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SPECIAL

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

INCLUSION OF A PLACE IN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST

The West Kimberley

I, Tony Burke, Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities 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 the place and its National Heritage values in the National Heritage List.

Dated *31 August 2011*

[signed by]

Tony Burke
Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water,
Population and Communities

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SCHEDULE

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

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Broome Shire; Derby - West Kimberley Shire; Halls Creek Shire; Wyndham - East Kimberley Shire

The West Kimberley:

About 19,200,000ha, West Kimberley, comprising the following areas:

1. An area bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of Latitude 16.778S and the line 3 nautical miles seaward of the territorial sea baseline (approximate coordinate point 16.778S 122.509N), then north easterly via the 3 nautical mile limit line to its intersection with Longitude 126.078E (approximate coordinate point 13.700S 126.078N), then directly to the intersection of the 3 nautical mile limit line with Longitude 126.183E (approximate coordinate point 13.689S 126.183N), then easterly via the 3 nautical mile limit line to its intersection with Longitude 128.251E (approximate coordinates 14.614S 128.251N), then directly to coordinate point 14.715S 128.251E, then directly to the northern tip of Cape Dussejour (approximate coordinates 14.740S 128.225N), then southerly via the coastline of Cambridge Gulf and West Arm to its intersection with Latitude 15.487S (approximate coordinates 15.487S 128.038N), then via straight lines joining the following geographic coordinate points consecutively: 15.526S 128.061E, 15.569S 128.106E, 15.603S 128.152E, 15.877S 128.251E, 16.016S 128.251E, 16.016S 128.211E, 16.090S 128.211E, 16.090S 128.210E, 16.183S 128.210E, 16.183S 128.089E, 16.181S 127.909E, 16.497S 127.798E, 16.497S 127.768E, 16.550S 127.754E, 16.596S 127.734E, 16.708S 127.663E, 16.891S 127.535E, 17.047S 127.411E, 17.143S 127.343E, 17.236S 127.298E, 17.386S 127.233E, 17.444S 127.205E, 17.456S 127.194E, 17.467S 127.188E, 17.495S 127.154E, 17.494S 127.143E, 17.494S 127.136E, 17.498S 127.130E, 17.509S 127.120E, 17.526S 127.093E, 17.537S 127.064E, 17.557S 127.009E, 17.571S 126.959E, 17.578S 126.917E, 17.587S 126.887E, 17.604S 126.843E, 17.621S 126.808E, 17.640S 126.765E, 17.649S 126.748E, 17.649S 126.748E, 17.658S 126.733E, 17.677S 126.699E, 17.710S 126.654E, 17.734S 126.626E, 17.770S 126.593E, 17.787S 126.583E, 17.804S 126.574E, 17.833S 126.563E, 17.855S 126.560E, 17.871S 126.561E, 17.884S 126.562E, 17.940S 126.562E, 17.984S 126.565E, 17.978S 126.581E, 17.975S 126.596E, 17.967S 126.609E, 17.961S 126.621E, 17.954S 126.645E, 17.950S 126.668E, 17.950S 126.722E, 17.946S 126.732E, 17.938S 126.742E, 17.929S 126.756E, 17.944S 126.766E, 17.957S 126.768E, 17.964S 126.766E, 17.981S 126.771E, 17.982S 126.751E, 17.992S 126.745E, 18.005S 126.744E, 18.005S 126.700E, 18.003S 126.668E, 18.008S 126.650E, 18.024S 126.614E, 18.024S 126.608E, 18.029S 126.590E, 18.026S 126.565E, 18.023S 126.515E, 18.018S 126.482E, 18.033S 126.463E, 18.035S 126.457E, 18.036S 126.444E, 18.068S 126.439E, 18.182S 126.432E, 18.205S 126.438E, 18.217S 126.450E, 18.224S 126.465E, 18.232S 126.479E, 18.237S 126.484E, 18.247S 126.479E, 18.250S 126.473E, 18.255S 126.469E, 18.256S 126.466E, 18.266S 126.436E, 18.275S 126.427E, 18.326S 126.425E, 18.358S 126.428E, 18.379S 126.439E, 18.387S 126.457E, 18.374S 126.463E, 18.386S 126.484E, 18.403S 126.488E, 18.411S 126.500E, 18.411S 126.504E, 18.404S 126.508E, 18.393S 126.507E, 18.383S 126.545E, 18.382S 126.554E, 18.395S 126.581E, 18.394S 126.599E, 18.388S 126.612E, 18.379S 126.623E, 18.420S 126.702E, 18.422S 126.701E, 18.422S 126.700E, 18.427S 126.687E, 18.437S 126.676E, 18.447S 126.667E, 18.459S 126.658E, 18.465S 126.628E, 18.471S 126.592E, 18.475S 126.559E, 18.477S 126.541E, 18.481S 126.515E, 18.487S 126.495E, 18.488S 126.493E, 18.490S 126.478E, 18.489S 126.471E, 18.499S 126.417E, 18.498S 126.378E, 18.493S 126.340E, 18.554S 126.302E, 18.594S 126.261E, 18.597S 126.278E, 18.597S 126.287E, 18.598S 126.293E, 18.597S 126.312E, 18.624S 126.373E, 18.650S 126.396E, 18.678S 126.426E, 18.695S 126.437E, 18.701S 126.442E, 18.704S 126.442E, 18.717S 126.448E, 18.719S 126.444E, 18.723S 126.444E, 18.735S 126.408E, 18.733S 126.393E, 18.732S 126.386E, 18.728S 126.366E, 18.723S 126.332E, 18.721S 126.313E, 18.722S 126.305E, 18.718S 126.284E, 18.715S 126.250E, 18.707S 126.212E, 18.707S 126.190E, 18.710S 126.172E, 18.712S 126.169E, 18.730S 126.145E, 18.728S 126.123E, 18.744S 126.104E, 18.750S 126.100E, 18.761S 126.087E, 18.777S 126.074E, 18.779S 126.071E, 18.720S 125.963E, 18.713S 125.953E, 18.666S

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124.224E, 18.402S 124.219E, 18.399S 124.220E, 18.398S 124.220E, 18.394S 124.216E, 18.390S 124.215E, 18.386S 124.215E, 18.385S 124.212E, 18.382S 124.210E, 18.380S 124.208E, 18.375S 124.207E, 18.369S 124.202E, 18.362S 124.202E, 18.359S 124.199E, 18.358S 124.195E, 18.358S 124.191E, 18.354S 124.188E, 18.351S 124.187E, 18.350S 124.185E, 18.350S 124.177E, 18.350S 124.173E, 18.348S 124.170E, 18.345S 124.167E, 18.343S 124.161E, 18.343S 124.158E, 18.342S 124.154E, 18.338S 124.150E, 18.332S 124.145E, 18.327S 124.144E, 18.326S 124.141E, 18.320S 124.129E, 18.316S 124.124E, 18.312S 124.122E, 18.307S 124.116E, 18.298S 124.112E, 18.293S 124.112E, 18.290S 124.111E, 18.285S 124.109E, 18.279S 124.109E, 18.274S 124.111E, 18.270S 124.111E, 18.268S 124.109E, 18.265S 124.106E, 18.259S 124.105E, 18.256S 124.103E, 18.253S 124.097E, 18.253S 124.094E, 18.246S 124.088E, 18.242S 124.087E, 18.236S 124.085E, 18.228S 124.082E, 18.218S 124.076E, 18.211S 124.074E, 18.204S 124.071E, 18.200S 124.072E, 18.194S 124.073E, 18.191S 124.073E, 18.188S 124.077E, 18.181S 124.076E, 18.174S 124.074E, 18.165S 124.065E, 18.157S 124.061E, 18.151S 124.055E, 18.145S 124.038E, 18.145S 124.010E, 18.140S 123.989E, 18.134S 123.953E, 18.120S 123.933E, 18.103S 123.907E, 18.108S 123.903E, 18.120S 123.902E, 18.134S 123.907E, 18.141S 123.901E, 18.146S 123.889E, 18.155S 123.877E, 18.170S 123.867E, 18.182S 123.846E, 18.195S 123.828E, 18.201S 123.820E, 18.203S 123.810E, 18.211S 123.790E, 18.224S 123.775E, 18.232S 123.764E, 18.235S 123.754E, 18.242S 123.749E, 18.257S 123.750E, 18.274S 123.755E, 18.288S 123.756E, 18.300S 123.765E, 18.308S 123.764E, 18.318S 123.760E, 18.330S 123.754E, 18.345S 123.753E, 18.359S 123.756E, 18.380S 123.761E, 18.391S 123.761E, 18.407S 123.756E, 18.427S 123.756E, 18.451S 123.762E, 18.464S 123.770E, 18.479S 123.788E, 18.493S 123.804E, 18.502S 123.810E, 18.504S 123.804E, 18.495S 123.794E, 18.492S 123.781E, 18.494S 123.764E, 18.501S 123.753E, 18.518S 123.747E, 18.517S 123.695E, 18.502S 123.713E, 18.488S 123.721E, 18.472S 123.728E, 18.458S 123.727E, 18.453S 123.720E, 18.460S 123.705E, 18.461S 123.692E, 18.451S 123.692E, 18.446S 123.699E, 18.432S 123.703E, 18.419S 123.709E, 18.401S 123.715E, 18.385S 123.719E, 18.372S 123.719E, 18.356S 123.714E, 18.342S 123.712E, 18.328S 123.715E, 18.313S 123.719E, 18.300S 123.722E, 18.287S 123.722E, 18.275S 123.729E, 18.262S 123.732E, 18.245S 123.728E, 18.230S 123.732E, 18.214S 123.740E, 18.203S 123.753E, 18.198S 123.774E, 18.193S 123.793E, 18.191S 123.808E, 18.178S 123.818E, 18.166S 123.835E, 18.154S 123.853E, 18.148S 123.865E, 18.135S 123.870E, 18.126S 123.881E, 18.121S 123.887E, 18.109S 123.885E, 18.098S 123.874E, 18.089S 123.870E, 18.076S 123.871E, 18.071S 123.864E, 18.056S 123.835E, 18.041S 123.811E, 18.020S 123.798E, 18.002S 123.790E, 17.982S 123.779E, 17.969S 123.763E, 17.944S 123.739E, 17.899S 123.705E, 17.883S 123.688E, 17.882S 123.662E, 17.877S 123.649E, 17.863S 123.642E, 17.851S 123.630E, 17.826S 123.619E, 17.806S 123.610E, 17.789S 123.598E, 17.766S 123.574E, 17.756S 123.565E, 17.743S 123.562E, 17.725S 123.560E, 17.710S 123.553E, 17.698S 123.557E, 17.679S 123.563E, 17.655S 123.563E, 17.629S 123.564E, 17.589S 123.556E, 17.541S 123.541E, 17.497S 123.543E, then directly to the intersection of the western shoreline of King Sound with Latitude 17.482S (approximate coordinate point 17.482S 123.545E), then north westerly via the western shoreline of King Sound to its intersection with Longitude 123.103E (approximate coordinate point 16.764S 123.103E), then via straight lines joining the following geographic coordinate points consecutively: 16.761S 123.092E, 16.733S 123.024E, 16.712S 122.982E, 16.666S 122.915E, 16.715S 122.913E, 16.769S 122.899E, 16.814S 122.854E, 16.850S 122.782E, 16.862S 122.707E, 16.856S 122.638E, 16.830S 122.572E, then north westerly to the intersection of Longitude 122.569E with the Highest Astronomical Tide mark (approximate coordinate point 16.829S 122.569E), then southerly via the Highest Astronomical Tide mark to its intersection with Latitude 18.005S (approximate coordinate point 18.005S 122.205E), then south westerly directly to the intersection of Latitude 18.006S with the Lowest Astronomical Tide mark (approximate coordinate point 18.006S 122.204E), then northerly via the Lowest Astronomical Tide mark to its intersection with Latitude 16.813S (approximate coordinate point 16.813S 122.547E), then directly to coordinate point 16.800S 122.531E, then directly to the point of commencement.

Excluded from the above is an area bounded by a line commencing at coordinate point 17.435S 123.581E, then via straight lines joining the following coordinate points consecutively: 17.428S 123.617E, 17.442S 123.654E, 17.455S 123.664E, 17.482S 123.671E, 17.500S 123.673E, 17.508S 123.665E, 17.508S 123.653E, 17.523S 123.651E, 17.534S 123.644E, 17.556S 123.641E, 17.575S 123.652E, 17.589S 123.654E, 17.603S 123.648E, 17.624S 123.649E, 17.645S 123.645E, 17.623S 123.636E, 17.608S 123.628E, 17.583S 123.628E, 17.578S 123.621E, 17.587S 123.611E, 17.603S 123.602E, 17.624S 123.599E, 17.639S 123.606E, 17.655S 123.612E, 17.664S 123.608E, 17.679S 123.609E, 17.689S 123.609E, 17.696S 123.617E, 17.691S 123.624E, 17.687S 123.634E, 17.694S 123.644E, 17.709S 123.649E, 17.740S 123.657E, 17.763S 123.672E, 17.785S 123.690E, 17.804S 123.708E, 17.820S 123.735E, 17.830S 123.744E, 17.840S 123.742E, 17.856S 123.742E, 17.865S 123.751E, 17.904S 123.780E, 17.919S 123.788E, 17.929S 123.793E, 17.945S 123.813E, 17.971S 123.833E, 17.994S 123.848E, 18.003S 123.860E, 18.012S 123.877E, 18.032S 123.900E, 18.042S 123.914E, 18.043S 123.938E, 18.049S 123.954E, 18.052S 123.970E, 18.067S 123.981E, 18.083S 123.989E, 18.101S 124.005E, 18.107S 124.025E, 18.107S 124.041E, 18.108S 124.059E, 18.100S 124.083E,

18.092S 124.115E, 18.082S 124.142E, 18.073S 124.160E, 18.061S 124.170E, 18.047S 124.176E, 18.040S 124.192E, 18.024S 124.199E, 18.008S 124.202E, 17.997S 124.195E, 17.993S 124.201E, 17.988S 124.198E, 17.982S 124.198E, 17.972S 124.217E, 17.961S 124.233E, 17.961S 124.257E, 17.954S 124.272E, 17.943S 124.294E, 17.938S 124.325E, 17.931S 124.347E, 17.918S 124.353E, 17.914S 124.368E, 17.903S 124.377E, 17.903S 124.400E, 17.906S 124.430E, 17.921S 124.447E, 17.929S 124.453E, 17.936S 124.454E, 17.947S 124.444E, 17.953S 124.435E, 17.951S 124.428E, 17.962S 124.420E, 17.976S 124.411E, 17.990S 124.402E, 17.996S 124.392E, 18.009S 124.384E, 18.025S 124.372E, 18.035S 124.362E, 18.040S 124.363E, 18.042S 124.367E, 18.040S 124.383E, 18.051S 124.385E, 18.065S 124.380E, 18.072S 124.374E, 18.083S 124.387E, 18.090S 124.406E, 18.095S 124.428E, 18.101S 124.434E, 18.111S 124.437E, 18.114S 124.448E, 18.112S 124.457E, 18.106S 124.467E, 18.104S 124.483E, 18.106S 124.496E, 18.118S 124.506E, 18.121S 124.494E, 18.120S 124.484E, 18.124S 124.478E, 18.126S 124.469E, 18.128S 124.470E, 18.151S 124.479E, 18.166S 124.483E, 18.184S 124.495E, 18.196S 124.498E, 18.210S 124.499E, 18.217S 124.510E, 18.229S 124.517E, 18.262S 124.534E, 18.271S 124.545E, 18.282S 124.554E, 18.284S 124.554E, 18.280S 124.571E, 18.284S 124.577E, 18.290S 124.577E, 18.294S 124.581E, 18.296S 124.571E, 18.295S 124.565E, 18.291S 124.557E, 18.298S 124.560E, 18.323S 124.560E, 18.342S 124.556E, 18.372S 124.572E, 18.395S 124.600E, 18.406S 124.613E, 18.405S 124.620E, 18.407S 124.634E, 18.417S 124.653E, 18.426S 124.658E, 18.426S 124.671E, 18.420S 124.684E, 18.423S 124.692E, 18.433S 124.686E, 18.438S 124.707E, 18.435S 124.721E, 18.428S 124.717E, 18.419S 124.717E, 18.416S 124.736E, 18.416S 124.747E, 18.407S 124.755E, 18.408S 124.769E, 18.409S 124.785E, 18.416S 124.794E, 18.421S 124.789E, 18.423S 124.760E, 18.425S 124.761E, 18.434S 124.753E, 18.442S 124.762E, 18.445S 124.795E, 18.445S 124.814E, 18.451S 124.810E, 18.461S 124.801E, 18.462S 124.782E, 18.476S 124.783E, 18.477S 124.797E, 18.486S 124.800E, 18.482S 124.809E, 18.481S 124.818E, 18.497S 124.821E, 18.504S 124.833E, 18.503S 124.868E, 18.430S 124.867E, 18.430S 124.908E, 18.424S 124.909E, 18.419S 124.935E, 18.417S 124.949E, 18.421S 124.965E, 18.414S 124.968E, 18.409S 124.977E, 18.403S 124.977E, 18.398S 124.985E, 18.404S 124.997E, 18.402S 125.006E, 18.413S 125.022E, 18.418S 125.040E, 18.418S 125.045E, 18.429S 125.054E, 18.435S 125.067E, 18.429S 125.077E, 18.429S 125.092E, 18.435S 125.100E, 18.435S 125.111E, 18.427S 125.119E, 18.418S 125.140E, 18.421S 125.149E, 18.413S 125.156E, 18.397S 125.182E, 18.385S 125.185E, 18.375S 125.194E, 18.369S 125.207E, 18.374S 125.220E, 18.383S 125.227E, 18.376S 125.228E, 18.363S 125.237E, 18.360S 125.250E, 18.348S 125.257E, 18.340S 125.272E, 18.332S 125.277E, 18.325S 125.288E, 18.328S 125.299E, 18.338S 125.296E, 18.345S 125.295E, 18.343S 125.315E, 18.336S 125.335E, 18.329S 125.387E, 18.326S 125.422E, 18.319S 125.455E, 18.296S 125.488E, 18.287S 125.519E, 18.287S 125.519E, 18.282S 125.525E, 18.272S 125.523E, 18.263S 125.526E, 18.271S 125.540E, 18.262S 125.544E, 18.253S 125.541E, 18.237S 125.543E, 18.232S 125.544E, 18.226S 125.547E, 18.224S 125.548E, 18.222S 125.549E, 18.220S 125.549E, 18.218S 125.549E, 18.217S 125.551E, 18.216S 125.562E, 18.220S 125.562E, 18.220S 125.579E, 18.217S 125.583E, 18.215S 125.584E, 18.212S 125.583E, 18.208S 125.587E, 18.200S 125.587E, 18.196S 125.590E, 18.194S 125.590E, 18.191S 125.590E, 18.189S 125.592E, 18.183S 125.597E, 18.182S 125.600E, 18.178S 125.602E, 18.176S 125.601E, 18.174S 125.601E, 18.173S 125.598E, 18.172S 125.595E, 18.165S 125.574E, 18.163S 125.574E, 18.163S 125.562E, 18.163S 125.544E, 18.163S 125.535E, 18.158S 125.529E, 18.145S 125.521E, 18.108S 125.502E, 18.097S 125.496E, 18.094S 125.493E, 18.088S 125.491E, 18.077S 125.485E, 18.077S 125.485E, 18.052S 125.469E, 18.046S 125.465E, 18.034S 125.435E, 18.026S 125.434E, 18.001S 125.420E, 17.988S 125.401E, 17.988S 125.401E, 17.974S 125.380E, 17.939S 125.323E, 17.939S 125.322E, 17.925S 125.299E, 17.916S 125.287E, 17.900S 125.263E, 17.898S 125.259E, 17.896S 125.256E, 17.863S 125.205E, 17.829S 125.159E, 17.808S 125.131E, 17.762S 125.068E, 17.756S 125.049E, 17.747S 125.046E, 17.741S 125.024E, 17.700S 124.988E, 17.674S 124.933E, 17.659S 124.932E, 17.657S 124.929E, 17.632S 124.924E, 17.610S 125.003E, 17.585S 125.015E, 17.559S 125.006E, 17.480S 124.939E, 17.462S 124.926E, 17.454S 124.891E, 17.452S 124.794E, 17.427S 124.726E, 17.391S 124.662E, 17.385S 124.546E, 17.378S 124.448E, 17.407S 124.363E, 17.402S 124.291E, 17.409S 124.234E, 17.407S 124.174E, 17.409S 124.126E, 17.430S 124.082E, 17.387S 124.045E, 17.371S 123.980E, 17.320S 123.913E, 17.288S 123.884E, 17.229S 123.868E, 17.219S 123.871E, then directly to the point of commencement.

2. The Lacepede Islands extending to the Low Water Mark.
3. An area at Lagrange Bay comprising a circle of 2500 metres radius centred on coordinate point Latitude and Longitude 18.614S 121.752E.
4. Bungarun Derby Leprosarium Reserve comprising the whole of Lot P174646.
5. An area at Noonkanbah Gate comprising a circle of 100m radius centred on coordinate point Latitude and Longitude 18.094S 124.751E.
6. An area at Paliyarra Springs comprising an area of 100m radius centred on coordinate point Latitude and Longitude 18.703S 125.810E.

7. An area at Kurungal Springs comprising an area of 100m radius centred on coordinate point Latitude and Longitude 18.887S 125.905E.
8. The Roebuck Bay Ramsar Wetland.
9. An area bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the High Water Mark with Latitude 17.953S (approximate coordinate point 17.953S 122.251E), then easterly via the High Water Mark to its intersection with the western boundary of the Roebuck Bay Ramsar Wetland, then southerly via the western boundary of the Roebuck Bay Ramsar Wetland to its intersection with the Low Water Mark, then westerly via the Low Water Mark to its intersection with Latitude 17.953S, then easterly directly to the point of commencement.
10. Sacred Heart Church at Beagle Bay.

All geographic coordinates are expressed in terms of the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) as described in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* GN35 of 6 September 1995. Note all units display in decimal degrees.

CRITERION	VALUES
(a)	**Assembling a continent**
The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern of Australia's natural and cultural history.	*King Leopold orogen* The rocks of the King Leopold orogen represent the remnants of three major orogenies (mountain building processes) that took place in the Kimberley from c. 1870–560 million years ago (Ma). The King Leopold orogen provides strong evidence of Palaeoproterozoic plate tectonic activity (from about 2500–1600 Ma), at a period preceding formation of the Neoproterozoic supercontinent Rodinia, which came together around 1000–850 million years ago. Rodinia was a giant landmass containing most or all of Earth's continental crust at the time, centred south of the Equator. The land that became Australia was probably in the north-east of the landmass. The King Leopold orogen also preserves rocks from the Yampi and King Leopold orogenies that occurred later in the Proterozoic, which record events that helped build the modern Kimberley topography (Maher and Copp 2009b). The events of these three Proterozoic orogenies are preserved in the spectacularly folded Proterozoic quartzites and sandstones of the Yampi Peninsula and the granite domes, gneiss hills and schist ridges of the King Leopold Range and the Fitzroy uplands province. There is little consensus among geologists on plate tectonic activity in the early Earth: rocks from the period from 2,700 Ma to about 700 Ma, such as those of the King Leopold orogen, are very important in understanding the timing and nature of modern plate tectonics (Witze 2006; Stanley 1999). The King Leopold orogen is a significant geological record of past orogenic processes which led to the Proterozoic assembly of Rodinia, representing key tectonic events in the evolution of the Australian continent and a major stage of Earth's history. This record is displayed in significant fault and fold structures in rocks exposed along the coast of Yampi Peninsula, in the King Leopold Range and the Fitzroy Uplands. These geological features highlight the powerful tectonic forces and the physical geological structures formed during orogenic processes (Maher and Copp 2010). ***The King Leopold orogen of the west Kimberley has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (a) for recording pre-Rodinian and Proterozoic plate tectonic processes, key events in the evolution of the Australian continent.*** **Ecology, biogeography and evolution** *Devonian reef* The Devonian reef sequence preserved in the Oscar, Napier, Emmanuel and Pillara ranges is a continuous record from the Frasnian to the Famennian stage of the Late Devonian period (around 380 – 360 million years ago), covering two significant marine mass extinction events. Famennian reefs are rare throughout the world and none is present elsewhere in Australia. In addition, valleys cut through the reef at Windjana and Geikie Gorges by the Lennard and Fitzroy rivers provide

CRITERION **VALUES**

(a) cont. sections through the deposit that give palaeontologists and geologists a unique window on this sequence.

The Devonian Reef of the Kimberley has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (a) because it is a continuous record of 20 million years of reef deposition and shows the response of a Late Devonian reef to a mass extinction event.

Gogo fossil sites
The Gogo fish fossil sites of the late Devonian period are one of the world's most important early vertebrate fossil localities. The deposits contain specimens of fish ancestral to tetrapods (vertebrate animals with four legs or leg-like appendages), fossils that clarify the anatomical transitions that took place at the base of this radiation.

The Gogo fossil sites have outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (a) for important transitional fossils that document the evolution of early tetrapodomorph fish.

The biological significance of the west Kimberley
Biodiversity analysis using the Australian Government's Australian Natural Heritage Assessment Tool (ANHAT), supported by the Australian Heritage Council's expert opinion, has shown the northern Kimberley coast and islands, the Kimberley Plateau and the west Kimberley Devonian reefs are nationally significant for species richness and endemism for many plant, mammal, reptile, frog and invertebrate groups. Island populations of critical weight range species such as the northern quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*), the golden bandicoot (*Isoodon auratus*), the scaly-tailed possum (*Wyulda squamicaudata*) and the golden–backed tree–rat (*Mesembriomys macrurus*) are of particular importance due to their decline on the mainland caused by an array of human–induced threatening processes.

The northern Kimberley coast and islands, the Kimberley Plateau and the west Kimberley Devonian reefs have outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (a) for plant, mammal, reptile, frog and invertebrate species richness and endemism; and as refugia protecting against human-induced environmental changes.

Many of the small immobile invertebrate species endemic to the Kimberley have only been recorded in its rainforest patches (vine thickets), including 90 per cent of the earthworms and 48 per cent of the land snails (Kenneally and McKenzie 1991). Survey and taxonomic work by Solem (1979, 1981, 1984, 1985) and more recent research (Graham 2001b; Köhler 2010) have helped highlight the national importance of the Kimberley Plateau and surrounding islands for land snail richness and endemism. ANHAT analyses have supported the findings of these researchers, showing the Kimberley Plateau is exceptionally high in richness and endemism for Camaenidae (air breathing land snails). This consistent spread of now locally restricted species may reflect long-term evolution through isolation (Köhler 2009; Köhler and Gibson in prep.). The west Kimberley was found to have the second highest richness in the country for the family Pupillidae (minute, air–breathing land snails).

Vine thickets of the northern Kimberley coast and islands and the Kimberley Plateau, and the Devonian reefs of the west Kimberley, are of outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (a) for their evolutionary refugial role that has resulted in high invertebrate richness and endemism.

The river systems of the north Kimberley serve as refuges to freshwater fish species, with a consequently high endemism found in several families. With 18 species that are endemic to the region, the west Kimberley has the highest number of endemic freshwater fish in comparison to any other region in Australia (Allen et al. 2002, Morgan 2008, Unmack 2001). The highly dissected nature of the landscape has served as an isolating mechanism between species, with the

CRITERION **VALUES**

(a) cont. numerous large and deep waterholes acting as refugia, resulting in centres of speciation that have existed since the fluctuating climate of the late Cenozoic (Allen and Leggett 1990). Rivers that are important for endemism include the Drysdale River (six species), the Prince Regent (six species), the Roe and Moran Rivers (four species), Carson River (four species) and Isdell River (three species) (Morgan 2008, Allen et al. 2002). The Mitchell, King Edward (including the Morgan and Carson Rivers) and Drysdale River systems also provide habitat for a number of endemic freshwater turtles (McCord and Joseph–Ouni 2007). ANHAT analysis returned the second highest national Chelidae (side–necked tortoises) endemism score.

The Drysdale, Prince Regent, Roe, Moran, Carson, Isdell, Mitchell and King Edward Rivers are of outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (a) as areas of evolutionary refugia demonstrated by nationally high values for freshwater fish and turtle endemism.

Wealth of land and sea

Movement of material (marine shell beads) by Aboriginal people
The occurrence of marine shell beads in occupation deposits at two inland rock shelters, Carpenter's Gap 1 and Riwi, dated to 30,000 BP is exceptional, providing testimony for the antiquity of long distance movement of material by Aboriginal people, perhaps in some kind of system of exchange during the Pleistocene period (McConnell and O'Connor 1997; O'Connor 1999; Balme 2000; Balme and Morse 2006).

In historical times, Aboriginal trading networks criss-crossed the continent moving valued commodities like pearl shell, ochre and stone tools over thousands of kilometres. These extensive economic and social systems of exchange are a characteristic feature of Aboriginal Australia.

Carpenter's Gap 1 and Riwi rock shelters have outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (a) as they demonstrate the operation of Aboriginal social and economic networks 30,000 years ago over distances of 500 kilometres.

Symbolic use of ochre
Archaeological excavations at Carpenter's Gap 1 rock shelter recovered a slab of roof material to which ochre had been deliberately applied. The slab had fallen to the floor of the rock shelter some time before 39,700 years BP. The ochre appears to have been blown onto the surface, probably in a similar method used by Aboriginal people in Australia in ethnographic times (O'Connor and Fankhauser 2001). This is the oldest trace of ochre intentionally applied to a rock surface presently known in Australia, and is one of the earliest examples on a world scale.

Carpenter's Gap 1 rock shelter has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (a) as it provides evidence of the antiquity of the symbolic use of ochre on a rock surface, the earliest 'art' in Australia's cultural history.

Aboriginal trade in pearl shell
Kimberley pearl shell (*Pinctada maxima*) has associations with water, rain-making, ancestral Creator Beings, stories and songs. The significance of the modified pearl shell changes as it is traded from its source, where it was created by powerful Dreamtime Beings.

Highly valued by Aboriginal people as the 'emblem of life' with potent correlations with water, and the power to regenerate, renew, and transform; modified Kimberley pearl is the most widely distributed commodity in Aboriginal Australia, covering two-thirds of the Australian continent.

Pearl shell beds at a number of identified sites from Bidyadanga to Cape Londonderry, where in Aboriginal law and culture, the shell is believed to have been created by Dreamtime Beings and is collected by Traditional

CRITERION **VALUES**

(a) cont. ***Owners, have outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (a) as the source of the item most widely distributed by Aboriginal people in the course of Australia's cultural history.***

Contact, change and continuity

European explorers
In the sixteenth century long, dangerous and difficult voyages across uncharted oceans began to shape 'new worlds' on the maps of European navigators. In the pursuit of knowledge and wealth beyond the borders of Europe, early expeditions by the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French and British began to reveal the outline of the Australian continent.

The William Dampier (Cygnet) 1688 landing place
William Dampier stayed in the west Kimberley coast area for more than one month, landing first at Pender Bay, then sailing and anchoring in Karrakatta Bay. Dampier and the *Cygnet* crew lived at Karrakatta Bay, camped and careened the ship on land, 'canoed' and fished in the nearby sea, met a group of Aboriginal people on an island, observed Aboriginal people elsewhere and swimming between islands. Dampier also notes in his account old wells, low even land, sandy banks against the sea, rocky points, the careening beach, the islands in the bay, the 'dragon' trees and the Aboriginal stone fish traps described as 'weirs of stone across little coves or branches of the sea'. A full description of his observations is included in his account of his voyages around the world (Dampier 1697). The environment Dampier observed is substantially unmodified since his 1688 landing and can be seen today.

William Dampier's published accounts of his voyages around the world, which included his observations at Karrakatta Bay and nearby, were significant in stimulating European exploration interest in the Pacific and Australia which foreshadowed Cook's voyage to the Pacific and eventual establishment of a British colony in Australia in 1788. Dampier's observations at Karrakatta Bay and nearby were also influential in shaping late seventeenth and eighteenth century attitudes towards Australia and its Indigenous people. His observations made at Karrakatta Bay were also influential in the British Government's sponsorship of another voyage to Australia in 1699 during which Dampier collected some Australian plants, foreshadowing the birth of Australian botany.

The Kimberley coast is recognised for its association with early European exploration of the continent. The William Dampier *(Cygnet)* **(1688)** ***landing place, around Pender Bay, Karrakatta Bay, King Sound, the Buccaneer Archipelago and nearby coast, has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (a) for its association with William Dampier and the influence of his published observations. The environment observed by Dampier is substantially unmodified since his 1688 landing and can be seen today.***

Fossil Downs Station
Fossil Downs Station is outstanding for its association with the longest droving journey in Australia. Undertaken over three years in the late nineteenth century the MacDonald brothers drove cattle from Goulburn, New South Wales to what is now known as Fossil Downs Station in the Kimberley. This journey of 5,600 kilometres ended near a tree marked F136 by explorer Alexander Forrest on 3 June 1886.

The place where the tree marked F136 once stood has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (a) for its association with the pioneering overlanding journey undertaken by the MacDonald brothers in 1883-1886.

Bunuba resistance to the rolling frontier of European settlement
Conflict between Europeans and Aboriginal people was endemic on the frontier of European settlement (Reynolds 1976). As the wave of European settlement moved south and north from the Sydney colony it took many forms from passive resistance through to large-scale violent action, and was highly influenced by the terrain on which it occurred. (Reynolds 1982; Pedersen 2000; Grassby and Hill 1988; Connor 2002).

CRITERION	VALUES
(a) cont.	The Bunuba resistance would not have been a success without the impenetrable fortress-like qualities of their traditional country. The limestone landscape of the Napier and Oscar Ranges provided the Bunuba people with a refuge from which to defend their country and a fortress to attack would-be settlers and the police. Control of the Devonian Reef was crucial for the rolling frontier of European settlement to move forward. ***The limestone ranges of the Devonian Reef have outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (a) as the place where Bunuba resistance held back the advance of European settlement for 13 years, an unusual achievement by Aboriginal people in the history of Australian frontier conflict.*** *Treatment of Aboriginal people after European settlement* The buildings and landscape elements of Bungarun (Derby Leprosarium), together with the area of the former residential units, the cemetery and the state listed Aboriginal heritage sites, tell the poignant story of the isolation of Aboriginal people during a period of Australia's history when government policy makers were dominated by the fear of disease and its spread into the Australian populace to the south. Aboriginal people from across the Kimberley were isolated at Bungarun, some for a few weeks, and others for up to forty years. The place highlights the government's rationale at the time, merging the logic of penal, quarantine, therapeutic and racial segregation into policies to manage disease amongst Aboriginal people. The place provides an ongoing testament to Aboriginal people's resilience and capacity to resist, adapt and survive despite the difficulties and personal suffering imposed by leprosy, separation from country and family, and the government's isolationist policies of the time. ***Bungarun (Derby Leprosarium) has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (a) as the only extant facility to tell the national story of leprosy treatment of Aboriginal people in Australia's cultural history.*** *Aboriginal rights to practice law and culture* When Aboriginal people speak about 'Noonkanbah' they are referring to a series of events which took place on Noonkanbah station between 1978 and 1980. These events drew the attention of the nation to the struggle of Aboriginal people to protect their rights to practice traditional law and culture. Noonkanbah is one in a series of important steps in the national struggle of Aboriginal people to have their rights to practice traditional law and culture, and have their rights to traditional land ownership recognised. In addition, Noonkanbah brought about significant change to resource company policies and practices in relation to consultation and negotiation with Aboriginal people and in the protection of Aboriginal heritage. Yirrkala, Wave Hill, Noonkanbah and Mer Island each assume their own symbolic importance in the long, slow path towards the recognition of Aboriginal rights and the protection of Aboriginal heritage. ***The areas of Noonkanbah station encompassing the station gates, the crossing at Mickey's Pool, Pea Hill (Umpampurru) and the unsuccessful exploration well, have outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (a) as the site of the Noonkanbah dispute, an important event in the national struggle of Aboriginal people to have their rights to practice traditional law and culture recognised, and to protect their heritage for future generations.***
(b) The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation	**Ecology, biogeography and evolution** *Gogo fossil sites* At the late Devonian Gogo fish fossil sites, near–complete, articulated fossil fish are often found in limestone nodules and up to 50 different species are preserved. The spectacular Gogo fossils have recently been discovered to preserve soft tissue structures along with bone. This has revealed evidence for viviparity (live birth) and

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because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural and cultural history.	sexual dimorphism: embryos, an umbilical cord and a possible yolk sac have been preserved. This represents the earliest evidence for internal fertilization and live birth in vertebrates (Long et al. 2008). Extensive remains of soft tissue have allowed reconstruction of the body musculature in a stem vertebrate (these fish being ancestral to tetrapods) (Ahlberg 2009). The Gogo fossils are unique in preserving a diverse fossil fish fauna, complete with soft tissue anatomy. ***The late Devonian Gogo fish fossil sites have outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (b) for remarkable preservation of a diverse fauna of entire fossil fish skeletons complete with the rare preservation of extensive soft tissue.*** *Dampier Coast* The early Cretaceous Broome Sandstone of the Dampier Coast contains the only sauropod prints found in Australia – these are common in the discontinuous outcrops that stretch for up to 200 kilometres along the west coast of the Dampier Peninsula (Molnar 1991; Thulborn et al. 1994; Long 1998). With some hind foot tracks as long as 1.75 metres, the Dampier Coast tracks may be the world's largest sauropod prints. The world's smallest sauropod tracks have also been found here, indicating a broader population sample than that of any other known sauropod track site. It preserves rare examples of the coexistence of sauropod and ornithopods. The Dampier Coast is the only site with extensive evidence of western Australian dinosaurs and the large number of tracks provides an otherwise unobtainable census of dinosaur populations and communities. ***The Dampier Coast dinosaur tracks have outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (b) as the best and most extensive evidence of dinosaurs from the western half of the continent, some of which are unknown from body fossils; for the diversity and exceptional sizes of the sauropod prints; and the unique census of the dinosaur community that they provide.*** Rare in Australia, fossil human tracks are important for both scientific and symbolic reasons. There are three occurrences of fossil human tracks documented in the literature. The Dampier Coast site is the only example yet found in Western Australia. Less clearly documented accounts of human tracks at other locations along the coast also appear in the literature (Mayor and Sarjeant 2001; CNN 1996; Long 2002). The Pleistocene and Holocene human record which the Dampier Coast tracks help to elaborate is very patchy. Documenting track sites through human history can begin to reveal population data across a continent and through time, to supplement other kinds of archaeological and historical evidence. Tracks have the potential to reveal data which is hidden from those who only study body fossils: about gait, anatomy, stature, size, population and speed. In other words, they evoke 'the living behaviour of our ancestors' (Kim et al. 2008; Webb et al. 2006). ***The fossil human footprint sites of the Dampier Coast have outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (b) as one of only three documented human track sites in Australia and the only documented evidence of human tracks from the west coast of Australia.*** **Wealth of land and sea** *Botanical remains and Aboriginal plant procurement strategies* At Carpenter's Gap 1 rock shelter, also known as *Jambarurru* to Bunuba people (S. Pannell pers. comm. 5 May 2010) and *Tangalma* to the Unggumi (Playford 1960, 2007) in the Napier Range, a combination of protected dry deposits and high alkalinity have combined to preserve an exceptional collection of botanical materials including wood shavings, seeds and plant fibres (O'Connor 2007). ***Carpenter's Gap 1 rock shelter has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (b) for its rare archaeological sequence of micro and macro-botanical remains spanning 40,000 years that contributes to our understanding of the impacts of climate change on flora composition though time, and the rare evidence it provides of plant procurement strategies used***
(b) cont.	

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by Aboriginal people from the Pleistocene, through the last glacial maximum, a period when many occupation sites were abandoned across Australia, and into the Holocene.

Contact, change and continuity

Careening Bay and the Mermaid tree
In 1820, during one of his coastal survey expeditions, Phillip Parker King careened his ship the *Mermaid* in Careening Bay on the Kimberley coast of Western Australia. Careening was an essential activity in the routine of maintenance and care of the ship. On this occasion a boab tree was carved with the initials *HMC Mermaid* to mark the crew's stay on what was then a very remote area of the Australian coast. Within the Kimberley other early land explorers made similar marks on trees which are still present in the landscape. The *Mermaid* tree however is rare as the only known in situ, physical reminder of King's survey expeditions along the Australian coastlines of the Kimberley, Northern Australia, the northern coastlines of Queensland and the Torres Strait.

The Mermaid tree within Careening Bay has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (b) as rare, in situ, physical evidence of nineteenth century hydrographers and in particular the survey work of Phillip Parker King, one of Australia's most important early marine surveyors.

(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 and cultural history.

Ecology, biogeography, climate and evolution

Devonian coral reef
The fossil reef assemblages of the Lennard Shelf, including the Napier, Oscar, Emmanuel and Pillara Ranges span the Givetian–Famennian stages of the Devonian period from about 390–359 million years ago, including the Frasnian–Famennian mass extinction. Studying this sequence can provide information about how reef communities react to climate change and to changes in sea level, both of which are key issues facing modern coral reefs such as the Great Barrier Reef (Wood 2000; Wood 2002; Veron 2008).

The Devonian reef outcrops of the Lennard Shelf have outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (c) because of their potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the climatological and biological processes that affect major reef systems.

Gogo fossil sites
The late Devonian Gogo fossil sites produce remarkable specimens with a potential for study that increases with each new technological development. The most recent advances use high–resolution scanning electron microscopy, high–resolution computer tomography, X–ray and Synchrotron CT scanning to reveal details of the soft tissue morphology that might otherwise be obscured by bone and buried within the supporting matrix (Trinajstic and Long 2009; Ahlberg 2009). Along with advancing studies of its own fossil fauna, the Gogo sites provide a way to test new techniques in studying these Devonian faunas, which may be applicable to other fossil types and sites in the future.

The Gogo fish fossils have outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (c) as they have significant potential to yield new information about the natural history of Australia, the evolution of Australian vertebrates and about new technologies that can be used to study fossils.

Human ecology and adaptation
Only a small number of archaeological surveys have been undertaken in the west Kimberley region. Those few surveys have provided nationally significant evidence on the paleo-environment, human adaptation to climate change, marine resource use, development of symbolic behaviour and the antiquity of long distance exchange. Given the highly significant nature of these investigations, coupled with

(c) cont.

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the argument that the west Kimberley is one of the most likely points through which humans first entered Australia, future archaeological surveys in the region may reveal sites of even greater scientific and archaeological significance. The exceptional preservation conditions offered by the Devonian reef complex also support the likelihood of further significant discoveries.

The coastline from Cape Londonderry to Cape Leveque and the Devonian reef complex have outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (c) for their potential to yield significant new archaeological information contributing to an understanding of Australia's natural and cultural history.

Rock paintings as a source of information about climate, ecology and technology
The fine graphic detail of the painted motifs in the Wanjina-Wunggurr homeland and the Balanggarra native title claim area provide invaluable insights into a number of nationally important areas of research including climate change and species extinction; early Aboriginal material culture and technology development; and the interactions between Aboriginal people and outsiders. The exceptional illustrative nature of the rock paintings has the potential to provide information at a level of resolution currently absent from the archaeology. Welch (1993, 29) supports this view, noting that early Kimberley rock art 'gives us an enormous insight into the material culture of early Australians'. While the rock paintings of Arnhem Land and the Kakadu region are also highly informative, Morwood (2002, 162) suggests that the Kimberley region may have greater potential in demonstrating changes in weapons used, accoutrements and ideology.

The rock paintings of the Wanjina-Wunggurr homeland and the Balanggarra native title claim area have outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (c) for their potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of climate change and species extinction; early Aboriginal material culture and technology development; and the interactions between Aboriginal people and outsiders.

Natural disasters in the late Holocene
Recent research in the Kimberley linking comets and tsunamis to Indigenous oral histories, painted rock images and stone arrangements provides exciting opportunities for future collaborative investigations between archaeologists, geologists and the Traditional Owners.

The west Kimberley coast between Cape Londonderry and Cape Leveque has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (c) for its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the nature and the effect of mega-tsunami events.

Contact, change and continuity

Asian–Australian interaction
Indonesian fishermen, commonly referred to as Macassans, have been visiting the west Kimberley coast for perhaps hundreds of years to harvest marine resources including pearl and trochus shell, turtle shell, clam meat, shark fins and trepang, also known as sea cucumber or bêche-de-mer (Morwood 2002). The historical accounts and oral traditions of Kimberley Aboriginal people, together with the limited archaeological evidence, suggest that a very different kind of relationship existed between Indonesians and Kimberley Aboriginal people than that experienced between Macassans and Aboriginal people in Arnhem Land. In the Kimberley, the relationship appears to have been one of hostility and distrust on both sides. Few archaeological surveys have been conducted to investigate this important pre-European contact.

The west Kimberley coast from Cape Londonderry to the Lacepede Islands has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (c) for its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Indonesian-Aboriginal interaction in Australia's cultural history.

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 and cultural places; or (ii) a class of Australia's natural and cultural environments.	**Ancient landscapes, geological processes** *The Kimberley ria coast* The Kimberley ria coast, from the Helpman Islands in King Sound to Joseph Bonaparte Gulf is the most extensive region of well–expressed ria coast and, at more than 2,500 kilometres, probably the longest stretch of predominantly rocky coast in Australia (Sharples 2009; Woodroffe and Short 2009). Nowhere else in Australia, or possibly the world, is there the opportunity to study the effects of macrotidal tide–dominated rocky coastal processes, and repeatedly interacting sea–level changes and fluvial landform processes through time, on a predominantly rocky coast that lacks the disturbance caused by high density coastal infrastructure (Sharples 2009; DEWHA 2009c). There are many ria coasts in the world, and other ria coasts in Australia, but the Kimberley rocky coast is unique in Australia and rare in the world for preserving a continuous and intricate dominantly–rocky fluvial and drowned fluvial landscape over a length of more than 2500 kilometres. Due to the stability of the Kimberley craton over time, the sea floor to roughly the 30 metre bathymetric line has been a terrestrial land surface, subjected to subaerial terrestrial landform development, more than it has been subject to marine processes over the last half billion years. As such, it is the best expression in the country of this type of landscape and the processes that have shaped and continue to shape it during the Phanerozoic eon (the last 545 million years). ***The west Kimberley coast from Helpman Islands in King Sound to the western shore of Cambridge Gulf, including islands, peninsulas, inlets and inundated features, has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (d) for demonstrating the principal characteristics of a major coastal landform type, in an extensive region without significant modification by coastal infrastructure.*** *Lennard Shelf* The Lennard Shelf contains the elements of a late Devonian carbonate ramp on an ancient tropical continental shelf. These limestone complexes lie off the ancient mainland represented by the folded and faulted, granitic and metamorphic Kimberley Block to the north (described under criterion (a) as the rocks of the King Leopold orogeny). An integrated picture of a proto–Australian continental shelf environment in an epicontinental sea from 390–370 million years ago is provided by a number of features and their spatial relationships. These features include: palaeoshores, palaeoinlets, platforms, atolls, interreef basins, debris flows, islands and archipelagos with fringing reefs (including the superbly preserved Mowanbini Archipelago of the Oscar Range), the remains of a barrier reef, including the forereef accumulations, lagoon deposits, patch reefs, bioherms (mud mounds) that grew on pinnacle reefs rising from the shallow sea floor of the backreef lagoon and limestone nodules preserving entire fish and crustaceans at the Gogo fossil localities (Playford and Lowry 1966; Webb 2001; Johnson and Webb 2007; Playford et al. 2009). ***The Devonian carbonate complexes of the Lennard Shelf have outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (d) for demonstrating the principal characteristics of a very well preserved proto-Australian carbonate ramp environment on an ancient continental shelf.*** **Ecology, biogeography and evolution** *Dampier Coast Cretaceous landscape* The ichnofossils (trace fossils including dinosaur tracks) preserved in the Broome Sandstone exposed in the intertidal zone of the Dampier Coast (from Roebuck Bay to Cape Leveque) represent up to 15 different types of dinosaur (Thulborn et al. 1994; Tyler 2000; Thulborn 1997; Long 1998; Long 2004). The Cretaceous landscapes that occurred here were buried intact and reveal original topography, with soils, leaf–litter and even fossils of plants in their growth positions (roots can be seen descending into the substrate). In places, dinosaur tracks meander around these plants so that one may walk across these ancient landscapes following their paths through clumps of vegetation (Thulborn pers. comm. 2009).

CRITERION **VALUES**

(d) cont.

The plant and sedimentological evidence allows reconstruction of the environments in which dinosaurs lived and fed, providing a fuller palaeoecological picture of a suite of Cretaceous coastal environments. The Broome Sandstone coastal exposures of dinosaur tracks and associated fossils therefore tell an integrated story of the animals, plants and physical environment of this area during the Early Cretaceous period, approximately 132 million years ago.

The dinosaur tracks and associated ichnofossils, plant macrofossils and Cretaceous depositional environments of the Broome Sandstone exposed in the intertidal zone of the Dampier Coast have outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (d) for preserving snapshots of the ecology of the Mesozoic.

Roebuck Bay migratory hub
Sixty four waterbird species have been recorded at Roebuck Bay, 34 of which have been listed under international treaties (JAMBA, CAMBA and ROKAMBA). Roebuck Bay has the highest number of species of international importance visiting its shores of any site in Australia, including pied oystercatcher (*Haematopus longirostris*), Mongolian plover (*Charadrius mongolus*) and the ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*). ANHAT analysis returned the second highest score for Charadiiformes (waders) richness at Roebuck Bay (61 species). Along with international visitors, Roebuck Bay also returned nationally high endemism scores for a collection of bird groups, including Passeriformes (perching birds), Meliphagidae (honeyeaters), Pittidae (pittas) and to a lesser extent Sylviidae (old world warblers). The endemism significance can in some cases be explained by a number of bird species, such as the common redshank (*Tringa totanus*) and the Asian dowitcher (*Limnodromus semipalmatus*), that within Australia almost exclusively visit the Canning coast area, before returning to other countries within their flyway zone.

Roebuck Bay has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (d) due to the place's importance as a class of avian habitat (a migratory hub or staging post), and for the regular presence of migratory, protected or endangered avifauna.

Rainbow Serpent traditions tied to Indigenous interpretations of the different way in which water flows within the catchment
The Rainbow Serpent is an important Creation Being for Aboriginal people across Australia and is closely linked to land, water, life, social relationships and fertility. There are many stories associated with the serpent, all of which communicate the significance and power of this Being within Aboriginal traditions.

Within the Fitzroy River catchment there are four distinct expressions of the Rainbow Serpent tradition. In the *jila-kalpurtu* domain of the Fitzroy catchment on the northern edge of the Great Sandy Desert, water flows are principally underground and the Rainbow Serpent (kalpurtu) is said to exist in the underground structure of the channels, linking excavated waterholes and other water sources of significance. Places like Kurrpurrngu, Mangunampi, Paliyarra and Kurungal are exemplars of this expression of the Rainbow Serpent.

The phenomenon of *Galaroo*, on the other hand, is linked to flowing surface water, in the form of major rivers, and to long and deep permanent waterholes in broad river channels, like Geikie Gorge (*Danggu*). The Rainbow Serpent of the Wanjina-Wunggurr belief system, known as Wunggurr, is typically found in discrete pools of water and is also associated with the sea and with Wanjina Creator Beings at

painted sites and in religious narratives.. The upper Hann river is an exemplar of this aspect of the Rainbow Serpent tradition, while the Woonyoomboo-Yoongoorroonkoo narrative of the lower Fitzroy primarily tells the story of the creation of the lower Fitzroy River and its floodplains and its links to the sea.

The Fitzroy River and a number of its tributaries, together with their

CRITERION	VALUES
(d) cont.	***floodplains and the jila sites of Kurrpurrngu, Mangunampi, Paliyarra and Kurungal, demonstrate four distinct expressions of the Rainbow Serpent tradition associated with Indigenous interpretations of the different ways in which water flows within the catchment and are of outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (d) for their exceptional ability to convey the diversity of the Rainbow Serpent tradition within a single freshwater hydrological system.***
(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.	**Wealth of land and sea** The West Kimberley, with its spectacular scenery and substantially unmodified landscapes, has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (e) for its *inspirational landscapes*, as exemplified by the following places. Common aesthetic characteristics noted for the West Kimberley region include the colour in the landscape (reds, yellows, intensity and variety of hues) , the substantially unmodified nature of the natural landscapes, the experience of remoteness and the inspirational nature of the landscapes commonly described by words such as majesty, ancient, remarkable, awesome, endless vistas, jewel like sources of water, wild, spectacular, magnificent, iconic, scenic splendour, outback and grandeur. *Kimberley coast from the Buccaneer Archipelago to King George River* Particular aesthetic characteristics of the Kimberley coast valued by the Australian community include its rugged sandstone coast with rocky headlands, prominent peaks and striking landforms, sandy beaches, pristine rivers and drowned river valleys with rich flora and fauna, off shore reefs and numerous islands in extensive seascapes in a sea supporting diverse marine life. ***The Kimberley coast from the Buccaneer Archipelago to King George River has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (e) for its aesthetic characteristics valued by the Australian community., including its rugged sandstone coast with rocky headlands and prominent peaks and striking landforms, sandy beaches, pristine rivers, waterfalls and drowned river valleys with rich flora and fauna, offshore reefs and numerous islands in extensive seascapes in a sea supporting diverse marine life. The unusual effect of tidal movement is also part of the aesthetic appreciation of some areas like the Horizontal Waterfall.*** *Mitchell River National Park* Particular aesthetic characteristics of the Mitchell River National Park valued by the Australian community include the rugged Kimberley Plateau, Mitchell River, Mitchell Falls (Punamii Unpuu), rocky features around Mitchell Falls and the Surveyors Pool (Aunauyu) and its falls. ***The Mitchell River National Park has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (e) for its aesthetic characteristics valued by the Australian community.*** *King George Falls and King George River* Particular aesthetic characteristics of King George Falls and King George River valued by the Australian community include the rugged sandstone gorge of the King George River between the Falls and the ocean, the high colourful cliffs of the river gorge and the spectacular twin waterfalls cascading into the river. ***King George Falls and King George River have outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (e) for their aesthetic characteristics valued by the Australian community.*** *Geikie Gorge Conservation Park and Geikie Gorge National Park* Particular aesthetic characteristics of Geikie Gorge Conservation Park and Geikie Gorge National Park valued by the Australian community include Geikie Gorge

CRITERION	VALUES
(e) cont.	(*Danggu*), its colourful gorge cliffs and sculptured rock formations carved by water through an ancient limestone reef, the lush riverine vegetation along the gorge, the fossil decoration on the gorge walls and the deep permanent waters. ***Geikie Gorge Conservation Park and Geikie Gorge National Park have outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (e) for their aesthetic characteristics valued by the Australian community.*** *Windjana Gorge National Park* Particular aesthetic characteristics of Windjana Gorge National Park valued by the Australian community include the narrow gorge of the Lennard River, the colourful cliffs of the gorge and the fossil decoration on the gorge walls. ***Windjana Gorge National Park has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (e) for its aesthetic characteristics valued by the Australian community.*** *King Leopold Ranges Conservation Park* Particular aesthetic characteristics of the King Leopold Ranges Conservation Park valued by the Australian community include the Lennard River Gorge, Bells Gorge, the rugged mountain ranges, the fault lines and twisted topography, spectacular gorges, waterfalls, rock pools and their fringing vegetation. ***The King Leopold Ranges Conservation Park has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (e) for its aesthetic characteristics valued by the Australian community.*** *The aesthetic value of rock art* The stunning painted images of Creation Beings, ancestors, plants and animals in rock shelters in the west Kimberley, including the powerful Wanjina and intriguing Gwion Gwion/Girrigirro figures, are considered amongst the most spectacular examples of 'rock art' in the world (Flood 1990, 70). Highly valued by non-Aboriginal people for their aesthetic values, these images are both powerful and of deep religious significance to Kimberley Aboriginal people. ***Aboriginal rock art paintings in the west Kimberley, particularly in the Wanjina-Wunggurr homeland, the Balanggarra native title claim area and the Devonian reef, are both powerful and of deep religious significance to Kimberley Aboriginal people and have outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (e) as they represent a stunning visual record of an ongoing Aboriginal painting tradition in a substantially unmodified landscape.***
(f) The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.	**Design and innovation** *Painted rock images* The painted images found in rock shelters and caves across the Wanjina-Wunggurr homeland, the Balanggarra native title claim area and in the limestone ranges of the Devonian reef provide an exceptional record of painted rock art that is extraordinarily diverse and technically very detailed. ***Considered one of the longest and most complex painted 'rock art' sequences anywhere in the world, (Morwood 2002, 143) the west Kimberley complex of painted images is a creative achievement by Kimberley Aboriginal people that has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (f).*** *Sacred Heart church, Beagle Bay mission* Built in a remote location from locally sourced material, the Sacred Heart church at Beagle Bay mission is a testimony to the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the Pallottine brothers and the Aboriginal residents of the mission who built and decorated it. The use of pearl shell and other media to decorate the interior of the church, particularly the sanctuary, demonstrates a high degree of artistic excellence and technical finesse. The place continues to be highly valued by the Beagle Bay Aboriginal community today because of the considerable Aboriginal involvement in its construction and decoration.

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	The Sacred Heart Church at Beagle Bay mission has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (f) for the high degree of creative and technical achievement in the use of pearl shell and other locally sourced media to decorate the interior, combining western religious and Aboriginal motifs.
	Technical response to environmental constraints *Double log raft* Aboriginal people built strong, light rafts to navigate the treacherous waters of the west Kimberley coast. Rips, whirlpools and overfalls created by the massive twelve metre tides made navigation through the maze of islands and waterways a serious undertaking. While a navigational hazard, these strong tidal currents, provided opportunities for skilled and knowledgeable Aboriginal people to travel long distances to hunt, trade and maintain social and cultural obligations. ***The manufacture of the double log raft from mangrove logs (particularly* Rhizophora stylosa*) is a unique adaptation to the massive tidal variation of the west Kimberley and has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (f) for demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement by Aboriginal people in the course of Australia's cultural history.***
(g) The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	**Wealth of the Land and Sea** *European pearling* Memories and stories of pearling along the pearling coast in the Kimberley region have a special iconic association with the Australian community. Today the Australian community continues to be drawn to the region in search of the iconic association with pearling and the attraction of the pearls themselves. This is enlivened by the place's outback location, remoteness of the area and beauty of the coast. A demonstration of this community connection is the high visitation to the area, where a diverse cultural heritage is celebrated in the annual Shinju Matsuri Festival. ***The pearling coast within the West Kimberley place has outstanding (intangible) heritage value to the nation under criterion (g) as a place which has a special association with the Australian community for evoking memories of pearling. These memories are enlivened by the place's remoteness and beauty at the gateway to the Kimberley's outback.***
(h) The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural	**Contact, Change and continuity** *European explorers* *William Dampier (Cygnet) I688 landing place* William Dampier first made observations of Australia and its Indigenous people at Karrakatta Bay and the nearby environment. His accounts of Australia and his other voyages around the world established Dampier as an expert, in his time, on the Pacific and Australia. His travel experiences described in his writing stimulated eighteenth century European exploration of the Pacific and Australia and foreshadowed the later voyages of Cook. ***The William Dampier (Cygnet) 1688 landing place has outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (h) for its special association with the life and work of William Dampier.*** *Indigenous resistance: Jandamarra* The late timing of the settlement and the impenetrable nature of the Devonian Reef helped create the man and the legend of Jandamarra - a man brought up in two worlds, whose detailed knowledge of European methods to contain Aboriginal

CRITERION	VALUES
history.	resistance and his capacity to pass those skills on to his Bunuba countrymen and women, severely threatened the colonising project. While Jandamarra did not act alone, his abilities to disappear and avoid capture, and to appear to even cheat death itself, made him a much feared adversary to Europeans and a powerful leader amongst his own people. ***The limestone ranges of the Devonian Reef, known to the Bunuba as* Barlil*, has outstanding value to the nation under criterion (h) for its association with Jandamarra, whose campaign of resistance was unprecedented in Australian history, as was the ferocity of the police and settler response. Jandamarra's death in 1897 ended the last large-scale organised violent resistance by Aboriginal people in Australia's cultural history.***
(i) The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.	**Wanjina–Wunggurr Tradition** The Wanjina-Wunggurr tradition, with features including the painted images of Wanjina and Gwion Gwion in rock shelters across the west Kimberley, provides testimony of a complex association of socio-religious beliefs that continues to be central to the laws and customs of the Wanjina-Wunggurr people. Together, the Wanjina and the Wunggurr Snake are believed to be the manifestations of a life force, also called Wunggurr, which permeates the Wanjina-Wunggurr cosmos and is imbued in all living forms. The creative association of the Wanjina and the Wunggurr Snake is represented in the religious narratives and manifested in the painted images on rock, and as other features in the land, sea and sky including natural rock formations and man-made stone arrangements. Members of the Wanjina-Wunggurr society trace their descent to the Wanjina ancestral beings. Wanjina 'rock art' sites serve as geographical focal points for a system of territorial and social organisation that links small groups of people (the clans of anthropological discourse) to named local countries (clan estates) (Blundell et al. 2009) and into a system of exchange called the *wurnan* that extends throughout the Kimberley. The exchange of items between local group members is viewed as the passage of items in space from Wanjina to Wanjina. In order to sustain the ongoing cycle of life, members of the Wanjina-Wunggurr community continue to engage in a range of ritual practices established in *Lalai* (The Dreaming). While Wanjina-Wunggurr people believe that the Wanjina 'put' themselves onto rock surfaces as paintings, they also believe that as the human descendents of these Wanjina, it is their duty to maintain the 'brightness' or 'freshness' of the paintings by re-touching them with charcoal and pigments (Mowaljarlai and Malnic 1993; Redmond 2001; Blundell and Woolagoodja 2005; Blundell et al. 2009). By keeping the paintings 'fresh' the world will remain fertile – the annual rains arrive, plants and animals will reproduce, and child spirits will remain available in whirlpools and waterholes throughout the Wanjina-Wunggurr homeland. There is no other Indigenous society in northern or central Australia, indeed anywhere in Australia, where a single class of Creator Being, the Wanjina, depicted as a distinct rock art figure, has such a significant and multifaceted role or set of associated meanings and practices (Blundell et al. 2009). ***The Wanjina-Wunggurr homeland, where the painted images on rock and other features in the land, sea and sky, including natural rock formations and man-made stone arrangements, are manifestations of the Wanjina and the Wunggurr Snake, are of outstanding heritage value to the nation under criterion (i) because of their importance as part of Indigenous tradition.***

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.