

Periodic Report - Second Cycle

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Australian Convict Sites

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)

- Australia

Type of Property

cultural

Identification Number

1306

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

2010

1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area ("KAVHA")	-29.053 / 167.959	225	?	225	2010
Old Government House and Domain ("Old Government House")	-33.81 / 150.995	37.25	29.03	66.28	2010
Hyde Park Barracks	-33.869 / 151.213	0.5	?	0.5	2010
Brickendon and Woolmers Estates ("Brickendon-Woolmers")	-41.625 / 147.142	233.52	322.08	555.6	2010
Darlington Probation Station ("Darlington")	-42.582 / 148.07	361	1968.28	2329.28	2010
Old Great North Road	-33.378 / 150.994	258.64	?	258.64	2010
Cascades Female Factory ("Cascades")	-42.894 / 147.299	0.6	7.09	7.69	2010
Port Arthur Historic Site ("Port Arthur")	-43.148 / 147.851	146	1216.51	1362.51	2010
Coal Mines Historic Site ("Coal Mines")	-42.984 / 147.716	214	138.47	352.47	2010
Cockatoo Island Convict Site ("Cockatoo Island")	-33.847 / 151.172	20	47.22	67.22	2010
Fremantle Prison	-32.055 / 115.754	6	18	24	2010
Total (ha)	1502.51	3746.68	5249.19		

Comment

The area of buffer zones for the Hyde Park Barracks and the Old Great North Road were accepted at the time of inscription however they are not included in the table above. They are: Hyde Park Barracks - 5.70 ha Old Great North Road - 135.25 ha KAVHA does not have a buffer zone.

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Maps of inscribed property	27/02/2010	

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1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

Comment

Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities Mr Peter Burnett First Assistant Secretary Heritage and Wildlife Division GPO Box 787 ACT 2601 Ph: +61 2 6274 1111 Fax: +61 2 6274 2095 Email: Peter.Burnett@environment.gov.au

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Claire Pettman
Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
Senior Heritage Officer

Comment

Update with: Ilse Wurst Director Cultural Heritage South Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities GPO Box 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601 Australia Phone: +61 2 6274 2015 Fax: +61 2 6274 2095 Email: ilse.wurst@environment.gov.au

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

Comment

Australian Convict Sites on the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities website (<http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/world/convict-sites/index.html>) The Official Site for Australian Travel and Tourism Australia (<http://www.australia.com>)

1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

Comment

No other relevant conventions

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

The property consists of eleven complementary sites. It constitutes an outstanding and large-scale example of the forced migration of convicts, who were condemned to transportation to distant colonies of the British Empire; the same method was also used by other colonial states.

The sites illustrate the different types of convict settlement organized to serve the colonial development project by means of buildings, ports, infrastructure, the extraction of resources, etc. They illustrate the living conditions of the convicts, who were condemned to transportation far from their homes, deprived of freedom, and subjected to forced labour.

This transportation and associated forced labour was implemented on a large scale, both for criminals and for people convicted for relatively minor offences, as well as for expressing certain opinions or being political opponents. The penalty of transportation to Australia also applied to women and children from the age of nine. The convict stations are testimony to a legal form of punishment that dominated in the 18th and 19th centuries in the large European colonial states, at the same time as and after the abolition of slavery. The property shows the various forms that the convict settlements took, closely reflecting the discussions and beliefs

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about the punishment of crime in 18th and 19th century Europe, both in terms of its exemplarity and the harshness of the punishment used as a deterrent, and of the aim of social rehabilitation through labour and discipline. They influenced the emergence of a penal model in Europe and America. Within the colonial system established in Australia, the convict settlements simultaneously led to the Aboriginal population being forced back into the less fertile hinterland, and to the creation of a significant source of population of European origin.

Criterion (iv): The Australian convict sites constitute an outstanding example of the way in which conventional forced labour and national prison systems were transformed, in major European nations in the 18th and 19th centuries, into a system of deportation and forced labour forming part of the British Empire's vast colonial project. They illustrate the variety of the creation of penal colonies to serve the many material needs created by the development of a new territory. They bear witness to a penitentiary system which had many objectives, ranging from severe punishment used as a deterrent to forced labour for men, women and children, and the rehabilitation of the convicts through labour and discipline.

Criterion (vi): The transportation of criminals, delinquents, and political prisoners to colonial lands by the great nation states between the 18th and 20th centuries is an important aspect of human history, especially with regard to its penal, political and colonial dimensions. The Australian convict settlements provide a particularly complete example of this history and the associated symbolic values derived from discussions in modern and contemporary European society. They illustrate an active phase in the occupation of colonial lands to the detriment of the Aboriginal peoples, and the process of creating a colonial population of European origin through the dialectic of punishment and transportation followed by forced labour and social rehabilitation to the eventual social integration of convicts as settlers.

Integrity and authenticity

The structural and landscape integrity of the property varies depending on the site, and on the type of evidence considered. It has been affected by local history, at times marked by reuse or lengthy periods of abandonment. The integrity varies between well preserved groups and others where it might be described as fragmentary. Apart from certain visual perspectives in urban settings, the level of the property's integrity is well controlled by the site management plans.

Despite the inevitable complexity of a nomination made up of a series of eleven separate sites with more than 200 elements that convey the value of the property, the authenticity of the vast majority of them is good.

Protection and management requirements

All the sites forming the property are inscribed on the National Heritage List. They are also protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

There is no direct major threat to the sites forming the serial property.

The general protection and management of the property are satisfactory. Conservation is articulated around a positive dynamic driven by the application of the conservation plans at each of the sites. The Brickendon and Woolmers Estate domains are an exception, and require ongoing assistance, both in terms of protection and conservation.

The management systems of the sites forming the property are appropriate, and they are adequately coordinated by the Strategic Management Framework for the property and its Steering Committee. For the sites involving the participation of private stakeholders for visitor reception, improved interpretation is however necessary; that includes the common objectives outlined in the Strategic Management Framework. It is also important to consider visitor reception facilities and

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their development in a way which respects the landscape conservation of the sites.

2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

(iv)(vi)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised

2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

3. Factors Affecting the Property

3.14. Other factor(s)

3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact			Origin	
3.1	Buildings and Development					
3.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure		(-)		⚠️	👉	
3.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	+		⚠️	⚠️	👉	
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure					
3.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure	+		⚠️	⚠️	👉	
3.2.3 Marine transport infrastructure	+		⚠️	⚠️	👉	
3.3	Services Infrastructures					
3.3.2 Renewable energy facilities	+		⚠️	⚠️	👉	
3.5	Biological resource use/modification					
3.5.4 Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals	+		⚠️	👉	👉	
3.5.5 Crop production	+		⚠️	👉	👉	
3.5.10 Forestry /wood production		(-)		⚠️	👉	
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric					
3.7.1 Wind		(-)		⚠️	👉	
3.7.2 Relative humidity		(-)		⚠️	👉	
3.7.7 Pests		(-)		⚠️	👉	
3.7.8 Micro-organisms		(-)		⚠️	👉	
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.1 Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses	+		⚠️	👉	👉	
3.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage	+		⚠️	👉	👉	
3.8.6 Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	+	(-)	⚠️	⚠️	👉	
3.9	Other human activities					
3.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage		(-)		⚠️	👉	
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.1 Storms		(-)		⚠️	👉	
3.10.2 Flooding		(-)		⚠️	👉	
3.10.3 Drought		(-)		⚠️	👉	
3.10.6 Temperature change		(-)		⚠️	👉	
3.10.7 Other climate change impacts		(-)		⚠️	👉	
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events					
3.11.3 Tsunami/tidal wave		(-)		⚠️	👉	
3.11.5 Erosion and siltation/ deposition		(-)		⚠️	👉	
3.11.6 Fire (wildfires)		(-)		⚠️	👉	
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species					
3.12.2 Invasive/alien terrestrial species		(-)		⚠️	👉	
3.13	Management and institutional factors					
3.13.1 Low impact research / monitoring activities	+		⚠️	⚠️	👉	
3.13.3 Management activities	+		⚠️	⚠️	👉	
Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside

3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.8 Social/cultural uses of heritage					

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.8.6 Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	localised	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	static

3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

3.17.1 - Comments

Tourism and visitor numbers have been increasing at the sites, however this is providing an economic positive benefit to the management of the properties. The increase in visitor numbers will need to be monitored for potential affect on the condition of the property in the future, and relative management measures implemented.

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is a buffer zone

4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property **are adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property **are known** by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

4.2. Protective Measures

4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

At the Federal level: All the sites forming the property are inscribed on the National Heritage List. The inscription of Brickendon and Woolmers Estates is pending (2008). Cockatoo Island is also included on the Commonwealth Heritage List. These inscriptions imply protection at the State Party's federal level. They are also protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

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At the state level: The three States and the autonomous region each have an Act for the protection of cultural heritage including a regularly updated inventory. All the sites of the property are inscribed on these State inventories:

- Norfolk Island, Planning Act 2002: site 1;
- New South Wales, Heritage Act 1977: sites 2, 3, 6, and 10;
- Tasmania, Historical Cultural Heritage Act 1995: sites 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9;
- Western Australia, Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990: site 11. Certain sites are directly covered by specific State legislation, such as the acts governing the four sites in New South Wales and those in Tasmania.

Other legislation passed by the States are also involved in the protection of the sites, especially for the protection of the environment and land use planning.

At the local level: There is a series of municipal plans that provide additional protection to that afforded at the Federal and State levels for the property's component sites. These are planning documents that harmonize and if necessary extend protection for the property within its municipality, especially for the buffer zones. These instruments are specific to each site and they provide a degree of articulation between the buffer zone and other planning, land use, and development schemes within the urban areas or districts.

Comment

Brickendon and Woolmers Estates were included on the National Heritage List in November 2007. All World Heritage properties in Australia are 'matters of national environmental significance' protected and managed under the Environment, Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Any action that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the World Heritage values must be referred to the Minister for consideration, including impacts from outside the property boundary.

4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity

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4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There is **excellent** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property

4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

At the federal and state levels, a committee to steer and apply the general management plan was created in 2008 (the Australian Convict Sites Steering Committee). It reports to the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, of which it is an agency. It includes internal and external professional experts whose scientific and professional standing is recognized nationally, and sometimes internationally.

Given the large distances between the sites that make up the property and the decentralized structure of Australia, control of the application of the management plans by site committees has sometimes been entrusted to a state steering committee, responsible for the sites in the state. This is notably the case for the five sites in Tasmania. At the local level, each of the sites in the property has a specific management plan and a site committee responsible for its implementation. This committee is established by the site's relevant municipality; in most cases it has permanent staff appointed to manage the site. The Coal Mines (9) site plan is an extension of the Port Arthur (8) plan and it does not have a specific site committee. This local situation can be attributed to the proximity of the two sites and the isolation of Coal Mines.

The site committee is responsible for coordinating the day-to-day management of tourism and maintenance; it oversees conservation activities, manages the public funds allocated to each of the sites under the relevant federal, state, and municipal programmes which are summarized in the site management plans; it coordinates relations with associations and private stakeholders, the former in the areas of conservation and infrastructure, and the latter in tourism and commercial activities at each of the sites, generally in the buffer zone, and sometimes within the site itself.

Comment

The Australian Convict Sites Steering Committee is made up of Government officials and site manager representatives from all jurisdictions involved in the management of the World Heritage Property. Secretariat support for this committee is provided by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Brickendon CMP January 2008	N/A	Available	28/04/2009	
Cascades Female Factory Management Plan April 2008	N/A	Available	28/04/2009	
Fremantle Prison CMP December 2008	N/A	Available	28/04/2009	
Hyde Park Barracks MP February 2010	N/A	Available	27/02/2010	
Kingston & Arthurs Vale Conservation Area CMP December 2008	N/A	Available	28/04/2009	
Old Government House & Domain MP 2008	N/A	Available	28/04/2009	
Port Arthur Historic Sites Management Plan 2008	N/A	Available	28/04/2009	
Woolmers Estate Conservation Management Plan January 2008	N/A	Available	28/04/2009	
Maria Island: Darlington Settlement & Point Lesueur Nov2007,Ile des Phoques Nature Reserve 1998 Management Plans	N/A	Available	28/04/2009	

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Cockatoo Island Management Plan	N/A	Available	28/04/2009	
Old Great North Road Management Plan 2008	N/A	Available	28/04/2009	

4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?

There is **excellent coordination** between all bodies / levels involved in the management of the property

4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?

The management system / plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being **fully implemented** and monitored

4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work / action plan exists and **many activities** are being implemented

4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following

Local communities / residents	Fair
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair
Visitors	Good
Researchers	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair
Industry	Fair

4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Local communities have **some input** into discussions relating to management but no direct role in management

4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Indigenous peoples have **some input** into discussions relating to management but no direct role

4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?

There is contact but only **some cooperation** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property,

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buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone

4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report

4.4. Financial and Human Resources

4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	0%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	36%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	32%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	6%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	2%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	18%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	6%
Other grants	

4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)

Comment

No International Assistance has been received from the World Heritage Fund to date.

4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available budget is **acceptable** but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs

4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

Existing sources of funding are **not secure**

4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?

There is **some flow** of economic benefits to local communities

4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?

There are **some** adequate equipment and facilities, but deficiencies in at least one key area **constrain** management at the World Heritage property

4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?

Equipment and facilities are **well maintained**

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4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Full-time	60%
Part-time	40%

4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Permanent	91%
Seasonal	9%

4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Paid	77%
Volunteer	23%

4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

Human resources are **adequate** for management needs

4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Poor
Promotion	Fair
Community outreach	Fair
Interpretation	Fair
Education	Fair
Visitor management	Fair
Conservation	Fair
Administration	Fair
Risk preparedness	Poor
Tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Low
Promotion	Medium
Community outreach	Medium
Interpretation	Medium
Education	Medium
Visitor management	Medium
Conservation	Medium
Administration	Medium
Risk preparedness	Low
Tourism	Medium
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Low

4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?

A capacity development plan or programme is in place and **partially implemented**; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally **but most of the technical work is carried out by external staff**

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4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient for most key areas but there are gaps

4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a small amount of research, but it is not planned

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results are shared with local partners but there is no active outreach to national or international agencies

4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report

4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

The need for the establishment of a research and monitoring program across all of the 11 places included in the serial listing has been identified and is a priority for the Australian Convict Sites Steering Committee

4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In many locations, but not easily visible to visitors

4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities / residents	Average
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Average
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Average
Visitors	Average
Tourism industry	Average
Local businesses and industries	Average

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4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

There is a limited and *ad hoc* education and awareness programme

4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

World Heritage status has influenced education, information and awareness building activities, but it could be improved

4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is not adequately presented and interpreted

4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property

Visitor centre	Adequate
Site museum	Adequate
Information booths	Not needed
Guided tours	Adequate
Trails / routes	Adequate
Information materials	Adequate
Transportation facilities	Adequate
Other	Not needed

4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

Whilst the Outstanding Universal Value of the property currently is not adequately presented and interpreted, this is an activity that has been identified as a priority for the Australian Convict Sites Steering Committee and will be addressed in the short to long term planning of the sites.

4.7. Visitor Management

4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years

Last year	Static
Two years ago	Static
Three years ago	Static
Four years ago	Minor Increase
Five years ago	Major Increase (100%+)

4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries
Accommodation establishments
Transportation services
Tourism industry
Visitor surveys
Other

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4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

Comment

The current management plans for all of the sites included in the serial listing contain policies on the management of visitors/tourism in order to protect the Outstanding Universal Values of the property.

4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but improvements could be made

4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?

There is **limited co-operation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

The fee is collected, and makes **some contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property

4.8. Monitoring

4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **small amount** of monitoring, but it is not planned

4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient to define key indicators, **but this has not been done**

4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Average
Local / Municipal authorities	Poor
Local communities	Poor
Researchers	Poor
NGOs	Poor
Industry	Poor
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

Implementation is **underway**

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4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee

4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring

4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs

4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)

Please refer to question 5.2

5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

	World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	Criterion (iv) and (vi)	Potential negative impact can be mitigated with implementation of thorough management planning regimes and statutory legislation for the protection of OUV. Positive impact is improved income for site management, education and conservation awareness	Impact of visitors at sites is monitored on an ad hoc basis but indicators for monitoring will be developed for all of the sites.	Key indicators for monitoring at the sites will be developed over the next 12 months.	Relevant management body at each of the sites included in the serial listing, with oversight undertaken by the Federal Government.

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

4.5 Scientific Studies and Research Projects					
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
4.5.2	Research in the property is not planned	The Australian Convict Sites Steering Committee will coordinate cooperative approaches to undertake research and establish a research program that links research interests across the sites as one property.	A strategy will be developed over the next 12-24 months and research will be undertaken on an ongoing basis as needs are identified	All site management bodies and Federal Government.	
4.5.3	No active outreach of research results to national or international agencies	Once coordinated research is completed, it will be distributed amongst the 11 component sites and also to State and Federal Government agencies as relevant.	As needs are identified and once research has been completed.	All site management bodies with assistance from the Federal Government.	
4.8 Monitoring					
4.8.1	Some monitoring, but it is not planned	A coordinated approach to monitoring will be developed across the sites by the Australian Convict Sites Steering Committee. This will be complemented by a program of site-specific monitoring that is developed for each individual site.	Monitoring will be undertaken on an ongoing basis once a thorough program has been developed across the sites. This program will be developed within the next 12-24 months.	All site management bodies with guidance from the Federal Government	
4.8.2	Key indicators have not been defined	As noted in the response to 4.8.1, a program for monitoring, which will include the development of key indicators for the sites, will be undertaken by the Australian Convict Sites Steering Committee	Key indicators will be developed over the next 12-24 months, in order to ensure that monitoring of the sites can take place in a consistent manner.	All site management bodies with guidance from the federal Government.	

5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been preserved

5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

The integrity of the World Heritage property is intact

5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been maintained.

5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are predominantly intact

5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.4.1 - Comments

6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	No impact
Recognition	Positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal / Policy framework	Positive
Lobbying	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	No impact
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff

6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

no

Section II - Australian Convict Sites (1306)

6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

The ambiguity of questions and the use of pre determined answers does not always allow for important subtleties that can exist at World Heritage properties and in some cases there was no 100% correct answer to select. In many ways the questionnaire is also not suitable for serial listings as the complexities of managing and protecting serial listings cannot be adequately portrayed with some of the predetermined answers. For example, "yes at some of the sites in the listing but not all sites".

6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO	Good
State Party Representative	Very good
Advisory Body	Good

6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

Most of the required information was accessible

6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

The World Heritage Convention
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting

6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Not Applicable
State Party	Not Applicable
Site Managers	Not Applicable
Advisory Bodies	Not Applicable

6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

• Geographic Information Table

Reason for update: The area of buffer zones for the Hyde Park Barracks and the Old Great North Road were accepted at the time of inscription however they are not included in the table above. They are: Hyde Park Barracks - 5.70 ha Old Great North Road - 135.25 ha KAVHA does not have a buffer zone.

6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise