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Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

INCLUSION OF PLACES IN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST

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Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

INCLUSION OF PLACES IN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST

I, David Alistair Kemp, Minister for the Environment and Heritage, having considered, in relation to the places listed in the Schedule of this instrument -

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

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

being satisfied that each place specified in the Schedule has the National Heritage value or values specified in the Schedule include, pursuant to section 324J of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999,* the places listed in the Schedule in the National Heritage List.

Dated this12th day of July 2004

David Alistair Kemp
Minister for the Environment
and Heritage

SCHEDULE

STATE
Local Government Area
Name:
Location
Values:

VICTORIA

Glenelg Shire

Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape, comprising:
1. Mt Eccles Lake Condah Area
About 7880ha, 6km south west of Macarthur, comprising Mount Eccles National Park, Stones State Faunal Reserve, Muldoons Aboriginal Land, Allambie Aboriginal Land and Condah Mission. Not included is the quarry located on Brians Road being Lot 1 LP138567.

Criterion	Values	Rating
A. Events, Processes	The eel traps along the Tyrendarra lava flow are of outstanding heritage value. Gunditj Mara people constructed channels to link wetlands; weirs to pond water; and, stone fish-traps (Coutts *et al* 1978; Van Warden and Simmonds 1992; Aboriginal Affairs Victoria and Kerrup Jemara Elders Aboriginal Corporation 1993; Builth 2002, 2003). The construction of weirs allowed Gunditj Mara to create or manipulate wetlands, providing ideal conditions to grow and harvest eels and fish. (Builth 2002, 2003). The remains of the channels, weirs and fishtraps are hundreds and probably thousands of years old. This system is markedly different from contemporary, historical and archaeological records of freshwater fish traps recorded in other parts of Australia which provided a system for channeling fish in streams or rivers into traps (Sutton 2004) rather than creating conditions for fish husbandry. The remains of the system of eel aquaculture in the Mt Eccles/Lake Condah area demonstrate a transition from a forager society to a society that practiced husbandry of fresh water fish (Builth 2002, 2003). This resulted in high population densities represented by the remains of stone huts clustered into villages of between two and sixteen huts (Coutts *et al* 1978; Van Warden and Simmonds 1992; Victoria and Kerrup Jmara Elders Aboriginal Corporation 1993; Clark 1990a). It also provided the economic base for a stratified society ruled by chiefs with a form of hereditary succession to this office (Dawson 1881; Clark 1990a). Many of the sites in Western Victoria where eel husbandry was practiced have been destroyed by farming (Clark 1990a). Of the systems that remain, Mt Eccles/LakeCondah is a better representative of this Western Victorian system than other examples such as Toolondo (Lourandos 1980) and Mt William (Williams 1988; Clark 1990a). The latter areas have a limited range of the	AT

	features associated with eel aquaculture, mainly channels and fish traps.	
A. Events, Processes	The landscape of the Tyrendarra lava flow in the Mt Eccles/Lake Condah area is of outstanding heritage value because it provides a particularly clear example of the way that Aboriginal people used their environment as a base for launching attacks on European settlers and escaping reprisal raids during frontier conflicts (Clark 1990a, 1990b; Builth 2003). Conflict between Europeans and Aborigines was endemic on the frontier of European settlement (Reynolds 1976). Aboriginal people often used parts of the landscape that Europeans found difficult to access as a base for their resistance to encroaching European settlement. Many of these landscapes of resistance centered on areas where vegetation made access difficult and some of these landscapes have been altered since European settlement. Gunditj Mara used the Tyrendarra lava flow as a base from where they launched attacks on white settlers. Because the lava flow is uneven and rocky, Europeans and their horses found it difficult to penetrate the area. This allowed Aboriginal raiders to escape from attempted reprisals and to continue their resistance to European settlement for nearly a decade (Clarke 1990a: 238-250, 1990b; Builth 2003).	OT
B. Rarity	The Lake Condah mission is of outstanding heritage value because of the legal process under which it was returned to the community. It is a rare example of the Commonwealth using its constitutional powers to provide benefits for a specific Aboriginal community. Following the proposal by Alcoa to develop an aluminum smelter at Portland, the Victorian Government decided to return the Lake Condah mission to the Aboriginal community. However, the Victorian Government was unable to pass the enabling legislation through its Upper House and turned to the Commonwealth for assistance (Context 2000). Under the constitutional power to make laws for Aboriginal people granted to the Commonwealth under the 1967 referendum, the Commonwealth passed the Aboriginal Land (Lake Condah and Framlingham Forest) Act 1987.The only other examples is the return of Framlingham Forest under the same Act.	OT
F. Creative or technical achievement	The system of ponds, wetlands, channels, weirs and fish traps in the Mt Eccles/Lake Condah area are of outstanding heritage value. Gunditj Mara people constructed the channels to manipulate water flows and the weirs to modify and create wetlands that provided ideal growing conditions for the shortfinned eel and other fish (Coutts et al 1978; Lourandos 1980; Williams 1988; Clark 1990a; Aboriginal Affairs Victoria and Kerrup Jmara Elders Aboriginal Corporation 1993; Builth 2002, 2003). This system is confined to Western Victoria and shows a high degree of creativity not found in freshwater fish traps in other parts of Australia. Unlike other places in Western Victoria like Toolondo (Lourandos 1980) and Mt	AT

	William (Williams 1988), the Mt Eccles/Lake Condah area contains all the elements that demonstrate the functioning of this system.	
I. Indigenous tradition	The link between the eruption of the volcano and Budj bim is of outstanding heritage value as a demonstration of the process through which ancestral beings reveal themselves in the landscape. This process of revelation has been documented in other parts of Australia where they involve Aboriginal people recognizing (or having revealed to them) the form of an ancestral being in a feature of the landscape (Merlan 1998). There are two areas in Australia where Aboriginal people witnessed volcanism: the area of the younger volcanics of the Atherton Tablelands; and, the younger volcanics in Victoria, which includes Mt Eccles,. The Aboriginal stories about volcanism on the Atherton Tablelands are cast within the framework of transgressions and reprisals by ancestral beings. They also provide a clear description of the volcanic activity (Dixon 1996; Toohey 2001). While Aboriginal people also witnessed the eruption of Mt Eccles, their stories are very different to those on the Atherton Tablelands. Mt Eccles is an ancestral creation being Budj bim and the scoria cones are described as tung att – teeth belong it (Clark 1990a; 1990b; Builth 2003). It therefore demonstrates the process through which Aboriginal creation beings reveal themselves in the landscape.	AT

2. Tyrendarra Area:

About 275ha, 2km north of Tyrendarra, comprising Lots 158A, 158B, 159, 159A, 159B.

Criterion	Values	Rating
A. Events, Processes	The Tyrendarra area is of outstanding heritage value because it contains the remains of a complex system of natural and artificially created wetlands, channels, the stone bases of weirs and stone fish traps that were used by Gunditj Mara people to grow and harvest eels and fish (Builth 2002, 2003). The remains of the channels, weirs and fishtraps are hundreds and probably thousands of years old. This system is markedly different from contemporary, historical and archaeological records of freshwater fish traps recorded in other parts of Australia which provided a system for channeling fish in streams or rivers into traps (Sutton 2004) rather than creating conditions for fish husbandry. The remains of the system of eel aquaculture in the Tyrendarra area demonstrate a transition from a forager society to a society that practiced husbandry of fresh water fish (Builth 2002, 2003). This resulted in high population densities represented by the remains of stone huts clustered into villages of between two and sixteen huts (Builth 2002, 2003). It also provided the economic base for a stratified society ruled by chiefs with a form of hereditary succession to this office (Dawson 1881; Clark 1990). Many of the sites in Western Victoria where eel husbandry was practiced have been destroyed by farming (Clark 1990a). Of the	AT

	systems that remain, the remains on Tyrendarra are part of the same system as the remains in the Mt Eccles/Lake Condah area. They are a better representative of this Western Victorian system than other examples such as Toolondo (Lourandos 1980) and Mt William (Williams 1988; Clark 1990a). The latter areas have a limited range of the features associated with eel aquaculture, mainly channels and fish traps. It demonstrates a transition from a forager society to a society that practiced husbandry of fresh water fish (Builth 2002, 2003). This resulted in high population densities represented by the remains of stone huts clustered into villages (Builth 2002, 2003). It is also associated with a form of stratified society (Dawson 1881; Clark 1990a), which is unusual in Aboriginal Australia.	
A. Events, Processes	The landscape of the Tyrendarra lava flow in the MT Eccles/Lake Condah area is of outstanding heritage value because it provides a particularly clear example of the way that Aboriginal people used their environment as a base for launching attacks on European settlers and escaping reprisal raids during frontier conflicts (Clark 1990a, 1990b; Builth 2003). Conflict between Europeans and Aborigines was endemic on the frontier of European settlement (Reynolds 1976). Aboriginal people often used parts of the landscape that Europeans found difficult to access as a base for their resistance to encroaching European settlement. Many of these landscapes of resistance centered on areas where vegetation made access difficult and some of these landscapes have been altered since European settlement. Gunditj Mara used the Tyrendarra lava flow as a base from where they launched attacks on white settlers. Because the lava flow is uneven and rocky, Europeans and their horses found it difficult to penetrate the area. This allowed Aboriginal raiders to escape from attempted reprisals and to continue their resistance to European settlement for nearly a decade (Clarke 1990a: 238-250, 1990b; Builth 2003).	OT
F. Creative or technical achievement	The system of ponds, wetlands, channels, weirs and fish traps in the Tyrendarra area are of outstanding heritage value. Gunditj Mara people constructed the channels to manipulate water flows and the weirs to modify and create wetlands that provided ideal growing conditions for the shortfinned eel and other fish (Coutts et al 1978; Lourandos 1980; Williams 1988; Clark 1990a; Aboriginal Affairs Victoria and Kerrup Jmara Elders Aboriginal Corporation 1993; Builth 2002, 2003). This system is confined to Western Victoria and shows a high degree of creativity not found in freshwater fish traps in other parts of Australia. Unlike other places in Western Victoria like Toolondo (Lourandos 1980) and Mt William (Williams 1988), the Tyrendarra area contains all the elements that demonstrate the functioning of this system.	AT

Melbourne City

Royal Exhibition Building National Historic Place:
About 26ha, Victoria Street, Carlton, comprising all of the Land Reserve Rs 37130 (Royal Exhibition Building and Museum of Victoria) and Rs 9990 (Carlton Gardens), Crown Allotment 19A, shown on Diagram 1501 held by the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria, being the land bounded by Rathdowne Street, Carlton Street, Nicholson Street and Victoria Street.

Criterion	Values	Rating
A. Events, Processes	The Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens, the venue for the grand opening of the first Australian Parliament in 1901, has outstanding national historic value for its role in the defining event of Federation. It is the place where Commonwealth of Australia's first Parliament was commissioned and sworn in, on 9 May 1901. The Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens is a tangible symbol of the country's pride in its technological and cultural achievements in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Together with the associated gardens the Royal Exhibition Building is the most significant extant nineteenth century exhibition building in Australia. Attributes The entire site of the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens encompass the values of the place. The site, comprising the Royal Exhibition Building and its Carlton Gardens, is a purpose built assemblage. The boundary of the site is defined by the bluestone plinth of the perimeter fence constructed for the 1880-81 Melbourne International Exhibition. The Exhibition Building comprises a timber framed Great Hall, cruciform in plan, with a pair of elongated rectangular wings, a transept to the north and a truncated transept to the south, cement rendered brickwork walls, timber framed roof, soaring octagonal dome, naves, aisles, continuous galleries, towers, corner pavilions, great portal entries, fanlights and clerestory lighting. A decorative painting scheme, the third since the building's construction, was undertaken for the opening of the first Federal Parliament with themes and allegories to represent the building as a seat of government and legislative power. The decorative scheme was recovered and restored during renovations in the 1990s. Parts of the 1880 murals are still intact. Remains of the decorative painting scheme for the 1888 Centennial Exhibition may exist beneath subsequent paint layers. Carlton Gardens as a whole comprises the setting for the Royal Exhibition Building. This value is most strongly associated with the 1879-1901 period of the Garden's development which includes both the Gardenesque and the classically inspired garden design elements.	AT

B. Rarity	The Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens including the gardens' associated ornamental features has outstanding historic values as the major extant nineteenth century international exhibition building and garden complex in Australia. The Royal Exhibition Building in its garden setting is a rare surviving example of an Australian response to the international exhibition movement. The Royal Exhibition Building is one of the few major nineteenth century exhibition Great Halls to survive substantially intact worldwide and represents a rare example of the nineteenth century international movement's belief in the benefits of industrialisation, the transmission of ideas and social progress and development of an extensive international economy. The Royal Exhibition Building in its original garden setting is a rare example of a surviving nineteenth century exhibition precinct, nationally and internationally. Carlton Gardens is a significant example of nineteenth century classicism in an Australian public garden, featuring earlier nineteenth century 'Gardenesque' style elements and later more classical features. These more classical features are seen in the south garden and are references to the classical gardens of European aristocracy and royalty. These features include the main north-south tree-lined avenue framing the southern entrance to the Exhibition Building (Grande Allee and tapis vert), the east-west terrace, the circular garden bed surrounding a central fountain (Hochgurtel fountain), the radial pattern of tree-lined linear pathways (allees) all converging on the Hochgurtel fountain (patte d'oi), the formal garden beds created along the south facade (parterres), the eastern forecourt with circular garden beds and the French fountain, the creation of axial views with foci and the planting of trees in groups or clumps (bosquets). Further axial features are used to reinforce the building's function as the focus of the garden. These design elements are reminiscent of European baroque palace gardens. These features include the axial layout of the building on a north south alignment extended by the Grand Allee, the creation of the Promenade Deck (at the base of the dome) which reinforces the importance of the view down the Grande Allee and across to the city (which is intended to link the Exhibition Building with other central places of democracy and civic institutions - Parliament and Government House) and the placement of the building on the high point of a ridgeline so that the building's dome would become a landmark in the surrounding city. The adjacent gardens on the north and south sides of the Yarra River, the Fitzroy, Treasury and Parliament Gardens, Yarra Park and the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, all heightened the contrived device of the Carlton Gardens and Royal Exhibition Building as set within	AT

an endless boulevard of greenery and civic grandeur (World Heritage nomination report).

The ornamental lakes, the diagonal tree-lined pathways and lawn in the north garden and the mature nineteenth century specimen tree planting, some of which are rare, also contribute to the garden's values.

Attributes
The Royal Exhibition Building within its garden setting, the garden and associated elements demonstrate the characteristic features of the international exhibition movement. The Great Hall or 'Palace of Industry', is one of the few great halls to survive worldwide and the only one to have remained in use as a hall, still in its original landscaped setting.

The classical features are best displayed in the south garden. The classical features include the main north-south tree-lined avenue framing the southern entrance to the Exhibition Building (Grande Allee and tapis vert), the east-west terrace, the circular garden bed surrounding a central fountain (Hochgurtel fountain), the radial pattern of tree-lined linear pathways (allees) all converging on the Hochgurtel fountain (patte d'oi), the formal garden beds created along the south facade (parterres), the eastern forecourt with circular garden beds and the French fountain, the creation of axial views with foci and the planting of trees in groups or clumps (bosquets).

The ponds, the formal flowerbeds and mature specimen trees associated with Sangster's 1880/81 period and earlier also contribute to the gardens' significance.

The Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens retain high integrity. They retain continuity of public use.

D. Principal characteristics of a class of places	The Exhibition Building is an outstanding example demonstrating the principal characteristics of the Victorian Free Classical architectural style to express the form and ideas of the international exhibition movement. As one of the largest and finest nineteenth century buildings in Australia it represented a temple to industry rather than a palace. Carlton Gardens were originally developed as a public park for passive recreation. Later more classical garden modifications were made forming the setting for the Royal Exhibition Building. The main garden elements include the main north-south tree-lined avenue (Grande Allee), the east-west terrace, the Hochgurtel fountain with surrounding circular garden bed, the eastern forecourt with surrounding circular garden bed and the French fountain, the radial pattern of tree-lined linear pathways converging on the Hochgurtel fountain (patte d'oie), the formal garden beds (parterres), the incorporation of axial views and vistas, the planting of trees in groups or clumps (bosquets), the ornamental ponds and the mature	AT

	specimen trees surviving from Bateman's plan and the later trees planted by Sangster in c1879-1880 and the c1890 diagonal tree lined pathways of the north garden. The Royal Exhibition Building and its garden setting retain continuity of public use and its original purpose of exhibitions and displays has been maintained. Attributes The Victorian Free Classical Style is demonstrated in the Royal Exhibition Building in the rich modelling, the vaulted dome with its decorative skyline feature, decorative pediments, arched entrance, and use of stucco and timber in stylistic effects. The main 1880 Exhibition Building is cruciform in plan, comprising a pair of elongated rectangular wings, extending east and west, with a transept to the north and a truncated transept to the south. Features include the soaring dome, naves, aisles, fanlights and clerestory lighting, southern elevation with a prominent central porch and the northern elevation. The Carlton Gardens area as a whole is a significant demonstration of a nineteenth century public park with a classically modified Gardenesque style. This includes the virtually intact path system, the high numbers of trees extant on the site from the 1880s and 1890 layouts, the classical garden design elements, the curator’s lodge, the two ornamental ponds and three fountains (the Hochgurtel Fountain, the French Fountain and the Westgarth Fountain).	
E. Aesthetic characteristics	The Carlton Gardens, the setting for the Royal Exhibition Building, are of outstanding aesthetic significance for their nineteenth century classically modified 'Gardenesque' style. The Royal Exhibition Building with its soaring dome, is a significant landmark in the Melbourne skyline. It is a leading icon in promotional literature for the State and city. The dome, building and its garden setting exhibit inspiring aesthetic features which are highly valued by the State of Victoria and the city of Melbourne. The Royal Exhibition Building as a building in a garden ensemble continues to inspire Melbourne and Victorian communities. Attributes The entire site of the Royal Exhibition Building and its garden setting encompass the values of the place.	AT
F. Creative or technical achievement	The Royal Exhibition Building together with its Carlton Gardens setting, demonstrates an outstanding achievement in design. The building and gardens are representative of the international exhibition movement style, based on a Beaux-Arts axial scheme with the building as a palace, primarily in the German Rundbogenstil and Italian Renaissance style for which its designer	AT

Joseph Reed, won the design competition. The soaring dome, based on the Florence Cathedral dome designed by Brunelleschi, is a landmark on the Melbourne skyline. The gardens to the south of the building were also designed to create a palatial garden setting.

Gardenesque and formal classical garden elements have been used in the design of Carlton Gardens to create a setting for the Royal Exhibition Building. The main garden elements creating the setting for the Royal Exhibition Building during the 1880 and 1888 exhibitions are in the south garden. These elements include the main north-south tree-lined avenue (Grande Allee), the east-west terrace, the Hochgurtel fountain with surrounding circular garden bed, the eastern forecourt with surrounding circular garden bed and the French fountain, the radial pattern of tree-lined linear pathways converging on the Hochgurtel fountain (patte d'oie), the formal garden beds (parterres), the incorporation of axial views and vistas, the planting of trees in groups or clumps (bosquets), the ornamental ponds and the mature specimen trees surviving from Bateman's plan and the later trees planted by Sangster in c1879-1880. These Gardenesque and classical elements are all integral to the original 1880 design for the setting of the building and are a major feature of the place's outstanding national values.

The Carlton Gardens, both north and south gardens together, are a notable creative achievement demonstrating a skilful Gardenesque design with classical elements and a landscape character with plantings of pines, cedar, Araucaria, cypress, gums, figs, pepper trees, elms, planes, oaks, poplars, Canary Island date palms and Washington palms that display contrasting colours and forms which enhances Carlton Gardens, the Royal Exhibition Building and the adjacent urban area.

Attributes
In the Royal Exhibition Building the major typological elements of an international exhibition Great Hall as 'palace,' such as a dome, cruciform floor plan, continuous galleries at first floor level, towers, corner pavilions and great portal entries remain substantially intact in the structural form and materials, internally and externally.

The Carlton Gardens provide the setting for the exhibition hall. During the 1880 and 1888 exhibitions the pre-existing style of the southern garden was modified in part to create a grand garden setting. These modifications consisted of classically inspired elements. A high number of trees remain on site from this period. The remnant cast iron perimeter fence and remaining bluestone plinth (1880), and the two lakes with islands are also associated with the exhibition building setting.

The classical and Gardeneque features of Carlton Gardens as a whole comprise the attributes related to its value as a classically modified Gardenesque style garden.

The views of the Exhibition Building dome, the views within the Royal Exhibition Building and the Carlton Gardens complex and extending from the building and garden complex to the surrounding cityscape form part of the place's values.

Moyne Shire

Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape:
see Glenelg Shire.

QUEENSLAND

Winton Shire

Dinosaur Stampede National Monument:
About 374ha, 95km south-west of Winton, comprising Lark Quarry Conservation Park.

Criterion	Values	Rating
B. Rarity	The dinosaur trackways within the Lark Quarry Conservation Park are nationally significant because of their abundance and their location within an interpreted landscape and behavioural context. They are currently the best known and most informative fossilized trackways within Australia (Molnar 1991 p659) and their excellent condition places them among the best-preserved dinosaur trackway sites in the world (Long 1998 p126). The integrity and fine preservation of the trackways can be attributed to the characteristics of the clay-sand matrix in which they were originally formed. Fine detail such as scratch marks in the digit imprints on some Skartopus australis tracks (Thulborn and Wade 1984 p427) as well as the presence of scrape marks across many of the Wintonopus latomorum tracks (Thulborn and Wade 1984 p421) attest to the high level of preservation of the trackways. Lark Quarry and Seymour Quarry are the only known fossil sites that preserve trackways made by numerous dinosaurs running in a single direction. This unusual behaviour is consistent with, and has been interpreted as, a dinosaur stampede event (Thulborn 1990 p324). No other known trackway site in the world indicates dinosaur stampede behaviour such as this (Wade and Molnar 2000 p3). The trackways contain the most concentrated known set of dinosaur footprints in the world (Cook 2004). Lark Quarry and Seymour Quarry contain between 170 and 200 individual dinosaur trackways made up of nearly 4000 individual footprints (Wade and Molnar 2000 p2). The trackways are almost entirely pointed in a single, northeasterly direction (Thulborn and Wade 1984 p414) although there are 11 large theropod footprints comprising a single trackway that point in a southwesterly direction (Wade and Molnar 2000 p1). At Lark Quarry, the trackways are in an area of approximately 200m2 of exposed, almost horizontal bedding plain (Thulborn and	AT

Wade 1984 p414) that is roughly triangular in shape (Wade and Molnar 2000 p1). The trackways at both Seymour and New Quarries (which are an extension of those found at Lark Quarry) (Thulborn and Wade 1984 p414 and Cook 2004)) are currently buried.

C. Research

The primary research conducted on the dinosaur trackways within the Lark Quarry Conservation Park is commonly cited as the benchmark for study into dinosaur footprints and behaviour (Cook 2004). As the place preserves nearly all of the fossil tracks made by running dinosaurs known worldwide, it is an important and rare information source for locomotion studies and performance analysis for both ornithopods and coelurosaurs (Thulborn pers. comm. 2002). AT

The study of the dinosaur trackways within the Lark Quarry Conservation Park has also provided a large body of published information that has contributed to the understanding of the Australian environment during the Cretaceous (Long 2004).

It is estimated that a further 20 000 to 80 000 unexcavated footprints may be contained within the stratigraphic layer bearing the known stampede event. As a result, there is scope for further discovery and research. The areas most likely to contain these footprints are southwest of Lark Quarry as well as the area between Lark and New Quarries and may extend deep into the hillside (Cook 2004).