Commonwealth of Australia Gazette

No. P 3, Tuesday, 4 August 2009
Published by the Commonwealth of Australia

PERIODIC

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

INCLUSION OF A PLACE IN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST

Porongurup National Park

I, Peter Robert Garrett AM, Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts having considered, in relation to the place specified in the Schedule of this instrument:

(a) the Australian Heritage Council's assessment whether the place meets any of the National Heritage criteria; and

(b) the comments given to the Council under sections 324JG and 324JH of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*; and

being satisfied that the place described in the Schedule has the National Heritage values specified in the Schedule, pursuant to section 324JJ of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, include it in the National Heritage List.

Dated 4/11/2008

[Signed]

Peter Robert Garrett AM
Minister for the Environment,
Heritage and the Arts

332358 Cat. No. P309
ISSN 1032-2345

SCHEDULE

STATE / TERRITORY
Local Government
Name
Location / Boundary
Criteria / Values

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Plantagenet Shire

Porongurup National Park:
About 2620ha, 15km east of Mount Barker.

Criterion	Values
(a) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.	The south-west of Western Australia is one of only 34 internationally significant hotspots for biodiversity (Myers et al. 2000), and the Porongurup National Park is an important remnant of the flora of the south-west, with exceptional richness and endemism of species, particularly plant species. A minimum of 700 vascular plant species have been recorded within the park of 2,621 hectares, indicating a high concentration of species. (Keighery 1993, CALM 1999, ANHAT 2008). The place is one of the richest and highly endemic areas in Australia for a wide array of plant species including heaths (*Epacridaceae*) especially beard-heaths (*Leucopogon*); peas (Fabaceae) notably flame-peas (*Chorizema*) and also bitter-peas (*Daviesia* and *Bossiaea*), and poison-peas (*Gastrolobium*); native myrtles (*Myrtaceae*); pimeleas (*Thymelaeaceae*), notably rice flowers (*Pimelea*); sundews and pitcher plants (Nepenthales); bloodroots, conostyles, kangaroo paws and their allies (Haemodorales); and banksias and grevilleas (Proteales). It is also important for richness in lilies, orchids and allies (*Liliales*), notably native lilies (*Anthericaceae*), irises and allies (*Iridaceae*), orchids (*Orchidaceae*), and flax-lilies and allies (Phormiaceae) (Keighery 1993, ANHAT 2008). The granite outcrops of the Porongurup NP provide damp refuges for Gondwanan relictual species. The Porongurup NP is significant at a national scale for endemism and richness in spiders, in particular primitive trapdoor spiders (Mygalomorphae), including trapdoor spiders (Idiopidae) brushless-legged trapdoor spiders (Migidae), two-doored trapdoor spiders (Actinopodidae), and funnel-web spiders (Nemesiidae). These have a gondwanan distribution, for example genera of the Migidae family have a restricted distribution in Australia, but are also found in southern Africa, and are thought to be a relict of Jurassic times when Africa was joined to Australia 140 million years ago (Main 1993, ANHAT 2008).

For a description of any references quoted above, and more information on each of the places please search the Australian Heritage Database at http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl using the name of the place.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

INCLUSION OF A PLACE IN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST

Great Artesian Basin Springs: Witjira-Dalhousie

I, Peter Robert Garrett AM, Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts having considered, in relation to the place specified in the Schedule of this instrument:

(a) the Australian Heritage Council's assessment whether the place meets any of the National Heritage criteria; and

(b) the comments given to the Council under sections 324JG and 324JH of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*; and

being satisfied that the place described in the Schedule has the National Heritage values specified in the Schedule, pursuant to section 324JJ of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, include it in the National Heritage List.

Dated 24/04/2009

[signed]

Peter Robert Garrett AM
Minister for the Environment,
Heritage and the Arts

SCHEDULE

STATE / TERRITORY
Local Government
Name
Location / Boundary
Criteria / Values

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Unincorporated

Great Artesian Basin Springs: Witjira-Dalhousie

About 50,700ha, 118km north of Oodnadatta and 38km south-east of Mount Dare Station, comprising the Dalhousie Springs Zone, Witjira National Park Management Plan Draft 2008. The exact boundary description of this zone can be obtained from the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts or the South Australian Department for Environment and Heritage. An approximate boundary is the area enclosed by a line joining the following points of Latitude and Longitude (GDA94) consecutively: 26.4708S 135.4251E, 26.4631S 135.4248E, 26.4557S 135.4257E, 26.4481S 135.4281E, 26.4414S 135.4314E, 26.4349S 135.4311E, 26.4279S 135.4276E, 26.4222S 135.4259E, 26.4163S 135.4251E, 26.3931S 135.4255E, 26.3874S 135.4263E, 26.3828S 135.4272E, 26.3772S 135.4293E, 26.3719S 135.4321E, 26.3516S 135.4475E, 26.3472S 135.4518E, 26.3315S 135.4727E, 26.3275S 135.4791E, 26.3249S 135.4850E, 26.3230S 135.4912E, 26.3221S 135.4957E, 26.3184S 135.5011E, 26.3150S 135.5082E, 26.3127S 135.5144E, 26.3111S 135.5224E, 26.3107S 135.5289E, 26.3115S 135.5623E, 26.3135S 135.5719E, 26.3157S 135.5779E, 26.3187S 135.5836E, 26.3222S 135.5889E, 26.3264S 135.5935E, 26.3311S 135.5975E, 26.3388S 135.6022E, 26.3473S 135.6051E, 26.3532S 135.6060E, 26.3591S 135.6060E, 26.3634S 135.6054E, 26.3686S 135.6246E, 26.3708S 135.6306E, 26.3737S 135.6363E, 26.3773S 135.6416E, 26.3837S 135.6483E, 26.3912S 135.6535E, 26.3967S 135.6561E, 26.4024S 135.6578E, 26.4082S 135.6587E, 26.4141S 135.6587E, 26.4200S 135.6579E, 26.4285S 135.6551E, 26.4338S 135.6522E, 26.4387S 135.6486E, 26.4432S 135.6443E, 26.4471S 135.6394E, 26.4504S 135.6340E, 26.4541S 135.6250E, 26.4556S 135.6187E, 26.4564S 135.6122E, 26.4565S 135.6056E, 26.4557S 135.5991E, 26.4535S 135.5899E, 26.4572S 135.5884E, 26.4619S 135.5859E, 26.4674S 135.5819E, 26.4762S 135.5740E, 26.4804S 135.5693E, 26.4918S 135.5697E, 26.5106S 135.5756E, 26.5201S 135.5774E, 26.5290S 135.5771E, 26.5348S 135.5758E, 26.5433S 135.5723E, 26.5504S 135.5684E, 26.5577S 135.5633E, 26.5621S 135.5590E, 26.5661S 135.5541E, 26.5725S 135.5443E, 26.5767S 135.5356E, 26.5787S 135.5294E, 26.5801S 135.5197E, 26.5802S 135.5007E, 26.5793S 135.4929E, 26.5772S 135.4854E, 26.5743S 135.4788E, 26.5711S 135.4733E, 26.5662S 135.4673E, 26.5607S 135.4624E, 26.5559S 135.4590E, 26.5599S 135.4493E, 26.5611S 135.4409E, 26.5611S 135.4329E, 26.5598S 135.4258E, 26.5568S 135.4176E, 26.5529S 135.4109E, 26.5469S 135.4042E, 26.5394S 135.3986E, 26.5313S 135.3947E, 26.5231S 135.3927E, 26.5149S 135.3922E, 26.5071S 135.3931E, 26.5000S 135.3952E, 26.4927S 135.3989E, 26.4858S 135.4041E, 26.4801S 135.4105E, 26.4744S 135.4188E, then directly to the point of commencement.

Criterion	Values
(a) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.	Witjira-Dalhousie Springs is one of a suite of important artesian discharge springs in the Great Artesian Basin (GAB) for endemic fish, invertebrates (including hydrobiid gastropod molluscs) and plants (ANHAT 2005 & 2008). Witjira-Dalhousie is the most important place in the Australian arid zone for endemic fish (ANHAT 2005; Allen *et al* 2002; DEW 2007c; Morton *et al* 1995a, p.95). Witjira-Dalhousie Springs has also been ranked by CSIRO as a nationally 'highly significant' semi-arid and arid refugia in Australia for regional endemics of aquatic invertebrates (isopods, ostracods, and hydrobiid molluscs) and fish (Morton *et al*, 1995a, p.11, p.95 & p.133). GAB artesian springs are important for illustrating the role of evolutionary refugia for relict animal and plant species (Morton *et al*, 1995a, p.11), which have evolved into distinct and endemic species in the GAB springs. Witjira-Dalhousie Springs contain five endemic species of fish: the Dalhousie mogurnda (*Mogurnda thermophila*), Dalhousie catfish (*Neosilurus gloveri*), Dalhousie hardyhead (*Craterocephalus dalhousiensis*), Glover's hardyhead (*C. gloveri*), and Dalhousie goby (*Chlamydogobius gloveri*) (Fensham *et al* 2007, p.13 & p.42; Allen *et al* 2002; DEW 2007c; Morton *et al* 1995a, p.95). Witjira-Dalhousie Springs contain three endemic hydrobiid freshwater snail species: *Austropyrgus centralia, Caldicochlea globosa* and *Caldicochlea harrisi* (Fensham *et al* 2007, p.13 & p.42; ANHAT 2005 & 2008; Perez *et al* 2005; Morton *et al* 1995a, p.95; Ponder and Clark 1990, p 301; Ponder *et al* 1995, p.554). Witjira-Dalhousie Springs also has a phraetoicidean isopod (*Phreatomerus latipes*), which is endemic to Witjira-Dalhousie and the Lake Eyre springs, and two endemic amphipod species (*Phraetochiltonia anophthalma* and *Austrochiltonia dalhousiensis*), and five endemic ostracods (*Ngarawa dirga, Candanopsis sp., Cyprideis sp., Darwinula sp. Entocytheridae sp.*) (DEW 2007c; Morton *et al* 1995a & b). The outflows of Witjira-Dalhousie Springs also support at least one endemic plant known only from the spring complex, a native tobacco, *Nicotiana burbidgeae*, as well as at least six relict plant species better known from mesic areas to the south, including: duck weed (*Lemna disperma*), swamp twig-rush (*Baumea arthrophylla*), spike rush (*Eleocharis geniculata*), a fringe-rush (*Fimbristylis ferruginea*) and two herbs: shield pennywort (*Hydrocyte verticullata*) and creeping brookweed (*Samolus repens*) (DEW 2007c; DEH(SA) 2007a; Morton *et al* 1995a, pp.95; Morton *et al* 1995b, pp.55-56; Mollemans 1989, pp.65-66; McLaren *et al* 1985, pp.9-12).
(b) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.	Extant artesian springs in the GAB are a geographically rare phenomenon, each one covering a tiny area within the basin. (Ponder 1989 p 416, Wilson 1995 p 12). Witjira-Dalhousie Springs is regarded as one of the most important artesian springs because of its isolation, relative intactness and the extinction of other springs in the GAB (Morton *et al* 1995a, p.95 & p.133; Morton *et al* 1995b, pp.55 & 64-65; Wolfgang Zeidler pers. comm. 1/3/2005; Ziedler and Ponder 1989, p.ix).

Criterion	Values
(d) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of: (i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or (ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments.	Mound springs in arid and semi arid Australia are associated with traditional stories and song lines, rain making rituals and evidence for concentrated Aboriginal occupation during dry seasons and periods of drought. The Witjira-Dalhousie Mound Springs are an outstanding example showing the principle characteristics of mound springs as a class of Aboriginal cultural places. They are located in one of the driest zones in Australia and the Lower Southern Arrernte and the Wangkangurru Traditional Owners relied on the springs as a refuge during the dry season and times of drought. They are associated with an exceptionally large number of traditional song lines and story lines (Hercus and Sutton 1985; 64; Davey, Davies and Helman 1985), rainmaking rituals were performed there (Kimber 1997) and the density of artefacts and the large size of Aboriginal camp sites, some measuring up to a kilometre in length and thousands of square metres in extent, is unusual (Lampert 1985; Florek 1987, 1993; Kimber 1997; AARD 2008). The GAB is the world's largest example of an artesian basin with its associated artesian springs an important component of the system (Harris 1992 p 157, Perez *et al* 2005). It is regarded as the best example of such an artesian system in Australia (Yeates 2001, pp.64-65; Morton *et al* 1995a, p.11, p.95 & pp.132-134; Morton *et al* 1995b, pp.65-66). Artesian springs are the primary source of permanent fresh water within the arid zone since at least the late Pleistocene (the last 1.8 Million years) and are therefore a unique feature of the arid Australian landscape (Ponder 1986 p 416; Morton *et al* 1995b, p. 55; Bowler 1982, pp.35-45). As the primary natural source of permanent fresh water in most of the arid zone, GAB artesian springs represent vital habitat for more widespread terrestrial vertebrates, and invertebrates with aquatic larvae (Ponder 1986, p 415). Witjira-Dalhousie Springs is one of a suite of important artesian discharge GAB Springs that are outstanding examples of the endemism exhibited by artesian springs individually and collectively. Species found at Witjira-Dalhousie Springs include endemic freshwater hydrobiid snails *Austropyrgus centralia*, *Caldicochlea globosa* and *C. harrisi*, and five endemic fish species, the Dalhousie mogurnda (*Mogurnda thermophila*), Dalhousie catfish (*Neosilurus gloveri*), Dalhousie hardyhead (*Craterocephalus dalhousiensis*), Glover's hardyhead (*C. gloveri*), and Dalhousie goby (*Chlamydogobius gloveri*) (Fensham *et al* 2007, p.13 & p.42; Perez *et al* 2005; Allen *et al* 2002; DEW 2007c; Ponder 2003; Fensham and Fairfax 2004; Morton *et al* 1995a, pp.55-56). Witjira-Dalhousie Springs is regarded as one of the best examples of an artesian 'mound' spring complex in Australia (Morton *et al* 1995a, p.95 & pp.133), and Yeates (2001) also considers it "the best place (in Australia) to see the artesian processes and artesian springs in a natural state" (Yeates 2001, pp. 64-65). Kreig (1989) also states "as a geological feature the (Dalhousie Anticline) springs complex is unique in Australia. It illustrates on a huge scale the cause and effect of an artesian mound system", including "top of aquifer, mound spring material … and large pools and rivulets of artesian water all convincingly displayed". These geological values are amply illustrated within the springs complex place, the core or 'hub' of the Dalhousie Anticline (Kreig 1989, p.26).

(i)	the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.	Witjira-Dalhousie Mound Springs has outstanding heritage value to the nation for its association with an exceptional density of story or song lines most of which are associated with mound springs (Hercus and Sutton 1985; 64). There are twenty four recorded song lines that originate or pass through Witjira-Dalhousie Mound Springs including: the Kestrel story, the Printi and the Goanna Women, the Rain Ancestor (*Anintjola*), the Dog story, the Frill Neck Lizard story, the Boy from Dalhousie, the Goanna Party and the Echidna Woman, Old Man Kingfisher and Old Woman Kingfisher, the Blind Rainbow Snake, Old Man Rainbow Snake, Perentie and the Boys, the Big Boys, the Perentie Goanna Camp, the Perentie Staked His Foot and the Two Boys song line. Unlike the traditions associated with the mound spring groups at Lake Eyre and Lake Frome, a tradition has been recorded that explains why some of the mound springs at Witjira-Dalhousie produce hot water (Hercus nd.; Hercus and Sutton 1985).

For a description of any references quoted above, and more information on each of the places please search the Australian Heritage Database at http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl using the name of the place.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

INCLUSION OF A PLACE IN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST

Great Artesian Basin Springs: Elizabeth

I, Peter Robert Garrett AM, Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts having considered, in relation to the place specified in the Schedule of this instrument:

(a) the Australian Heritage Council's assessment whether the place meets any of the National Heritage criteria; and

(b) the comments given to the Council under sections 324JG and 324JH of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*; and

being satisfied that the place described in the Schedule has the National Heritage values specified in the Schedule, pursuant to section 324JJ of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, include it in the National Heritage List.

Dated 24/04/2009

[signed]

Peter Robert Garrett AM
Minister for the Environment,
Heritage and the Arts

SCHEDULE

STATE / TERRITORY Local Government Name Location / Boundary Criteria / Values	

QUEENSLAND

Diamantina Shire

Great Artesian Basin Springs: Elizabeth

About101ha, Springvale Road, 24km south of Warra, comprising Lot 1 on SP120220.

Criterion	Values
(a) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.	Elizabeth Springs is one of a suite of important artesian discharge springs in the Great Artesian Basin (GAB) for endemic fish, invertebrates (including hydrobiid gastropod molluscs) and plants (ANHAT 2005 & 2008), and has also been ranked by CSIRO as a nationally 'significant' semi-arid and arid refugia in Australia for regional endemics of aquatic invertebrates (isopods, ostracods, and hydrobiid molluscs) and fish (Morton *et al*, 1995, p.11, p.119 & p.134). GAB artesian springs are important for illustrating the role of evolutionary refugia for relict species (Morton *et al*, 1995, p.11), which have evolved into distinct and endemic species in the GAB springs. Elizabeth Springs contains one artesian spring endemic hydrobiid snail, *Jardinella isolata* (ANHAT 2005 & 2008; Ponder and Clark 1990, p.301; Ponder *et al* 1995. p 554; Perez *et al* 2005); an endemic fish species the Elizabeth Springs goby *Chlamydogobius micropterus* (DEW 2007c & DEW2007a), and four of the 11 known GAB spring wetland endemic plants (Fensham *et al* 2004). Elizabeth Springs contains the threatened saltmarsh pipewort (*Eriocaulon carsonii* subsp. *carsonii*), a relict species of tropical Australia that is largely endemic to the artesian springs of the GAB (R.J.-P. Davies *et al* 2007). They also contain three of the other GAB spring endemics: *Eragrostis fenshamii*, *Fimbristylis sp*. (RJ Fensham 3743) and *Myriophyllum artesium* (Fensham *et al* 2004; Rod Fensham, pers. comm., 28/10/2008). Elizabeth Springs also contains five other relict plant species, which are not recorded within 500 km of the springs: *Isotoma fluviatilis*, *Pennisetum alopecuroides, Plantago gaudichaudii, Schoenus falcatus* and *Utricularia caerulea* (Fensham *et al* 2004; Rod Fensham, pers. comm., 28/10/2008).
(b) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.	Extant artesian springs in the GAB are a geographically rare phenomenon, each one covering a tiny area within the basin. Over 74% of the GAB springs in Queensland are extinct (no longer flowing) and all the GAB artesian springs in New South Wales are extinct or badly damaged (Ponder 1989, p.416; Wilson 1995, p.12). Elizabeth Springs is regarded as one of the most important GAB artesian springs because of its isolation, relative intactness and the extinction of other springs in far Western Queensland (Fensham *et al* 2004; Ponder 2004 & 2006; Zeidler pers. comm. 2005).

Criterion	Values
(d) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of: (i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or (ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments.	The GAB is the world's largest example of an artesian basin and associated artesian springs (Harris 1992 p 157, Perez *et al* 2005). GAB artesian springs are the primary sources of permanent fresh water within the arid zone since at least the late Pleistocene (the last 1.8 Million years) and are therefore a unique feature of the arid Australian landscape (Ponder 1986, p.416; Morton *et al* 1995, p.55; Bowler 1982, pp.35-45). As the primary natural source of permanent fresh water in most of the arid zone, GAB artesian springs represent vital habitat for more widespread terrestrial vertebrates, and invertebrates with aquatic larvae (Ponder 1986, p.415). Elizabeth Springs is one of a suite of important artesian discharge GAB Springs that are outstanding examples of the endemism exhibited by artesian springs individually and collectively. (Ponder 2003, Fensham *et al* 2004). Species found at Elizabeth Springs include an endemic freshwater hydrobiid snail *Jardinella isolata,* and an endemic fish species, the Elizabeth Springs goby *Chlamydogobius micropterus* (ANHAT 2005 & 2008; Ponder and Clark 1990 p 301; Ponder *et al* 1995, p.554; Ponder 2003; Perez *et al* 2005; DEW 2007c & DE2007a). Elizabeth Springs is the only remaining relatively intact GAB spring with extant biota (fauna and flora) in far Western Queensland and holds a suite of species which are genetically and evolutionarily distinct from other GAB springs (Wilson 1995, p.2 & p.7; Fensham *et al* 2004; Ponder 2004; Ponder pers. comm. 2004; Zeidler pers. comm. 2005; Rod Fensham, pers. comm., 28/10/2008).

For a description of any references quoted above, and more information on the place please search the Australian Heritage Database at http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl using the name of the place.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

INCLUSION OF A PLACE IN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST

Cascades Female Factory Yard 4 North

I, Peter Robert Garrett AM, Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts having considered, in relation to the place specified in the Schedule of this instrument

(a) the Australian Heritage Council's assessment whether the place meets any of the National Heritage criteria; and

(b) the comments given to the Council under sections 324JG and 324JH of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*; and

being satisfied that the place described in the Schedule has the National Heritage values specified in the Schedule, pursuant to section 324JJ of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, include it in the National Heritage List.

Dated 7/07/2009

[signed]

Peter Robert Garrett AM
Minister for the Environment,
Heritage and the Arts

SCHEDULE

STATE / TERRITORY Local Government Name Location / Boundary Criteria / Values	
TASMANIA	
Hobart City	
Cascades Female Factory Yard 4 North: Symes Street, corner Degraves Street, South Hobart, comprising Yard 4 North, being Land Parcels 1/230803 and 1/142201.	
Criterion	**Values**
(a) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.	Cascades Female Factory Yard 4 North, constructed in c1850 is associated with the lives of convict women. It is associated with changing philosophies of punishment and reform as they relate to women and as a place of tremendous suffering and inhumane treatment. Convict women made a significant contribution to the development of the colonies. They supplied their labour, their presence was regarded as contributing to social cohesion and stability and they gave birth to the following generations. Yard 4 North formed part of the Cascades Female Factory. Factories were a unique colonial response to the management of convict women, one that reflects both moral and penal philosophies. The factories were multifunctional but were intended largely for reform. Yard 4 North is associated with the purpose-built nursery which operated as a place for pregnant convict women to give birth and to rear infants. Pregnancy was regarded as evidence of unauthorised behaviour and convict women were confined and punished for the crime. The extant high exterior wall which separated Yard 3 from Yard 4 and remnant footings of the exterior wall of Yard 4 illustrate moral and penal philosophies to the management of convict women. They demonstrate the need to isolate convict women from negative influences and in turn protect society from their corrupting influence. Cascade Female Factory Yard 4 North containing below ground archaeological remains is associated with great suffering. The appalling living conditions and excessively high infant mortality were the subject of numerous inquests and inquiries. Although the causes of suffering and the management regimes were very different, it can be considered along with Norfolk Island to have been a place of harshness and inhumanity.

(c) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history.	Cascade Female Factory Yard 4 North has outstanding research potential for building and occupational deposits to provide further information about the institutional treatment of convict women and their children and increase knowledge and understanding of their living conditions.

For a description of any references quoted above, and more information on each of the places please search the Australian Heritage Database at http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl using the name of the place.