

Godden Mackay Logan

Conservation Management and Cultural Tourism Plan

Mungo National Park Historic Heritage

Volume 3 of 3: Appendices

Prepared for NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, March 2003

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CMCTP endorsed by NPWS under delegation from the Heritage Council of NSW

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**NSW NATIONAL PARKS
& WILDLIFE SERVICE**



Mungo woolshed, Mungo NP

**BRIEF FOR THE PREPARATION OF A
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT &
CULTURAL TOURISM PLAN
FOR MUNGO AND ZANCI STATION
COMPLEXES**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The objective of the preparation of the Conservation Management Plan (CMCTP) is to identify, direct and achieve long term conservation and management outcomes for the Mungo and Zanci Station Complexes.

The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS or Service) is the client and is legislatively responsible for environmental land management and conservation of places of natural and cultural heritage value. The Mungo and Zanci Station Complexes are located 110km north-east of Mildura within Mungo National Park, a focal point of the Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area. The park is recognised as an archaeologically and historically significant place with outstanding evidence of Aboriginal occupation and settlement and high conservation values. Mungo National Park is currently managed as a key tourism destination site.

NPWS requires that the CMCTP will integrate the description and assessment of the cultural and natural values of the place; emphasise the social/community values of the place; and will clearly articulate a forward-looking vision statement for the management of the place. The Mungo National Park Plan of Management (PoM) is the statutory document that regulates the management of the park. The CMCTP will inform the PoM.

It should be noted that the CMCTP is a management document that will be made available to the public. The consultants must therefore be aware of, and demonstrate sensitivity to, issues around confidential information (including in relation to Aboriginal heritage) and ensure appropriate management of such information.

2.0 STUDY AREA



Remains of former Chinese workers' housing, Mungo NP

An indicative Study Area Site Plan is shown in Attachment 2. The consultant will be required to consider the values of Mungo National Park as a whole, although the core areas of research will be the former Mungo and Zanci pastoral buildings, other structures, archaeological sites and contemporarily altered environs and an appropriate curtilage around these places. An appropriate curtilage for the places will need to be confirmed as part of the project, although the consultant will need to be aware of NPWS wishes to manage Mungo NP as a historic pastoral landscape. Other cultural features within the park associated with the former Mungo

and Zanci pastoral stations will need to be considered as part of the former pastoral landscape, including approximately 30 ground tanks, wells associated with former mail routes that ran through the park, and several former shepherds huts. Yards and fences associated with the former Mungo and Zanci pastoral stations will also need to be considered as part of the CMCTP.

3.0 BACKGROUND

Mungo National Park covers most of an ancient dry lake bed in southwestern NSW. During the last ice ages, Lake Mungo was one of a chain of freshwater lakes strung along Willandra Creek, then a main channel of the Lachlan river. The dry lake beds preserve the longest continuous record of Aboriginal life in Australia. In the 1850s squatters moved into this area and established Gol Gol station. Mungo woolshed is believed to have been built around 1869 and relates to this period of activity. Gol Gol Pastoral Station was broken up into smaller lots as part of the Soldier Settlement Scheme following the first World War. Mungo and Zanci pastoral stations were established during this period on what were formerly Gol Gol lease lands. The Mungo and Zanci homesteads and associated structures and archaeological sites are now considered to be an important part of the land use history of Mungo National Park.

The Mungo and Zanci Station Complexes (including the cultural landscape, homestead, woolshed and other outbuildings, archaeological features and movable heritage) are located within Mungo NP, and within the Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area. The Willandra Lakes Region and Mungo NP are listed on the Register of the National Estate. The Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area is an international tourism destination that sees annual visitation of around 40,000 people. Mungo National Park has been assessed as being of State Significance and includes an isolated and largely unaltered pastoral landscape, considered to physically demonstrate the processes of pastoral frontier expansion and the nature of pastoral processes and experiences. The station is also significant for its association with local Aboriginal people. The cultural and natural values of the place are recognised in its listing on the State Heritage Register under the NSW Heritage Act 1977 as well as its listing on the NSW NPWS Historic Places Register.



Movable heritage: wool scales in Mungo woolshed

Mungo homestead and cottage are currently in use as rented NPWS staff accommodation. Sheds associated with the stations are in use by NPWS for storage of machinery and other items. Shearers quarters at Mungo are offered for basic accommodation, with the Shearer's kitchen available for use by occupants. The Mungo woolshed and Zanci homestead complexes are actively maintained by NPWS as tourist destinations. Discovery tours are offered during the NSW, SA and VIC school holidays excluding summer holidays.

Local stakeholders include previous owners (Barnes, Vigar, Clothier), neighbouring landholders, local history groups (eg, Wentworth Historical Society), local environmental groups (eg, Sunraysia Naturalists), local tour operators, several of whom are based in Mildura and whom are licensed to operate tours within Mungo NP. Mungo NP is soon to be jointly managed by NPWS and three Traditional Tribal Groups (yet to be officially signed off), including members of the Barkindji, Muthi Muthi and Ngiyampaa Aboriginal communities.

The consultant will need to identify and respond to community concerns and ensure consideration of their views in the preparation of the CMCTP (section 8.3).

4.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES



Zanci dugout

Key project objectives are listed below.

- To assist NPWS to meet corporate objectives and statutory requirements.
- To ensure the balanced and compatible management of cultural (indigenous and non-indigenous) and natural heritage values of the Study Area.
- To consider the cultural significance of the Mungo and Zanci Station Complexes as individual places as well as being part of a broader suite of pastoral places managed by NPWS.
- To develop forward looking management policies within the context of legislative requirements, the NPWS management framework and stakeholder issues;
- To identify cultural tourism opportunities that may generate revenue and to examine any issues surrounding such opportunities.

The outcomes of the CMCTP will be:

- to support the long-term conservation and management focus of Mungo National Park as a tourism destination;
- to inform the Plan of Management for Mungo National Park; and
- to ensure best practice management of cultural heritage and world heritage values.

NPWS recognises the need to conserve significant physical fabric and the setting of the place. Beyond this however, it is important that the CMCTP identify a long-term sustainable use(s) for the place and that policies be framed so as to achieve such use(s).

5.0 APPROACH



Mungo homestead

In line with current cultural heritage management planning, NPWS requires that the following approach be adopted in the preparation of the CMCTP.

1. An integrated, or whole-of-landscape, approach with regard to the identification and assessment of all cultural (both Historic and pre-contact Aboriginal) and natural values.
2. A cultural landscape approach to understanding the values of the place within its wider environmental/biogeographic, historic and social setting.
3. An emphasis on identifying and framing policies regarding the social/community values of the place.

4. Develop and clearly articulate a vision statement/head policy for the place in line with the management of Mungo National Park as a tourism destination within the context of the management of the recognised world heritage area values of the greater area.

The CMCTP must be presented in a clear and user-friendly format.

6.0 GUIDING DOCUMENTATION

The Mungo National Park Plan of Management (PoM) forms the statutory basis for the management of the park and the historical places within it. The CMCTP for the Mungo and Zanci Station Complexes will inform the PoM. Where conflict between the CMCTP and PoM are recognised, the issue(s) must be highlighted and a process for resolution determined. Similarly, the CMCTP must be cross referenced with the World Heritage Area REP (2001) and World Heritage Area PoM (1996).

Regional Cultural Heritage Strategies are currently being prepared for the Western Directorate by the Cultural Heritage Division, NPWS. It is anticipated that there be a dialogue between the CMCTP and the Regional Cultural heritage Strategies.

The CMCTP will be prepared in accordance with the philosophy and definitions as set out in the *Burra Charter* and *Guidelines to the Burra Charter* issued by Australia ICOMOS; the *International Cultural Tourism Charter* (as adopted by ICOMOS 1999); Australian Heritage *Commission's Australian Natural Heritage Charter*; J.S. Kerr's Conservation Plan; the NSW Heritage Manual; Heritage Office CMCTP guidelines; NPWS Field Management Guidelines; as well as any additional requirements which need to be considered to satisfy legislative and management needs of the NPWS, Far West Region and the NSW Heritage Council.

The CMCTP will make reference to the Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area PoM, and may make recommendations for the WHA PoM to be revised in accordance with the CMCTP as necessary.

7.0 EXISTING INFORMATION AND NEW RESEARCH



Zanci homestead complex

It is anticipated that the information that will form the basis of this CMCTP will be a result of the analysis and synthesis of existing documentary and oral research relating to the Mungo and Zanci Station Complexes. The Service will provide access to all detailed studies, oral histories, historical photos, maps and plans relevant to the study area where they exist.

Where there are gaps in information, or where the information is not of an acceptable standard, these will need to be identified and relevant research by the consultant will be required. It is anticipated that in the preparation of the CMCTP for Mungo and Zanci Station Complexes, the following additional information will be required:

- Primary documentary and oral history research into the pastoral history of the park and the locations and nature of existing and former heritage items within it.

- Investigations into the history of Chinese and Aboriginal workers on Gol Gol and Mungo Pastoral Stations.
- Identification of social/community values.
- Research into the 'shared' history of the place.
- Mapping of archaeological remains (Historic and pre-contact Aboriginal) and the preparation of an Archaeological Zoning Plan.
- Preparation of drawings for individual built heritage items.
- Preparation of individual precinct maps of the study area.
- Review and update individual place listings for NPWS Historic Places Register (HPR) in NSW Heritage Office SHI digital database format. The updated HPR forms for each individual site/structure/item should form an appendix to the CMP and be provided separately to the report in digital format for inclusion on the HPR.

The consultant is required to use information agreements¹ in obtaining cultural heritage information from individuals and communities. Copies of any source materials collected will become the property of NPWS on the completion of the project.

8.0 REPORT CONTENTS

The Conservation Management Plan is to include but not be limited to the following information:

8.1 Introduction

- Executive Summary
- Table of Contents
- Background
- Report Objectives and Outcomes
- Location Plan and Site Plan(s)
- Scope of CMCTP
- Authorship
- Documentary Sources
- Report Limitations
- Acknowledgments

8.2 Historical Overview

¹ An Information Agreement should include but is not limited to:

- Statement of ownership/custodianship of the information;
- The purpose for which the information is collected;
- How the information will be collected;
- How and where the information will be stored;
- The use of the information;
- Lodging the information or part of the information with NPWS Heritage Registers;
- Restrictions to be placed on the use of the information including time limits, gender or secrecy issues;
- The use of the information in the event of the information holder passing away;
- Who can have access to the information;
- Publication issues; and
- Commercial use issues.
-

Provide a short but comprehensive thematic historical overview of the Study Area and surrounding context in terms of its cultural and natural values including: pre-contact Aboriginal use and settlement of the landscape; a history of, including Aboriginal and Chinese involvement in, the pastoral industry; exploration; transportation; tenure; management; technology; landscape changes and subsequent uses; and built history. Although some existing information on the history of the park is available, it is anticipated that primary research into the history of the pastoral stations and the post-contact Aboriginal history of the place will be required. The historical overview should clearly identify relevant AHC national themes, NSW Heritage Office State themes and relevant regional/local historical sub-themes.

The history should be presented in a self-contained format suitable for publication.

8.3 Contemporary Social Values

The CMCTP should identify the community groups and individuals that have, or may have, particular attachment to the study area. Such groups will include adjoining landowners/managers, descendants of owners/workers and managers of the Stations, and local Aboriginal groups and individuals; and may also include past and present researchers (including archaeologists and geomorphologists) as well as past and present Service staff who have worked in Mungo NP.

Social attachment to the landscape, social values and contemporary interests of various stakeholder communities should be clearly identified and documented. It is anticipated that the consultants will consult with representatives of all key stakeholder groups and will organise one to two on-site community meetings. In-kind logistical support and sitting fees for the joint management traditional Tribal Groups will be met by NPWS. The outcomes of consultation and the stakeholder meeting(s) will be included in the CMCTP.

Particular attention must be paid to the recognition of ongoing Aboriginal cultural associations and values, both with the historic and present landscape and with past evidence of Aboriginal occupation and settlement.

8.4 Landscape Overview and Description



Mungo lunette

Provide a comprehensive overview of the place in relation to its cultural and natural values. This section must contain sufficient information about the diverse cultural and natural resources that comprise the Mungo and Zanci Station Complexes to underpin a comprehensive assessment and statement of significance.

For the purposes of this brief, the natural and cultural resources are presented as distinct items, although the consultant should treat the landscape as the total environment and consider all of its values in an integrated manner, in its description, assessment of significance and policy formulation.

Environment

This section must include information on:

- natural heritage values;
- information on how humans have viewed the landscape and have interacted with it;
- totemic links to particular native plants or animals;
- non-local species, including site plans noting significant cultural plantings;
- vistas and views; and
- locations where management of cultural and natural landscape values may be in conflict, including on the edges of core areas.

The CMCTP must contain an overview and description of the natural heritage values of the Mungo and Zanci Station Complexes within the context of Mungo NP and beyond. Particular attention must be paid to native species that are rare or endangered across the place; and to the condition and integrity of landscapes and in particular their capacity to cope with increased public usage. The description of the edges of the core areas will be important in relation to identifying curtilages and to determining management requirements.

The CMCTP should document human interactions with the environment and landscape changes as well as present community perceptions of the landscape. This aspect should include past and present images (photographic; artistic; descriptions) of the landscape.

Pre-Contact Aboriginal Heritage

A large body of existing information exists on the pre-contact Aboriginal heritage of the Mungo NP, much of which is summarised in the Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area nomination. The CMCTP must provide an overview of the Aboriginal pre-contact heritage and must also include information and analysis of the Aboriginal heritage of the Study Area within a regional context.

Information about recent consultation with Aboriginal communities must be included. NPWS records and files, the NPWS Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) and local Aboriginal communities and stakeholders should be consulted for information about known and potential sites/places within the Study Area.

Historic Heritage

Present an overview and description of the historic heritage, including shared heritage (non-indigenous and Aboriginal historic heritage), of the Study Area. The following information should be provided:

- Curtilage/s of individual precincts and for the place as a whole;
- Description and plans of the whole place, as well as building groups, individual buildings, historic contents, historic camps and movable heritage items;
- Identification and description of known and potential historic archaeological sites and features, as well as a plan(s) showing their locations;
- Description of the fabric of the site, noting original and later building fabric and site modifications; and
- Integrity and condition assessment of all identified features.

The Consultant should utilise and update/expand existing NPWS Historic Places Register inventory sheets for individual items.

Visitor Facilities Overview

Present an overview and description of the existing visitor facilities and presentation of the Study Area, including accommodation, amenities and interpretation of the cultural heritage values. The overview should also include information and analysis of visitor numbers and profiles.

A major impact on Mungo has been the 'visitor' era (both post and pre NPWS. This needs to be described either here, or somewhere else in the background research.

8.5 Assessment of Significance



Ground tank, Mungo NP

The assessment of cultural significance must:

- be based on current NSW Heritage Office criteria;
- include a comparative assessment looking at other similar places in NSW;
- integrate all cultural and natural heritage values; and
- nominate local, regional, state, national and international levels of significance.

In particular it is expected that the Consultant(s) will provide an integrated assessment of the Aboriginal and non-indigenous post-contact histories associated with the pastoral stations.

A table of relative significance of all built and landscape items will need to be prepared to guide their conservation management. The fabric of the items should be graded as being of primary, contributory, little, no or intrusive significance; or an equivalent system of grading.

Statement of Significance

The statement of significance must synthesise all of the essential aspects of the cultural and natural values for the Mungo and Zanci Station Complexes and be no longer than one page in length. The levels of significance must be clearly defined (local; regional; state; national) and derive from the preceding sections of the report.

8.6 Policy Formulation

The formulation of policy will need to consider a range of general and specific conservation and management issues, such as those listed below:

Opportunities and Constraints arising from the Statement of Significance

- Retention of the significant cultural and natural heritage values of the setting and features of the Study Area.
- Identification of opportunities for future use.
- SWOT Analysis

Statutory Compliance

- Heritage legislation including National Parks and Wildlife (NPW) Act (1974); Heritage Act (1977); Environmental Planning and Assessment (EPA) Act (1977),

including relevant Regional or Local Environmental Plans and State Environmental Planning Policies; Native Title (New South Wales) Act, Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999). It should be noted that Mungo NP is listed in Schedule 14 (Lands of cultural significance to Aboriginals) of the NPW Act for future return to Aboriginal owners.

- The Mungo National Park Plan of Management as the statutory basis for the management of the park.
- Compliance legislation including requirements for building codes; occupational health and safety (OH&S); design and building standards; and residential tenancy.

Non-statutory Considerations

- Obligations resulting from listing as a World Heritage Area; and by the National Trust and Australian Heritage Commission.
- Obligations resulting from charters including the *Burra Charter*; *International Cultural Tourism Charter*; and *Natural Heritage Charter*.

NPWS Policy and Management

- NPWS conservation and management objectives as identified through the NPWS Corporate Plan.
- NPWS management obligations for both natural and cultural resources within a local, regional, state, national and international context.
- NPWS policy, planning and management documents including the Field Management Policies; Guidelines for consultants in preparation of CMPs (attached), Interim Guidelines for approvals; and Risk Management Strategic Plan.

Stakeholders

- Issues and concerns arising from consultation with key stakeholders and local community representatives.

Condition and Integrity of the Place

- Conservation issues.
- Public liability issues and risk management.

8.7 Conservation Policies and Guidelines

This section will build on the Policy Formulation as outlined in section 8.6. It will present:

- a head policy which is a forward looking vision statement for the place;
- high level conceptual policies to support the head policy;
- detailed policies for individual precincts, structures and features; and
- detailed specific issue policies to assist in the operational management of the place.

Policies will need to address and not be limited to the topics and issues listed below. The conservation policies and guidelines need to be formulated within a cultural tourism context that promotes appropriate reuse of the place within the NPWS management context.

Management of Heritage Significance (General)

- Orientation toward achieving an identified long-term conservation and management outcome;
- Management of all values of the place (built, movable and archaeological heritage; Aboriginal heritage; natural heritage) and potentially conflicting values within the scope of the world heritage area listing;
- Retention and management of significance;
- Ensuring conservation management objectives are achievable;
- Management of heritage significance within the context of the future use of the place as a tourism destination.

Compliance with NPWS Corporate Values and Policy

- Ensuring compatibility with NPWS corporate values (NPWS Corporate Plan);
- Compliance with existing NPWS policy;
- Compliance with policy document "Roles and Responsibilities in Conservation Management Plan Preparation: Information for Consultants"

Environment and Cultural Landscape

- Managing the natural heritage values of the place;
- Managing the cultural landscape, including cultural plantings, of the core areas;
- Managing the edge between cultural and natural landscape elements;
- Managing the visual amenity of the place;
- Determining appropriate landscape works and managing new works;
- Maintenance of natural and cultural landscapes;
- Management of environmental impacts.

Built Heritage

- Conservation management of external and internal building fabric and structural elements;
- Public health and safety issues associated with retention of individual or groups of structures;
- New works, including new buildings, building alterations, site works, services and access.

Archaeology

- Archaeological policy will be presented in conjunction with an Archaeological Zoning Plan for known and potential historic and pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological sites;
- Based on identifying the location of archaeological remains and an assessment of the significance of these remains, management policy should be based on broad zones related to significance.

Movable Heritage

- Management, including documentation, of surviving movable heritage;
- Elements removed from the place that survive elsewhere.

Pre-Contact Aboriginal Heritage

- Appropriate conservation of Aboriginal sites/places and practices within the Study Area.

Appropriate Change and Maintenance

- Cyclical maintenance of built and landscape fabric;

- Compatible adaptive reuse opportunities for any of the built structures;
- Acceptable limits of change/alterations/modifications to structures;
- Development controls for new works or alterations/additions, appropriate site selection, materials and massing.

Visitor Use and Interpretation

- Managing visitor usage and impacts, including the management of existing and new amenities;
- Appropriate public interpretation of the cultural and natural values of the place which is both place specific and extends NPWS core public education values;
- Making the significance of the place accessible to the public in culturally appropriate ways.

Plan Consultation and Review

- Review and updating of this CMCTP;
- Public access to the CMCTP;
- Endorsement and review of conservation policies and guidelines.

Research, Listing and Recording

- Other conservation planning or scheduling required (such as precinct plans, building plans and movable heritage plans or scheduling);
- Management of archives and records.

8.8 Regional Tourism Context



Zanci stables

The CMCTP should identify opportunities for future visitor use and tourism; identify opportunities for the marketing and promotion of the place within a regional context; and give guidance on the interpretation of the place within the context of similar places within the region and State.

The Consultant(s) should consider the existing interpretation and suggest options for re-use of existing interpretive material

or the introduction of new interpretive material that is consistent with the maintenance of the cultural heritage values of the Mungo and Zanci Station Complexes. It should include on-site and off-site programs, through a range of media including displays, signage, public and self-guided tours.

The consultants must be aware of and demonstrate sensitivity to issues around confidential information in relation to the interpretation of heritage and ensure information use is in accordance with the wishes of those who provide information.

8.9 Implementation Strategies and Actions

The conservation policies will need to be translated into general as well as site specific actions organised within time frames which can be incorporated into Regional

operational planning documents. Strategies and actions should be set out in 1, 3 and 5 to 10 year time frames with a section detailing ongoing cyclical maintenance works.

The implementation action plan must be presented in a clear, easily read and user friendly format and style as it will largely be undertaken by NPWS field staff, some of whom may not have a detailed knowledge of cultural heritage policy implementation.

It is anticipated that a review of the plan will take place after 5 years.

9.0 NPWS CONSULTATION

The consultant will be required to establish a close and ongoing liaison with NPWS Far West Region. There will also be a requirement for consultation with key stakeholders and local communities as part of the preparation of the plan. The consultant should consult the project manager early in the consultancy to discuss the roles of the project manager, Far West Region and Cultural Heritage Division (CHD); the project Steering Committee; and the role of the NSW Heritage Office.

Site Access and Access to Information

It is anticipated that consultants will need to visit the Study Area for familiarisation, research and assessment purposes. With forward notice, NPWS local staff can arrange for access to all areas and provide advice on suitable accommodation. Access to all relevant information can be organised through the project manager.

Access to Mungo Homestead buildings will need to be arranged prior to arrival as these are currently in use by NPWS field staff.

10.0 CONSULTANT TEAM SELECTION

The Service requires a lead consultant with a team of appropriate specialists with experience in cultural and natural heritage management to prepare a CMCTP for the Mungo and Zanci Station Complexes. The consultant will be expected to utilise multi-disciplinary skills to undertake this project within a given budget and timeframe, with completion to a standard suitable for submission to the NSW Heritage Council and public exhibition by 30 April 2002.

It is anticipated that consultant team will include a conservation architect; landscape architect; historian; archaeologist; ecological/natural values assessment specialist; and interpretation specialist. The consultant team will be selected and evaluated on the following Selection Criteria:

1. Appropriate cultural and natural heritage management conservation skills;
2. Proven cultural heritage management experience in the preparation of readable, user-friendly CMCTP's;
3. Experience in the development of conservation strategies for heritage places with consideration of compatible adaptive reuse options for buildings and tourism;
4. Experience in the preparation of archaeological management plans;
5. Appreciation of, and ability to communicate, NPWS management objectives and outcomes;
6. Appreciation of, and ability to communicate, environmental planning and legislative issues associated with conservation and development in National Parks;

7. Experience in liaison with community groups; and
8. Proven ability to complete work and meet deadlines.

11.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

11.1 Project Manager

The project will be managed through the NPWS Far West Region. All meetings and reports will be arranged through Tony Woodhouse, the Project Manager (see section 12.4 for contact details).

11.2 Timing

It is anticipated that the project will take approximately seven months from commissioning to completion of a *Draft CMCTP* suitable for endorsement by the NSW Heritage Council and for public exhibition. It is anticipated that the *Final CMCTP* will be completed in the latter half of 2002.

11.3 Fees

A total project fee of \$75,000 (including GST) is available for this project. Project fees are to cover, unless otherwise indicated, all disbursements expended by consultant during the course of the project, including materials for the report preparation and all travel costs to and from the Study Area and accommodation associated with the project. It should be noted that NPWS requires the consultant team to strictly comply with the timeframe indicated in this brief. Any variations to this timeframe will need to be agreed to and the contract varied accordingly. Time penalties may apply, this will be discussed as part of the negotiation of the Contract for Services Agreement with the successful tenderer.

11.4 Reporting

It is proposed that the CMCTP will be prepared in four stages.

Stage One will comprise the submission of an *Initial Progress Report*, including sections 8.1 to 8.5 of this Brief.

Stage Two will comprise the submission of a *Preliminary Draft CMCTP*, including sections 8.1 to 8.9 of this Brief. NPWS will provide in-house comment and feedback to the consultant.

Stage Three will comprise the undertaking and submission of a *Draft CMCTP* suitable for submission for adoption and endorsement by the NSW Heritage Council and NPWS Executive and placement on public exhibition. Ten copies of this report will be required by NPWS. Completion of Stage Three is essential by 30 April 2001.

NPWS will provide public and in-house comment and feedback to the consultant.

Stage Four will consist of the completion and finalisation of the CMCTP incorporating comments from the public exhibition process and from the NSW Heritage Council. Stage four is to be completed as soon as possible after receipt of these comments.

11.5 Payments

Progress payments as a percentage of the agreed fee will be made after satisfactory completion of the following staged reports:

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| Establishment Fee on submission and acceptance of <i>Work Plan</i> | 20% | Work Plan due two weeks after contract signed |
| On submission and acceptance of <i>Initial Progress Report</i> 5 bound A4 copies | 30% | Report due 16 weeks after commissioning |
| On submission and acceptance of <i>Preliminary Draft CMCTP</i> 1 unbound & 5 A4 bound copies | 30% | Report due 31 March 2002 |
| On submission & acceptance of <i>Final CMCTP</i> 1 unbound & 20 A4 bound copies & 1 electronic copy in Microsoft Word, including scanned images suitable for web/Internet display | 20% | Report due 2 weeks after NPWS comments provided |

12.0 TENDER SUBMISSIONS AND FURTHER ENQUIRES

12.1 Open Tendering

The project is to be tendered by an open tender process. The lowest or only tender will not necessarily be accepted. Once the fee is finalised, progress payments will be made in accordance with Section 11.5 above.

12.2 Tender Submissions

Tenders submissions should be sent (Posted, Delivered or Faxed) to:

**National Parks and Wildlife Service
Tender Box
Buronga Office
Corner Sturt Highway and Melaleuca Street
(PO Box 318)
BURONGA NSW 2739**

Attention: Tony Woodhouse, Mungo and Zanci Station Complexes CMCTP

***Closing Date and Time for Tender Submissions:*
3.00 pm Wednesday 12 September 2001**

Tender submission must contain the following information:

- Stated ability to fulfil all selection criteria outlined in Section 10 of this Brief.
- CV's of proposed Consultant Team members detailing relevant experience.
- A demonstrated understanding of the project, key issues and NPWS approach to the preparation of a CMCTP.
- Proposed outline of work to be undertaken, team member accountabilities and time frame.
- Names and contact details of two referees.
- An exemplar CMCTP recently prepared by the Consultant Team or lead Consultant.
- Copies of Workers Compensation Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance or a stated willingness to obtain these in line with section 12.3 of this Brief.
- Total Project Fee (excluding GST) stating all-inclusive or excluding particular items. Fee and task breakdown into work components to indicate proposed individual team member contribution.

12.3 Consultant Contract

The consultant will be engaged using a standard NPWS contract. Consultant will need to provide an ABN, copies of Workers Compensation Insurance and Public Liability Insurance to the value of \$10 million. Professional Indemnity Insurance is required where information on engineering, risk management, building code upgrades and fabric management is to be provided.

12.4 Project Management and Further Enquires**Project Manager**

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Ranger
NPWS Buronga Office

NPWS

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13.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Cultural Heritage

All landscapes have heritage values. Cultural heritage is the value people have given to items through their associations with those items.

Manifestations of cultural heritage values may be non-physical and/or physical and include, but are not limited to, cultural practices, knowledge, songs, stories, art, buildings, paths, and human remains. When natural elements of the landscape acquire meaning for a particular group, they may become cultural heritage. These may include landforms, flora, fauna and minerals.

Cultural Landscape

The way in which perceptions, beliefs, stories, experiences and practices give shape, form and meaning to the landscape.

(Source: Australian Heritage Commission 1998:115)

Pre-contact Aboriginal Heritage

Sites, places and cultural landscapes that retain physical and non-physical manifestations of cultural heritage values of Aboriginal occupation and settlement prior to the arrival of non-indigenous people in Australia.

Historic Heritage

Sites, places and cultural landscapes that contain physical and non-physical manifestations of cultural heritage values of human occupation and settlement after the arrival of non-indigenous people in Australia. Historic heritage includes both non-indigenous and Aboriginal cultural heritage values and can also be referred to as post-contact heritage.

Shared History

The interactions between, and overlapping history of, Aboriginal and non-indigenous people in the post-contact period.

Integrated Approach

An integrated, whole-of-landscape or holistic approach seeks to identify and assess all cultural (Historic and pre-contact Aboriginal) and natural values.

Social Value

Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group.

(Source: Marquis-Kyle and Walker 1994:23)

Conservation

The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter defines conservation as meaning all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. Conservation can also be an outcome - the emphasis by NSW NPWS is on achieving conservation management by sustainable use.

Cultural Heritage Management

Means the processes and techniques used to identify, assess and manage cultural heritage places and landscapes.

14.0 REFERENCES

14.1 Generic References

- *Burra Charter* and *Guidelines to the Burra Charter* issued by Australia ICOMOS.
- *International Cultural Tourism Charter* (as adopted by ICOMOS 1999).
- Australian Heritage Commission's *Australian Natural Heritage Charter*.
- J.S. Kerr's Conservation Plan (2000).
- NSW Heritage Manual (1996) including Assessing Heritage Significance (August 2000).
- Heritage Office guidelines including Historical Archaeological Sites Investigation and Conservation Guidelines (1993); Archaeological Assessments (1996); and Movable Heritage Principles (2000).

Pearson, M. and Sullivan, S. (1995) *Looking After Heritage Places* (Melbourne University Press).

Australian Heritage Commission (1998) *Protecting Local Heritage Places: A guide for communities* (Australian Heritage Commission).

14.2 NPWS References

- NPWS Corporate Plan 2000-2003 (revised April 2001)
- Roles and Responsibilities in Conservation Management Plan Preparation: Information for Consultants
- Mungo National Park Plan of Management
- NPWS Field Management Guidelines (1988)
- Guide to Building Conservation Works (1998)
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit (October 1997)
- Interim Guidelines for approvals: Cultural heritage places, buildings, landscapes & movable heritage items on NPWS estate (April 2001)
- Risk Management Strategic Plan (2001)

Byrne, D., Brayshaw, H. and Ireland, T. 2001 *Social significance. a discussion paper* (Research Unit, Cultural Heritage Division, NPWS).

Veale, S. 2001 *Remembering Country. History & Memories of Towarri National Park* (Research Unit, Cultural Heritage Division, NPWS).

Cole, A. 2001 Review and annotated bibliography of sources for a shared history of pastoralism in NSW. *Research Resource Series No. 2* (Cultural Heritage Division, NPWS).

14.3 References Specific to the Place

NPWS Historic Places Register listings for:

- See print out of 61 items from search on HPR (Attachment 6)

Relevant references and contacts held at the Lower Darling Area office that can be made available to contractors

Contacts:

Steve Brown 03 50219400

- Transitional manager between property and acquisition by the NPWS.
- Has a great contact network of past owners and workers (many of whom are personal friends)

References:

Donovan and Associates (1986) 'European Cultural History Study, A report to the Willandra Lakes World Heritage Region Consultative Committee'

Gol Gol Past. Holdings (1895) 'Report for Appraisalment of Rent of Leashold Area of Gol Gol' WLC AO

Bush, F., Chisholm, P., Irving, R. (1991?) 'Drop Log walling in Eastern Australia, a pilot study'

Fox, A. (1997) 'Mungo National Park Guidebook' The Beaten Track Press, ACT.

(1998) 'Willandra Lakes, People and Palaeoenvironments' of 'Archaeology in Oceania' Volume 33, Number 3. University of Sydney

(1996) 'The Willandra Lakes Region World Heritage Property Plan of Management' Department of Environment, Sports and Territories.

Porteners, M.F. & Ashby, E.M. (1996) 'Plans of Pooncarie and the Willandra Lakes' Royal Botanic Gardens

Mazzer, T. *et al.* (1998) 'Fauna of Western New South Wales, The Southern Mallee Region' National Parks and Wildlife Service, Hurstville

Maps:

An assorted collection of historic tenure maps held at NPWS Lower Darling Area office.

Photos:

Collection of historic photos held at NPWS Lower Darling Area office.

Historic photos, forms and drawings of Zanci Station held at NPWS Lower Darling Area office.

Sound recordings:

Barnes family day at Mungo June 2001. (~90 minutes)

General Notes that may be helpful:

Assorted references and letters dating to the late 1800's. Sourced from the university of Melbourne Archives.

A list of records held at the Archives of Business and Labour relating to the Pastoral History of Mungo NP.

A list of notebooks and letters held at the NPWS Lower Darling Area office.

Other assorted notes of interest

References worth acquiring:

Randell, J.O. (1977) 'The Pastoral Pattersons: the History of Myles Patterson and his Descendants 1882-1976' Melbourne: Queensbury Hill Press.

ATTACHMENT 1: Location Plan and Study Area Plan

ATTACHMENT 2:

Roles and Responsibilities in Conservation Management Plan Preparation: Information for Consultants

The Client

The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) as a corporate entity is the client.

NPWS Structure

The NPWS structure has eight (8) Directorates of which four (4) are based in Regional NSW. The Regional Directorates have responsibility for land management operations while the other four Directorates provide state-wide technical and policy advice regarding landscape conservation.

The four Regional Directorate boundaries are aligned to the local government boundaries which are closest to bio-regional boundaries to assist in the management of ecological and landscape issues. Each Directorate is divided into Regions that align with local government boundaries wherever possible and also take account of reserve and catchment boundaries. The Regions are divided into Areas on the basis of reserves and catchments. There are 19 Regions and 58 Areas in the NPWS structure.

Cultural Heritage Division (CHD)

The role of CHD is to guide and direct the approach of NPWS in the identification, understanding and conservation of cultural landscapes. CHD develops policy and state-wide strategic frameworks for the management of cultural heritage within NPWS. It also co-ordinates a state-wide approach to the preparation of CMPs and provides specific technical advice and input on cultural heritage issues.

CHD will assist the project manager and the consultant with technical and policy advice. Once a draft Conservation Management Plan is prepared, the Manager CHD (along with the Regional Manager), will sign-off the CMP.

Conservation Management Plan (CMP)

A CMP is a non-statutory document that outlines the significance of an item and how the item is to be managed. NPWS prepares CMPs for places and landscapes considered to be culturally significant and/or which require active management, including those places listed on the State Heritage Register.

All CMPs prepared by the Service must be endorsed by the Manager, CHD, and the relevant Regional Director and in general should be endorsed by the NPWS Executive.

Relationship between NPWS and the NSW Heritage Council regarding CMPs

CMPs prepared for heritage items on the State Heritage Register, or items identified as being of state significance, require the endorsement of the NSW Heritage Council. Where the Heritage Council has endorsed a CMP, activities consistent with the CMP policies are exempted from further NSW Heritage Council approval.

NPWS is responsible for liaising directly with the NSW Heritage Office regarding the CMP and if appropriate, will present the CMP to the NSW Heritage Council for

endorsement. If approved with no amendments, the NPWS Executive may then sign off the plan. If amendments are required, the consultant will liaise with the project manager and CHD to ensure that all issues raised by the NSW Heritage Council are addressed.

Project Management

The project manager is responsible for day to day project management and is the consultant's point of contact within NPWS. The project manager is also responsible for:

- liaising with any Steering Committee established for the project or any Advisory Committee established for the place, and providing feedback to the consultant;
- co-ordinating comments by the community regarding the CMP (usually following public exhibition of the draft CMP); and
- liaising with CHD regarding drafts of the CMPs and comments by the Steering/Advisory Committee to ensure compliance with State-wide frameworks.

Consultant

The consultant is to direct all CMP related enquiries to the project manager in the first instance. The consultant should not directly approach the Steering/Advisory Committee, CHD, NSW Heritage Council or the NSW Heritage Office without prior discussion with the project manager.

Steering Committee/Advisory Committee

A Steering Committee may be established for the CMP project or the place may already have an Advisory Committee established. The committee's role in the CMP preparation is to provide comments through the project manager to the consultant to assist in the facilitation of a CMP as a useful management tool.

ATTACHMENT 3: NPWS Standard 'Contract for Services'

Attachment 4: HPR search results for Mungo NP