

ROCK CLIMBING DECISION FRAMEWORK

for the Gariwerd
landscape



Public Report
November 2020

Purpose

This document provides a high-level statement about the approaches that are being used to guide decisions and actions that will be taken in the care, safeguarding and management of the Gariwerd cultural landscape, which includes Grampians National Park and other parks and reserves. In the context of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of this landscape, the principles are basic rules that underpin access and use decisions, and outline standards to which management processes and practices will be implemented.

Specifically, the principles and supporting information below form part of a decision framework that is being used to determine areas that will be managed solely for the preservation of values, and areas that will be designated for rock climbing. Significant assessment data has been collected in 2020 to ensure decisions are strongly evidence-based. The data and decision framework have informed the development of proposals related to rock climbing in the draft Greater Gariwerd Landscape Management Plan, currently available for public consultation. Other recreational activities have been considered separately through the development of the Management Plan.

The framework has been developed in partnership with Gariwerd Traditional Owners for this purpose, as well as to clarify and ensure consistency in the interpretation of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. The framework represents an agreed approach between Gariwerd Traditional Owners and Parks Victoria about how to determine where and under what conditions rock climbing can occur in parks and reserves in the Gariwerd landscape, in the context of the exceptional cultural values of the area. This document has been prepared to explain the decision-making process, and support stakeholder and public communication and awareness about changes to park uses.

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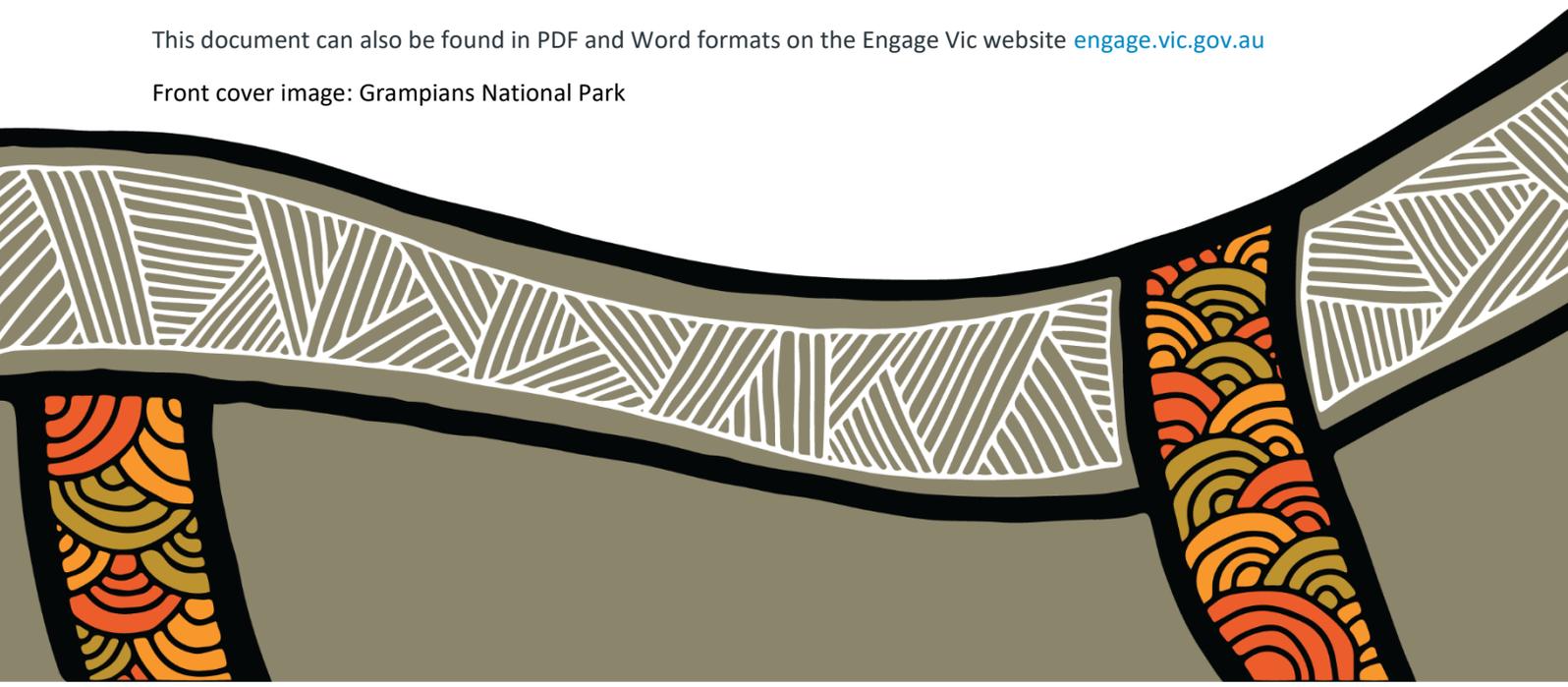
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Front cover image: Grampians National Park





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Context

- National parks are gazetted in Victoria based on the significance of their intrinsic landscape values and ecosystem services, and the desire to protect, restore and enhance these for future generations. Grampians National Park was also listed as a National Heritage Place on 15 December 2006.
- The Ecosystem Services Framework¹ outlines the nature of these ecosystem services (which include cultural services) and their relationship to human wellbeing. These values and services are managed for public good outcomes.
- Parks Victoria is currently the responsible land manager of Grampians National Park and a number of other parks and reserves in the Gariwerd landscape. Responsibilities of this role include prioritising limited resources and balancing the delivery of these outcomes, which can sometimes be in conflict and require trade-offs in decision-making. This balance is influenced by the current state of knowledge, legislative and policy frameworks and government priorities.
- The Greater Gariwerd Landscape Management Plan is currently being developed to replace the 2003 Grampians National Park Management Plan, much of which was not effectively implemented.
- Information and knowledge about Aboriginal landscape values on Parks Victoria managed lands is rapidly expanding from a relatively limited base. There are strong statutory obligations in place to protect these (and other) values.
- All tangible and intangible cultural heritage in Victoria is protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. These protections exist whether or not the cultural heritage is registered. Parks Victoria has procedures in place to support compliance with Aboriginal heritage legislation.
- An Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) is an agreement under the *Native Title Act 1993* about the use and management of land and waters made between people who hold, or may hold, native title in the area and another party. An ILUA is in place over Grampians National Park between the Gariwerd Traditional Owner community and the Victorian Government. The ILUA protects against the extinguishment of native title rights, commits the parties meeting their obligations under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and acknowledges Traditional Owner aspirations to jointly manage the park in the future.
- The Gariwerd Traditional Owner community is represented by three Native Title Prescribed Bodies Corporate – Barengi Gadjin Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation and Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation.
- Parks Victoria's Board has endorsed the Managing Country Together Framework², which aligns with the whole of government policy approach of supporting Aboriginal self-determination as set out in the Self-Determination Reform Strategy.
- The Government's Self-Determination Reform Framework³ and the recognition of Traditional Owner rights and interests in Grampians National Park have elevated Traditional Owner roles in decision-making and are influencing a new approach to the planning and management of the Gariwerd landscape.

¹ <https://www.millenniumassessment.org/en/Framework.html>

² <https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/managing-country-together>

³ <https://www.aboriginalvictoria.vic.gov.au/self-determination-reform-framework>

Decision framework

The Decision Framework provides a systematic and evidence-based platform for making management decisions in the Gariwerd cultural landscape. It comprises the following components:

- Overarching and management-level principles
- Assessment database (Parks Victoria information management system)
- Standard management options
- Work flow process.

Overarching principles

1. Gariwerd is conceptualized, understood and respected as an **Aboriginal cultural landscape** that is rich with tangible and intangible values.
2. Future landscape management is aimed at **halting the accumulated harm** to Aboriginal cultural values that has been caused over time.
3. The Gariwerd Landscape Management Plan (due for completion in 2021) will establish a new regime for access, use and management that will apply to the parks and reserves in the planning area. This regime will provide a clearer set of operating rules to ensure the **appropriate protection of values** in parks and reserves within the Gariwerd landscape.
4. The land manager is committed to **working in partnership with Traditional Owners** to:
 - continually improve the state of knowledge of landscape values and significance
 - appropriately store and protect cultural information
 - facilitate truth and healing with Traditional Owner communities
 - support cultural renewal and strengthening initiatives
 - facilitate exchange of information about land management responsibilities including reporting on the discharging of these responsibilities
 - improve landscape management effectiveness through incorporation of Traditional knowledge.
5. All **access and use rights** to the parks and reserves in the Gariwerd landscape should be understood as temporary, and that changes to these in future is a possibility.

Management principles

1. Precautionary principle – rock climbing will not be permitted in any area until:
 - a. there is sufficient information available about the area’s values; and
 - b. this information has been considered through this decision framework and agreed with Traditional Owners.
2. A designated area for rock climbing can only be established where:
 - a. it is already acknowledged and documented to be an area where climbing has been undertaken in the past; and
 - b. there are no known Aboriginal cultural values or significant environmental values present, or there are Aboriginal cultural values present but there is demonstrated capability to appropriately and effectively mitigate the risk of harm to these values. Where this is the case, it is necessary to obtain:
 - i. informed consent from Traditional Owners (which may require site visits); and
 - ii. statutory authorisations as required, including all conditions and contingencies.

3. Where it is determined that areas will be set aside or managed for the preservation of cultural values, then rock climbing will be prohibited in those areas. The boundaries⁴ for these areas will be established based on objectives to:
 - i. reflect and protect the nature and extent of Aboriginal places as defined in the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*
 - ii. include an area of land sufficient to obscure the precise location of values
 - iii. remove the threats to values as far as possible; and
 - iv. enable the land manager to implement appropriate protections.
4. There will be no further growth in rock climbing – only climbing routes currently known and documented will be considered through future assessments and decision-making processes.
5. Decisions about access and use of places must align with the agreed, pre-determined standard management options (see below).
6. All Aboriginal cultural values are considered to be significant and are protected by legislation. All rock shelters are acknowledged to have intangible cultural significance to Traditional Owners – physical damage to rock shelters also affects their intangible values.
7. Rock climbing will not be permitted near significant rock shelters, art sites or sites of tangible Aboriginal cultural heritage. Where the risk of harm is too great, the broader area will be designated as Climbing Not Permitted. Within Designated Climbing Areas, exclusion zones will be identified around cultural sites. Rock climbing will be prohibited in exclusion zones.
8. Bouldering will not be permitted in most areas. A limited number of bouldering sites within Designated Climbing Areas will be determined.
9. Where the land manager and/or Traditional Owners do not have the resources to actively manage a site where values are present, the site will be closed to rock climbing.
10. Where relevant new information about values becomes available, previous management decisions will be reviewed in consultation with Traditional Owners.

⁴ The existing climbing area polygons (sourced from The Crag website on 13 March 2020) currently represent the most practical boundaries for achieving these objectives as they comprise the best available data. These boundaries were used as the units for systematic values assessments. Their use as proxy settings will also significantly reduce the size of buffer zones that were adopted for the 2019 Special Protection Areas. It is expected that in future, the management units will be re-configured to better align with Aboriginal cultural values, places and landscape features in line with Traditional Owner expectations.

Assessment database

Detailed data tables are being compiled for all of the known climbing areas in the Grampians National Park. To date, 155 of the 281 known climbing areas have been determined. A list of these sites and their assessment outcomes can be found at Appendix 2 in the draft Greater Gariwerd Landscape Management Plan.

The data generated for each of these areas includes:

1. Park name
2. Name of the climbing area as identified by the climbing community
3. Online information source
4. Size of the climbing area (Ha)
5. Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment
6. Habitat distribution model
7. Remote and Natural Area designation
8. Primary, secondary and tertiary climbing uses
9. Number of individual climbing routes
10. Management recommendation

The database will be populated with the results of additional future assessments. This data will also be analysed and considered through the decision-making workflow process to determine future management options.

Standard management options

Climbing is to be prohibited except within Designated Climbing Areas in accordance with specified conditions of a Rock Climbing Permit. At the time of publication, 89 Designated Climbing Areas are currently proposed to be established and this represents an extensive and diverse climbing opportunity containing more than 4000 published climbing routes. Additional areas may become available as assessments are completed and outcomes determined. Climbers are also invited to nominate further areas for consideration that are not presently listed and where there is a demonstrated existing use. The categories below define the proposed outcomes for climbing access arrangements and **Figure 1** defines the decision-making workflow used to determine these outcomes.

Designated Climbing Areas

Areas where there is no known risk to tangible Aboriginal cultural heritage or significant environmental values, or where management measures have been completed to mitigate risks. Some of these areas may also be used by Licensed Tour Operators. The Designated Climbing Areas are depicted in green on maps. Bouldering and bouldering mats are to be prohibited in these areas unless specified as one of a limited number of 'bouldering permitted' locations (yet to be determined).

Designated Climbing Areas (LTO Only)

These climbing areas are to be used exclusively by Licensed Tour Operators. There is known risk to tangible Aboriginal cultural heritage and management measures have been completed to mitigate those risks in accordance with a permit under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. Rock climbing in these areas will be permitted subject to specific conditions of the LTO permit. Designated Climbing Areas are depicted in blue on maps. Bouldering is to be prohibited.

Climbing Not Permitted

An area where rock climbing (including bouldering) is excluded due to significant cultural or significant environmental values. In these areas Aboriginal cultural heritage is known or has been re-discovered, or environmental values exist, such as priority habitats for threatened wildlife. Climbing cannot be permitted as the risk is too great. These areas are depicted in red on maps.

Possible Climbing Areas (Unassessed/Under Review)

Areas that are yet to be assessed or where the outcomes of evaluations are yet to be determined. Rock climbing (including bouldering) will not be permitted in these areas on an interim basis following the release of the final management plan but may be allowed in the future subject to the outcomes of assessments. Management measures to protect values are being considered, to determine if climbing (and/or bouldering) is appropriate. If appropriate, climbing will be permitted in the future following the completion of management measures. On determination, these areas will be allocated to either the Climbing Not Permitted or Designated Climbing Area categories. The areas are depicted in orange on maps.

Decision-making workflow

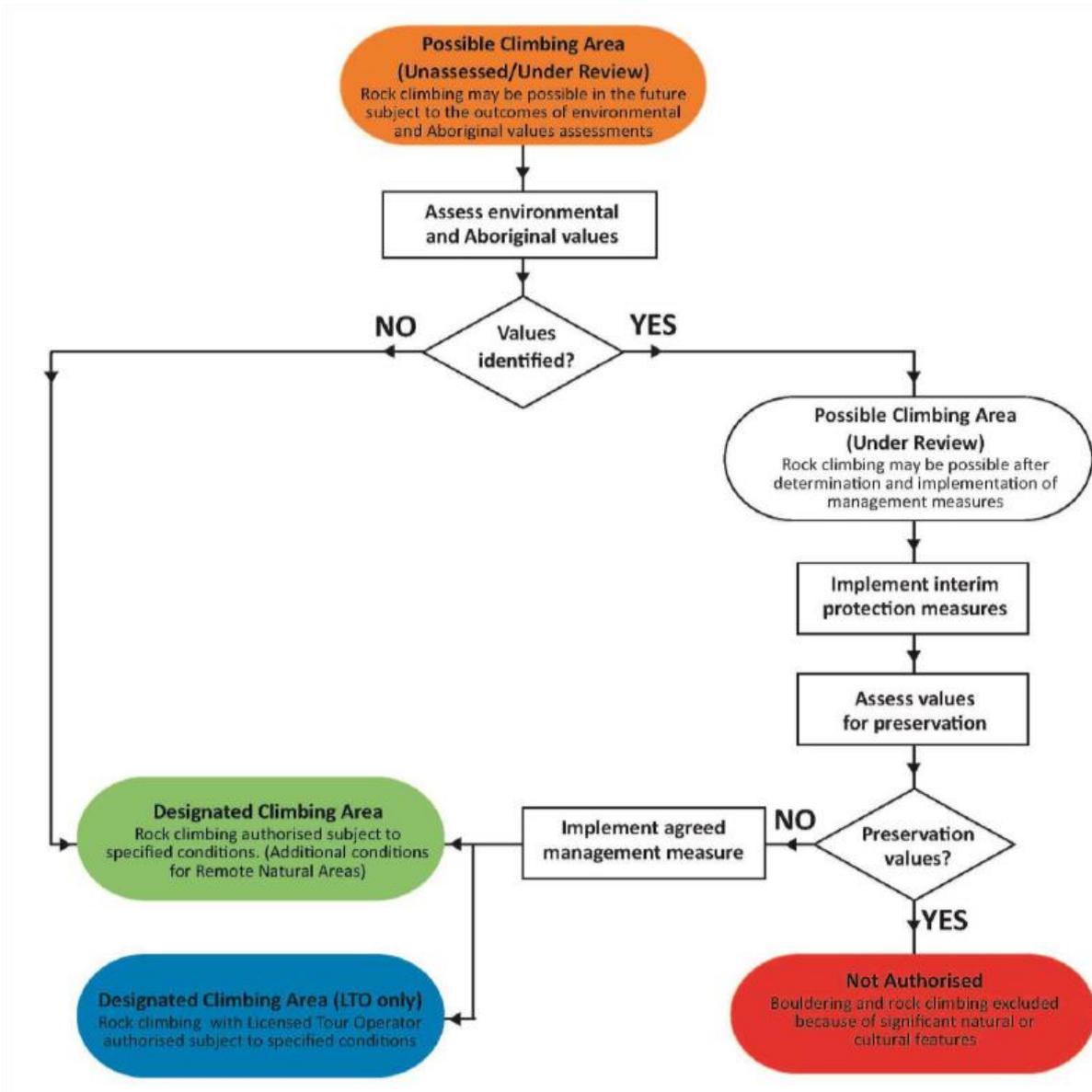


Figure 1: Decision process for climbing areas

Management measures and contingencies

Specific proposals for management measures and contingencies are outlined in the draft Greater Gariwerd Landscape Management Plan. They are summarised here as critical direction for the operationalising of designated climbing areas, and to help ensure Traditional Owners have confidence that further harm to values will be avoided.

Responsibilities of climbers

The following box represents draft measures currently being proposed for *all climbers*⁵.



All climbers, including Licensed Tour Operators, will be subject to the following conditions in designated climbing areas:

- Rock Climbing Permits (valid for one year) must be obtained prior to climbing.
- Permits will only be issued following a cultural induction to ensure climbers are aware of and protect cultural and environmental values.
- Access to climbs are only permitted via formally designated tracks.
- Climbing events and competitions will not be permitted.
- Installation of new fixed protection (bolts) or use of white chalk is not permitted under any circumstances. Temporary anchor points and coloured chalk will be permissible.
- All exclusion zones must be respected and no physical contact with any cultural heritage values is permitted.

Licensed Tour Operators (LTOs) with existing climbing access are permitted to continue to access the areas in accordance with Designated Climbing Areas and their license provisions, subject to periodic review. The following additional conditions may be mandated:

- Obtaining a permit under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, if required.
- Utilising an agreed booking system.
- Agreeing to a code of conduct for the organisation and its clients.

⁵ Rock climbing is a broad term and covers a range of activities. For the purpose of this plan, Parks Victoria is using the following definitions to describe the sport:

- **Traditional climbing:** Rock climbing based on the adventure of ascending a route. Climbers mainly use natural or temporary protection (devices placed in naturally occurring cracks or pockets in the rock face by the lead climber and removed by the second). Traditional climbing routes may include some bolted anchor points.
- **Abseiling:** Descending a rock face or other near-vertical surface using ropes and devices to manage the descent. It is often used by rock climbers to descend after completing a climb but can also be a standalone activity, often as part of an outdoor education program.
- **Sport climbing:** Climbs that are based on usually short, single pitch routes. They are generally considered safer as there is a heavy reliance on fixed protection and lower-off points (permanent anchors at the top of a sport climb).
- **Bouldering:** Rock climbing without a rope or similar fall protection. Usually a short sequence of climbing moves close to the ground (generally at heights less than 4 metres). Boulders are often protected with a bouldering mat on the ground beneath the climbing area, sometimes with a team of spotters.

Responsibilities of the land manager

The following box represents draft measures currently being considered for the *land manager*.



In consultation with Traditional Owners, the land manager may develop and implement **site protection plans** for designated climbing areas that are known to include Aboriginal cultural values. These site protection plans could include:

- demarcation of exclusion areas (horizontal and vertical)
- capping of sub-surface soil deposits
- installation of appropriate signage to support visitor experience and enforcement
- revegetation and other environmental works
- new infrastructure such as fencing and boardwalks
- maintenance of existing tracks and, where required, the commissioning of new tracks or de-commissioning of old tracks – noting that cultural heritage assessments and authorisations may be required and new tracks cannot be established in Remote and Natural Areas
- other infrastructure works that may be required to manage visitor impacts at these places.

Rediscovered values

Cultural values are regularly being rediscovered in the Gariwerd landscape. Parks Victoria is responsible for ensuring all cultural information is captured, registered and protected in line with existing standards and legislative requirements.

Rediscovered values are protected under Aboriginal heritage legislation even if they are not yet registered. Appropriate measures to manage and care for rediscovered sites will be determined in consultation with Traditional Owners and in line with this Decision Framework.

De-colonising the landscape

The use of Aboriginal language and place names is an important aspect of recognising Traditional Owner culture, identity and the history of Australia. Re-naming and interpretation of parks, reserves, sites and geographic feature in parks and reserves within the Gariwerd landscape will be investigated in future, in line with Traditional Owner expectations and in consultation with impacted stakeholders.

Governance

Rights and responsibilities

The *Parks Victoria Act 2018* re-establishes Parks Victoria as a legal body and standalone land management agency whose purpose is to protect the environment and support the community. Parks Victoria formally holds responsibilities, accountabilities and liabilities associated with the management of parks and reserves in the Gariwerd planning footprint.

There is currently no native title determination, Traditional Owner settlement agreement or Registered Aboriginal Party appointment over most of the Gariwerd landscape. There are three Traditional Owner groups who assert rights and interests over the landscape, and who are represented by the Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, Barengi Gadjin Land Council and Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation. The non-extinguishment ILUA referred to on page 4 of this document is the only formal agreement currently in place over Grampians National Park. The ILUA places a legal obligation on the Victorian Government to avoid doing anything in the Grampians National Parks that may extinguish native title rights.

The Victorian public has rights to access and use the parks and reserves across the Gariwerd landscape in line with existing management plans and legislation.

Partnership approach

In line with its Managing Country Together Framework, Parks Victoria recognises Traditional Owner rights and interests and is committed to working in partnership with Traditional Owners in the management and protection of cultural landscapes.

Planning

Through a Strategic Partnership Committee, Parks Victoria is engaging with Traditional Owners on:

- the analysis of all cultural values assessment data
- the processing of data through the decision framework
- the development of protection and management recommendations.

Through the Project Control Group of the Greater Gariwerd Landscape Management Plan, Parks Victoria is partnering with Traditional Owners on the development of all aspects of the plan.

Implementation

Parks Victoria will seek to partner with the Traditional Owner Corporations on:

- future landscape values assessments
- implementation of Cultural Heritage Permit conditions
- site monitoring
- delivery of inductions.

Compliance

Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* provides for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria. The objectives of the Act are provided in Appendix 1.

It is Parks Victoria's responsibility to meet its obligations under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, including having systems in place to ensure cultural heritage is protected in ways that are based on respect for Aboriginal knowledge and cultural and traditional practices. Parks Victoria as a land manager also maintains partnerships with Traditional Owner groups, who are recognised under the Act as the primary guardians, keepers and knowledge holders of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

All individuals and organisations, including rock climbers, Licensed Tour Operators and other park users, also have a responsibility under the Act to avoid harming Aboriginal heritage.

Compliance with the Act is achieved by:

1. Preventing harm to values. This means deciding to manage an area for preservation and prohibiting activities that risk harm to cultural heritage; or
2. Obtaining a statutory authorisation under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, that provides permission to undertake an activity that may cause harm to cultural values.

National Parks Act 1975

This Act provides for the reservation and management of national parks, state parks, wilderness parks, marine sanctuaries and a range of other parks. The objects of the Act are provided in Appendix 2.

The *National Parks Regulations 2013*, made under the Act, provide the regulatory ability to manage activities within parks in order to protect their values in accordance with the legislation. This includes prohibiting anyone from interfering with archaeological or historical remains, and prohibiting a person from excavating, removing, damaging, defacing, or otherwise interfering with any archaeological or historical remains or relics in a park.

The regulations also allow for areas to be designated (or set aside) in which certain activities are prohibited, permitted, or permitted subject to specified conditions.

In order to manage parks to achieve the objectives described in the Act, Parks Victoria can:

1. Designate areas in parks where an activity, such as rock climbing, is permitted or prohibited within that designated area. Permitting an activity can be subject to conditions or the requirement for a permit.
2. Prepare site protection plans to describe how management will protect the values within a specified site.
3. Obtain Cultural Heritage Permits (in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*) to allow activities to proceed.
4. License tour operators to operate within an area subject to the conditions of their license, which can include the requirement for the operator to obtain a Cultural Heritage Permit.
5. Enter into strategic partnerships for decision-making, monitoring and reporting, and reviewing access and use.

Enforcement

Responsibility for enforcing the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* sits with Aboriginal Victoria and Registered Aboriginal Parties.

Under the Act, Authorised Officers (employees of the Victorian Public Service) and Aboriginal Heritage Officers (employed by a Registered Aboriginal Party) may:

- Issue a 24 hour stop order to stop a person carrying out an activity that is harming, or likely to harm, cultural heritage.
- Investigate reports of harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage and potential breaches of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.
- Assess compliance with cultural heritage permissions (like Cultural Heritage Permits or Cultural Heritage Management Plans) and serve improvement notices.

Authorised Officers are also empowered to issue a stop order that lasts for up to 30 days where there is immediate risk to cultural heritage. In some circumstances, they have the authority to search and seize objects.

Enforcement options available to Parks Victoria, as the land manager, are determined by the *National Parks Act 1975*. To protect cultural heritage, Parks Victoria can:

- Determine park access and use rules through park management plans and the use of set asides.
- Parks Victoria Authorised Officers can issue infringement notices for breaches to park rules.
- Authorised Officers under the *National Parks Act 1975* can also gather evidence to support investigations by Authorised Officers under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

Parks Victoria is obligated to report any harm to cultural heritage to Aboriginal Victoria.

Appendix 1 – Excerpts from the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*

The main purposes of the Act are —

- (a) to provide for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage and Aboriginal intangible heritage in Victoria; and
- (b) to empower traditional owners as protectors of their cultural heritage on behalf of Aboriginal people and all other peoples; and
- (c) to strengthen the ongoing right to maintain the distinctive spiritual, cultural, material and economic relationship of traditional owners with the land and waters and other resources with which they have a connection under traditional laws and customs; and
- (d) to promote respect for Aboriginal cultural heritage, contributing to its protection as part of the common heritage of all peoples and to the sustainable development and management of land and of the environment.

The objectives of the Act are —

- (a) to recognise, protect and conserve Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria in ways that are based on respect for Aboriginal knowledge and cultural and traditional practices;
- (b) to recognise Aboriginal people as the primary guardians, keepers and knowledge holders of Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- (c) to accord appropriate status to traditional owners, including a preference to appoint traditional owner bodies corporate as registered Aboriginal parties;
- (d) to promote the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage as an integral part of land and natural resource management;
- (e) to promote public awareness and understanding of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria;
- (f) to establish an Aboriginal cultural heritage register to record Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- (g) to establish processes for the timely and efficient assessment of activities that have the potential to harm Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- (h) to promote the use of agreements that provide for the management and protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- (i) to establish mechanisms that enable the resolution of disputes relating to the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- (j) to provide appropriate sanctions and penalties to prevent harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- (k) to recognise, protect and conserve Aboriginal intangible heritage by recording it on the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register.

Key Definitions

Harm

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* provides the following definition:

harm, in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage, includes damage, deface, desecrate, destroy, disturb, injure or interfere with.

However, the terms *damage, deface, desecrate, destroy, disturb, injure or interfere with* are **not defined** in the Act so we rely on their common dictionary definitions. In this context, the definitions of these terms are as follows:

Key terms employed for describing 'Harm'	Common definitions
Damage	Inflict physical harm on (something) so as to impair its value, usefulness, or normal function.
Deface	Spoil the surface or appearance of (something), for example by drawing or writing on it.
Desecrate	Treat (a sacred place or thing) with violent disrespect.
Destroy	End the existence of (something) by damaging or attacking it.
Disturb	Interfere with the normal arrangement or functioning of something.
Injure	Harm or impair [weaken or lessen] (something).
Interfere with	Prevent something from operating or existing in the correct way.

Aboriginal place

The definition for an Aboriginal place is provided in Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*:

What is an Aboriginal place?

- 1) For the purposes of this Act, an Aboriginal place is an area in Victoria or the coastal waters of Victoria that is of cultural heritage significance to Aboriginal people generally or of a particular community or group of Aboriginal people in Victoria.
- 2) For the purposes of subsection (1), "area" includes any one or more of the following—
 - a) an area of land;
 - b) an expanse of water;
 - c) a natural feature, formation or landscape;
 - d) an archaeological site, feature or deposit;
 - e) the area immediately surrounding anything referred to in paragraphs (c) and (d), to the extent that it cannot be separated from the thing without diminishing or destroying the cultural heritage significance attached to the thing by Aboriginal people;
 - f) land set aside for the purpose of enabling Aboriginal ancestral remains to be re interred or otherwise deposited on a permanent basis;
 - g) a building or structure.

Appendix 2 – Excerpts from the *National Parks Act 1975*

The objects of the Act include —

- a) to make provision, in respect of national parks, State parks, marine national parks and marine sanctuaries—
 - (i) for the preservation and protection of the natural environment including wilderness areas and remote and natural areas in those parks;
 - (ii) for the protection and preservation of indigenous flora and fauna and of features of scenic or archaeological, ecological, geological, historic or other scientific interest in those parks; and
 - (iii) for the study of ecology, geology, botany, zoology and other sciences relating to the conservation of the natural environment in those parks; and
 - (iv) for the responsible management of the land in those parks;
- ab) to make provision in respect of wilderness parks—
 - (i) for the protection, enhancement and management of those parks as wilderness so as to maximise the extent to which those parks are undisturbed by the influences of the European settlement of Australia; and
 - (ii) for the protection, preservation and evolution of the natural environment including indigenous flora and fauna and of features of ecological, geological, scenic, archaeological and other scientific significance; and
 - (iii) for the use and enjoyment of those parks by the public for inspiration, solitude and appropriate self-reliant recreation; and
 - (iv) for the study of ecology, geology, botany, zoology, archaeology and other sciences relating to the environment in those parks;
- b) in respect of parks described in Schedule Three—
 - (i) to make provision, insofar as is appropriate to each such park, for the protection and preservation of indigenous flora and fauna and of features of scenic or archaeological, ecological, historic or other scientific interest; and
 - (ii) subject to such provision as is made under subparagraph (i), to make provision for the public to observe, experience or otherwise become acquainted in those parks with the countryside and rural skills activities and pursuits and for carrying on, in those parks and for those purposes, agricultural, horticultural, or other agrarian projects and botanical, biological, ecological, geological, zoological, or other scientific studies or projects; and
- c) to make provision in accordance with the foregoing for the use of parks by the public for the purposes of enjoyment, recreation or education and for the encouragement and control of that use.

