



Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

INCLUSION OF A PLACE IN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST

I, Ian Gordon Campbell, Minister for the Environment and Heritage, having considered, in relation to the place listed 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 section 324G of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*; and

being satisfied that the 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 place listed in the Schedule in the National Heritage List.

Dated 3 April 2006

[SIGNED]

Ian Gordon Campbell
Minister for the Environment
and Heritage

SCHEDULE

STATE

Local Government Area

Name:

Location / Boundary

Criteria / Values

NEW SOUTH WALES**Manly Municipality****North Head - Sydney:**

About 277ha, at Manly, comprising the whole of the headland, to Low Water, south of a line commencing at Low Water north of Collins Beach on the alignment of the north-west boundary of Lot 2763 DP752038, then easterly via that alignment and boundary and then following the north-westerly boundaries of Lot 2774 DP752038 Lot 2728 DP752038, Lot 2764 DP752038 and Lot 2763 DP752038 to the most northerly point of Lot 2763 DP752038, then generally easterly via the north-east and northern boundaries of Lot 2763 DP752038 and the alignment of the latter segment to Low Water. Excluded is the North Head Sewage Treatment Plant being the whole of Lot 1 DP604428.

Criterion**Values**

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| <p>(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.</p> | <p>North Head is important as the northern expression of the seaward entrance to Sydney Harbour (Port Jackson) and played a major role in the cultural and military life of the colony of New South Wales, following the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788. The 'Heads', have signified arrival and departure at Port Jackson since 1788 and are recognised as important, iconic, national landmarks.</p> <p>The North Head Quarantine Station is important for its association with the establishment of the colony of NSW and with Australia's development as an island-nation, susceptible to ship-borne disease. The isolation and strategic role of North Head was recognised in 1828 when the first vessel, the <i>Bussorah Merchant</i>, was quarantined at Spring Cove. The importance and future role of North Head was reinforced by Governor Darling's Quarantine Act of 1832, which set aside the whole of North Head for quarantine purposes in response to the cholera epidemic in Europe in 1830.</p> <p>The North Head Quarantine Station is important, in conjunction with the Quarantine Station at Point Nepean, in illustrating the evolution and development of quarantine practices employed at Stations in other states.</p> <p>The North Head Quarantine Station, excluding the Seamen's Hospital, comprises the oldest and most intact example of quarantine facilities in Australia. North Head provides the best evidence in Australia of the impact of changing social attitudes and scientific demands on quarantine from the 1830s-1980s, as well as the human story of quarantine. Over 13,000 persons, including convicts and free migrants, were to pass through the Station before its closure in 1977. The Quarantine Station was used for returning soldiers during WW1 and WW2, prisoners of war,</p> |
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Criterion

Values

(a) continued

evacuees from Cyclone Tracy in 1974 and refugees from Vietnam in 1975. The Station is particularly associated with the development of health policy by the NSW and Commonwealth governments during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including the treatment of plague and Spanish influenza victims. The station was closely associated with the smallpox epidemic of 1881, which resulted in better facilities, including a new hospital, and stricter zoning by fences, including a separate area for Asiatics in response to requests from the Shipping Owners Association. In this respect the Station is an expression of the gradual implementation during the 1880s of Immigration Restriction Acts in the colonies as an expression of the white-Australia policy.

North Head has a rich and diverse character which stems from the layering and aggregation of uses that overlay the relict and evolving cultural landscape of the Quarantine Station. The assemblage includes a navigation obelisk (L4) and roads, tracks, boundary markers, cemeteries, carvings and engravings, which are a record of the station's history and the diverse cultural and social backgrounds of quarantined passengers, including class and ethnicity. Standing structures and sites include:

Cemeteries and memorials

(site 111A1, c. 1837-1853); (L1, 1853-1881); (VA1, 1881-1925); and the Constitution Monument (L9, 1855).

Boundaries

Ashlar sandstone walls (site L10 1930s, north-western boundary c. 1890); and sandstone cairn (111A3, 1830s).

Wharf Area

(A14-A17, 1914-1915); (A6-A7, 1912-1920); (A8, 1919); (A11-A12, 1912-1920); (A9, 1912-1920); the wharf area and jetty; the Cannae Point wooden Signal mast; and flag poles at Quarantine Beach and within the Administrative Area.

Hospital and Isolation Ward Area

(H1, c. 1882); (H2, c. 1912); (H3, c. 1912); (H4, c. 1912); (H5, c. 1912); and (H7, 11 c. 1912).

Third Class/Asiatics Area

(P22, c. 1883); (P27, 1912-1914); (P28-P29); (S9, c. 1883); and (P14-P16, 1899-1900).

First Class Area

1890s (P3, P7, P4, P36, P6, P13 and P11).
From 1875 (P1, P2, P5, P9 and P10)

Second Class Area

1901 (P11, P12 and P13).

Criterion	Values
(a) continued	<u>Administration Area</u> (S6, 1853); (A1, 1911-1912); (A20, c. 1921); (A24, 1911-1912); (A25, c. 1900); (S5, 1870), (S1 and S2, c. 1883), (S12, 1913); (S14, 1938); (S15 and S16, post 1950); and (S4, S7 and S10).
(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.	The North Head Quarantine Station has the longest history (1828-1977) of quarantine use in Australia. The major groups of buildings, erected 1873-1909 and 1910-1920, although contemporary with surviving complexes in other states, are rare in terms of the range of buildings and their relative intactness. The Superintendents Residence at North Head, erected in 1854, appears to be the earliest surviving, purpose-built, quarantine-related structure in Australia.
(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.	An estimated 47 potential archaeological sites within the North Head Quarantine Station, and in other areas of North Head, have the potential to add to our understanding of the development and operation of nineteenth century quarantine practices and procedures from the 1830s-1870s. In particular, archaeological research would enable the period from the 1830s-1850s, a formative period for quarantine practices in the Australian colonies, to be better understood and interpreted in the context of the archival record and the surviving, functionally-related, buildings, planning and layout of the Station. The potential for archaeological investigation extends to the former mooring areas and littoral zones at Quarantine Cove, where vessels were cleansed before being returned to their owners, and to Stores Beach.
(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.	North Head Quarantine Station is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics and development of quarantine stations in Australia during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These characteristics include the physical isolation of the site, individual quarantine functions and medical protocols and planning and layout, including access by sea. Landscape and spatial elements reinforce the social and medical philosophies upon which the layout of the quarantine station was based, including the separation of social classes and isolation of more contagious conditions. The North Head quarantine station is also important in representing quarantine practices in the 1880s and early 1890s. The integrity of the fabric dating from this time enables the principal characteristics of conscious and enforced classification, based on health issues, class and race and the institutional nature of quarantine stations to be illustrated. This included the isolation of the hospital, seen, but not approached from many parts of the Station; the Wharf and Disinfection areas, which stood as a barrier between the inmates and the main line of escape, and the Administration Area, which guarded the land route out; the separation of the First, Second and Third class passengers, with the Administration Area interposed between Third Class and the rest, imposing class

Criterion	Values
	distinctions within the landscape; and the clear separation of the Asian Accommodation, imposing a racial layer on top of class differentiation.
(d) continued	<p>The cultural landscape includes cemeteries, monuments, fences, walls, boundary markers and cairns as well as tracks, paths and roads which document the development and meaning of the Station and reinforce the sense of segregation and isolation. Fences and stone walls characteristically formed an integral part of the security and boundaries of the Station.</p> <p>Common periods of development with the Point Nepean Quarantine Station include improvements in quarantine techniques and technical standards under the Commonwealth from 1911. Particular aspects of these improvements include the railway system (1914-1915) and the Tuberculosis Wards (1916-1918), the latter erected to cope with medical issues associated with the immediate aftermath of the First World War.</p>
(e) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.	<p>North Head has been important for its symbolic image since 1788 as the entrance to Port Jackson, and was portrayed by artists such as Augustus Earle as early as 1825. In 1812 the 'Heads' were referred to as the 'Port Jackson Heads', later as the 'Sydney Heads'. The Sydney Heads have iconic status for aesthetic values as landmarks in their own right, but equally as part of the setting for Sydney and its harbour.</p> <p>The site references refer to features identified in: <i>Sydney Harbour National Park - North Head Quarantine Station Conservation Management Plan Volume I: The Plan</i>. This was prepared for NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service, Hurstville NSW, by Peter Freeman Pty Ltd, Heritage Management Consultants, Donald Ellsmore Pty Ltd, Robert Boden & Associates, Haglund & Associates and Guppy & Associates, in April 2000.</p>

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.deh.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl> using the name of the place.