

Sustaining *the Willandra*

The Willandra Lakes Region

WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

Plan of Management

WORLD HERITAGE AUSTRALIA

Prepared in partnership with

local primary-producer landholder

and traditionally affiliated

Aboriginal people, Government agencies,

together with representatives from

scientific and conservation groups.

SUSTAINING THE WILLANDRA

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The feelings of the Willandra communities

“The traditionally affiliated Aboriginal (Barkindji, Mutthi Mutthi and Nyiampaa) and landholder communities strongly identify with the Willandra Lakes Region. It is where we live and where our ancestors lived. Our livelihood comes from the land and our spiritual and physical connections are to this land. We are proud to be part of this plan and see our role as continuing to protect and encourage the use of this wonderful heritage area.”

ERRATUM

March 1996

Text

Page A3, World Heritage Values; first paragraph should be:
To qualify for ...

Appendix 2, page 2; three Traditional Tribal Groups, should read:
The three tribal groups with traditional ties to the Willandra, that is,
Barkindji, Mutthi Mutthi and Nyiampaa

Appendix 3, tab page; should read:
Relevant Background Details

Appendix 5, page 1; (a) Terms of Reference, should read:
(i) Coordinate policy between NSW and the Commonwealth on all matters
concerning New South Wales World Heritage Properties.

The Willandra vision

The World Heritage, traditional Aboriginal and other cultural and natural values of the Willandra will be understood, preserved, respected and shared for all time. In doing so, the Willandra will be acknowledged as an international model of working in partnership to achieve the protection of World Heritage values in an area of multiple land use, together with ecological sustainability.

The Willandra

North of the Murray/Murrumbidgee riverlands with their urban settlements and irrigated farms lies the open country. Its wide dry plains, open to the sky, are trespassed by red dunes fingering in from the west, but otherwise present a seemingly flat, familiar pastoral landscape.

As one's eyes become accustomed to the subtle landforms, their topography and variations in the pale grey-green clothing of the arid zone vegetation, other, older landscapes emerge. Low ridges and the arcing ancient dune lines of the lunettes outline the margins of huge basins, dry since 15,000 years ago, of the lakes of the Pleistocene Willandra system once fed by waters from the eastern mountains when different climatic regimes governed south-eastern Australia. They form a nested series, curving across the landscape, linked by the shallow channel which still marks the course of Willandra Creek which carried the water. It is now dry, but retaining moisture it sustains the fringing trees and a flush of green 'pick' to tell us of its past role in a great system.

These subtle landform features, of creek, lake basins and lunettes, embedded in the present landscape are signs to read of past landscape change and past climates. They also contain unique cultural evidence witnessing to the lives of ancient Aboriginal people in these changing environments, and their innovative adaptation to them. More recent archaeology records the settlement of these lands by European pastoralists.

The Willandra Lakes Region is a place of power and haunting beauty, a place of many meanings to different groups within Australian society and the people of the world. To Aboriginal communities it holds paramount significance, for its traditional cultural roles and for its archaeological evidence of an ancient 40,000 year old past. For the Landholders of Willandra it is the centre of a very special way of life, and their role in the pastoral industry.

The Willandra Lakes Region with its subtle yet dramatic landscape has inspired artists and travellers. Its scientific riches have challenged researchers to new visions of Australia's natural history and human past, and new insights into the interaction between human societies and the environment.

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Introduction

THE WILLANDRA LAKES REGION WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

LOCATION

The Willandra Lakes Region World Heritage Property (the Willandra) is located in south western New South Wales, Australia as shown in **Figure 1**. When inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1981, the Willandra covered an area of 370,000 hectares. Following a review of the 1981 boundary (see page A3?), the area of the World Heritage Property was reduced to 240,000 hectares as shown in **Figure 2**. The majority of the area comprises pastoral stations leased from the State and administered by the New South Wales Department of Land and Water Conservation. The remaining land contains a large part of the Mungo National Park which is managed by the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service. There are also some small areas of freehold land within the Willandra.

A small business lease, specifically for tourist accommodation (Mungo Lodge) is located within the Willandra adjacent to Mungo National Park.

FIGURE 1 - LOCATION OF THE WILLANDRA LAKES REGION

FIGURE 2 - THE WILLANDRA LAKES REGION WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY BOUNDARY

WORLD HERITAGE

World Heritage Convention

The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (usually referred to as the World Heritage Convention) was established under the provisions of the United Nations and came into effect in 1975. The Convention aims to promote co-operation among nations to protect heritage which is of such universal value that its conservation is a concern of all people. Australia was one of the first nations to ratify the Convention and remains a strong supporter of its aims.

World Heritage Values

To qualify for World Heritage Listing, a nominated property must be regarded as *outstanding universal value*, tested against specific, stringent criteria for either natural or cultural values. In some cases — such as the Willandra — it may be listed for both its cultural and natural values. When the Willandra Lakes Region was inscribed in 1981 it was listed under the natural values as:

- An outstanding example representing major stages of the earth's evolutionary history. *Criterion i – Operational Guidelines Paragraph 44 (a).*
- An outstanding example representing ongoing geological processes, biological evolution and human society's interaction with the natural environment, especially its communities of plants and animals, landforms and marine and freshwater bodies. *Criterion ii – Operational Guidelines Paragraph 44 (a).*

Under the cultural values it is regarded as outstanding in its exceptional archaeology that was:

- Unique, extremely rare, or of great antiquity. *Criterion iii – Operational Guidelines Paragraph 24 (a).*

These values relate to the pleistocene Willandra Lake System set within the sand plain and dune systems of south west New South Wales, as shown in **Figure 3**.

In elaborating on the area's significant features the nominating document stresses:

- The magnificent presentation of Pleistocene climatic changes and landscape history in the geomorphological record spanning well over 100,000 years.
- The remarkable documentation of early Aboriginal society's culture and its adaptation to environmental change, especially in climate, the fluctuations in the lake levels creating major regional impacts on resources, and the eventual drying up of the system about 15,000 years ago. It offered rare insights into human interaction with this dramatic landscape of lakes, lunettes and sand dunes over great periods of time.
- The cremation burial investigated in 1968/1969 — now known as Mungo Lady — which dates to at least 26,000 years ago and is the earliest known record of this rite in the world. Other human remains also give insights into past care for the dead. With Mungo Lady they are the world's earliest known fully modern humans and provide outstanding information on the physical features of Australia's populations of the Pleistocene period.

- Significant evidence on the history of variations in the earth's magnetic field in the Late Pleistocene period.
- Animal bones found in the area have furthered our knowledge of the changes in Australia's ancient fauna during the Pleistocene period and make a major contribution to our understanding the sequence of megafauna extinctions at this time.

FIGURE 3 - LANDSCAPE CONTEXT OF THE WILLANDRA'S WORLD HERITAGE VALUES

Ownership and control

World Heritage listing does not alter land tenure but may have some affect on land management activities. Ownership remains as it was before nomination. Australian State/Territories and local laws continue to apply. The Commonwealth Government has an international obligation to protect and conserve World Heritage values.

International obligations

The World Heritage Committee has no powers to manage or influence management of listed properties. However, management should be in accordance with the duties and obligations of each state party to the World Heritage Convention. These are described in detail under Article 5 of the Convention.

The primary management objectives which derive from the general obligations of Australia under the World Heritage Convention are:

- To protect, conserve and present the World Heritage values of the property.
- To integrate the protection of the area into a comprehensive planning program.
- To give the property a function in the life of the Australian community.
- To strengthen appreciation and respect of the property's World Heritage values, particularly through educational and information programs and to keep the community broadly informed about the condition of the World Heritage values of the property.
- To take appropriate scientific, technical, legal, administrative and financial measures necessary for achieving the foregoing objectives.

In achieving these primary objectives, due regard is given to:

- Ensuring the provision of essential services to communities within and adjacent to a property.
- Allowing uses of the property which do not threaten the World Heritage values and integrity.
- Recognising the role of current management agencies in the protection of the property.
- Involving the local community in the planning and management of the property.

BRIEF HISTORY OF PLANNING DECISIONS

PLANNING PROCESS

In 1984, the New South Wales Government initiated a planning process for the Willandra by approving the preparation of a Regional Environmental Study. The Study was to be the first step towards the development of a Regional Environmental Plan, which is required under the provisions of the State's *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. A number of reports were commissioned into the area's natural and cultural values and these were to form the basis of the Regional Environmental Study. A list of these reports is provided in **Appendix 3**.

As part of the process for developing a Regional Environmental Plan, a consultative committee was formed whose role was to advise and assist in the preparation of such a plan. In late 1989, the consultative committee engaged a consultant to prepare a management plan for the Willandra. The final draft management plan was completed in late 1992. Community and government concerns about the draft management plan, and the subsequent development of new management planning arrangements, meant that the plan was not adopted.

A draft Plan of Management for Mungo National Park, which forms part of the World Heritage Property, was completed in 1989 by the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service, as required under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

In July 1993, the Commonwealth and New South Wales governments agreed to new administration and management planning arrangements for the Willandra. This action was taken in recognition of the urgent need for more consistent and long-term arrangements for the management of the Willandra and a community-based Plan of Management. The new arrangements include the formation of a Community Management Council whose primary responsibility is to facilitate the preparation and implementation of the Plan of Management.

In late 1993, following consultation with the Community Management Council and New South Wales government agencies, the Commonwealth engaged a consultant to prepare a strategic issues document to form the basis for the development of a Plan of Management. The Strategic Issues Document was completed in late 1994 following intensive consultation with local landholders and Aboriginal groups. Community 'ownership' of the document was an important feature in its preparation.

In early 1995, the Community management Council endorsed the Commonwealth's selection of a consultant to prepare a Plan of Management for the Willandra.

BOUNDARY REVIEW

The 1989 boundary of the Willandra was defined by cadastral boundaries including pastoral leases and areas of Crown Reserve. The cadastral boundaries provided a convenient reference at the time of nomination. However, in the context of present day standards of boundary identification, they are not considered to accurately reflect the location of the landscape elements containing the World Heritage values.

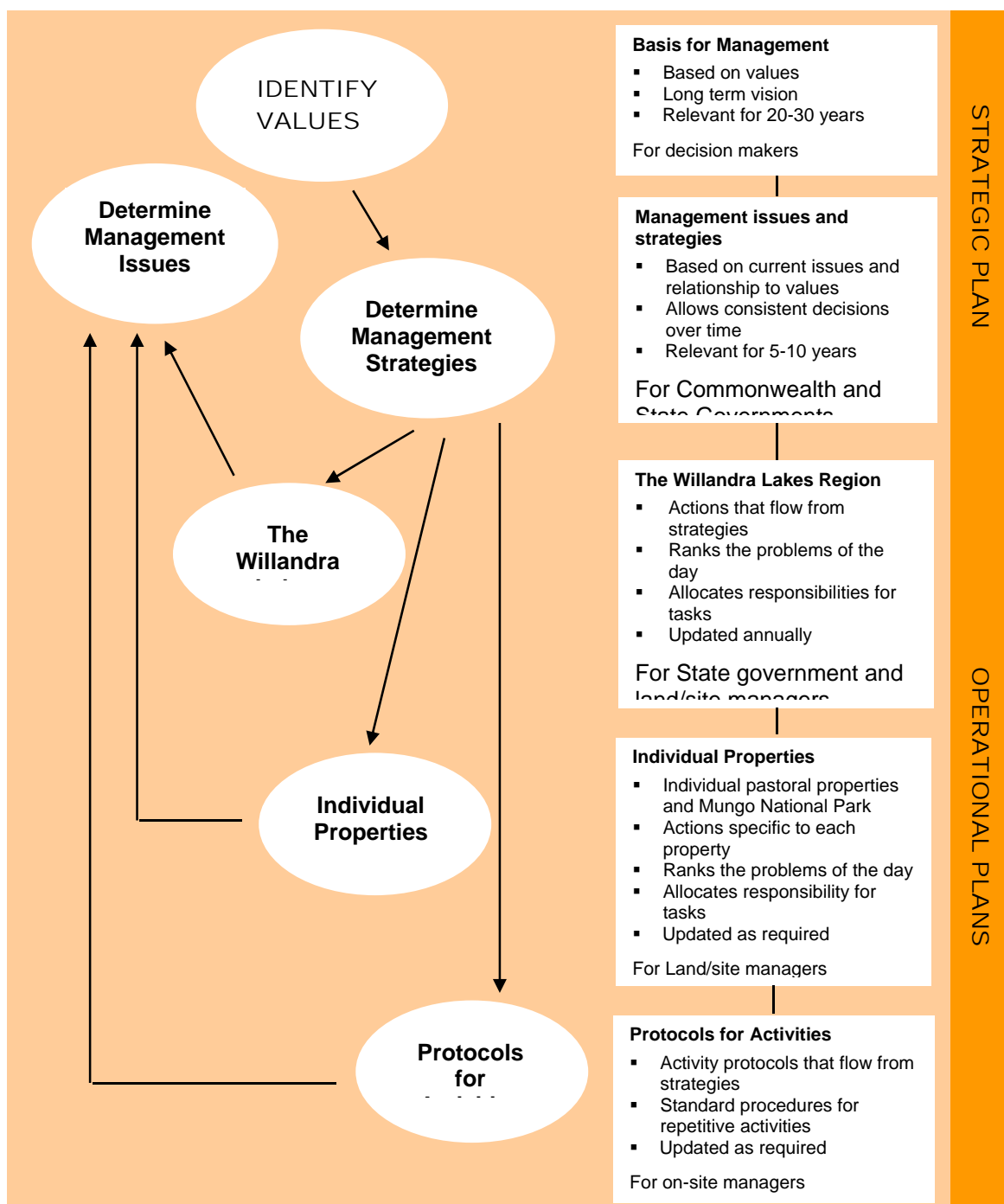
In September 1995, the Commonwealth Government requested the World Heritage Centre amend the boundary of the World Heritage Property based on the recommendations of the TSAC report.

In December 1995, the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO endorsed the Commonwealth Government's revised boundary. As a consequence, the total area of the World Heritage Property has been reduced to 240,000 hectares. The new boundary will reduce the number of pastoral properties within the Willandra and at the same time include a number of small but previously excluded areas that contain World Heritage values. The revised boundary is supported by the NSW and Commonwealth Governments, scientists, local primary producers and the three traditionally affiliated tribal groups.

METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING THE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

The process and outputs of all the components of the Willandra Plan of Management are summarised in *Figure 4*.

FIGURE 4 – PLAN OF MANAGEMENT PROCESS AND CORE PARTS



STEP 1 - PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS AND WORKSHOPS

As a first step, public submissions on the Strategic Issues Document, prepared in 1994, were invited. Small, interactive workshops were subsequently held with local landholder and Aboriginal groups to develop consensus within each group on the issues of greatest concern. The small workshops also provided an opportunity for the groups to familiarise themselves with the interactive workshop process.

STEP 2 - INTERACTIVE WORKSHOP

Following these initial consultations, a 5-day interactive workshop was held at Mungo Lodge in June 1995. The aim of the workshop was to produce the first draft of the Plan of Management through the active participation of all major stakeholders. A list of participants is provided in *Appendix 4*.

The workshop involved a combination of whole group and small group sessions. Whole group sessions were facilitated to understand and resolve the conflict between major stakeholders. Small group sessions were used throughout the workshop to:

- identify the values and vision of the Willandra.
- develop strategies to maintain the values of the Willandra whilst addressing the identified issues.
- develop an operational plan for the entire World Heritage Property.
- identify the requirements of more detailed operational plans such as the Individual Property Plans' and protocols for activities such as access and tourism.

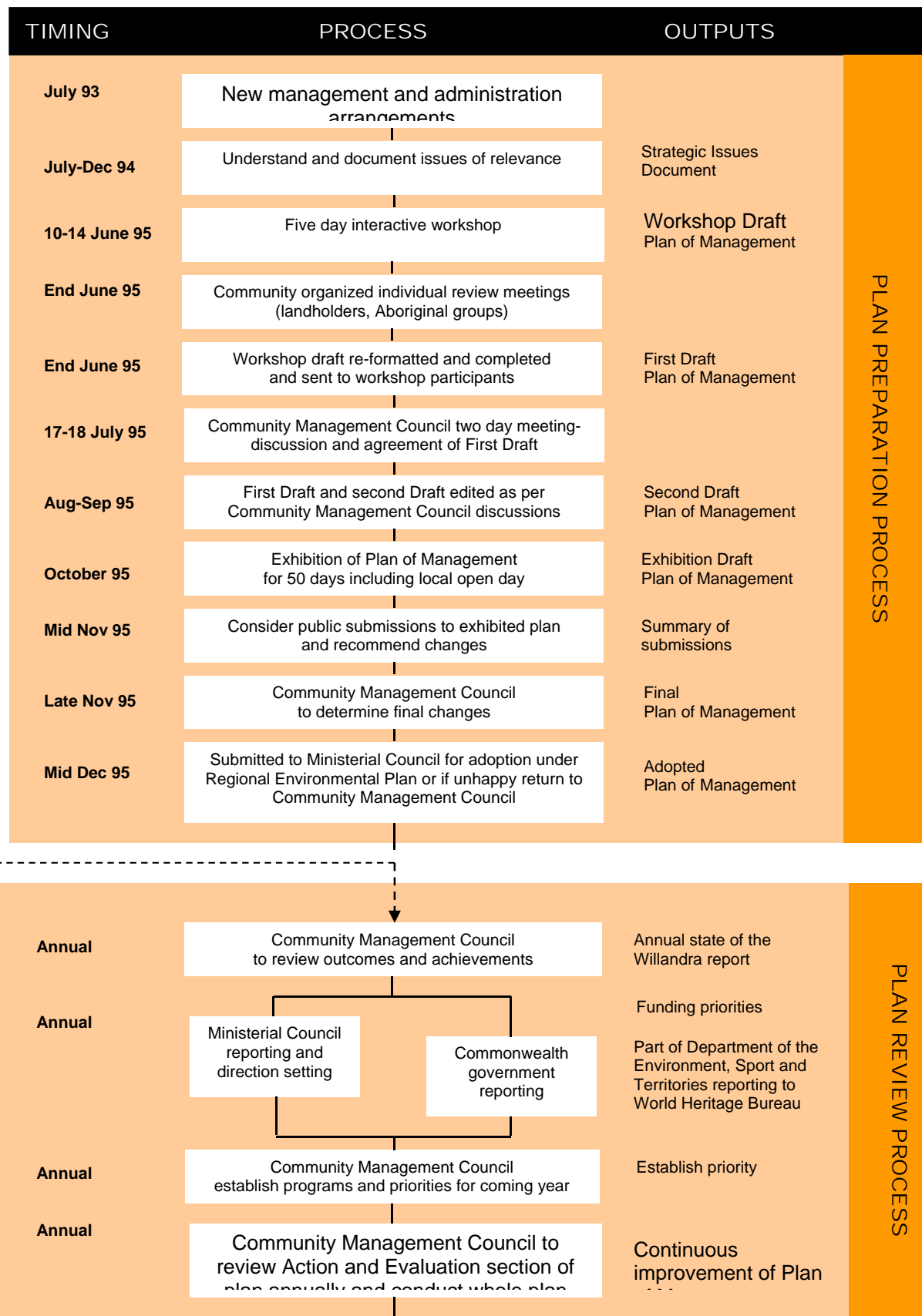
WRITING THE DRAFT PLAN

Agreement and participants

The success of the workshop hinged on the agreement by all participants to work cooperatively and to achieve mutually acceptable and positive outcomes. Central to this was the agreement that any content changes to the draft Plan following the workshop participants.

The process of preparing and reviewing the Willandra Strategic plan and the Willandra Region Operational Plan is shown in more detail in *Figure 5*.

FIGURE 5 – PROCESS OF PREPARING AND REVIEWING THE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT



WHY PREPARE A PLAN OF MANAGEMENT?

A Plan of Management aims to provide a framework for consistent decision making. In this particular case the Willandra Plan of Management has this and the following additional aims as below:

- Develop a partnership between governments and the community for ongoing management of the Willandra.
- Satisfy Australia's obligations under the World Heritage Convention for the Willandra.
- Develop a process that can serve as a model for preparing plans of management for other World Heritage Properties.
- Develop a values-based approach to managing a World Heritage Area.

CORE PARTS OF THIS PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

This Plan of Management is, in many ways, an unconventional plan. This is because:

- It is presented in a loose leaf folder. This is to encourage the document to be used as a living document, something that can be added to and updated relatively easily.
- It has separate but inter-related sections, each of which is designed to be relevant for a different length of time and have a different audience.

This plan has two core parts, each consists a number of sub-sections. The two core parts of the plan and their inter-relationships are shown in **Figure 4**.

Strategic Plan

BASIS FOR MANAGEMENT

OVERVIEW

The values of the Willandra form the first part of the basis for management and underpin the entire Plan of Management. By first identifying the relative values of the Willandra, the subsequent sections of the Plan, (the vision, guiding principles, strategies and actions) can be related back to the area's values. This values based planning approach ensures that the ***things that make the Willandra special and important are not diminished***.

The vision and guiding principles form the second part of the basis for management. The vision represents the short *big picture* statement about how the current generation wishes to leave the area for future generations. The guiding principles are the forward looking foundations that link the vision with the management strategies and actions.

The third and final part of the basis for management relates to the administrative arrangements that have been set up to provide the ongoing support to the Willandra.

It is expected that the basis for management will be relevant for at least one generation (20-30 years).

THE WILLANDRA VALUES

The values based approach to this plan will enable a better understanding of the full range of values of the Willandra. Certain values, particularly the World Heritage values, are well documented but others such as social and economic values have not been well recognised until now.

Seven sets of values were first identified and their relative importance defined collectively at the interactive workshop. These values together with their relative importance were subsequently refined by the Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee after reviewing the submissions received during public consultation.

These values are: Landscape heritage, Cultural heritage, Economic, Biodiversity, Social, Archaeological and palaeontological, and Research, education and understanding.

The relative importance of each value was determined against the following criteria:

- ***World Heritage*** — outstanding universal value as described in World Heritage convention.
- ***International*** — a value of global significance which may be identified through an international agreement or other form of recognition.

- **National** — a value this is of national significance.
- **State** — a value that is of significance to the State of New South Wales.
- **Regional** — a value that is acknowledged in a local government planning instrument or is of regional economic or social importance.
- **Local** — a value that is important to people within the World Heritage Region.

Both the values and the criteria of relative importance are detailed in Table 1.

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF THE WILLANDRA VALUES

VALUE	LOCAL	REGIONAL	STATE	NATIONAL	INTER-NATIONAL	WORLD HERITAGE VALUES
<i>Landscape heritage</i>						
Relict Pleistocene lake system	—	—	—	—	—	—
Record of past climate change	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clay dunes (one of the largest in the world)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salinity in landscape evolution	—	—	—	—	—	—
Significant changes of the world's magnetic fields	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cultural heritage</i>						
Aboriginal occupation more than at least 40,000 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old and unique burials	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continuous record of Aboriginal occupation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traditional owners still involved	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contains traditional Aboriginal culture	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confirms Aboriginal identity	—	—	—	—	—	—
History	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Economic</i>						
Pastoral production	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cropping	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—
Research	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourism and recreation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Land values	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service industries	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infrastructure	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alternative enterprises	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Biodiversity</i>						
Flora and fauna associations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetation cover and integrity	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viability of flora and fauna	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flora and Fauna (rare and threatened species)	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Social</i>						
Family	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sense of identity and community	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lifestyle	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traditional ties to the land	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Archaeological and palaeontological</i>						
Pleistocene & biological anthropology record	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palaeontology	—	—	—	—	—	—
Documentation of early Aboriginal society	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interaction between human societies and natural environment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holocene record	—	—	—	—	—	—
Documentation of cultural change	—	—	—	—	—	—
Archaeological sites contact period	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Research, education and understanding</i>						
Landscape evolution	—	—	—	—	—	—
Human, physical and cultural evolution	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education of the wider community	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unique opportunity for research in many disciplines	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insights into contemporary aspirations and culture	—	—	—	—	—	—
Community appreciation of country and the past	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aesthetic appreciation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooperation ventures into research and management	—	—	—	—	—	—

Landscape heritage values

- The area contains a relict lake system whose sediments, geomorphology and soils contain an outstanding record of low-altitude, non-glaciated Pleistocene landscape.
- The landscape of the area contains an outstanding record of the glacial-interglacial climatic oscillations of the Pleistocene, particularly over the last 100,000 years.
- The area contains outstanding examples of lunettes including Chibnalwood Lunette, the largest clay lunette in the world.
- Salinity has been a major influence on the evolution of the landscape and the area contains an outstanding, detailed history of past episodes of salinization controlled by natural changes of climate and vegetation.
- The area is the site of discovery of the Mungo Geomagnetic Excursion, one of the most recent major changes of the Earth's magnetic field.

Cultural heritage values

- Willandra's archaeological record demonstrates continuous human occupation of the area for at least 40,000 years.
- The area contains a record of burials of great antiquity. The area is also significant in its illustrations of the mortuary rituals of early societies as well as evidence of the physical characteristics of the people of these times.
- The length of occupation is of great importance to Aboriginal people of the Willandra and is recognised throughout Australia in debates on Aboriginal cultural identity and land rights.
- The region has a significant role in giving Aboriginal people new insights into their past and its educating the wider public about Aboriginal culture and its achievements.
- Aboriginal communities of the area have maintained their links with the land and are still involved in the care of its important places and its management as a World Heritage listed property.
- Aboriginal people of the Willandra take great pride in the archaeological and historical record of past and continuing cultural, social and economic practices. These include the ritual care for the dead, sophisticated subsistence regimes and trade links, group traditions of spiritual links to significant sites, and the care for country and its responsible management.
- The Willandra Lakes Region was part of the history of inland exploration (Burke and Wills expedition) and of the development of the pastoral industry in western NSW.
- The Aboriginal history of the area is integral to that of south-eastern Australia, illuminating a process cross-cultural interaction and Aboriginal dispossession. It reflects Aboriginal involvement in the pastoral industry, and the lives of local communities in the late nineteenth century and in more recent times.

- The area's historical archaeology (eg the 1960's Mungo Woolshed) provides a material record of the social, technological and economic history of pastoral settlement in western NSW.

Economic values

- The area has importance as a centre for pastoralism with holdings in the region producing sheep for meat and wool.
- Some parts of the region have value for providing opportunistic production of wheat when conditions are favourable, although there are some questions about the sustainability of this production system on some soils.
- The region has potential for mining, particularly for heavy mineral sands and bentonite.
- The region has increasing importance as a tourism destination, with tourists attracted to Lake Mungo, the World Heritage sites and pastoral environments close to Mildura and other parts of the Sunraysia tourist complex. Farm stays and guided tours provide an alternative income for regional communities.
- The region has value as a centre for research. Study tours and student work add to the regional economy and offer opportunities for regional tourism ventures based on research and education.
- Land in the region is predominantly held by individual enterprises as Western Land Leases. The value of this land relates to market perceptions of its productive capacity and the risks associated with production in the Willandra environment.
- The area has value created by the multiplier effects of its pastoral, tourism and research activities, which make use of services ranging from private contractors to local government. These services add to the economy of the region.
- The region has road, telecommunications and pastoral infrastructure. Tourism increases the economic importance of road and telecommunication infrastructure.
- The region has increasing importance in generating alternative enterprises. Increasing tourism traffic, Aboriginal empowerment in the Willandra and changing attitudes towards land use offer a range of opportunities. Bush tucker harvesting, art and craft production for tourists, guided tours and interpretive centres, and alternative cropping systems have all been established.

The area has potential for sustainable harvesting of kangaroos for commercial human consumption and pet food production. Kangaroo harvesting operations are licensed by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service and are based on annual population surveys.

An industry based on commercial harvesting of kangaroos may provide an important enterprise for local traditionally affiliated Aboriginal people and pastoralists. It would provide an integral component of total grazing management in the Willandra.

Biodiversity values

- The natural plant communities of the area, including those on the lake beds and margins, interlake areas and associated sand sheets, are of ecological value as viable examples of vegetation types which occur naturally in the region.
- The native vegetation is important for maintaining natural habitats for the associated plants and animals, in protecting the soil surface, and helping to maintain the natural landforms.
- The native plants and animals of the area are important parts of the region's biodiversity.
- The area includes a number of rare or threatened species of plants and animals which are important parts of Australia's overall biodiversity.

Social values

- Living in the area provides the opportunity to experience the natural harshness and beauty through all seasons.
- The Willandra's traditionally affiliated Aboriginal people proudly identify themselves by this land. Their ancestors lived on this land for tens of thousands of years.
- The Willandra's primary producer landholder families have links with the European settlement of the region. They possess proud land management skills resulting from experience passed down from generation to generation.
- The space and freedom on the area engenders physical and spiritual well-being resulting in strong personal connections to the land.
- The remoteness of the area creates the neighbourly support and a sense of community, particularly in times of need, for example during fire, flood and drought. At the same time the isolation promotes family self-sufficiency.

Archaeological and palaeontological values

- The region has a Pleistocene archaeological record of outstanding value for world pre-history, and is significant for understanding early cultural development in this region and in Australia as a whole.
- The area contains a wide range of vertebrate and invertebrate non-human environments nearly at Lake Victoria and Menindee, is important for understanding the process of timing of the extinction of the megafauna in Australia and globally.
- When its archaeological potential was discovered, and at the same time of first investigation, it extended the antiquity of Australian pre-history by some ten thousand years. Its sites were the first on which artifactual assemblages and mortuary rituals of this period were studied. These sites also provide new and significant documentation of the biological anthropological values.
- The area provides a record of early indigenous Australians and the emergence of fully modern humans. The area is thus a landmark in the study of world prehistory and Australian archaeology.

- Archaeological sites, including stone artefacts, biological remains and human burials, document the technological, economic, social and ritual life of early Aboriginal societies of at least 40,000-10,000 years ago - an important record of cultural change and adaptation.
- The lake system contains important evidence for understanding the interaction between human societies and the natural environment, its landscape plants and animals (including the Pleistocene megafauna) over long periods of time. They can offer insights into human adaptations to significant long term climatic and geomorphological landscape changes.
- The area contains sites belonging to the Holocene period (the last 10,000 years) which give insights into cultural developments of the more recent past.
- Archaeological sites provide outstanding scope for developing research into the application of scientific dating and analytical techniques.

Research, education and understanding values

- The area provides an outstanding opportunity to study soil formation by allowing comparison of soil characteristics from sites where soil factors, such as parent material, topography, biota, climate and time are controlled.
- The information arising from scientific research in the Willandra provides a window into the past, helping us understand evolution over a period of 100,000 years, the emergence of fully modern humans, and Aboriginal life and culture over at least 40,000 years.
- The region allows researchers direct access to an important record of natural and human history while also allowing the wider community to witness the source of this knowledge.
- The region holds valuable opportunities for understanding traditional Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal relationships to the land and the past.
- The area provides an opportunity to promote greater co-operation and understanding between Aboriginal communities, landholders, scientists, government agencies and the wider community.
- The scale and integrity of the region holds valuable opportunities for obtaining information in a large number of fields including archaeology, geomorphology, biology, ethnography, linguistics and history. The area offers the opportunity to investigate the inter-relationships of these fields and their relationships throughout time.
- The unique aesthetics of the Willandra landscape offer excellent visual and recreational opportunities that assist education and interpretation of its natural and cultural heritage within a regional, national and international context.

THE WILLANDRA VISION AND DESIRED FUTURE

The Willandra vision

The World Heritage, traditional Aboriginal and other cultural and natural values of the Willandra will be understood, preserved, respected and shared for all time. In doing so, the Willandra will be acknowledged as an international model of working in partnership to achieve the protection of World Heritage values in an area of multiple land use, together with ecological sustainability.

Desired future

The Willandra is one of the world's cultural and natural treasures. By achieving the above vision, the community's desired future for the Willandra is, equally, where:

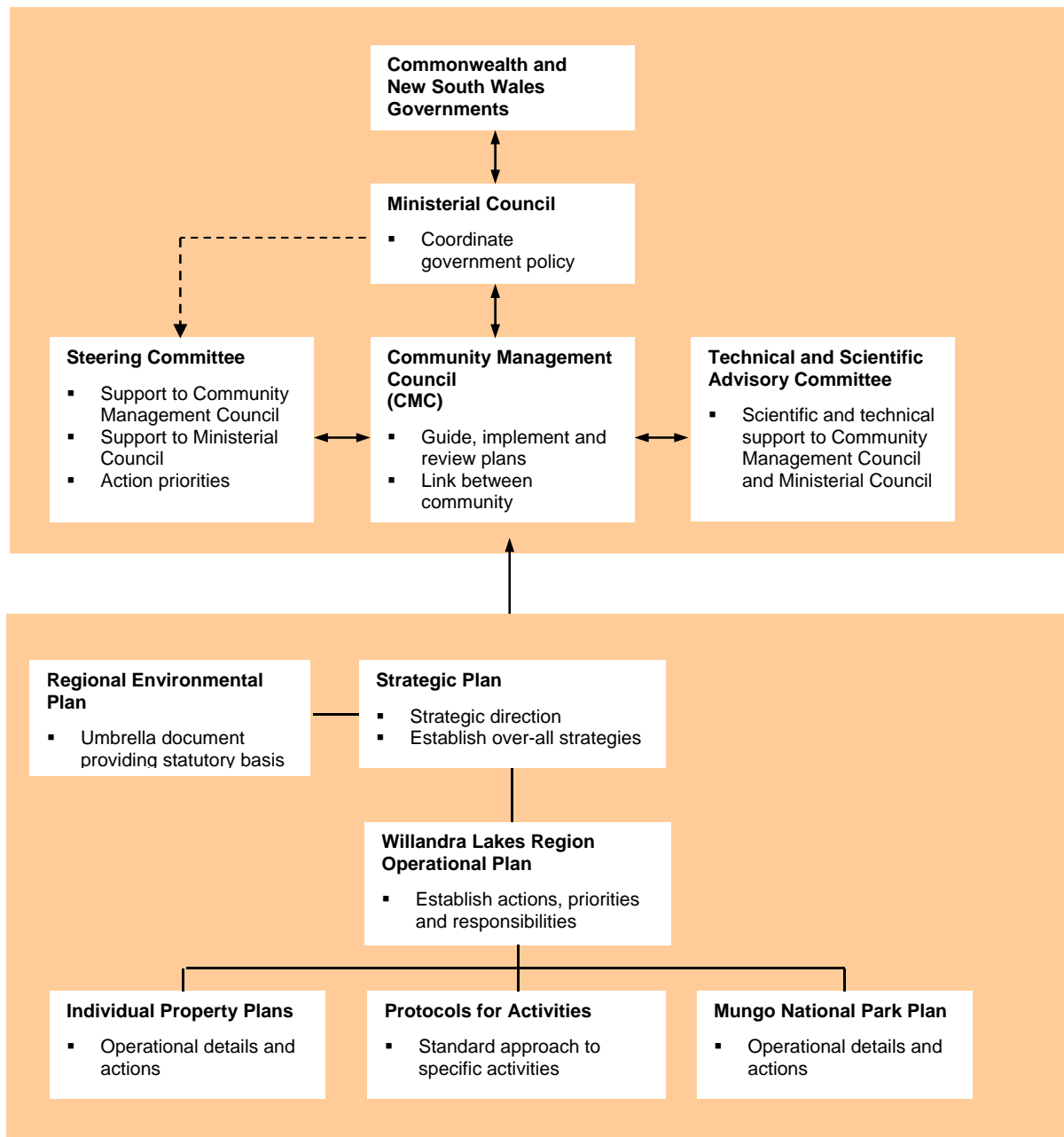
- An informed, involved, supportive and committed community is helping to meet Australia's international obligation to protect, conserve, present, rehabilitate and transmit the World Heritage values of the Willandra to future generations.
- There is effective land management through partnership between local primary producer landholders, traditionally affiliated Aboriginal people, government agencies and the community.
- Planning has provided certainty and security
- Education and scientific research has continued to enhance understanding of the area's World Heritage and other values
- Agricultural primary production and alternative land uses are conducted in an ecologically, economically, socially and culturally sustainable manner
- The focus for presentation of World Heritage values in Mungo National Park
- Aboriginal aspirations for self determination and land ownership are fulfilled
- Regional biodiversity and ecological integrity are enhanced
- The greater community has benefited from World Heritage listing and has taken pride in what has been achieved

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS AND PLANNING OUTPUTS

The administrative arrangements for the Willandra have been in place since July 23 1993. The details of these arrangements are shown on **Figure 6**.

The Ministerial Council comprises Ministers from the State and Commonwealth Governments. Its role is to co-ordinate policy between New South Wales and Commonwealth on matters relating to New South Wales World Heritage Properties. Its membership and terms of reference are in **Appendix 6**.

FIGURE 6 - ADMINISTRATIVE ROLES AND PLANNING OUTPUTS



The Community Management Council (CMC) is representative of stakeholders and is an essential part of the administrative structure. The CMC is responsible for guiding management to the Willandra, reviewing and updating the planning process, and liaison with and co-ordination of the various agencies and stakeholders. The CMC reports to Governments through the Ministerial Council. The membership and terms of reference for the CMC are in **Appendix 6**.

The Steering Committee provides a link between Government agencies and between these agencies and the CMC. It provides the means of implementing the recommendation of the CMC and Ministerial Council.

The Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee (TSAC) provides technical and scientific advice and support to the CMC and Ministerial Council. Its membership and terms of reference are in **Appendix 5**.

The Regional Environmental Plan is an umbrella document which provides a statutory basis for the management of the Willandra. It is given effect under the *NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. The Regional Environmental Plan is in **Appendix 6**.

The Regional Environmental Plan defines two levels of planning within the Willandra. The first is the Strategic Plan of Management which establishes the overall strategies. The second is the Operational Plans including the Mungo National Park Plan of Management and the Individual Property Plans. The Individual Property Plans are specific to parts of the Willandra; they detail actions and operations that are consistent with the Strategic Plan.

The Willandra Elders' Council represents the interests of the traditionally affiliated Aboriginal people and provides guidance to Aboriginal representatives on the CMC and TSAC.

The Willandra Landholders Protection Group represents the interests of the local primary producer landholders and provides guidance to the Landholder representatives on the CMC and TSAC.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

A total of 43 issues relating to the management of the Willandra have been identified and categorised into eight issue groups, as shown in **Table 2**. The values relating to each of these issues were identified.

Management Strategies were identified for the issues. A strategy is a management response to an issue. Strategies tend to be used repeatedly over time. The timeframe for management strategies is of the order of 5-10 years. The strategies are shown on **Table 2** below and have been organised into issue groups and linked to the values of the Willandra.

TABLE 2 - WILLANDRA ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

ISSUE GROUP	ISSUE	VALUE							STRATEGY
		LANDSCAPE	CULTURAL	ECONOMIC	BIODIVERSITY	SOCIAL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOLOGICAL	RESEARCH, EDUCATION & UNDERSTANDING	
Protection of World Heritage values	1. Protection of World Heritage values	•	•				•	•	1.1 Development and maintenance of effective framework for protection and management of World Heritage, and associated social values
	2. Convention obligations	•	•				•	•	2.1 Meet Australia's obligations under World Heritage Convention.
	3. Specific site protection and maintenance	•	•				•		3.1 Actively manage each site to ensure and maintenance protection of its values
Impact Management	4. Clearing	•	•	•	•		•		4.1 Comply with State Government policy with provision for protecting sensitive sites or areas.
	5. Roads and infrastructure	•	•	•	•	•	•		5.1 Provide vehicular access to the Willandra consistent with strategies 5.2 & 5.3 5.2 Comply with relevant Government policy 5.3 Ensure that all roads and infrastructure (including water supply) do not detract from World Heritage values, and are sympathetic to the social, cultural and natural values of the area

ISSUE GROUP	ISSUE	VALUE							STRATEGY
		LANDSCAPE	CULTURAL	ECONOMIC	BIODIVERSITY	SOCIAL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOLOGICAL	RESEARCH, EDUCATION & UNDERSTANDING	
Impact Management <i>(continued)</i>	6. Water resource management	•		•	•	•	•	•	6.1 Provide water and access to water management with minimal impact on the values of the Willandra
Protection of World Heritage values	7. Management of biodiversity	•		•	•			•	7.1 Manage the flora and fauna of the world management biodiversity and maintain the area's natural biodiversity while maintaining sustainable land use
	8. Waste management	•		•	•	•		•	8.1 Manage wastes so there is minimal impact on the values of the Willandra
	9. Feral animals	•		•	•			•	9.1 Minimise the impacts of feral animals within the World Heritage Property to protect sensitive areas and pastoral production and maintain the values of the Willandra
	10. Kangaroo management			•	•			•	10.1 Manage kangaroo populations
	11. Weeds	•		•	•			•	11.1 Minimise the impact of weeds within the World Heritage Property to enhance the integrity of the values of the Willandra
	12. Fire management	•		•	•			•	12.1 Use fire to effectively manage fire risk and weeds in order to maintain and enhance the integrity and maintenance of the cultural, social and natural values of the World Heritage Property 12.2 Minimise the impact of world fire within the World Heritage Property
	13. Erosion and rehabilitation	•		•	•			•	13.1 Minimise accelerated erosion and facilitate rehabilitation in order to protect World Heritage values and ensure ecological integrity

ISSUE GROUP	ISSUE	VALUE							STRATEGY
		LANDSCAPE	CULTURAL	ECONOMIC	BIODIVERSITY	SOCIAL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, EDUCATION & UNDERSTANDING		
<i>Non-Pastoral Management Framework</i>	14. Development of tourism and public use	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	14.1 Encourage appropriate tourism Management tourism and public use development with a World Heritage Framework theme
	15. Tourism control and capacity	•	•	•		•		•	15.1 Manage tourism within sustainable capacity thresholds
	16. Public liability			•		•			16.1 Ensure Landholders are not liable for accidents occurring on properties related to tourism/research and other visitation not directly associated with Landholder enterprises
	17. Development of alternative enterprises	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	17.1 Ensure that future alternative Management alternative enterprises protect World Heritage values and are consistent with relevant legislation including the Western Lands Act and Ecologically Sustainable Development principle.
	18. Exploration, mining and extractive industries	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	18.1 All exploration, mining and extractive and extractive industries industry proposals will be subject to relevant Government legislation 18.2 Ensure proper consideration of World Heritage values in exploration, mining and extractive industry proposals under relevant legislative and planning processes 18.3 Develop protocol for Government approved exploration, mining and extractive industry projects within the Willandra which protects World Heritage values

ISSUE GROUP	ISSUE	VALUE						STRATEGY
		LANDSCAPE	CULTURAL	ECONOMIC	BIODIVERSITY	SOCIAL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, EDUCATION & UNDERSTANDING	
Administration	19. Statutory effect to the plan			•		•		19.1 Provide a statutory basis for the plan
	20. Organisational structure					•		20.1 Clearly define the organisational structure for the Plan of Management including the role of various agencies
	21. Completion of Individual Property Plans	•	•	•	•	•	•	21.1 Complete the Individual Property Individual Property Plans without delay
	22. Funding of ongoing management and compensation			•		•		22.1 Compensate for adverse impacts management and associated with World Heritage listing compensation
	23. Plan implementation and review	•	•	•	•	•	•	23.1 Provide a clear program for the and review implementation and review of the Plan of Management and Individual Property Plans
Management of scientific research	24. Ongoing scientific research	•	•		•	•	•	24.1 Recognise the importance of scientific research
								24.2 Ensure that the aims, methods and presentation of research are compatible with the identification and protection of World Heritage values, and respects Aboriginal culture
								24.3 Meet legislative requirements such as the National Parks & Wildlife Act (1974)
								24.4 Consult and reach agreement with Landholders and, in issues related to archaeology with the three Traditional Tribal Groups

ISSUE GROUP	ISSUE	VALUE						STRATEGY
		LANDSCAPE	CULTURAL	ECONOMIC	BIODIVERSITY	SOCIAL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, EDUCATION & UNDERSTANDING	
<i>Management of scientific research (continued)</i>								24.5 Consult and reach agreement with Landholders on issues related to non-archaeological research on leasehold land
	25. Access to sites and research	•	•		•		•	25.1 Allow access to archaeological sites in consultation with the three Traditional Tribal Groups and Landholders 25.2 Allow access to individual properties for non-archaeological sites or areas in consultation with Landholders. Where this involves archaeologically sensitive sites in consultation with the three Traditional Tribal Groups
	26. Conduct of scientific research						•	26.1 Ensure archaeological research is scientific research conducted in accordance with the overall goals of the World Heritage Property, statutory requirements for research and concerns of the three Traditional Tribal Groups and Landholders 26.2 Ensure non-archaeological research is conducted in accordance with the overall goals of the World Heritage Property, statutory requirements for research and concerns of Landholders
	27. Compiling and disseminating existing information					•	•	27.1 Publish and disseminate existing information and ongoing research results to the local and wider community.
<i>Aboriginal and rights and responsibilities</i>	28. Rights and responsibilities of Aboriginal people		•	•		•		28.1 Recognise Aboriginal cultural custodianship

ISSUE GROUP	ISSUE	VALUE						STRATEGY
		LANDSCAPE	CULTURAL	ECONOMIC	BIODIVERSITY	SOCIAL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, EDUCATION & UNDERSTANDING	
Aboriginal and rights and responsibilities <i>(continued)</i>	29. Ownership and management of Mungo National Park		•	•		•		29.1 Support Aboriginal ownership of Mungo National Park 29.2 Clarify the roles/involvement of the three Traditional Tribal Groups in future ownership/management of Mungo National Park
	30. Aboriginal employment opportunities		•	•		•		30.1 Encourage increased employment opportunities of Aboriginal people from traditionally affiliated local communities.
	31. Three Traditional Tribal Group Land ownership		•	•		•		31.1 Recognise traditional custodian ownership by the Three Traditional Tribal Groups
	32. Tribal boundaries		•	•		•		32.1 Formally recognise the three Traditional Tribal Groups' boundaries (administrative arrangement) by Government agencies, Local Government areas' and other interest groups (instrumentalities)
	33. Location of archaeological material		•			•	•	33.1 Locate and manage all Aboriginal Human remains and other archaeological material to the satisfaction of the three Traditional Tribal Groups
	34. Geographic naming (eg Walls of China, Grand Canyon)		•				•	34.1 Review cultural appropriateness of names of geographic features in World Heritage Area (eg Walls of China)
	35. Access to sites and to traditional food gathering on pastoral lands		•				•	35.1 Ensure access to sites and traditional food gathering on pastoral lands by members of the three Traditional Tribal Groups, in consultation with Landholders
ISSUE GROUP	ISSUE	VALUE						STRATEGY

		LANDSCAPE	CULTURAL	ECONOMIC	BIODIVERSITY	SOCIAL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH, EDUCATION & UNDERSTANDING	
Pastoral Management Framework	36. Cropping	•	•	•	•	•	•	36.1 Clearly define the basis for cultivation permits 36.2 Manage possible conflict between cropping and protection and preservation of World Heritage values 36.3 Manage cropping consistent with the preservation of World Heritage values in compliance with relevant Government legislation
	37. Grazing	•	•	•	•	•	•	37.1 Protect sensitive areas from grazing pressure 37.2 Continue implementation with best management practices for control of total grazing pressure
	38. Viability and Compensation	•	•	•	•	•	•	38.1 Manage the Willandra for multiple land use consistent with protection of World Heritage values 38.2 Manage economic activities for economic and ecological sustainability 38.3 Ensure that Willandra leaseholders are not disadvantaged due to World Heritage listing
	39. Stock routes	•		•	•	•	•	39.1 Rationalise stock routes to ensure they are relevant to current conditions and do not threaten World Heritage values
	40. Pastoral Infrastructure	•		•	•	•	•	40.1 Modify and/or provide pastoral infrastructure (eg fencing, pipelines, waters) as required for protection of World Heritage values

ISSUE GROUP	ISSUE	VALUE						STRATEGY
		LANDSCAPE	CULTURAL	ECONOMIC	BIODIVERSITY	SOCIAL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, EDUCATION & UNDERSTANDING	
Pastoral Management Framework <i>(continued)</i>	41. Rights and responsibilities of Landholders	•		•	•	•	•	41.1 Recognise role of Landholders and care, control and management of the Willandra 41.2 Review and update Individual Property Plans
	Community well-being and awareness	•			•			42.1 Provide opportunities for the World Heritage Property to be a place of coming together between the three Traditional Tribal Groups, Landholders and others in the local community 42.2 Ensure flow of accurate information. This includes providing information from the Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee and Government Agencies to the three Traditional Tribal Groups and Landholders and also feedback from the communities
	43. Presentation and education to the wider community		•			•	•	43.1 Ensure that the aims, methods presentation of information and education programs are compatible with the identification and protection of the Willandra 43.2 Establish mechanisms for the review of relevant educational programs/products 43.3 Encourage understanding and appreciation of World Heritage and other values 43.4 Continue main focus of presentation and interpretation facilities in Mungo National Park

ISSUE GROUP	ISSUE	VALUE						STRATEGY
		LANDSCAPE	CULTURAL	ECONOMIC	BIODIVERSITY	SOCIAL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, EDUCATION & UNDERSTANDING	
<i>Community well-being and awareness (continued)</i>								<p>43.5 Allow appropriate opportunities for visitor access to pastoral properties</p> <p>43.6 Involve the three Traditional Tribal Groups in Willandra Lakes Region tourism. Assess the feasibility for the establishment of a keeping place/ meeting place/ educational centre</p> <p>43.7 If feasible, establish a meeting place/ educational centre</p>

Operational Plans

OVERVIEW

This core part of the Plan of Management has three interrelated sections comprising of:

- ***The Willandra Lakes Region*** — action and evaluation
— responsibilities
- ***Individual Property Plans*** — action and evaluation
- ***Protocols for Activities***

The first section takes the strategies and issues developed in the Strategic Plan and defines specific actions, responsibilities and evaluation measures for the entire World Heritage Property

The second section takes the relevant actions developed in the section above and defines detailed actions, responsibilities and evaluation measures for each individual property.

The final section defines protocols for activities, identified in the strategic plan, which require a standard approach in the way they are conducted.

Activities requiring protocols include access to sites and mineral exploration.

THE WILLANDRA LAKES REGION OPERATIONAL PLAN

This section has two interrelated parts: action and evaluation, and primary responsibilities:

ACTION AND EVALUATION

The strategies and issues developed in the Strategic Plan are listed with specific actions, responsibility and evaluation measures. The actions for each strategy have been assigned a priority (High, Medium or Ongoing) as described below:

High Priority

- actions which are required in response to significant *present or imminent* threats to World Heritage values, or
- actions, the completion of which is critical to *commencing* other actions, or
- actions which are important in defining the *immediate* land use options of landholders.

Medium priority

- actions which are required in response to identified *potential or future* threats to World Heritage values, or
- actions which cannot be *commenced or completed* until other actions have been completed, or
- actions which may be important in the medium to long term planning process of landholders.

Ongoing

- actions which are required to *maintain* the outcomes of high or medium priority actions.

The Community Management Council should annually update this section and report on the actions which have been undertaken in accordance with the Operational Plans.

PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES

The required actions taken from the *What to do* in the action and evaluation part of the Plan (described above), are listed under the stakeholder group who are primarily responsible for their implementation. Other groups involved in a support role are also indicated in this part.

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES

ISSUE 1: PROTECTION OF WORLD HERITAGE VALUES

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 1.1</i> Develop and maintain an effective framework for protection and management of World Heritage, and associated social values				
WHAT TO DO	1.1.1 Maintain institutional arrangements	1.1.2 Complete Plan of Management and other planning frameworks - for example, Individual Property Plans and Regional Environmental Plan	1.1.3 Implement plans	1.1.4 Establish mechanisms for review of effectiveness of plan program and actions	1.1.5 Develop Regional Environmental Plan to give statutory effect to plans
WHY DO IT	To provide organisational framework	To provide operational framework	To ensure effective ongoing protection	To ensure effectiveness of action	To provide a legislative basis to Plan of Management and therefore greater certainty and security
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories, National Parks and Wildlife Service	Community Management Council	Community Management Council	Community Management Council	Community Management Council
HOW TO DO IT	Planning and/or operational arrangements and through budget processes	Planning and/or operational arrangements and through budget processes	Relative to stakeholders' roles and responsibilities as defined by the plans Development of operational & management prescriptions	By formal reporting to the Community Management Council by stakeholders - continual review as determined by the Community Management Council	Environmental Protection and Assessment Act (1979)
PRIORITY	Ongoing	High	Ongoing	High then ongoing	High
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Effective operation of Community Management Council, Technical & Scientific Advisory Committee and other institutional arrangements Continued bi-partisan support by Governments	Completion and adoption of plans including provision of operational framework	Effective protection of values	Effective protection of values	Greater security with Regional Environmental Plan in place.
ACTUAL OUTCOME					

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 2: CONVENTION OBLIGATIONS

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 2.1</i> Meet Australia's obligations under World Heritage Convention		
WHAT TO DO	2.1.1 Ensure all stakeholders understand convention obligations	2.1.2 Meet all reporting obligations to World Heritage Committee	2.1.3 Develop education and information programs
WHY DO IT	To provide certainty and remove ambiguity	To maintain status as a World Heritage Area required by World Heritage guidelines	To meet obligations for presentation of World Heritage property
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories	Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories	All stakeholders through Community Management Council and other mechanisms
HOW TO DO IT	Prepare plain English summary of the operational guidelines to the World Heritage Convention and provide to Landholder and Aboriginal stakeholders	Through Community Management Council	Range of publications Interpretation Signage Maintain Mungo National Park as focal point
PRIORITY	High	High then ongoing	High then ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	All stakeholders understand obligations	Reporting obligations met	Presentation requirements met and increased public awareness
ACTUAL OUTCOME			

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 3: SPECIFIC SITE PROTECTION AND MAINTENANCE

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 3.1</i> Actively manage each site to ensure protection of its values			
WHAT TO DO	3.1.1 Undertake site recording for the entire World Heritage Property	3.1.2 Identify priority sites for immediate protection	3.1.3 Use site protection techniques to the situation. For example sandtraps or caging of sites A: within National Park B: outside National Park	3.1.4 Involve the three Traditional Tribal Groups in site protection works
WHY DO IT	To complete the site inventory. Some sites are threatened more than others	For effective site protection. To ensure continuity of association of the three Traditional Tribal Groups with the sites		
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Department of Land and Water Conservation	Department of Land and Water Conservation	A: National Parks and Wildlife Service B: Department of Land and Water Conservation	National Parks and Wildlife Service
HOW TO DO IT	Surveys and discussion in conjunction with Individual Property Plans	Discussion	Planning, training and doing	Funding, training and consultation
PRIORITY	High	High	High then ongoing	High then ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Documentation of site location including features, conditions and significance	Most vulnerable sites are targeted for immediate protection	Sites protected	Three Traditional Tribal Groups and local landholders actively involved in site protection
ACTUAL OUTCOME				

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 3: SPECIFIC SITE PROTECTION AND MAINTENANCE (continued)

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 3.1 continued</i> Actively manage each site to ensure protection of its values	
WHAT TO DO	3.1.5 Control access to sites A: within National Park B: outside National Park	3.1.6 Provide onsite staffing to control visitor access and protect sites A: within National Park B: outside National Park
WHY DO IT	To ensure appropriate access and to minimise adverse impacts	To establish context and to improve visitor understanding
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	A: National Parks and Wildlife Service B: Community Management Council	A: National Parks and Wildlife Service B: National Parks and Wildlife Service and Department of Land and Water Conservation
HOW TO DO IT	Willandra Elders Council to develop protocol	Provide permanent employment to members of three Traditional Tribal Groups
PRIORITY	High then ongoing	Medium then ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Clear cultural guidelines established	Involvement of appropriate staff
ACTUAL OUTCOME		

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 4: CLEARING

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 4.1</i> Comply with State Government policy with provision for protecting sensitive sites or areas	
WHAT TO DO	4.1.1 Define the policy and underpinning legislation for protecting sites and areas	4.1.2 Define sensitive sites and areas
WHY DO IT	To remove ambiguity and to ensure any clearing accords with policy	To ensure protection and to let the landholders know where they stand
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Department of Land and Water Conservation, National Parks and Wildlife Service	National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Land and Water Conservation,, Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee, Willandra Landholders, Willandra Elders Council
HOW TO DO IT	Individual Property Plans, written updates	Individual Property Plans, written updates
PRIORITY	Medium	High then ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Understanding and compliance with strategy	Understanding and compliance with strategy
ACTUAL OUTCOME		

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 5: ROADS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

STRATEGY	Strategy 5.1 Provide vehicular access to the Willandra consistent with strategies 5.2 and 5.3		Strategy 5.2 Comply with relevant Government policy		
WHAT TO DO	5.1.1 Link road and infrastructure planning with tourism and other development strategies	5.1.2 Consider safety in access and infrastructure development and maintenance	5.2.1 Identify relevant policy and underpinning legislation for road and infrastructure developments	5.2.2 Disseminate information on policy and legislative requirements for road and infrastructure developments	5.2.3 Consider policy and legislative aspects in the assessments of all new proposals
WHY DO IT	To ensure access and infrastructure are consistent with sustainable development	To ensure safety in the Willandra	To facilitate understanding and remove any ambiguity	To facilitate understanding and remove any ambiguity	To ensure final decisions are consistent with policy and legislation
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Local Government	Local Government	Local Government	Community Management Council	Community Management Council
HOW TO DO IT	Develop and implement road and infrastructure plan	Develop and implement road and infrastructure plan	Individual Property Plans, written updates		Meetings
PRIORITY	Ongoing	Ongoing	Medium then ongoing	Medium then ongoing	Medium then ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Roads and infrastructure consistent with associate development needs and protection of World Heritage and other values	Safe roads and infrastructure	Understanding and compliance with strategy		New roads and infrastructure meet policy and legislative needs
ACTUAL OUTCOME	Achieved				

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 5: ROADS AND INFRASTRUCTURE (continued)

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 5.3</i> Ensure that all roads and infrastructure (including water supply) do not detract from World Heritage values, and are sympathetic to the social, cultural and natural values of the area		
WHAT TO DO	5.3.1 Develop and implement a process for early assessment of new proposals	5.3.2 Include avenues for stakeholder input in process for assessment of proposals	5.3.3 Consider Ecologically Sustainable Development and the Precautionary Principle in access and infrastructure development and maintenance consistent with impact management strategies
WHY DO IT	To facilitate a process which avoids unnecessary effort and dollars whilst ensuring quality control	To ensure social, natural and cultural values are addressed in the assessment process	To ensure Ecologically Sustainable Development in the Willandra
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Community Management Council	Community Management Council	Community Management Council
HOW TO DO IT	Liaison with stakeholders and education of relevant proponents	Develop process in consultation with other relevant stakeholders	Develop and implement road and infrastructure plan
PRIORITY	Medium then ongoing	Medium then ongoing	Medium then ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Process working to the satisfaction of the proponents, Community Management Council, Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee and Ministers	No adverse impacts on identified values	Sustainable roads and infrastructure
ACTUAL OUTCOME	Achieved		

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 6: WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 6.1</i> Provide water and access to water with minimal impact on the values of the Willandra		
WHAT TO DO	6.1.1 Identify problem stock watering points	6.1.2 Develop solutions for each problem stock watering area	6.1.3 Assess new stock water infrastructure proposals
WHY DO IT	To protect World Heritage values	To protect World Heritage values	To protect World Heritage values and maintain economic and ecological sustainability
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Department of Land and Water Conservation	Department of Land and Water Conservation	Department of Land and Water Conservation
HOW TO DO IT	Through fieldwork and consultation	Through consultation	See infrastructure process 5.1, 5.2, 5.3
PRIORITY	High	High	High
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Problem areas identified	Solutions identified	Decision consistent with the process in 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3
ACTUAL OUTCOME			

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 7: MANAGEMENT OF BIODIVERSITY

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 7.1</i> Manage the flora and fauna of the World Heritage Property in order to ensure and maintain the area's natural biodiversity while maintaining sustainable land use		
WHAT TO DO	7.1.1 Undertake appropriate research for the protection of World Heritage values A: within National Park B: outside National Park	7.1.2 Develop and implement those programs which are most appropriate to maintaining World Heritage values and the ecological integrity of the World Heritage area taking into account relevant bioregional planning principles	7.1.3 Identify rare and endangered species and develop action plans to maintain those species and communities
WHY DO IT	To provide technical data relevant to protection of World Heritage values	To take advantage of and apply new technical data for more effective management of the area	To assist in the protection of species
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	A: National Parks and Wildlife Service B: Department of Water and Conservation	Department of Land and Water Conservation, National Parks and Wildlife Service	National Parks and Wildlife Service
HOW TO DO IT	Through a consultative process involving Landholders, Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee and Stakeholders	Through a consultative process involving Landholders, Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee and Stakeholders	Surveys and consultation with land managers
PRIORITY	Ongoing	Medium then ongoing	Medium then ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Technical data for management	Natural biodiversity maintained	Improved protection for rare and endangered species
ACTUAL OUTCOME			

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 8: WASTE MANAGEMENT

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 8.1</i> Manage wastes so there is minimal impact on the values of the Willandra
WHAT TO DO	8.1.1 Develop a waste management strategy for the Willandra including a review of current waste management practice
WHY DO IT	To protect the values of the Willandra
PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBILITY	Community Management Council
HOW TO DO IT	Determine waste types. Identify appropriate waste disposal methods. Disseminate information. Implement preferred waste disposal procedures
PRIORITY	Medium
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Improved waste management
ACTUAL OUTCOME	

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 9: FERAL ANIMALS

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 9.1</i> Minimise the impacts of feral animals within the World Heritage property to protect sensitive areas and pastoral production and maintain the values of the Willandra					
WHAT TO DO	9.1.1 Assemble a database on feral animals in this area	9.1.2 Identify the potential return from feral animal control as a first stage in managing the problem, with evaluation, monitoring and review to be ongoing	9.1.3 Develop strategies for dealing with those feral animal problems which lack a commercial incentive	9.1.4 Develop appropriate strategies for feral animal control in sensitive areas/ sites as part of total grazing pressure management	9.1.5 Identify and allocate priority to those feral animals which have greatest impact on World Heritage values	
WHY DO IT	To have accessible information on feral animals	To determine economic benefit from the control of feral animals	To control feral animal numbers that do not have an economic value	To protect sites and areas	To protect sites and areas to maintain the values of the World Heritage values	
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES	Department of Land and Water Conservation	Department of Land and Water Conservation	Department of Land and Water Conservation	Department of Land and Water Conservation	Department of Land and Water Conservation	
HOW TO DO IT	Through research and industry participation	Through research and industry participation	Through research and industry participation	Through research and industry participation	Through research and industry participation	
PRIORITY	Medium	Medium then ongoing	Medium	Medium	Medium then ongoing	
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Feral animal database developed and maintained production	Economic benefits determined	Control Strategies developed	Control Strategies developed	Reduced impact on World Heritage values from feral animals	
ACTUAL OUTCOME						

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 10: KANGAROO MANAGEMENT

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 10.1</i> Manage kangaroo populations			
WHAT TO DO	10.1.1 Manage kangaroos consistent with capacity of land to support total grazing pressure	10.1.2 Recognise and encourage sustainable and commercial kangaroo harvesting enterprises	10.1.3 Evaluate, monitor and review kangaroo harvesting	10.1.4 Implement management of total grazing pressure in the Willandra, as identified in the Individual Property Plans and relevant sources
WHY DO IT	To manage total grazing pressure	As an incentive for total grazing management	To maintain sustainable kangaroo populations	To manage range condition, Ecologically Sustainable Development, and help maintain land forms with World Heritage values and protect sites
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Willandra Landholders	Willandra Landholders	National Parks and Wildlife Service	Willandra Landholders
HOW TO DO IT	Best industry practice consistent with Kangaroo Management Plans	Industry, National Parks and Wildlife Service and Department of Land and Water Conservation publicity	Industry reporting mechanisms to National Parks and Wildlife Service	Landcare, National Parks and Wildlife Service and Department of Land and Water Conservation information
PRIORITY	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Effective management and sustainable use of kangaroo populations	Effective management of kangaroo population and sustainable use of kangaroo populations	Understanding of kangaroo populations in Willandra Lakes Region	Effective management of kangaroo populations
ACTUAL OUTCOME				

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 11: WEEDS

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 11.1</i> Minimise the impact of weeds within the World Heritage property to enhance the integrity of the values of the Willandra		
WHAT TO DO	11.1.1 Identify and allocate priorities to the control of problem weed species in all properties within the World Heritage Property	11.1.2 Produce a weed management plan for the World Heritage Property	11.1.3 Implement the weed management plan A: within National Park B: outside National Park
WHY DO IT	To identify areas to be targeted	To priorities a strategy for the management and control of weeds	To protect the values of the Willandra
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Department of Land and Water Conservation	Department of Land and Water Conservation, National Parks and Wildlife Service	A: National Parks and Wildlife Service B: Department of Land and Water Conservation
HOW TO DO IT	Through consultation and reporting	Through consultation and reporting. Weed control procedures to consider the Precautionary Principle	Through consultation and reporting
PRIORITY	Medium	Medium	Ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Problem weed species identified	Control weed management plan produced	A reduction in the number of weed problem areas
ACTUAL OUTCOME			

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 12: FIRE MANAGEMENT

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 12.1</i> Use fire to effectively manage fire risk and weeds in order to maintain and ensure the integrity and maintenance of the cultural, social and natural values of the World Heritage Property.		<i>Strategy 12.2</i> Minimise the impact of wild fire within the World Heritage Property	
WHAT TO DO	12.1.1 Identify the areas of high fire risk to provide information on sensitive sites/areas to the South West Mallee bushfire prevention scheme	12.2.1 Identify appropriate fire suppression techniques for the region's sensitive areas within the World Heritage Property	12.2.2 Collate information relevant to impact of wild fire management in the World Heritage Property	
WHY DO IT	To improve fire management of the Willandra	To protect those sites during fire fighting operations	To improve management	
PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBILITY	Local Government	Local Government	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee	
HOW TO DO IT	Through consultation and reporting	Through consultation and reporting	Through consultation and reporting	
PRIORITY	Medium	Medium then ongoing	Medium then ongoing	
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Improved fire risk management	Appropriate for suppression techniques identified	Information on wildfire impacts collated	
ACTUAL OUTCOME				

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 13: EROSION AND REHABILITATION

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 13.1</i> Minimise accelerated erosion and facilitate rehabilitation in order to protect World Heritage values and ensure ecological integrity					
WHAT TO DO	13.1.1 Identify those parts of the World Heritage Property where accelerated erosion is a problem	13.1.2 Allocate priority to those areas where accelerated erosion impacts are most acute	13.1.3 Determine the most appropriate remedial actions for erosion control and cost them	13.1.4 Implement the most appropriate measures to ameliorate erosion	13.1.5 Monitor the effectiveness of the remedial measures to control erosion	
WHY DO IT	To identify the key erosion threats to the World Heritage Property	To target management needs	To ensure the most effective use of resources	To modify/ overcome the threats identified above	To evaluate the results	
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES	Department of Land and Water Conservation	Department of Land and Water Conservation	Department of Land and Water Conservation	Willandra Landholders	Department of Land and Water Conservation, Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee	
HOW TO DO IT	Through the Individual Property Plans	Through the Individual Property Plans	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee meeting(s)	As specified	As specified	
PRIORITY	High	High then ongoing	Medium then ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Areas of accelerated erosion identified	Priority areas identified	Provide basis for subsequent action	Elimination of threat and maintenance of World Heritage Values	Verify effectiveness of the measures adopted	
ACTUAL OUTCOME						

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 14: DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM AND PUBLIC USE

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 14.1</i> Encourage appropriate tourism development with a World Heritage theme		
WHAT TO DO	14.1.1 Establish definition of appropriate tourism	14.1.2 Prepare market feasibility study, visitor strategy and interpretation plan	14.1.3 Develop and implement tourism strategy
WHY DO IT	To determine what is "appropriate" to protect social, cultural and ecological values	To provide tourism opportunities on pastoral properties To provide tourism opportunities which preserve heritage and social values To create a cultural, social and natural framework for tourism development and promotion	To promote tourism and manage tourism
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Community Management Council	Community Management Council	Community Management Council
HOW TO DO IT	Through consultation	Consultancy initiated by Community Management Council	Industry and Government promotion
PRIORITY	Medium	Medium	Ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Agreed recognition of appropriate tourism	Clear framework for tourism development and promotion	Recognition of Willandra Lakes Region as a tourism destination
ACTUAL OUTCOME			

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 15: TOURISM CONTROL AND CAPACITY

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 15.1</i> Manage tourism within sustainable thresholds			
WHAT TO DO	15.1.1 Establish environmental thresholds for tourism use and apply the Precautionary Principle where appropriate	15.1.2 Manage tourism within identified thresholds A: within National Park B: outside National Park	15.1.3 Monitor tourism to ensure World Heritage values and cultural values are maintained	15.1.4 Presentation of information to tourists to abide by strategy 43.1
WHY DO IT	To minimise impacts, promote Ecologically Sustainable Development and protect natural and cultural integrity	To minimise impacts, promote Ecologically Sustainable Development and protect natural and cultural integrity	To minimise impacts, promote Ecologically Sustainable Development and protect natural and cultural integrity	To ensure information communicated to tourists is accurate and appropriate
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee	A: National Parks and Wildlife Service B: Department of Land and Water Conservation	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee	Community Management Council
HOW TO DO IT	Identify values which tourism may impact on. Determine the tourism carrying capacity	Through managed tourism	Formal monitoring process	Distribution of protocols
PRIORITY	Medium	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Environmentally sustainable tourism	Managed tourism and World Heritage and cultural values protected	Understanding of kangaroo populations in Willandra Lakes Region	Effective management of kangaroo populations
ACTUAL OUTCOME				

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 16: PUBLIC LIABILITY

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 16.1</i> Ensure Landholders are not liable for accidents occurring on properties related to tourism/ research and other visitation not directly associated with Landholder enterprises			
WHAT TO DO	16.1.1 Establish and publish maps of legal access network	16.1.2 Establish protocol for access which indemnifies Landholders	16.1.3 Establish and promote protocol for those with access rights	16.1.4 Determine incremental public liability associated with World Heritage Property and implement administrative response
WHY DO IT	To establish principle of access on Western Lands Leases consistent with the protocols established for the Willandra	To indemnify Landholders from third party risk	To recognise Landholders' rights	To identify incremental liability
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Department of Land and Water Conservation	Community Management Council	Community Management Council	Community Management Council
HOW TO DO IT	Prepare and publish maps	Consultation between advice from Governments and landholders	Consultation with Governments and landholders	Seek advice from Governments
PRIORITY	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Legal access network	Protocol for access	Protocol for communication	Liability framework Alternative enterprises
ACTUAL OUTCOME				

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 17: DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVE ENTERPRISES

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 17.1</i> Ensure that future alternative enterprises protect World Heritage values and are consistent with Western Lands Act and Ecologically Sustainable Development principle
WHAT TO DO	17.1.1 Access proposed alternative non-pastoral enterprises
WHY DO IT	To ensure any future alternative enterprises are consistent with protection of World Heritage and other cultural, social and natural values
PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBILITY	Community Management Council
HOW TO DO IT	Existing processes. Assessment on basis of Western Lands Act, World Heritage values, Ecologically Sustainable Development, Precautionary Principle and other relevant legislation
PRIORITY	Ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Alternative enterprises consistent with prevailing legislation
ACTUAL OUTCOME	

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 18: EXPLORATION, MINING AND EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 18.1</i> All exploration, mining and extractive industry proposals will be subject to relevant Government legislation	<i>Strategy 18.2</i> Ensure proper consideration of World Heritage values in exploration, mining and extractive industry proposals under relevant legislative and planning processes	<i>Strategy 18.3</i> Develop protocol to be applied to Government-approved exploration, mining and extractive industry projects within the Willandra which protects World Heritage values	
WHAT TO DO	18.1.1 Follow relevant Government legislative processes	18.2.1 Advise on impact of proposals on World Heritage values taking into account the Precautionary Principle	18.3.1 Develop a protocol for exploration, mining and extractive industries in the Willandra including rehabilitation	18.3.2 Monitor effectiveness of protocol in protecting World Heritage values
WHY DO IT	To continue protection and preservation of World Heritage values in the Willandra Lakes Region	To continue protection and preservation of World Heritage values in the Willandra Lakes Region	To continue protection and preservation of World Heritage values in the Willandra Lakes Region	To continue protection and preservation of World Heritage values in the Willandra Lakes Region
PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBILITY	Department of Mineral Resources, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee
HOW TO DO IT	Application of relevant Government legislation	For extractive industry comply with Regional Environment Plan for extractive industries. For exploration and mining provide input to relevant environment assessment process	In consultation with scientific, mining and conservation representatives and applying the Precautionary Principle	Existing legislative processes and best industry practice
PRIORITY	Ongoing	Ongoing	High	Ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Clear basis for consideration of proposals	Protection of World Heritage values as part of assessment process	Clear framework for approved exploration, mining development and extractive industries and rehabilitation	Protocol effective in ensuring protection of World Heritage and other values
ACTUAL OUTCOME				

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 19: STATUTORY EFFECT TO THE PLAN

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 19.1</i> Provide a statutory basis for the Plan of Management
WHAT TO DO	19.1.1 Prepare Regional Environmental Plan
WHY DO IT	To provide statutory framework for Plan of Management for security and confidence
PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBILITY	Department of Urban Affairs and Planning
HOW TO DO IT	Implement statutory planning action
PRIORITY	High
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Plan of Management with statutory effect
ACTUAL OUTCOME	

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 20: ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 20.1</i> Clearly define the organisational structure for the Plan of Management including the role of the various agencies	
WHAT TO DO	20.1.1 Legitimise organisational structure of Plan (see <i>Figure 6</i>)	20.1.2 Community Management Council to update terms of reference of Community management Council and Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee and submit to Ministerial Council for approval
WHY DO IT	To maintain an effective framework for decision making	The terms of reference for these bodies needs to be consistent with this Plan of Management
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Ministerial Council	Community Management Council
HOW TO DO IT		
PRIORITY	High	High
EXPECTED OUTCOME		
ACTUAL OUTCOMES		

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 21: COMPLETION OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY PLANS

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 21.1</i> Complete the Individual Property Plans without delay
WHAT TO DO	21.1.1 Community Management Council to determine timing and priority for completion of Individual Property Plan
WHY DO IT	As a mechanism for implementation
PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBILITY	Community Management Council
HOW TO DO IT	Consultation
PRIORITY	High
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Completion of Individual Property Plans Pastoral boundary/structural adjustment review
ACTUAL OUTCOME	

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 22: FUNDING OF ONGOING MANAGEMENT AND COMPENSATION

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 22.1</i> Complete the Individual Property Plans without delay			
WHAT TO DO	22.1.1 Assess adverse impacts associated with World Heritage listing to property values	22.1.2 Assess other adverse impacts related to pastoralist Landholders, associated with World Heritage listing, which is not related to property value	22.1.3 Establish tax position for compensation paid for past impacts	22.1.4 Undertake individual property valuations
WHY DO IT	To establish the impact of the World Heritage listing and to determine an equitable basis for compensation for Landholders	To establish the impact of the World Heritage listing and to determine an equitable basis for compensation for Landholders	To clarify its impact on compensation	To establish agreed market price
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Department of Land and Water Conservation	Department of Land and Water Conservation	Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories	Department of Land and Water Conservation
HOW TO DO IT	Negotiate a process using the Socio-Economic Study, Plan of Management, Individual Property Plans. Seek ministerial support for compensation in property value associated with World Heritage listing	Negotiation and Socio-Economic Study	Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories to seek ruling	Valuation
PRIORITY	High	High	High	High
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Development of trust and removal of uncertainty	Assess property value loss	Development of trust and removal of uncertainty	Agreed property value
ACTUAL OUTCOME				

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 23: PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 23.1</i> Provide a clear program for the implementation and review of the Plan of Management and Individual Property Plans
WHAT TO DO	23.1.1 Implement Plan of Management and review process
WHY DO IT	To provide certainty of planning processes to all parties
PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBILITY	Community Management Council
HOW TO DO IT	Negotiation
PRIORITY	Ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Certainty in the planning process
ACTUAL OUTCOME	

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 24: ONGOING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 24.1</i> Recognise the importance of scientific research	<i>Strategy 24.2</i> Ensure that the aims, methods and presentation of research are compatible with the identification and protection of World Heritage values, and respects Aboriginal culture	<i>Strategy 24.3</i> Meet legislative requirements such as the National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974)	<i>Strategy 24.4</i> Consult and reach agreement with Landholders and, in issues related to archaeology with the three Traditional Tribal Groups	<i>Strategy 24.5</i> Consult and reach agreement with Landholders on issues related to non-archaeology on leasehold land
WHAT TO DO	24.1.1 Promote and facilitate ongoing scientific research	24.2.1 Develop and distribute guidelines for all researchers which include the protocols on access (from strategy 25) conduct of research (from strategy 26) and preliminary consultation needs (strategy 24.4)	24.3.1 Ensure statutory requirements regarding scientific research are met	24.4.1 Ensure consultation and agreement with three Traditional Tribal Groups and Landholders on the nature of proposed archaeological research when developing research proposals	24.5.1 Ensure consultation and agreement with Landholders on the nature of proposed non-archaeological research when developing research proposals
WHY DO IT	Ongoing research is an obligation under the World Heritage convention to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase knowledge and understanding - improve data base for management - educate the wider community 	To ensure that researchers are aware of the need for their research programs to be compatible with World Heritage values and meet the concerns of the three Traditional Tribal Groups and Landholders	To comply with legislation	To ensure the three Traditional Tribal Groups are comfortable with the type of research and the research methods proposed, and associated Landholder concerns are met	To ensure the Landholders are comfortable with the type of research and the research methods proposed
PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBILITY	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee	Department of Land and Water Conservation, National Parks and Wildlife Service	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee
HOW TO DO IT	In consultation	Through newsletters, grants programs, University contracts etc.	In consultation	Consultations (meetings, phone calls, letters etc)	Consultations (meetings, phone calls, letters etc)
PRIORITY	Ongoing	Medium then ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Meeting obligation under convention. Increased understanding. Improved Management Educational benefit. Protocols in place	Meeting of expectations and concerns of all involved	No breaches of legislation		Meeting of expectations and concerns of all involved
ACTUAL OUTCOME					

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 25: ACCESS TO SITES AND RESEARCH

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 25.1</i> Allow access to archaeological sites in consultation with the three Traditional Tribal Groups and Landholders	<i>Strategy 25.2</i> Allow access to individual properties for non-archaeological sites or areas in consultation with Landholders. Where this involves archaeologically sensitive sites in consultation with the three Traditional Tribal Groups	
WHAT TO DO	25.1.1 Develop access protocol for archaeological sites and areas	25.2.1 Develop access protocol for non-archaeological sites and areas	25.2.2 Where archaeologically sensitive sites are involved, ensure consultation with the three Traditional Tribal Groups
WHY DO IT	To ensure access does not detract from World Heritage values and addresses the concerns of the Three Traditional Tribal Groups and Landholders	To ensure access does not detract from World Heritage values and addresses the concerns of the Three Traditional Tribal Groups and Landholders	To ensure the three Traditional Tribal Groups are aware of proposed research and their concerns are addressed
PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBILITY	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee
HOW TO DO IT	In consultation with Landholders and the three Traditional Tribal Groups	In consultation with Landholders and the three Traditional Tribal Groups	Include need for consultation in protocol. The three Traditional Tribal Groups and Landholders to monitor adherence to protocol
PRIORITY	High	High	High then ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Meeting of expectations and concerns of all involved	Meeting of expectations and concerns of all involved	Meeting of expectations and concerns of all involved
ACTUAL OUTCOME			

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 26: CONDUCT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 26.1</i>		<i>Strategy 26.2</i>	
Ensure archaeological research is conducted in accordance with the overall goals of the World Heritage Property, statutory requirements for research and concerns of the Three Traditional Tribal Groups and Landholders			Ensure non-archaeological research is conducted in accordance with the overall goals of the World Heritage Property, statutory requirements for research and concerns of Landholders	
WHAT TO DO	26.1.1 Develop a protocol for consultation and the conduct of archaeological visitation and research	26.1.2 Monitor the effectiveness of archaeological research protocols	26.2.1 Develop a protocol for consultation and the conduct of non-archaeological visitation and non archaeological research	26.2.2 Monitor the effectiveness of non-archaeological research protocols
WHY DO IT	To meet the goals, statutory requirements and concerns of the three Traditional Tribal Groups and Landholders. To establish a formal process	To ensure they are addressing concerns of key stakeholders	To meet the goals, statutory requirements and concerns of the three Traditional Tribal Groups and Landholders. To establish a formal process	To ensure they are addressing concerns of key stakeholders
PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBILITY	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee
HOW TO DO IT	Develop protocol on consultation with stakeholders. Protocol to include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - visitation timing to be in consultation; - visitation to sites to be in the company of a representative of the three Traditional Tribal Groups and Landholders where desired; - research to be conducted in the company of a representative of the three Traditional Tribal Groups; - removal of archaeological and cultural material is to be subject to 	Keep record of when protocols not met by researches	Develop protocol on consultation with stakeholders. Protocol to include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - visitation timing to be in consultation with Landholders; - visitation to sites to be in the company of a representative of Landholders where desired; 	Keep record of when protocols not met by researches

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 26: CONDUCT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (continued)

HOW TO DO IT (cont)	agreement with the three Traditional Tribal Groups			
PRIORITY	High	Ongoing	High	Ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Archaeological site visitation which meets the expectation and concerns of the three Traditional Tribal Groups, Landholders and statutory bodies	Extent of breaches can be assessed and provide basis for review of protocol	Non-archaeological site visitation and research which meet the expectation and concerns of the three Traditional Tribal Groups, Landholders and statutory bodies	Extent of breaches can be assessed and provide basis for review of protocol
ACTUAL OUTCOME				

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 27: COMPILING AND DISSEMINATING EXISTING INFORMATION

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 27.1</i> Ensure non-archaeological research is conducted in accordance with the overall goals of the World Heritage Property, statutory requirements for research and concerns of Landholders		
WHAT TO DO	27.1.1 Develop programs to promote and disseminate existing information and research results (including Mungo Workshop proceedings and Regional Environmental Studies) (refer Appendix 3)	27.1.2 Identify representative groups to disseminate information	27.1.3 Develop guidelines for researchers to prepare community reports on the results of future research
WHY DO IT	To improve dissemination of information	To better target information and to ease its dissemination	To encourage researchers to take responsibility for communicating their work in plain English
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee
HOW TO DO IT	Through: - publications; - workshops; - talks; - preparation of community reports for the three Traditional Tribal Groups, Landholders and other local communities etc.	Through publications, workshops and consultation	In consultation and publication
PRIORITY	High	Medium	Medium
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Improved information sharing and dissemination	Improved flow of information	Information more accessible
ACTUAL OUTCOME			

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 28: RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 28.1</i> Recognise Aboriginal cultural custodianship		
WHAT TO DO	28.1.1 Recognise Aboriginal cultural heritage	28.1.2 Form a Willandra Lakes Region Tribal Elders Council	28.1.3 To involve the three Traditional Tribal Groups in all decisions regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage and, where appropriate, management of the Willandra Lakes World Heritage Property
WHY DO IT	To ensure the three Traditional Tribal Groups have control over their cultural issues	To act as a senior advisory committee and give direction to the Community Management Council and the three Traditional Tribal Group Council representatives	Recognise Aboriginal cultural custodianship
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Ministerial Council	Three Traditional Tribal Groups	Ministerial Council
HOW TO DO IT	Discuss at meeting, identify membership	Through three Traditional Tribal Group consultation	Through three Traditional Tribal group membership of Community Management Council, Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee
PRIORITY	High	High	High
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Support incentives of the three Traditional Tribal Groups	Willandra Elders Council formed	The three Traditional Tribal Groups involved
ACTUAL OUTCOME			

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 29: OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT OF MUNGO NATIONAL PARK

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 29.1</i> Support Aboriginal ownership of Mungo National Park		<i>Strategy 29.2</i> Clarify the roles/ involvement of the three Traditional Tribal Groups in future ownership/ management of Mungo National Park	
WHAT TO DO	29.1.1	Request NSW Government to bring forward legislation for the three Traditional Tribal Groups' ownership of Mungo National Park	29.2.1	Inform and involve the three Traditional Tribal Groups in the Aboriginal ownership legislation process
			29.2.2	Clarification of the three Traditional Tribal Groups' role in management following ownership of Mungo National Park
WHY DO IT	To give ownership of Mungo National Park to the three Traditional Tribal Groups and recognise traditional Aboriginal custodianship		Understanding helps prepare the community for on line management and procedures	To provide for the three Traditional Tribal Groups participating in management of Mungo National Park
PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBILITY	National Parks and Wildlife Service		National Parks and Wildlife Service	Willandra Elders Council
HOW TO DO IT	By legislation		Workshops/meetings	Meetings and discussions
PRIORITY	High		High	High
EXPECTED OUTCOME	The three Traditional Tribal Groups ownership of Mungo National Park		The three Traditional Tribal Groups fully informed about ownership of Mungo National Park	Clarification of three Traditional Tribal Groups active and meaningful participation in management of Mungo National Park
ACTUAL OUTCOME				

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 30: ABORIGINAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 30.1</i> Encourage increased employment of Aboriginal people from traditionally affiliated local communities	
WHAT TO DO	30.1.1 Undertake feasibility studies to identify existing and potential Aboriginal training programs especially related to the Willandra	30.1.2 Investigate employment and enterprise opportunities within Mungo National Park for the three Traditional Tribal Groups
WHY DO IT	So that the three Traditional Tribal Groups guide tourists and interpret sites	To provide sustainable job opportunities
PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBILITY	Community Management Council	National Parks and Wildlife Service
HOW TO DO IT	Involve Community Development and Employment Program Possibly involve adult education in on the job training	Following on from the feasibility study prepare business plans as part of Mungo National Park Plan of Management which includes Traditional Tribal Group employment opportunities, as site supervisors and guides
PRIORITY	Medium	Medium
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Feasibility study complete, range of opportunities defined	Enterprises established, jobs created
ACTUAL OUTCOME		

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 31: OTHER ABORIGINAL OWNERSHIP

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 31.1</i> Recognise traditional custodian ownership by the Three Traditional Tribal Groups
WHAT TO DO	31.1.1 Achieve non National Park ownership by the three Traditional Tribal Groups in the Willandra
WHY DO IT	Recognition, social justice/equity to allow three Traditional Tribal Groups ownership of land
PRINCIPLE RESPONSIB- ILITY	Willandra Elders Council
HOW TO DO IT	Identify and progress possible land acquisition opportunities
PRIORITY	Medium
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Three Traditional Tribal Group ownership
ACTUAL OUTCOME	

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 32: TRIBAL BOUNDARIES

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 32.1</i> Formally recognise the three Traditional Tribal Groups' boundaries (administration arrangements) by Government agencies, Local Government areas' and other interest groups			
WHAT TO DO	32.1.1 Define the three Traditional Tribal Group boundaries (as administration arrangement) as they relate to the World Heritage area along oral and landscape lines	32.1.2 Boundaries to be agreed upon through consensus	32.1.3 Prepare a formally recognised map and statement of tribal boundaries	32.1.4 Include three Traditional Tribal Group boundaries on Willandra Lakes Region World Heritage Property revised boundary map
WHY DO IT	To acknowledge the needs of the three Traditional Tribal Groups	To resolve boundary issues	Birthright, human right acknowledgment - survival - world to recognise - Government ministers to recognise - locals and other people to recognise - future generations to recognise/ - acknowledge - simplifies the Government decision making process - acknowledge continuation of tradition	To gain international recognition
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Willandra Enders Council	Willandra Enders Council	Willandra Enders Council Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories	Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories
HOW TO DO IT	Seek funding, Review: - oral history - maps (not cadastral maps) - historical records	- Workshops - Meetings	- Workshops - Meetings Forward statement to Government Ministers Government Ministers to ratify maps and statement	Revised boundary (with three Traditional Tribal Groups' boundaries on it) lodged with World Heritage Committee
PRIORITY	High	High	High	High

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 32: TRIBAL BOUNDARIES (continued)

EXPECTED OUTCOME	Boundaries defined	Boundaries agreed to by the three Traditional Tribal Groups	Map prepared including boundaries	Boundaries included and submitted by Department of Environment, Sport and Territories
ACTUAL OUTCOME		Completed August 95 (refer <i>Appendix 7</i>)		

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 33: LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 33.1</i> Locate and manage all Aboriginal human remains and other archaeological material to the satisfaction of the three Traditional Tribal Groups		
WHAT TO DO	33.1.1 Facilitate identification and location of all human remains, cultural and archaeological material removed from the Willandra	33.1.2 Facilitate discussion and consultation related to the return of all human remains, archaeological and cultural material removed from sites in the Willandra	33.1.3 Establish a keeping place for cultural and archaeological material taken from sites in the Willandra
WHY DO IT	Aboriginal human remains and other archaeological and cultural material were taken away without the permission of the three Traditional Tribal Groups The three Traditional Tribal Groups 1998 ban on research or collection of any Aboriginal burials will continue until material is returned	Aboriginal human remains and other archaeological and cultural material were taken away without the permission of the three Traditional Tribal Groups The three Traditional Tribal Groups 1998 ban on research or collection of any Aboriginal burials will continue until material is returned	To provide a secure place for the safe keeping of all cultural and archaeological material on site and recognise that the three Traditional Tribal Groups have custodial obligations for their cultural heritage
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee	Community Management Council
HOW TO DO IT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with parties concerned • Establish an inventory of relevant existing collections from the World Heritage Area • Plan for World Heritage Area storage/ curation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with parties concerned • Discussion and consultation with Australian Museum, National Parks and Wildlife Service and other collecting institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan logistics for collection and return • Three Traditional Tribal Groups, as custodians, to determine curation/ location and disposition on returned materials
PRIORITY	High	High	High

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 33: LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL (continued)

EXPECTED OUTCOME	Identification and location of all human remains, archaeological and cultural material which were removed from the Willandra	All human remains, archaeological and cultural material location and managed to the satisfaction of the three Traditional Tribal Groups	Establishment of a keeping place
ACTUAL OUTCOME			

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 34: LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 34.1</i> Review cultural appropriateness of names of geographic features in World Heritage Area (eg Walls of China)		
WHAT TO DO	34.1.1 Identify inappropriate names and investigate alternative names	34.1.2 Ensure future site and place naming is culturally appropriate	34.1.3 Develop options for the introduction of culturally appropriate names, including the use of possible interim join-naming systems
WHY DO IT	To increase local cultural recognition	To maintain local cultural recognition	Standardise place naming To facilitate the use of new names while recognising the historical context of old names
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Community Management Council	Community Management Council	Community Management Council
HOW TO DO IT	The Three Traditional Tribal Groups review names - oral history - historical research	Ongoing review by stakeholders	Consultation with key stakeholders
PRIORITY	Medium	Ongoing	Medium
EXPECTED OUTCOME	More appropriate names	More appropriate names	More appropriate names
ACTUAL OUTCOME			

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 35: ACCESS TO SITES AND TRADITIONAL FOOD GATHERING ON PASTORAL LANDS

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 35.1</i> Ensure access to sites and traditional food gathering on pastoral lands by members of the three Traditional tribal Groups, in consultation with Landholders
WHAT TO DO	35.1.1 Establish and maintain an effective access protocol for traditional food gathering on pastoral lands
WHY DO IT	Three traditional Tribal Groups have needs for spiritual, cultural, food, medicinal and educational contact with the land
PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBILITY	Willandra Elders Council and Landholders
HOW TO DO IT	Through Community Management Council
PRIORITY	Medium then ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Satisfactory access arrangements
ACTUAL OUTCOME	

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 36: CROPPING

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 36.1</i> Clearly define the basis for cultivation permits		<i>Strategy 36.2</i> Manage possible conflict between cropping and protection and preservation of World Heritage values		<i>Strategy 36.3</i> Manage possible conflict between cropping and protection and preservation of World Heritage values			
WHAT TO DO	36.1.1	Issues guidelines for cropping permits on Western Lands Leases to all leaseholders consistent with Western Lands Act and other NSW legislation	36.1.2	Identify non-cropping areas on Individual Property Plans - based on land capability - coarse filters	36.2.1	Negotiate claims for compensation and manage conflicts where cropping is restricted to protect World Heritage values but would otherwise be allowed under Western Lands Act and other NSW legislation	36.3.1	Ensure that cropped areas continue to be cropped consistent with Government legislation and preservation of World Heritage values
WHY DO IT		To provide certainty and ecologically sustainable development		To provide certainty and ecologically sustainable development		To provide certainty and ecologically sustainable development - Manage multiple land use in Willandra Lakes Region and to protect World Heritage values		For Ecologically Sustainable Development and economic viability
PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBILITY		Department of Land and Water Conservation		Department of Land and Water Conservation		Department of Land and Water Conservation		Department of Land and Water Conservation
HOW TO DO IT		Printed document, public consultations		Property management planning process - ongoing		Identify areas of potential conflict through Individual Property Plans. Lodge application consistent with Individual Property Plan. Ecologically Sustainable Development, financial viability		Existing process
PRIORITY		Medium then ongoing		High		High		Ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME		Clear understanding of cropping guidelines for Western Lands Leases		Completed Individual Property Plans		Management of sustainable multiple land use consistent with protection of World Heritage values and Western Lands Act		
ACTUAL OUTCOME								

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 37: GRAZING

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 37.1</i> Protect sensitive areas from grazing pressure			<i>Strategy 37.2</i> Continue implementation with best management practices for control of total grazing pressure	
WHAT TO DO	37.1.1 Identify areas sensitive to total grazing pressure and map them	37.1.2 Develop pastoral management actions for each site	37.1.3 Implement pastoral management actions for each site	37.2.1 Manage grazing for Ecologically Sustainable Development and economic sustainability and be consistent with the Western Lands Act	
WHY DO IT	To protect World Heritage values	To manage total grazing pressure through Best Management Practice	To protect World Heritage and other values	For ecological and economic sustainability	
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Department of Land and Water Conservation	Department of Land and Water Conservation	Department of Land and Water Conservation	Landholders	
HOW TO DO IT	Update inventory - resurvey	Property planning process	As identified in Individual Property Plans	Ongoing enterprise management, recognising technical innovation	
PRIORITY	High	High then ongoing	High then ongoing	Ongoing	
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Mapped sensitive sites on Individual Property Plans of Management		Prescriptions for each site	Managed sites	
ACTUAL OUTCOME					

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 38: VIABILITY AND COMPENSATION

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 38.1</i> Manage the Willandra for multiple land use consistent with protection of World Heritage and other values	<i>Strategy 38.2</i> Manage economic activities for economic and ecological sustainability	<i>Strategy 38.3</i> Ensure that the Willandra leaseholders are not disadvantaged due to World Heritage listing
WHAT TO DO	38.1.1 Manage land use for protection of World Heritage and other values	38.2.1 Manage the Willandra in accordance with Individual Property Plans and Mungo National Park Plan of Management with provision for sustainable land uses using Best Management Practice A: within National Park B: outside National Park	38.3.1 Determine nature and extent of impacts to Leaseholders arising from protection of World Heritage values and respond accordingly
WHY DO IT	To protect World Heritage values	To maintain viability and World Heritage and other values and provide opportunities for sustainable land uses	To ensure that Willandra Lakes Region landholders are not disadvantaged compared with other Western Lands Leases Landholders
PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBILITY	Landholders	A: National Parks and Wildlife Service B: Willandra Landholders	Department of Land and Water Conservation National Parks and Wildlife
HOW TO DO IT	Implement Individual Property Plans and Mungo National Park Plan of Management consistent with Action 41.1.2	Implement Individual Property Plans and Mungo National Park Plan of Management	Identify impacts and negotiate resolution with Leaseholders
PRIORITY	Ongoing	Ongoing	High
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Sustainably managed pastoral enterprises Economic and ecologically sustainable land uses	Economic and ecologically sustainable land uses	Determination of impacts Resolution negotiated
ACTUAL OUTCOME			

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 39: STOCK ROUTES

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 39.1</i> Rationalise stock routes to ensure they are relevant to current conditions and do not threaten World Heritage values		
WHAT TO DO	39.1.1 Mungo National Park Plan of Management to address stock movement through Park	39.1.2 Confirm in writing the existing agreements on stock movement through Mungo National Park	39.1.3 Management and review of travelling stock routes to protect World Heritage values
WHY DO IT	To provide security to Landholders	To protect World Heritage values and allow for stock movement	To protect World Heritage values and allow for stock movement
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Wildlife Service Department of Land and Water Conservation	National Parks and Wildlife Service Department of Land and Water Conservation	Department of Land and Water Conservation
HOW TO DO IT	National Parks and Wildlife Service facilitated by Community Management Council	Prepare Mungo National Park Plan of Management with relevant stakeholders	Identify Individual Property Plans with Rural Lands Protection Board and Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee
PRIORITY	Medium	Medium	Medium then ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Managed stock movement to protect World Heritage values and clarify definition of Travelling Stock Routes	Managed stock movement to protect World Heritage values and clarify definition of Travelling Stock Routes	Managed stock movement to protect World Heritage values and clarify definition of Travelling Stock Routes
ACTUAL OUTCOME			

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 40: PASTORAL INFRASTRUCTURE

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 40.1</i> Modify and/or provide pastoral infrastructure (eg fencing, pipelines, waters) as required for protection of World Heritage values			
WHAT TO DO	40.1.1 Determine detailed pastoral infrastructure site requirements to protect World Heritage values	40.1.2 Implement pastoral infrastructure plans to protect sites	40.1.3 Provide stock watering points to enable effective protection of sites	40.1.4 Maintain and operate incremental infrastructure to protect World Heritage values as required
WHY DO IT	Infrastructure to protect World Heritage values	Infrastructure to protect World Heritage values	Fencing sites to exclude stock may affect existing stock watering points	Infrastructure to protect World Heritage values
PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	Department of Land and Water Conservation	Department of Land and Water Conservation	Department of Land and Water Conservation	Landholders
HOW TO DO IT	Individual Property Plan process	Implement Individual Property Plans. Negotiate cost sharing	Implement Individual Property Plans. Negotiate cost sharing	Develop protocol in Property Plan process consistent with Best Management practice
PRIORITY	High	Medium then ongoing		Medium then ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Site infrastructure requirements determined	Protected World Heritage rating and achievement of suitable pastoral production. Equitable cost sharing for infrastructure to protect World Heritage values Equity shared by beneficiary		Maintain water quality and quantity available to landholders. Equitable cost sharing for infrastructure. Equity shared by beneficiary, Protected World Heritage rating and achievement of suitable pastoral production
ACTUAL OUTCOME				

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 41: RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF LANDHOLDERS

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 41.1</i>		<i>Strategy 41.2</i>	
Recognise role of landholders in care, control and management of the Willandra			Review and update Individual Property Plans	
WHAT TO DO	41.1.1 Ensure all visitors are aware of the various protocols for access (see 3.1.5, 5.1.2, 15.1.3, 16.1.2, 35.1.1)	41.1.2 Develop a framework of incentives to recognise contribution of Landholders to the management of the Willandra	42.2.1 To be developed by Community Management Council	
WHY DO IT	To respect landholder privacy and allow them to effectively manage their land	To overcome feeling of liability and restriction relating to identification and reporting of sites Co-management partnerships Promotion and protection of World Heritage values		
PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBILITY	Community Management Council	Community Management Council		
HOW TO DO IT	Distribute protocols to all user groups and implement a consent system	Prepare and negotiate range of acceptable incentives eg: - continued landholder involvement with Community management Council/Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee - formal support to landholder grouping - ensure effective communication links - reduced Western Lands rent - Formal promotional/marketing campaign to promote role of landholder in managing the land - participate in ranger training - part time ranger role		

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 41: RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF LANDHOLDERS (continued)

HOW TO DO IT (continued)		Prepare and negotiate range of acceptable incentives
PRIORITY	Ongoing	Medium
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Protocols adopted and adhered to	Incentives framework Willingness to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - participate and cooperate in World Heritage management - assist in identification and reporting of archaeological sites
ACTUAL OUTCOME		

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 42: COMMUNICATIONS IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 42.1</i> Provide opportunities for the World Heritage Property to be a place of coming together between the three Traditional Tribal Groups, Landholders and others in the Local Community		<i>Strategy 42.2</i> Ensure flow of accurate information. This includes providing information from the Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee and Government Agencies to the Three Tribal Groups and Landholders and also feedback from the communities	
WHAT TO DO	42.1.1 Encourage information sharing between the Landholders and the three Traditional Tribal Groups	42.1.2 Clearly define contact people within communities responsible for information flow	42.2.1 Send out newsletter or a clearly presented brief outline of the major issues.	
WHY DO IT	To improve relationships between Landholders and three Traditional Tribal Groups	To ensure accurate and up to date information	To ensure accurate and up to date information	
PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBILITY	Community Management Council and Willandra Elders Council	Community Management Council	Community Management Council	
HOW TO DO IT	Through organised activities	Nomination	Mailing	
PRIORITY	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Awareness and understanding of cultural diversity	Better information flow and circulation	Better information flow and circulation	
ACTUAL OUTCOME				

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 43: PRESENTATION AND EDUCATION TO THE WIDER COMMUNITY

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 43.1</i> Ensure that the aims, methods and presentation of information and education programs are compatible with the identification and protection of the values of the Willandra	<i>Strategy 43.2</i> Establish mechanisms for the review of relevant educational programs/products	<i>Strategy 43.3</i> Encourage understanding and appreciation of World Heritage and other values	<i>Strategy 43.4</i> Continue main focus of presentation and interpretation facilities in Mungo National Park
WHAT TO DO	43.1.1 Develop guidelines to educators and contact points for the Willandra's key stakeholders	43.2.1 Include mechanisms in above guidelines for material to be referred to	43.1.3 Continue to encourage visitation by educational institutions to Willandra Lakes Region	43.4.1 Encourage visitors to the Willandra to centre their focus on Mungo National Park
WHY DO IT	To make sure material is accurate and appropriate	To identify inappropriate material and allow feedback to publishers	To promote harmony, cultural and World Heritage values to the wider community	Visitor facilities and impact prevention can be appropriately concentrated in one area and thereby provide better facilities while detracting visitors from entering pastoral properties.
PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBILITY	Community Management Council	National Parks and Wildlife Service	Community Management Council	Community Management Council
HOW TO DO IT	In consultation with key educators/educator groups and others as identified in responsibility tables	Community Management Council, Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee and Willandra Elders' Council to review all interpretation and educational material	Education policies developed in consultation information package	Through consultation and through the provision of facilities, signage and presentation programs
PRIORITY	Medium	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
EXPECTED OUTCOME	High quality and culturally appropriate educationally programs/products	High quality and culturally appropriate educationally programs/products	Increased understanding and appreciation of World Heritage and other values	Visitor concentration at Mungo National Park. Signs directing to Mungo National Park. Improved facilities
ACTUAL OUTCOME				

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 43: PRESENTATION AND EDUCATION TO THE WIDER COMMUNITY (continued)

STRATEGY	<i>Strategy 43.5</i> Allow appropriate opportunities for visitor access to pastoral properties	<i>Strategy 43.6</i> Involve the three Traditional Tribal Groups in Willandra Lakes Region tourism. Assess the feasibility for the establishment of a keeping place/meeting place/educational centre	<i>Strategy 43.7</i> If feasible, establish a meeting place/educational centre
WHAT TO DO	43.5.1 Develop protocols with formal recognition of Landholders in off National Park visits	43.6.1 Encourage involvement of the three Traditional Tribal Groups in tourism within the Willandra.	43.7.1 Determine the feasibility of a protected keeping place on site that can be professionally curated for temporary and permanent storage of cultural and other scientific material. The facility could also be used for education, research and as a community meeting place.
WHY DO IT	To promote recognition and understanding of Landholders	To promote recognition and understanding of the three Traditional Tribal Groups education of the wider community about Aboriginal culture, assurance of protection of culturally sensitive material and appropriate presentation of cultural material to the public	Cultural and other scientific material requires a safe place for keeping on-location. A meeting place will enhance the potential for future learning in the Willandra
PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBILITY	Community Management Council	Community Management Council	Community Management Council
HOW TO DO IT	Ongoing consultation with Tourism Industry. Must abide with protocols set under "access to sites for research (26.1)"	Ensure interpretation of cultural material includes active consultation with the Willandra Elders Council. Investigate tourism enterprises for the three Traditional Tribal Groups	Develop proposal and approach appropriate funding bodies/sponsorship
PRIORITY	Ongoing	Medium	Medium

Action and evaluation

PROTECTION OF WORD HERITAGE VALUES (CONTINUED)

ISSUE 43: PRESENTATION AND EDUCATION TO THE WIDER COMMUNITY (continued)

**EXPECTED
OUTCOME**

Recognition of
pastoral landlords and
protocols adhered to.

Recognition of the
three Traditional
Tribal Groups and
improved
understanding of
Aboriginal culture

All cultural and
scientific material
located and managed
for future generations
and to the satisfaction
of the three Traditional
Tribal Groups and the
wider community. A
location for ongoing
learning and also a
centre for the local
community.

**ACTUAL
OUTCOME**

Primary Responsibilities

COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

PRIORITY	REF NO.	WHAT TO DO	WHO WITH									
			CMC	DEST	DLWC	WEC	WLH	LG	MINCO	NPWS	TSAC	
H	1.1.2	Complete Plan of Management and other planning frameworks	✓	■	■	■	■				■	
H	1.1.4	Establish mechanisms for review of effectiveness of plan program and actions	✓	■	■	■	■	■			■	■
H	1.1.5	Develop Regional Environmental Plan to give statutory effect to plans	✓	■				■			■	
H	2.1.3	Develop education and information programs	✓	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■
H	3.1.5	Control access to sites outside National Park	✓		■	■	■				■	■
H	20.1.2	Community Management Council to update terms of reference of Community management Council and Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee and submit to Ministerial Council for approval	✓	■	■					■	■	■
H	21.1.1	Community Management Council to determine timing and priority for completion of Individual Property Plans	✓	■	■		■					
H	33.1.3	Establish a keeping place for cultural and archaeological material taken from sites in the Willandra	✓	■	■	■					■	■
M	5.2.2	Disseminate information on policy and legislative requirements for road and infrastructure developments	✓	■	■			■			■	
M	5.2.3	Consider policy and legislative aspects in the assessments of all new proposals	✓					■				■
M	5.3.1	Develop and implement a process for early assessment of new proposals	✓					■				■
M	5.3.2	Include avenues for stakeholder input in process for assessment of proposals	✓					■				■
M	5.3.3	Consider Ecologically Sustainable Development and the Precautionary Principle in access and infrastructure development and maintenance consistent with impact management strategies	✓					■				■
M	8.1.1	Develop a waste management strategy for the Willandra including a review of current waste management practice	✓					■				

ABBREVIATIONS USED

H	High	CMC	Community Management Control	LG	Local Government
M	Medium	DEST	Dept of Environment Sport and Territories	MINCO	Ministerial Council
L	Low	DLWC	Dept of Land and Water Conservation	NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
		WEC	Willandra Elders Council	TSAC	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee
		WLH	Willandra Land Holders		

KEY

■	Ongoing task
✓	Primary responsibility
■	Support role

Primary Responsibilities

COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (CONTINUED)

PRIORITY	REF NO.	WHAT TO DO	WHO WITH									
			CMC	DEST	DLWC	WEC	WLH	LG	MINCO	NPWS	TSAC	
M	14.1.1	Establish definition of appropriate tourism	✓	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
M	14.1.2	Prepare market feasibility study, visitor strategy and interpretation plan	✓	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
M	14.1.3	Develop and implement tourism strategy	✓			■		■			■	
M	16.1.2	Establish protocol for access which indemnifies Landholders	✓	■	■	■	■				■	
M	16.1.3	Establish and promote protocol for those with access rights	✓	■	■	■	■				■	
M	16.1.4	Determine incremental public liability associated with World Heritage Property and implement administrative response	✓	■	■	■	■				■	
M	30.1.1	Undertake feasibility studies to identify existing and potential Aboriginal training programs especially related to the Willandra	✓		■	■		■			■	
M	34.1.1	Identify inappropriate names and investigate alternative names	✓		■	■		■			■	■
M	34.1.3	Develop options for the introduction of culturally appropriate names, including the use of possible interim joint-naming systems	✓		■	■		■			■	■
M	35.1.1	Establish and maintain an effective access protocol for traditional food gathering on pastoral lands	✓		■	■	■				■	
M	41.1.2	Develop a framework of incentives to recognise contribution of Landholders to the management of the Willandra	✓		■		■					
M	43.1.1	Develop guidelines to educators and contact points for the Willandra's key stakeholders	✓			■	■				■	■
M	43.5.1	Develop protocols with formal recognition of Landholders in off National Park visits	✓				■					
M	43.4.1	Encourage visitors to the Willandra to centre their focus on Mungo National Park	✓	■							■	■
M	43.7.1	Determine the feasibility of a protected keeping place on site that can be professionally curated for temporary and permanent storage of cultural and other scientific material. The facility could also be used for education, research and as a community meeting place	✓			■	■				■	■

ABBREVIATIONS USED

H	High	CMC	Community Management Control
M	Medium	DEST	Dept of Environment Sport and Territories
L	Low	DLWC	Dept of Land and Water Conservation
		WEC	Willandra Elders Council
		WLH	Willandra Land Holders

LG	Local Government
MINCO	Ministerial Council
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
TSAC	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee

KEY

■	Ongoing task
✓	Primary responsibility
■	Support role

Primary Responsibilities

COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (CONTINUED)

PRIORITY	REF NO.	WHAT TO DO	WHO WITH									
			CMC	DEST	DLWC	WEC	WLH	LG	MINCO	NPWS	TSAC	
	1.1.3	Implement plans	✓									
	15.1.4	Presentation of information to tourists to abide by strategy 43.1	✓			■	■				■	■
	17.1.1	Assess proposed alternative (non-pastoral) enterprises	✓	■	■	■	■	■			■	■
	23.1.1	Implement Plan of Management and review process	✓	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
	34.1.2	Ensure future site and place naming is culturally appropriate	✓		■	■		■			■	■
	41.1.1	Ensure all visitors are aware of the various protocols for access (see 3.1.5, 5.1.2, 15.1.3, 16.1.2, 35.1.1)	✓		■	■	■	■			■	■
	42.1.1	Encourage information sharing between the Landholders and the three Traditional Tribal Groups	✓			✓	■					
	42.1.2	Clearly define contact people within communities responsible for information flow	✓	■	■	■	■				■	
	42.2.1	Send out newsletter or a clearly presented brief outline of the major issues	✓									■
	43.3.1	Continue to encourage visitation by educational institutions to Willandra Lakes Region	✓			■					■	■
	43.6.1	Encourage involvement of the three Traditional Tribal Groups in tourism within the Willandra	✓			■					■	

ABBREVIATIONS USED

H High
M Medium
L Low

CMC Community Management Control
DEST Dept of Environment Sport and Territories
DLWC Dept of Land and Water Conservation
WEC Willandra Elders Council
WLH Willandra Land Holders

LG Local Government
MINCO Ministerial Council
NPWS National Parks and Wildlife Service
TSAC Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee

KEY

■ Ongoing task
✓ Primary responsibility
■ Support role

Primary Responsibilities

DEPT OF THE ENVIRONMENT SPORT AND TERRITORIES

PRIORITY	REF NO.	WHAT TO DO	WHO WITH									
			CMC	DEST	DLWC	WEC	WLH	LG	MINCO	NPWS	TSAC	
H	2.1.1	Ensure all stakeholders understand convention obligations	■	✓	■						■	
H	2.1.2	Meet all reporting obligations to World Heritage Committee	■	✓	■						■	
H	22.1.3	Establish tax position for compensation paid for past impacts		✓	■		■					
H	32.1.4	Include three Traditional Tribal Group boundaries on Willandra Lakes Region World Heritage Property revised boundary map		✓	■	■				■	■	
	1.1.1	Maintain institutional arrangements		✓	■							

ABBREVIATIONS USED

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		WEC	Willandra Elders Council	TSAC	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee
		WLH	Willandra Land Holders		

KEY

- Ongoing task
- ✓ Primary responsibility
- Support role

Primary Responsibilities

DEPT OF LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

PRIORITY	REF NO.	WHAT TO DO	WHO WITH									
			CMC	DEST	DLWC	WEC	WLH	LG	MINCO	NPWS	TSAC	
H	3.1.1	Undertake site recording for the entire World Heritage Property			✓	■	■				■	■
H	3.1.2	Identify priority sites for immediate protection			✓	■	■				■	■
H	3.1.3	Use site protection techniques to the situation <i>outside National Park</i>			✓	■	■				■	■
H	4.1.2	Define sensitive sites and areas			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
H	6.1.1	Identify problem stock watering points			✓	■					■	■
H	6.1.2	Develop solutions for each problem stock watering area			✓	■					■	■
H	6.1.3	Assess new stock water infrastructure proposals			✓	■					■	■
H	13.1.1	Identify those parts of the World Heritage Property where accelerated erosion is a problem			✓	■						■
H	13.1.2	Allocate priority to those areas where accelerated erosion impacts are most acute			✓		■					■
H	22.1.1	Assess adverse impacts associated with World Heritage listing to property values		■	✓		■					
H	22.1.2	Assess other adverse impacts related to pastoralist Landholders, associated with World Heritage listing, which is not related to property value		■	✓		■					
H	22.1.4	Undertake individual property valuations	■	■	✓		■				■	
H	36.1.2	Identify non-cropping areas on Individual Property Plans - based on land capability - coarse filters			✓		■					■
H	36.2.1	Negotiate claims for compensation and manage conflicts where cropping is restricted to protect World Heritage values but would otherwise be allowed under Western Lands Act and other NSW legislation		■	✓		■					
H	37.1.1	Identify areas sensitive to total grazing pressure and map them	■		✓		■					■
H	37.1.2	Develop pastoral management actions for each site	■		✓	■	■				■	■
H	37.1.3	Implement pastoral management actions for each site			✓		■					■
H	38.3.1	Determine nature and extent of impacts to Leaseholders arising from protection of World Heritage values and respond accordingly	■	■	✓		■				■	

ABBREVIATIONS USED

H	High	CMC	Community Management Control
M	Medium	DEST	Dept of Environment Sport and Territories
L	Low	DLWC	Dept of Land and Water Conservation
		WEC	Willandra Elders Council
		WLH	Willandra Land Holders

KEY

LG	Local Government	■	Ongoing task
MINCO	Ministerial Council	✓	Primary responsibility
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service	■	Support role
TSAC	Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee		

Primary Responsibilities

DEPT OF LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION (CONTINUED)

PRIORITY	REF NO.	WHAT TO DO	WHO WITH									
			CMC	DEST	DLWC	WEC	WLH	LG	MINCO	NPWS	TSAC	
H	40.1.1	Determine detailed pastoral infrastructure site requirements to protect World Heritage values			✓	■	■				■	■
M	3.1.6	Provide onsite staffing to control visitor access and protect site <i>outside National Park</i>	■		✓	■	■				✓	
M	4.1.1	Define the policy and underpinning legislation for protecting sites and areas			✓						✓	
M	7.1.2	Develop and implement those programs which are most appropriate to maintaining World Heritage values and the ecological integrity of the World Heritage area taking into account relevant bioregional planning principles			✓		■				✓	■
M	9.1.1	Assemble a database on feral animals in this area			✓		■				■	■
M	9.1.2	Identify the potential return from feral animal control as a first stage in managing the problem, with evaluation, monitoring and review to be ongoing			✓		■				■	■
M	9.1.3	Develop strategies for dealing with those feral animal problems which lack a commercial incentive			✓		■				■	■
M	9.1.4	Develop appropriate strategies for feral animal control in sensitive areas/ sites as part of total grazing pressure management			✓		■				■	■
M	9.1.5	Identify and allocate priority to those feral animals which have greatest impact on World Heritage values			✓		■				■	■
M	11.1.1	Identify and allocate priorities to the control of problem weed species in all properties within the World Heritage Property			✓		■				■	■
M	11.1.2	Produce a weed management plan for the World Heritage Property	■		✓		■				✓	■
M	13.1.3	Determine the most appropriate remedial actions for erosion control and cost them			✓		■					■
M	13.1.5	Monitor the effectiveness of the remedial measures to control erosion			✓		■					✓
M	16.1.1	Establish and publish maps of legal access network			✓		■	■				

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KEY

■	Ongoing task
✓	Primary responsibility
■	Support role

Primary Responsibilities

DEPT OF LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION (CONTINUED)

PRIORITY	REF NO.	WHAT TO DO	WHO WITH								
			CMC	DEST	DLWC	WEC	WLH	LG	MINCO	NPWS	TSAC
M	36.1.1	Issues guidelines for cropping permits on Western Lands Leases to all leaseholders consistent with Western Lands Act and other NSW legislation			✓		■				■
M	39.1.1	Mungo National Park Plan of Management to address stock movement through Park			✓		■			✓	
M	39.1.2	Confirm in writing the existing agreements on stock movement through Mungo National Park			✓		■			✓	
M	39.1.3	Management and review of travelling stock routes to protect World Heritage values			✓		■			■	■
M	40.1.2	Implement pastoral infrastructure plans to protect sites			✓		■				
M	40.1.3	Provide stock watering points to enable effective protection of sites	■		✓		■				■
	7.1.1	Undertake appropriate research for the protection of World Heritage values <i>outside National Park</i>	■	■	✓	■	■			■	■
	11.1.3	Implement the weed management plan <i>outside National Park</i>			✓		■				
	15.1.2	Manage tourism within identified thresholds <i>outside National Park</i>			✓	■	■				■
	24.3.1	Ensure statutory requirements regarding scientific research are met			✓					✓	■
	36.3.1	Ensure that cropped areas continue to be cropped consistent with Government legislation and preservation of World Heritage values			✓		■				

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Primary Responsibilities

WILLANDRA ELDERS COUNCIL

PRIORITY	REF NO.	WHAT TO DO	WHO WITH									
			CMC	DEST	DLWC	WEC	WLH	LG	MINCO	NPWS	TSAC	
H	28.1.2	Form a Willandra Lakes Region Tribal Elders Council	■	■	■	✓				■		
H	4.1.2	Define sensitive sites and areas			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
H	29.2.1	Inform and involve the three Traditional Tribal Groups in the Aboriginal ownership legislation process				✓					■	
H	32.1.1	Define the three Traditional Tribal Groups' role in management following ownership of Mungo National Park			■	✓					■	
H	32.1.2	Boundaries to be agreed upon through consensus			■	✓					■	
H	32.1.3	Prepare a formally recognised map and statement of tribal boundaries	■		■	✓				■		
M	31.1.1	Achieve non National Park ownership by the three Traditional Tribal Groups in the Willandra	■			✓	✓					
M	42.1.1	Encourage information sharing between the Landholders and the three Traditional Tribal Groups	✓			✓	■					

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Primary Responsibilities

WILLANDRA LANDHOLDERS

PRIORITY	REF NO.	WHAT TO DO	WHO WITH								
			CMC	DEST	DLWC	WEC	WLH	LG	MINCO	NPWS	TSAC
H	4.1.2	Define sensitive sites and areas			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
M	35.1.1	Establish and maintain an effective access protocol for traditional food gathering on pastoral lands	■			✓	✓				
M	40.1.4	Maintain and operate incremental infrastructure to protect World Heritage values as required		■	■			✓			
	10.1.1	Manage kangaroos consistent with capacity of land to support total grazing pressure			■			✓		■	
	10.1.2	Recognise and encourage sustainable and commercial kangaroo harvesting enterprises			■			✓		■	
	10.1.4	Implement management of total grazing pressure in the Willandra, as identified in the Individual Property Plans and relevant sources			■			✓		■	
	11.1.3	Implement the weed management plan <i>outside National Park</i>			■			✓			
	13.1.4	Implement the most appropriate measures to ameliorate erosion			■			✓		■	■
	37.2.1	Manage grazing for Ecologically Sustainable Development and economic sustainability and be consistent with the Western Lands Act	■		■			✓			■
	38.1.1	Manage land use for protection of World Heritage and other values	■	■	■	■		✓	■	■	■
	38.2.1	Manage the Willandra in accordance with Individual Property Plans with provision for multiple land use <i>outside the National Park</i>	■	■	■	■		✓		■	■

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■ Support role

Primary Responsibilities

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRIORITY	REF NO.	WHAT TO DO	WHO WITH									
			CMC	DEST	DLWC	WEC	WLH	LG	MINCO	NPWS	TSAC	
M	5.2.1	Identify relevant policy and underpinning legislation for road and infrastructure developments		■					✓	■		
M	12.1.1	Identify the areas of high fire risk to provide information on sensitive sites/areas to the South West Mallee bushfire prevention scheme	■		■			■	✓		■	
M	12.2.1	Identify appropriate fire suppression techniques for the region's sensitive areas within the World Heritage Property	■		■			■	✓		■	■
	5.1.1	Link road and infrastructure planning with tourism and other development strategies	■		■				✓			
	5.1.2	Consider safety in access and infrastructure development and maintenance	■		■				✓			

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■ Support role

Primary Responsibilities

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

PRIORITY	REF NO.	WHAT TO DO	WHO WITH									
			CMC	DEST	DLWC	WEC	WLH	LG	MINCO	NPWS	TSAC	
	18.1.1	Follow relevant Government legislative processes			■						■	

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■ Support role

Primary Responsibilities

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL

PRIORITY	REF NO.	WHAT TO DO	WHO WITH										
			CMC	DEST	DLWC	WEC	WLH	LG	MINCO	NPWS	TSAC		
H	20.1.1	Legitimise organisational structure of plan	■	■							✓		
H	28.1.1	Recognise Aboriginal cultural heritage	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		✓	■	
H	28.1.3	To involve the three Traditional Tribal Groups in all decisions regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage and, where appropriate, management of the Willandra Lakes World Heritage Property	■	■	■	■					✓	■	■

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Primary Responsibilities

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

PRIORITY	REF NO.	WHAT TO DO	WHO WITH									
			CMC	DEST	DLWC	WEC	WLH	LG	MINCO	NPWS	TSAC	
H	3.1.3	Use site protection techniques to the situation. For example sandtraps or caging of sites <i>within National Park</i>		■	■	■					✓	
H	3.1.4	Involve the three Traditional Tribal Groups in site protection works		■	■	■					✓	
H	3.1.5	Control access to sites <i>within National Park</i>	■			■					✓	■
H	4.1.2	Define sensitive sites and areas			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
H	29.1.1	Request NSW Government to bring forward legislation for the three Traditional Tribal Groups' ownership of Mungo National Park				■				■	✓	
H	29.1.2	Inform and involve the three Traditional Tribal Groups in the Aboriginal ownership legislation process				■					✓	
M	3.1.6	Provide onsite staffing to control visitor access and protect sites <i>outside National Park</i>	■		✓	■	■				✓	
M	3.1.6	Provide onsite staffing to control visitor access and protect sites <i>within National Park</i>			■						✓	
M	4.1.1	Define the policy and underpinning legislation for protecting sites and areas		✓							✓	
M	7.1.2	Develop and implement those programs which are most appropriate to maintaining World Heritage values and the ecological integrity of the World Heritage area taking into account relevant bioregional planning principles		✓				■			✓	■
M	7.1.3	Identify rare and endangered species and develop action plans to maintain those species and communities		■							✓	■
M	11.1.2	Produce a weed management plan for the World Heritage Property	■		✓			■			✓	■
M	30.1.2	Investigate employment and enterprise opportunities within Mungo National Park for the three Traditional Tribal Groups				■					✓	
M	39.1.1	Mungo National Park Plan of Management to address stock movement through Park			✓			■			✓	

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Primary Responsibilities

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (CONTINUED)

PRIORITY	REF NO.	WHAT TO DO	WHO WITH									
			CMC	DEST	DLWC	WEC	WLH	LG	MINCO	NPWS	TSAC	
M	39.1.2	Management and review of travelling stock routes to protect World Heritage values			✓		■				✓	
	1.1.1	Maintain institutional arrangements			✓	■					✓	
	7.1.1	Undertake appropriate research for the protection of World Heritage values <i>within the National Park</i>	■	■	■	■	■				✓	■
	10.1.3	Evaluate, monitor and review kangaroo harvesting			■		■				✓	
	11.1.3	Implement the weed management plan <i>within the National Park</i>					■				✓	
	15.1.2	Manage tourism within identified thresholds <i>within the National Park</i>				■					✓	■
	24.3.1	Ensure statutory requirements regarding scientific research are met			✓						✓	■
	38.2.1	Manage the Willandra in accordance with Individual Property Plans and Mungo National Park Plan of Management with provision for appropriate land use <i>within the National Park</i>	■	■		■					✓	■
	43.2.1	Include mechanisms in guidelines developed in 43.1.1 for material to be reviewed	■	■	■	■	■				✓	■
	43.4.1	Encourage visitors to the Willandra to centre their focus on Mungo National Park	■								✓	

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Primary Responsibilities

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

PRIORITY	REF NO.	WHAT TO DO	WHO WITH									
			CMC	DEST	DLWC	WEC	WLH	LG	MINCO	NPWS	TSAC	
H	4.1.2	Define sensitive sites and areas			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
H	18.3.1	Develop a protocol for exploration, mining and extractive industries in the Willandra including rehabilitation	■	■	■	■	■				■	✓
H	25.1.1	Develop access protocol for archaeological sites and areas		■	■	■	■				■	✓
H	25.2.1	Develop access protocol for non-archaeological sites and areas		■	■	■	■				■	✓
H	25.2.2	Where archaeologically sensitive sites are involved, ensure consultation with the three Traditional Tribal Groups		■	■	■	■				■	✓
H	26.1.1	Develop a protocol for consultation and the conduct of archaeological visitation and research			■	■	■				■	✓
H	26.2.1	Develop a protocol for consultation and the conduct of non-archaeological visitation and non archaeological research			■	■	■				■	✓
H	27.1.1	Develop programs to promote and disseminate existing information and research results (including Mungo Workshop proceedings and Regional Environmental Studies) (refer Appendix 3)	■		■							✓
H	33.1.1	Facilitate identification and location of all human remains, cultural and archaeological material removed from the Willandra			■	■					■	✓
H	33.1.2	Facilitate discussion and consultation related to the return of all human remains, archaeological and cultural material removed from sites in the Willandra			■	■					■	✓
M	12.2.2	Collate information relevant to impact of wild fire management in the World Heritage Property	■		■		■	■			■	✓
M	13.1.5	Monitor the effectiveness of the remedial measures to control erosion			✓		■					✓
M	15.1.1	Establish environmental thresholds for tourism use and apply the Precautionary Principle where appropriate	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	✓

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Primary Responsibilities

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CONTINUED)

PRIORITY	REF NO.	WHAT TO DO	WHO WITH									
			CMC	DEST	DLWC	WEC	WLH	LG	MINCO	NPWS	TSAC	
M	24.2.1	Develop and distribute guidelines for all researchers which include the protocols on access (from strategy 25) conduct of research (from strategy 26) and preliminary consultation needs (strategy 24.4)	■	■	■	■	■				■	✓
M	27.1.2	Identify representatives of relevant groups to disseminate information	■									✓
	27.1.3	Develop guidelines for researchers to prepare community reports on the results of future research	■			■	■					✓
	15.1.3	Monitor tourism to ensure World Heritage values and cultural values are maintained	■								■	✓
	18.2.1	Advise on impact of proposals on World Heritage values taking into account the Precautionary Principle	■	■	■							✓
	18.3.2	Monitor effectiveness of protocol in protecting World Heritage values	■	■	■	■	■				■	✓
	24.1.1	Promote and facilitate ongoing scientific research	■	■	■	■	■				■	✓
	24.4.1	Ensure consultation and agreement with three Traditional Tribal Groups and Landholders on the nature of proposed archaeological research when developing research proposals				■	■				■	✓
	24.5.1	Ensure consultation and agreement with Landholders on the nature of proposed non-archaeological research when developing research proposals						■			■	✓
	26.1.2	Monitor the effectiveness of archaeological research protocols				■	■					✓
	26.2.2	Monitor the effectiveness of non-archaeological research protocols				■	■					✓

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Primary Responsibilities

DEPT OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND PLANNING

PRIORITY	REF NO.	WHAT TO DO	WHO WITH									
			CMC	DEST	DLWC	WEC	WLH	LG	MINCO	NPWS	TSAC	
H	19.1.1	Prepare Regional Environment Plan	■	■	■				■		■	
	18.1.1	Follow relevant Government legislative processes			■						■	

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INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY PLANS

Individual Property Plans undertaken for each property in the Willandra provide long term property management for sustainable multiple land use whilst protecting the values of the World Heritage Area. These Plans will provide future certainty for the values of the World Heritage Area as well as primary producer landholders.

The Individual Property Plans will form part of the Operational Plan of this Plan of Management. Together with the Mungo National Park Plan of Management, the Individual Property Plans will provide detailed prescriptive planning designed for on-ground management of each property within the Willandra and will implement the broad policy objectives of the Strategic Plan of Management. Active consultation will be an important part of this planning process.

The Individual Property Plans will help on ground managers to identify actions specific to their area of management by providing management information required for sustainable primary production land use and identifying actions, responsibilities and evaluation methods that ensure the protection of World Heritage values. Resource management planning specific to each property will provide the long term objectives that will allow active management and future planning by on-ground managers.

The Individual Property Plans will resolve situations where, in the past, there has been conflict. By removing this conflict, and by designing specific plans that acknowledge and identify these problems, detrimental affects on landholders will be prevented and consequentially, the future protection of other values of the Willandra will be enhanced.

Specific actions for the protection of World Heritage values, particularly by individual site management, will be detailed in these plans. On-ground actions that fulfil Australia's obligations to protect, conserve, present and transmit the World Heritage values will be detailed including methods that prevent future threats to these values.

These Plans will be developed by June 1996.

PROTOCOLS FOR ACTIVITIES

This section defines the protocols for activities identified in the strategic plan which require a standard approach in the way they are conducted. Activities requiring protocols include access to sites and mineral exploration.

Protocols for activities are currently being developed. As each protocol is completed it will be inserted into this section.

For more information on the specific actions refer to 3.1.5, 5.1.2, 15.1.3, 16.1.2, 18.3.1, 25.1.1, 25.2.1, 26.2.1, 35.1.1 in the Action and Evaluation section of the Operational Plan.

The adopted protocols and further information will be available from:

*The Executive Officer
Willandra Lakes Region World Heritage Property
PO Box 1840
Dubbo NSW 2830 Australia.*

PERSPECTIVES OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY GROUPS

BARKINDJI

The Barkindji people of the Willandra Lakes World Heritage Region and surrounding area have always felt that the Willandra is a keyhole into the past of our indigenous ancestors. Since the discovery of Mungo Lady in 1968 by Dr Jim Bowler, a geomorphologist, Australia has been educated on our way of life and our environment. It is on the same scale as Lake Victoria, Ayers Rock and Kakadu in terms of spiritual belief, and the sense of belonging to an area of great antiquity and prominence. The Barkindji people today who are descendants of earlier generations of traditional people are extremely proud of their tribal area.

Barkindji people first heard of the nomination for Willandra Lakes in the local media. At first, traditional people were upset because they were not consulted about listing, however, after much thought the listing was regarded as a positive action because it guaranteed preservation and protection of our cultural sites in the Willandra Lakes region.

The Willandra Lakes World Heritage listing from a traditional perspective means a great many things to the Barkindji people – for some time, more than life itself. Without land and ongoing involvement within our cultural area Barkindji people have no sense of belonging or pride. Involvement in the management of the Willandra through the Community Management Council, the Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee and the Elders Council, injects pride and dignity back into a people that have been the original inhabitants to this region for more than 40,000 years.

The whole of the Willandra Lakes system is an extremely sensitive and spiritual place for the Barkindji people. It was the scene for a great many stories, initiations, dreamings and day to day activities. One of the Barkindji spiritual links to the Willandra Lakes is Bookamurra the giant kangaroo. Barkindji warriors tracked Bookamurra for days and finally caught and killed the giant kangaroo at the southern end of the lakes. The lake system and surrounding area is the actual remains of Bookamurra. This is one of many traditional links that bond Barkindji people to this very special and spiritual place.

The Barkindji people now feel they have a great chance to show the European descendants some of the land management skills. It is a good place for education of schools, universities and the general public and shows that we are a thriving and ongoing culture. Barkindji people are eagerly looking forward to a long and fruitful management process with the Mutthi Mutthi, Nyiampaa, Landholders and the Government Departments associated with the Willandra.

Barkindji Elders

MUTTHI MUTTHI

The Mutthi Mutthi tribal people's place of wisdom is Lake Mungo and Willandra Lakes World Heritage Sacred Site. We have yearned for them to experience the wisdom and healing and the energy in the silence of this most ancient of our tribal heritages places where the breath of the Greater Spirit is alive and tangible today. We wish to experience here the healing of their spirit from the ravages of our modern technological society and its alienating effects.

NYIAMPAA

The Willandra Lakes World Heritage Property is a very special part of our heritage. We hunted to live and bore our children, long before white man arrived. There are burial sites in that specific area that are very special to the Nyiampaa tribe. Our future generations will hopefully benefit from this land as older generations have done many years before.

No price can be put on the significance of the Willandra Lakes World Heritage Property to its traditional owners, and in saying that, we also realise its significance to the rest of the world. Not only for scientific and tourist reasons, but also in changing people's perception of Aboriginal people in the present and creating respect for our rich and complex past.

EXISTING LANDHOLDERS

To live in a land filled with outstanding features while continuing sustainable farming and pastoral activities in support of the economic well-being of the nation.

GLOSSARY

<i>Affiliation</i>	Having a link or connection
<i>Anthropology</i>	The study of human culture, beliefs and customs
<i>Archaeology</i>	The study of ancient cultures and their physical remains
<i>Artifactual assemblages</i>	Collections of stone that have been transported or modified (changed) by people
<i>Best management practice</i>	In this report, the most effective actions which minimise human impact on the environment
<i>Biodiversity</i>	All living things and the ecosystem in which they live (biological + diversity)
<i>Bioregion</i>	A territory defined by a combination of biological, social and geographic criteria rather than by geopolitical considerations; generally, a system of related, interconnected ecosystems
<i>Carrying capacity</i>	The maximum number of people who can use an area without an unacceptable alteration in the physical environment and a decline in the quality of the experience. It refers not only to physical and biological factors but also to social issues
<i>Conservation</i>	The management of natural resources in a way that will benefit both present and future generations
<i>Curated</i>	Material that has been collected, arranged, catalogued (listed), recorded, maintained and preserved
<i>Ecology</i>	The relationship between living things and their environment
<i>Ecological Sustainable Development (ESD)</i>	Using, conserving and enhancing the community's resources so that ecological processes on which life depends are maintained and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be increased. – <i>National Ecotourism Strategy, 1994</i>
<i>Ecosystem</i>	A system containing living things and the place where they live (eg. a pond or a forest)
<i>Ecotourism</i>	Nature-based tourism that involves education and interpretation of the natural environment and is managed to be ecologically sustainable. This definition recognises that <i>natural environment</i> includes cultural components and that <i>ecologically sustainable</i> involves an appropriate return to the local community and long-term conservation of the resource
<i>Enterprise</i>	A project or company organised to make a profit
<i>Fauna</i>	Animals
<i>Flora</i>	Plants

<i>Geomorphology</i>	The study of land forms (eg. Mountains, valleys and plains)
<i>Guiding principles</i>	In this report, guiding principles are the rules that guide how the Willandra should be managed
<i>Heritage</i>	The things of value which are inherited
<i>Holocene</i>	The period that covers the last 10,000 years of the Earth's history
<i>Interpretation</i>	A means of communicating ideas and feelings which helps people enrich their understanding and appreciation of their world, and their role within it
<i>Issues</i>	In this report, issues are the opportunities and problems that affect the Willandra
<i>Issue groups</i>	In this report, related issues that have been grouped together
<i>IUCN</i>	Formerly the International Union for the Conservation of Nature; now known as the World Conservation Union
<i>Keeping place</i>	A protected, secure place for keeping things
<i>Legitimise</i>	In this report, legitimised is used to mean justified or authorised
<i>Marketing</i>	The activities involved in developing product, price, distribution, and promotional mixes that meet and satisfy the needs of customers
<i>Megafauna</i>	Unusually large animals, particularly those occurring during the Pleistocene (see below)
<i>Monitoring</i>	A method of detecting and observing long-term trends in the state of a living or non-living object or phenomena
<i>Natural</i>	Existing in, or formed by nature; non-urban; also incorporates cultural aspects
<i>Palaeontology</i>	The study of early life forms by the examination of fossils
<i>Pastoral infrastructure</i>	Buildings, roads, dams, etc that are used by sheep farmers
<i>Plan of management</i>	A report that provides a guide to managing an area of land and/or water
<i>Pleistocene</i>	A period of the Earth's history between 1.5 million and 10,000 years ago. It includes the last Ice Age
<i>Policy</i>	A course of action
<i>Precautionary principle</i>	An environmental principle which states that decisions about any proposed development should be guided by careful evaluation to avoid serious or irreversible damage to the environment
<i>Protocols for activities</i>	In this report, protocols for activities are a way of carrying out certain activities, agreed to by the community (eg. access to sites or mining)
<i>State Party</i>	A country which, by signing the <i>Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and</i>

	<i>Natural Heritage</i> (World Heritage Convention) has accepted the duty to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit to future generations the natural and cultural World Heritage located within its territory
<i>Statutory effect</i>	A legal base
<i>Strategies</i>	In this report, strategies are policies that help to guide actions
<i>Sustainable</i>	Able to be kept going, or kept intact
<i>Terms of reference</i>	The framework within which the Willandra's management bodies operate
<i>the Willandra</i>	The Willandra Lakes Region World Heritage Property
<i>three Traditional Tribal Groups</i>	The three tribal groups with traditional ties to the Willandra, that is, Barkindji, Muthi Muthi and Nyiampaa
<i>Tribal Groups</i>	In this report, Tribal groups refers to Aboriginal Tribal groups and specifically the three Traditional Tribal Groups (see above)
<i>Tourist</i>	In this report, a visitor coming from outside the local area
<i>UNESCO</i>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. An international body which drew up the World Heritage Convention (see below)
<i>Value</i>	In this report, values are the qualities of the Willandra that we wish to protect and enhance
<i>Vision</i>	In this report, the vision is a statement of what we want the Willandra to be for future generations
<i>World Heritage Centre</i>	The secretariat within UNESCO which provides administrative services to the World Heritage Committee (see below)
<i>World Heritage Committee</i>	A group comprising representatives from 21 State Parties (see above) which is responsible for administering the World Heritage Convention
<i>World Heritage Convention</i>	An international agreement that aims to promote co-operation among nations to protect areas that have natural or cultural values of outstanding universal significance

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Up to date policy position

Craig Wakefield

Chibnalwood Station
Representation

Des Wakefield

Turlee Station
Representation

Diane Wakefield

Turlee Station
Representation

Shane Wakefield

Turlee Station
Representation

Ian Wakefield

Top Hut Station
Representation

Julie Wakefield

Top Hut Station
Representation

Vicki Walker

Mutthi Mutthi
Representation

Lotti Williams

Barkindji
Representation

Richard Williams

Mulurulu Station
Representation

TERMS OF REFERENCE AND MEMBERSHIP OF MANAGEMENT BODIES

AGREED MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WILLANDRA LAKES REGION WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY (WLR)

New South Wales World Heritage Properties Ministerial Council

(a) Terms of Reference

- (i) Coordinate policy between NSW and the Commonwealth on all matters concerning New South World Heritage Properties.
- (ii) Provide advice and make recommendations to both Governments on:
 - management requirements
 - management plans
 - research and education
 - presentation and promotion
 - community consultation and liaison; and
 - financial matters.
- (iii) Refer matters to the appropriate community and consultative committees and technical and/or scientific advisory committees and consider reports from these bodies.
- (iv) Resolve any disputes that might arise between the two Governments.

(b) Membership

- (i) Equal membership with up to two members from each of the Commonwealth and NSW Governments.

(c) Operation

- (i) Chaired by the NSW Minister responsible for the World Heritage Properties.
- (ii) A quorum shall be two members, with at least one from each Government.
- (iii) To meet on an as agreed basis provided that at least one meeting is held per calendar year.
- (iv) Serviced by NSW.

Willandra Lakes Region World Heritage Property Community Management Council

(a) Terms of Reference

- (i) To advise the Ministerial Council, either at the request of Council or at their own volition on matters relating to the protection, conservation, presentation and management of the Willandra Lakes Region World Heritage Property (WLR) from the view point of the landholders and community.
- (ii) To facilitate, and participate in, implementation (including finding requirements, sources and priorities) of the WLR Plan of Management and Individual Property Plans.
- (iii) To consult with relevant NSW and Commonwealth agencies, the Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee, local pastoralists and the traditionally affiliated Aboriginal groups concerning management of the WLR.
- (iv) To ensure appropriate consideration is given to the wishes of the traditionally affiliated Aboriginal groups in relation to management to the WLR and in any cultural heritage research.

(b) Membership

- (i) There shall be a total of fifteen members of the Community Management Council, including:
 - one independent Chairperson, appointed by Ministerial Council;
 - the Chair of the WLR Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee or a nominated representative;
 - five representatives of local pastoralists;
 - five traditionally affiliated Aboriginal representatives of the local communities of Dareton, Balranald, Ivanhoe, Menindee and Wilcannia;
 - one representative of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS);
 - one representative of the NSW Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM);
 - one representative of the Commonwealth Department of the Environments, Sport and Territories (DEST).

(c) Appointments

- (i) By the Chair of the Ministerial Council for a period of up to three years, with members eligible for reappointment.

(d) Termination

- (i) by the Chair of the Ministerial Council with the written agreement of the senior Commonwealth member of Council.

(e) Operation

- (i) A quorum shall be a simple majority of members.
- (ii) To meet twice a year, or as determined as necessary by the Chairperson, or at the request of the Ministerial Council.
- (iii) Serviced by the NSW Department of CALM.

- (iv) If Chairperson absent the Committee shall elect a Deputy Chairperson.
- (v) Minutes and decisions of each meeting are to be kept and forwarded to the Chair of the Ministerial Council and the Chair of the Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee within 21 days of each meeting. An Annual Report to be prepared for the Ministerial Council.
- (vii) Procedures for the conduct of business shall be by consensus and resolution and subject to direction from the Ministerial Council.
- (viii) Each appointed member shall provide the Chairperson with the name and contact details of an alternative who may act during the illness or absence of that member.
- (ix) Commonwealth and NSW Agencies shall bear the cost of their own representatives attending meetings. NSW CALM shall bear the cost of non-Government members attending meetings and the Commonwealth shall bear the cost of sitting fees for non-Government members.

Willandra Lakes Region World Heritage Property Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee

(a) Terms of Reference

- (i) To provide advice, either at the request of the Ministerial Council or the Community Management Council, or at tis own volition on:
 - technical and scientific research priorities which will contribute to the protection and conservation of the Willandra Lakes Region World Heritage Property (WLR) and understanding of its natural history and archaeological significance;
 - new information or developments in technology and science relevant to protection, conservation or presentation of the WLR;
 - technical and scientific basis of management principles and practices;
 - appropriateness of research funded by agencies and the Ministerial Council in terms of scope, quality and relevance to management of the WLR; and
 - maintenance of World Heritage values and integrity of the WLR.

(b) Membership

- (i) There shall be a total of fourteen members of the technical and Scientific Advisory Committee, including:
 - One representative from the Commonwealth who shall Chair the Committee;
 - The Chair of the Community Management Council, or a nominated representative;
 - Four members which have qualifications relevant to special experience or interest in the protection and conservation of the property for example, archaeology, geomorphology (especially soil science), rangeland science, natural history;
 - Three traditionally affiliated Aboriginal members to represent the local communities of Dareton, Balranald, Ivanhoe, Menindee or Wilcannia;

- Three members to represent the local pastoralists, of which one will be a member of the Community Management Council;
- One member each from CALM and NPWS with scientific expertise.

(c) Appointment

- (i) As per the Community Management Council.

(d) Termination

- (i) As per the Community Management Council.

(e) Operation

- (i) As per the Community Management Council, except that:
- the Committee will be chaired as in (b) above;
 - the Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee will report to the Ministerial Council through the Community Management Council. Minutes and decisions of each meeting are to be kept and forwarded to the Chair of the Community Management Council within 21 days of each meeting. The Community Management Council shall forward all Minutes and decisions of meetings, reports and recommendations from the Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee to the Ministerial Council at the first Community Management Council meeting following receipt of the Minutes, reports etc; and
 - the Commonwealth shall bear the cost, including sitting fees where applicable, of the four scientific members referred to in (b) above attending meetings.