementation of the framework.

Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) management plan (2008)⁴¹⁰

The *KAVHA management plan* (2008) guides conservation, uses and future development; provides a clear basis for deciding whether new proposals are consistent with the site's heritage significance; and supports the day-to-day maintenance and works planning. If there is inconsistency between the intent of the applicable zone under the plan and the intent of the management plan, the intent of the management plan prevails. All development applications for land within KAVHA must be referred to the KAVHA Management Board for comment and to the Norfolk Island Planning and Environment Board.

Old Government House and Domain, Parramatta Park management plan (2007)

The *Old Government House and Domain, Parramatta Park management plan* (2007) provides a framework for the protection and enhancement of the site's heritage values and a strategy for its future management. The plan contains: details about the major elements of heritage significance; landscape and management principles to inform all future works; appropriate policies for preserving the heritage significance of the site; and a strategy for future works. Measures for the maintenance and interpretation of the site are also outlined in the plan. Management of the site is also guided by the *Parramatta Park archaeological zoning plan* (1995), the *Old Government House conservation and management plan* (1997) with *Addendum* (2001) and the *Parramatta Park landscape master plan* (2002).

Hyde Park Barracks management plan (2007)

The *Hyde Park Barracks management plan* (2007) ensures a strategic approach to guide the long-term and short-term conservation and protection of the site. The plan contains conservation principles, a detailed analysis and assessment of the site's heritage significance, and guidelines and policies for the site's conservation, management and development. Requirements for specialist advice, on-going care and maintenance, interpretation and community interaction are also outlined in the plan. Risk management policies and procedures are outlined to ensure that potential future risks to the National Heritage and proposed World Heritage values of the site are managed appropriately. Management of the site is also guided by *the Royal Mint and Hyde Park Barracks conservation guidelines* (1990), the *Hyde Park Barracks museum plan* (1990), and the *Hyde Park Barracks conservation plan for perimeter structures* (1996).

Brickendon conservation management plan (2007) and Woolmers conservation management plan (2007)

The *Brickendon conservation management plan* and *Woolmers conservation management plan* (2007) provide policies to guide the management and conservation of the site. The plans provide assessment of the heritage values and a clear philosophy to guide decision-making based on a thorough understanding of the site's significance. They establish a conservation approach and a range of conservation policies including treatment of fabric, interpretation, use, adaptation, additions, conservation procedures and practices and review processes.

Maria Island – Darlington Settlement & Point Lesueur conservation management plan (2007)

The *Maria Island – Darlington Settlement & Point Lesueur conservation management plan* (2007) directs the management approaches and practices in accordance with both Tasmanian and Australian Government legislation in order to manage, protect, conserve and interpret the heritage significance and values of the island. The plan contains detailed assessments of heritage themes, values and significance as well as guiding conservation principles and policies for the ongoing management of the island's heritage. The *Maria Island National Park and Ile Des Phoques Nature Reserve management plan* (1998) is the island's overarching statutory plan prepared in accordance with the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002* and the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. The plan sets the context for the management objectives and strategies. It also summarises the environmental, heritage, recreational and educational values and significance of the island, identifying main planning considerations arising from the need to conserve and enhance those values, and includes strategies to attain the national park's management objectives. In addition, the site is managed in accordance with the *Tasmanian reserve management code of practice* (2003)

which contains guidelines, principles and approaches for managing cultural values, social values and natural and cultural landscapes.

Old Great North Road Dharug National Park management plan (2008)

The *Old Great North Road Dharug National Park management plan* (2008) was commissioned by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. The plan provides a sustainable, achievable and strategic management approach to the cultural landscape, based upon the significance of the cultural landscape, identifying realistic management objectives, and optimal long-term outcomes. It contains conservation policies based on the identified heritage and other conservation values of Old Great North Road. The *Old Great North Road maintenance plan* (2007) was developed as a result of the management plan and is being implemented. The plan outlines conservation of the site focusing on the structural elements of the road.

Cascades Female Factory conservation management plan (2007)

The *Cascades Female Factory conservation management plan* (2007) contains an analysis and assessment of the site's cultural heritage significance and provides policies and strategies for its future management, use and conservation. The plan is in accordance with the *Tasmanian reserve management code of practice* (2003) for managing cultural values, social values and landscapes. Policies and recommended actions focus largely on Yards 1, 3 and 4 but also consider the original extent of the Cascades Female Factory site and its associated elements which are in private ownership. Policies and recommendations are directed at the ongoing management and conservation of the sites significant fabric as well as the conservation and interpretation of all identified heritage values. Management of site values includes the social values of the site and covering matters such as community consultation, historic interpretation, future research, community links etc. Policies and recommendations also address general site maintenance and repairs; site promotion, access, risk management, collections and funding. The plan will form the backbone for a number of secondary plans such as an interpretation plan, archaeology plan and a tourism strategy. The plan broadly follows the format of the Australian ICOMOS guidelines for the preparation of conservation plans and the principles set out in the *Burra Charter*.

Port Arthur Historic Sites statutory management plan (2007)

The *Port Arthur Historic Sites statutory management plan* (2007) ensures management decisions and processes are based on conservation management principles under the *Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority Act 1987*. The plan provides a framework for the conservation and

management of the both the Port Arthur Historic Site and the Coal Mines Historic Site through: identification of the natural and cultural heritage resources and significance of the site; policies that guide conservation, interpretation, management and use; and informing stakeholders of the conservation planning processes. This plan meets the requirements of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the *National Parks and Reserve Management Act 2002*. Policies and prescriptions are directed at achieving the site’s management objectives, principally to protect the cultural values of the site. The plan also outlines measures to protect the natural values of the sites and to enhance visitor experiences. The plan includes sections on planning, monitoring and implementation that detail prescriptions to provide a complete operational approach to the management of the sites.

Cockatoo Island management plan (2008)

The *Cockatoo Island management plan* (2008) was prepared in accordance with the *Sydney Harbour Federation Trust Act 2001* and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The objectives of the *Sydney Harbour Federation Trust Act* are to conserve the natural and cultural heritage of Cockatoo Island and other Sydney Harbour Federation Trust sites, improve the amenity of

Sydney Harbour, maximise public access and manage suitable areas as parkland. The *Cockatoo Island management plan* (2008) is a multidisciplinary plan based on background studies and in particular, the more detailed conservation management plans (2005) and extensive community consultation. It guides the implementation of physical works such as conservation works, decontamination, landscaping and infrastructure.

Fremantle Prison conservation management plan (2007)

The *Fremantle Prison conservation management plan* (2007) provides for the conservation and management of the site to protect its significant cultural and local, national and proposed World Heritage values. It ensures that management decisions and processes are based on conservation management principles having regard to the significance of the resource, developed policies that guide conservation, interpretation, management and use, and consultation with stakeholders.

Table 5.4: Management system for the *Australian Convict Sites*.

	New South Wales				Tasmania					Western Australia	Norfolk Island
Convict Sites	Old Government House	Hyde Park Barracks	Old Great North Road	Cockatoo Island	Port Arthur	Coal Mines	Darlington	Cascades	Brickendon-Woolmers	Fremantle Prison	KAVHA
National Planning	Australian Convict Sites – Strategic Management Framework (2008)										
State or Territory (Provincial) Planning	Old Government House and Domain, Parramatta Park Management Plan (2007)	Hyde Park Barracks Management Plan (2007)	Old Great North Road Dharug National Park Management Plan (2008)	Cockatoo Island Management Plan (2008)	Port Arthur Historic Sites Statutory Management Plan (2007)	(included in) Port Arthur Historic Sites Statutory Management Plan (2007)	Maria Island – Darlington Settlement & Point Lesueur Conservation Management Plan (2007)	Cascades Female Factory Conservation Management Plan (2007)	Brickendon Conservation Management Plan (2008) Woolmers Conservation Management Plan (2008)	Fremantle Prison Conservation Management Plan (2007)	Kingston and Arthur’s Vale Historic Area Management Plan (2008)

5.F SOURCES AND LEVELS OF FINANCE

The *Australian Convict Sites* are financed primarily from state and territory governments with the exception of Brickendon–Woolmers which are primarily funded from private sources. The sites receive supplementary funding from a number of other sources including income generated at the individual sites and Australian Government grants programs. Brickendon–Woolmers are privately run operations that periodically receive grants funding from both the Australian and Tasmanian governments.

Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts

The Australian Government has an obligation to ensure that the objectives of the *World Heritage Convention* are met for each World Heritage property. These objectives include the obligations to identify, protect, conserve, present and, where necessary, rehabilitate and transmit to future generations the World Heritage values of the property. There are various Australian Government grant programs that provide assistance to protect and manage Australia's most important historic heritage places. The WA, Tasmanian and NSW governments provide the principal funding for the management of World Heritage places in their jurisdictions.

Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA)

The Australian and Norfolk Island governments provide the major funding for KAVHA's conservation and management.⁴¹¹ It is forecast that annual funding in the range of A\$851,282 – A\$894,250 will be provided for KAVHA up until 2010. Additional income is generated from open house inspection fees, tours and sales of publications and film materials.⁴¹²

NSW sites

Funding for management of the World Heritage properties in NSW comes principally from the NSW Government. If the *Australian Convict Sites* are inscribed on the *World Heritage List*, this would apply to Old Government House, Hyde Park Barracks and Old Great North Road.

Old Government House and Domain

The annual budget is approximately A\$2.5 million. Sources of income include; government grants, income from commercial activities and events, leasing of gatehouses and property. The National Trust also provides funding of around A\$50,000 for curatorial and management services.

Hyde Park Barracks

The Hyde Park Barracks annual budget is approximately A\$1.08 million. Conservation of the site is primarily funded by the NSW Government through the Historic Houses Trust on a recurrent annual basis.⁴¹³

Old Great North Road

Ongoing funding is approximately A\$88,200 per annum. This provides for ongoing maintenance including resurfacing, monitoring, salaries, administration and overheads. Grant funding is also provided. From 2003–04 to 2005–06, a total of A\$136,400 was allocated as follows: maintenance planning and works (A\$60,900), monitoring and resurfacing Devine's Hill (A\$64,500) and revision of the management plan (A\$11,000).

Cockatoo Island Convict Site

Funding is provided through the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust from the Australian Government. Funding to date has totalled nearly A\$15 million. The on-going funding for the site for 2007–08 until 2009–10 is approximately A\$12–\$20 million.

Tasmanian sites

The Tasmanian Government provides substantial funding for the management and protection of heritage places. Port Arthur, Coal Mines, Darlington and Cascades receive funding allocations through the Tasmanian State Budget. Additional funding may be available through the Capital Investment Program, Tasmanian Community Fund, Regional Tourism Investment Program, and Tasmanian Conservation Funding Program. The Conservation Funding Program assists property owners with urgent and essential conservation works to heritage registered places up to the value of A\$25,000 per application.

Brickendon–Woolmers Estates

Brickendon and Woolmers estates generate their own income and are also eligible for financial support from the Tasmanian and Australian governments. Brickendon is a private property, commercial farming and tourist operation. From its tourism operations it generates an annual average of A\$102,000 of which 45 per cent assists in the ongoing maintenance of the site. Woolmers is a public non-profit trust and commercial tourism operation. The Woolmers Foundation funds the ongoing operations of the site. Tourism is a key income earner generating around

A\$500,000 per annum of which 40 per cent is directed back into site conservation and maintenance. While the estates do not receive recurrent government funding, they are eligible for other forms of government financial assistance. Both estates receive support and expertise from the Tasmanian and Australian governments including access to grant funding for conservation measures.

Darlington Probation Station

Darlington is funded by the Tasmanian Government. The ongoing management and maintenance of Darlington is funded out of the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service annual recurrent budget of approximately A\$20 million. The budget is available for works statewide and is allocated on a priority basis. The site has also received specific funding through a range of different sources including the Australian Government. Since 1990 grants received have totalled A\$1.25 million. Two full-time staff manage the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service historic sites of which Darlington is a priority.

Cascades Female Factory

The Tasmanian Government is the major source of funding for the site. In the 2006–07 financial year, it provided A\$500,000 for conservation works and other purposes. The Tasmanian Government also funds one and a half full-time staff to manage the site and one part-time expert to provide advice. The Female Factory Historic Site Ltd, a dynamic community management body, has also been very effective in raising funds for the ongoing operation of the site. In 2006–07, it generated around A\$231,000 through grants and other partnership sources. The Australian Government provided approximately A\$63,000 for conservation works in 2006 and 2007.

Port Arthur Historic Site

The Tasmanian Government has committed an annual allocation of A\$2 million from 2000 until 2010 for the site's conservation program. Port Arthur also generates significant revenue from tourism activities of approximately A\$8.5 million per annum which funds visitor services, infrastructure and conservation. In addition, the Australian Government provided around A\$500,000 in 2007.

Coal Mines Historic Site

The cost of the management and maintenance of the site is in excess of A\$80,000 per annum.⁴¹⁴ The Coal Mines is managed by the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority and staff expenses and other overheads are provided for through the funding outlined above.

Fremantle Prison

The Western Australian Government provides substantial ongoing funding to Fremantle Prison. In the 2007–08 financial year, the allocation was A\$1.33 million. Tourism generated A\$2.87 million in the 2006–07 financial year. The annual tourism income is forecast to increase to A\$4 million by 2010. In addition, the site received grant funding of A\$700,000 from the Australian Government in 2007.



Entry fees, tours, education and public programs and events are a major contributor to funding at Fremantle Prison.

5.G SOURCES OF EXPERTISE AND TRAINING IN CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

Australia has access to a large pool of heritage professionals in government departments and private practice. The nominated sites can draw on specialist expert services as well as heritage officers in government departments and heritage advisory bodies. Some of these are outlined below.

- On site heritage consultants provide advice on maintenance techniques.
- Archaeologists and heritage architects provide advice on a wide range of issues.
- Consultants and contractors have expertise in heritage structures and ruins.
- Conservation consultants have been engaged to prepare and revise conservation management plans for each of the sites.
- At the state and territory level, heritage offices provide advice on conservation and management techniques and act as a conduit to specialist services.
- At the national level, the Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts provides advice on the protection, conservation and promotion of National Heritage and World Heritage properties.

Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA)

The KAVHA Management Board includes four members from the Australian and Norfolk Island governments with expertise in heritage and management matters. The Board also engages a heritage architect, an archaeologist and an interpretation consultant as required. The KAVHA conservation works team has developed a wide range of conservation skills. Many members of the team have worked at KAVHA for more than a decade.



Conservation and interpretation works on Flagstaff Hill, KAVHA.

Reproduced courtesy of: KAVHA Management Board.

Old Government House and Domain

The Old Government House and Domain Executive Management Panel comprises representatives from a range of expert groups. Specialists are engaged for landscape works, building conservation, materials conservation and archaeology.

Hyde Park Barracks

The Historic Houses Trust utilises expert advice from in-house specialists and external consultants. Advice is sought from experts in a number of fields including history, conservation architecture, archaeology, materials conservation, museum curatorship and interpretation. Conservation guidelines, a museum plan and a conservation management plan for the site includes policy requirements and recommendations for using appropriate expert advice in a range of situations. This includes assessment and repair of structures, archaeological investigation and recording, care of collections and interpretation.

Brickendon–Woolmers Estates

The advice and/or services of professionals in the relevant field are engaged for specific projects or conservation works. The site has an appointed heritage adviser within Heritage Tasmania.

Darlington Probation Station

The Historic Heritage Section of the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service comprise two heritage specialists and a Heritage Tasmania appointed advisor. The specialists advise field staff on heritage related issues. Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service officers undertake maintenance and minor works. These officers have skills in conservation management and heritage.

Old Great North Road

NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service officers who undertake day-to-day site management have tertiary qualifications in reserve conservation and management. Two field officers who assist with the management and maintenance of the site have park management qualifications. Heritage advice is provided by NSW Government professional staff who have tertiary qualifications in archaeology and heritage management. Consultants are also engaged as required. An independent engineering or archaeological assessment is commissioned for any major projects or repairs of historic features. A consultant was engaged to prepare the management and maintenance plans for the site.

Cascades Female Factory

Cascades Steering Group comprises experts from Port Arthur, Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service and Tourism. It provides advice and direction on conservation, interpretation and management of Cascades. Skilled officers of the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service undertake maintenance and minor works. A dedicated heritage manager is employed to manage day-to-day issues and provide expert advice. A pool of volunteers has wide experience working at the site over a number of years on minor conservation works, interpretation and visitor services.⁴¹⁵

Port Arthur Historic Site

The Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority has a board of directors and a large pool of highly qualified staff. The Director of Conservation and Infrastructure has expertise in heritage management. The Port Arthur Board consists of seven members incorporating international expertise in a range of management disciplines. Port Arthur staff have qualifications and specialist skills in cultural heritage management, tourism and visitor services, marketing, archaeology, museology, curatorial management, interpretation, asset management and financial management. The Port Arthur Conservation Advisory Committee comprises external specialists representing organisations including the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Heritage Tasmania, Australia ICOMOS, the University of Tasmania, and the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens.

Coal Mines Historic Site

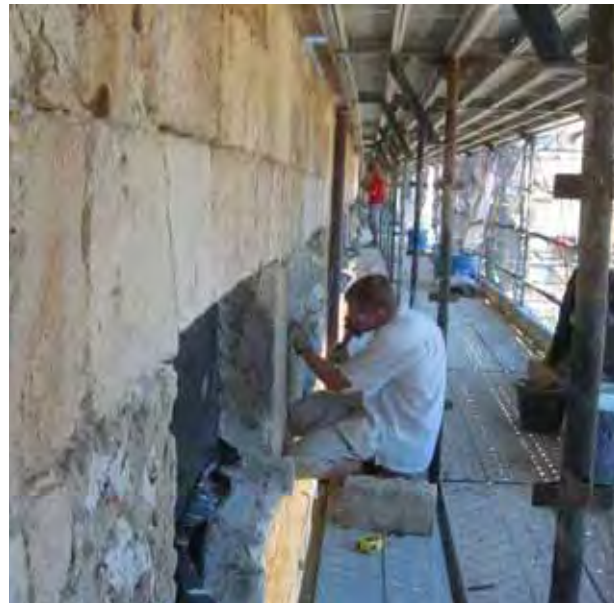
Coal Mines is managed by the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority. See above under 'Port Arthur Historic Site'.

Cockatoo Island Convict Site

Expertise and experience is available from within the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust. The qualifications and training of staff include tertiary degrees in architecture and town planning, heritage conservation experience and other qualifications. These officers are available to advise on proposed projects and their implementation. In addition, specialist consultants are contracted for some works including development of conservation management guidelines and plans.

Fremantle Prison

Fremantle Prison staff have qualifications in curatorial management, interpretation, heritage asset management, marketing, and tourism and visitor services. The Fremantle Prison Advisory Committee is made up of experts from management and heritage related fields that are able to provide advice on the management of the site. In addition, consultants with specialist skills are engaged to provide conservation and restoration advice or archaeological research. Contractors qualified and trained in heritage work also undertake remedial activities.



Conservation works to the New Gaol, Port Arthur (left) and the Main Cell Block, Fremantle Prison (right).

Reproduced courtesy of: Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority (left). Fremantle Prison (right).

5.H VISITOR FACILITIES AND STATISTICS

Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA)

The annual number of visitors to Norfolk Island is 35,000. Visitor facilities within KAVHA include four museums, the KAVHA Research and Interpretation Centre, four Heritage Walking Trails, the scenic Flagstaff walkway with site viewing areas, the Pier Store Café (Royal Engineer's Office) and Lions Club historic photographic display. Visitors are offered a guided cemetery tour, ghost dinner, museums tour and 'Trial of 15' play. There are interpretation signs throughout the site as well as interpretive booklets and a film.

Old Government House and Domain

The annual number of visitors to Old Government House and Domain is approximately 1.6 million and of these 18,000 visit Old Government House.⁴¹⁶ The site is accessible to the public all year.⁴¹⁷ Visitor facilities include tours, a shop, restaurant, café and event centre. Self-guided and signposted tours are available as well as special guided tours for tourists and school and tertiary students. Educational tours make up around 22 per cent of visitors to the site. A study program engages with the physical site using pictorial and written evidence to learn about the layers of history. Approximately 120,000 visitors each year attend special events and community celebrations at the site.

Hyde Park Barracks

The annual number of visitors is approximately 71,000.⁴¹⁸ The site is open to the public daily. A sales outlet and bookshop is located at the main building. Public amenities and a café operate in the courtyard and northern buildings. The site operates as a museum providing a series of changing displays and exhibitions. Special programs are run for school groups including overnight accommodation in hammocks in one of the dormitory rooms. The site is advertised and promoted as a major tourist venue in Sydney.

Brickendon–Woolmers Estates

The annual number of visitors is 36,000. Facilities include short-stay accommodation, public amenities, a gift shop and parking. Woolmers also has a restaurant. Interpretation is provided through guided and self-guided tours. Websites also provide information about each of the estates.

Darlington Probation Station

Average visitation to Darlington is approximately 15,000 per annum. Visitors arriving by ferry are greeted by Parks and Wildlife Service officers and provided with information and management messages. The Commissariat Store provides visitor reception, displays and information and park entry. A ranger's office is situated close to the centre of the

Darlington settlement. Amenities include a large open-sided shelter with gas barbecues and picnic tables and toilets. Basic accommodation is available in the old Penitentiary and in a large camping area; the two areas together can accommodate 196 people per night. The island is regularly serviced by a ferry.

Old Great North Road

The annual number of visitors is approximately 1,450.⁴¹⁹ The site provides a small number of car parks and walking trails. A variety of tours are available for visitors including guided tours over one to three days. An information pamphlet contains a map and points of interest along walking trails. A larger booklet details the history of the entire road and gives information on Devines Hill. Nineteen interpretive metal and sandstone signs along the Old Great North Road give information about the engineering achievements and history of the site.

Cascades Female Factory

The annual number of visitors is approximately 13,000. The site has a visitor centre which includes a shop that sells Tasmanian products and books relating to the site and to female convict history. Two rooms in the Matron's Cottage are used as a public gallery providing interpretation of the site and another room is used by the Female Factory Research Group. This group researches issues relating to female convicts, maintains the female family founders database, runs a research and transcription service for the public and hosts events to acknowledge the lives of female convicts. Guided tours, 'Morning Tea with the Matron' and a booklet on the history of the site are available for visitors. Interpretation panels (Yard 1) provide information about the convict history of the site. In addition, artworks are actively used to interpret the site (see Part 5.I).

Port Arthur Historic Site

The annual number of visitors is approximately 230,000. Visitor facilities include a gift shop, food outlets, picnic tables, toilets, a first aid room, wheelchairs, prams, 'Walk a Seat' hire and storage lockers. A wide range of visitor services and activities provide information about the history of the site. An Interpretation Gallery is located in the Visitor Centre, the Port Arthur Museum is found in the Asylum Building and House Museums are situated around the site. A variety of guided and self-guided tours are available for visitors, as well as walking trails, audio tours and a guidebook in various languages. Other activities include; historical research and convict transcription services and the Resource Centre, Convict Study Centre, Childrens' Activity Book, a Summer Archaeology Program and Summer Plays. A website also provides general visitor and conservation activity information.

Coal Mines Historic Site

The annual number of visitors is approximately 22,000. Facilities located at the site include interpretive signs, self-guided walking trails, car parking and toilets. A website provides information about the site.

Cockatoo Island Convict Site

The annual number of visitors is small but increasing due to public ferry access that commenced in April 2007. Facilities include a visitors' area, public amenities, a bar, a café and a camping ground. An activities/meeting room is located in the Administration Building and is used for school excursions and some visitor activities. An adjacent visitor orientation area provides information pamphlets, photographs and an educative video. Short stay accommodation is expected to be available in some of the non-convict residences in 2008 and in two convict buildings (the Superintendent's Residence and Clerk of Petty Sessions' Cottage) in 2009. Organised weekly tours are led by trained teacher guides for school groups (three to four times a week on average) and professional guides take visitor tours (mid-week and on weekends). Visual interpretation consists of building signage explaining their history and use and provides photos at strategic locations. A brochure and an audio tour of the island are available for self-guided tours.

Fremantle Prison

The annual number of visitors is approximately 175,000. The Gatehouse complex provides visitors with tour information and sales, a café and a gift shop. A visitor centre features a variety of museum exhibits and interactive displays. The Prisoner Art Gallery presents exhibitions relating to the history of the prison together with interpretive displays. Visitors can choose from two thematic tours as well as torchlight tours on certain nights every week. The prison offers guided tours of its one kilometre system of tunnels located 20 metres underground.



Interactive school group tour of Cockatoo Island.

Reproduced courtesy of: Sydney Harbour Federation Trust.

5.I POLICIES AND PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE PRESENTATION AND PROMOTION OF THE PROPERTY

Management plans and a range of policies and other measures ensure the high level presentation and promotion of the sites. The cultural significance of the sites is communicated to visitors through strategies tailored to the special features of each of the sites.

Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA)

Interpretive mechanisms are in place to promote a good understanding of the heritage values of the site. These include interpretive panels, tours, brochures, publications, websites, historical videos and museum facilities (see Part 4.B iv). KAVHA is used extensively in the promotion of Norfolk Island as a tourist destination.

Old Government House and Domain

The landscape of the site provides a framework of opportunities for stories and interpretation of the site and its history. Management plans contain policies for interpretation and public access which aim to interpret the site's history in a manner which engages the visitor, to enhance understanding of the landscape, build empathy and appreciation, protect and care for the fabric and provide an enjoyable experience. The site is promoted as an authentic historic site conserved as a cultural and historic icon, harmoniously co-existing with recreational facilities and integrated with the surrounding environment and the community. The *Parramatta Park landscape master plan* (2002) identified a scope of works that will be undertaken over 2007–08 within the visual catchment of Old Government House to interpret and conserve significant features of the Domain.

Hyde Park Barracks

The management plan outlines the interpretive approach of the site. The key goals are to: communicate the story of Hyde Park Barracks and its people in an evocative, emotive, popular and challenging way, facilitate professional and popular research and documentation on the site; and bring a fresh approach to convict history as an area of primary significance to the site and to Australians' perceptions of their own history and identity. The site operates as a museum and offers world class displays, exhibitions, school programs and publications about the site's convict history (see Part 5.H).

Brickendon–Woolmers Estates

See Part 5.H.



Travelling exhibition of babies bonnets commemorates the babies of female convicts who died at Cascades Female Factory.

Reproduced courtesy of: Christina Henri.

Darlington Probation Station

See Part 5.H.

Old Great North Road

A range of interpretive strategies are used to promote an understanding of the site. The *Strategy for signage* outlines locations and types of signage to be implemented at the site. The site is promoted at nearby visitor centres and NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service offices. The Old Great North Road website includes maps, tour details, the history of the site and other information about the roads, bridges and convict heritage (see Part 5.H). Community awareness of the site is enhanced by the activities of the Convict Trail Project which has been closely associated with the ongoing maintenance and promotion of the site since the mid 1990s.

Cascades Female Factory

The management plan outlines strategies to promote and present the site. The site is widely promoted through tourism brochures, websites (including the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife, Female Factory Historic Site Ltd and Female Factory Research Group) and exhibitions and

art installations conducted at the site and as travelling exhibitions. Cascades has been involved in several highly innovative community projects aimed at raising community awareness of the history of female convicts and their babies in female factories. In 2005, a travelling exhibition of babies' bonnets in the form of a cross was held at Cascades, at several female factories in Tasmania and at Hyde Park Barracks. In 2007, the 'Roses from the Heart' project involved more than 25,000 participants from Australia and overseas making individual bonnets to commemorate the lives of convict women.⁴²⁰ Ceremonies were held around Australia to pay tribute to the economic and social contribution of female convicts. Plans are in place for future exhibitions.



Exhibition symbolising the death of female convicts' babies at Cascades Female Factory. The exhibition travelled to other convict heritage sites in Australia.

Reproduced courtesy of: Christina Henri.

Port Arthur Historic Site

The *Port Arthur Historic Site interpretation plan* (2001) details programs and policies critical to the interpretation of the site. The site presents a comprehensive story of the convict experience through the interpretation gallery in the Visitor Centre, the museum housed in the Asylum, Convict Studies Centre, House Museums, guided tours and interpretation signage. At peak times the programs are extended to theatrical productions and the Summer Public Archaeology Program where visitors are encouraged to interact with the site.

Coal Mines Historic Site

The *Port Arthur Historic Sites statutory management plan* (2007) sets out policies for the presentation of the site including external promotion and marketing (see Part 5.H).



Interpretive signs inform visitors at the Coal Mines.

Cockatoo Island Convict Site

A convict trail around the plateau area is scheduled to commence in 2008.⁴²¹ A small book, *The story of Cockatoo Island*, can be purchased by visitors. An archaeological research program and other various activities encourage public participation at the site. An events program in 2007 included a major art installation, a music event and programs of the Sydney Writers Festival. Archaeological digs will also be used to promote interest in the convict history of the island.

Fremantle Prison

The *Interpretation policy* (2001), together with the management plans and conservation policies, guide activities at Fremantle Prison to communicate the cultural significance of the place to visitors. A comprehensive marketing plan supports the promotion of the prison as a visitor destination through tourist publications and other media. The prison publishes a regular newsletter and operates its own website that provides information including notes on the history of the site and a unique database that provides the records of all convicts transported to Fremantle. The prison conducts regular public programs to encourage interest in the site's history and visitation, and supports education programs with curriculum-aligned teacher's notes and student activity sheets.

5.J STAFFING LEVELS (PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MAINTENANCE)

Table 5.5: Staffing at nominated sites

SITE	NUMBER OF STAFF IN OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY					TOTAL NUMBER OF STAFF
	EXECUTIVE	MAINTENANCE	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL	CUSTOMER SERVICE	ADMINISTRATION	
KAVHA	0	13	0	1	2	16 plus a large pool of volunteers
Old Government House	3	2.6	8	2.5	3	19.1
Hyde Park Barracks	0	1	2	8	2	13
Brickendon–Woolmers	12	11	0	32	2	57
Darlington	1	0	5	1	0	7
Old Great North Road	1	3	0	0	0	4
Cascades	8 ⁴²²	0	1	1	0.5	11 plus a large pool of volunteers ⁴²³
Port Arthur Coal Mines }	7	23	12	79	10	131
Cockatoo Island	1	2	6	7	2	18
Fremantle Prison	1	3	3	26	1	34

