

SoE 2021 Heritage Supplementary Report 2

**Heritage and Protected Area Agency Survey
Approach and Results**

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Notes & Disclaimer

This is an independent report by the author. The views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment.

The information in this report is current to the end of 2020. In some cases, the data used is only current to the end of June 2020. The currency of individual data sets is qualified where relevant within the report.

The author has taken all reasonable care to ensure the information provided in this report is accurate. However, there may be inadvertent errors in the processing of the data and in compiling this report. The author takes no responsibility where this is the case.

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Abbreviations

AAR	Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation (SA)
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AHT	Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (Tas)
Cth	Commonwealth
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (Cth)
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (WA)
DCDD	Department of Corporate and Digital Development (NT)
DELWP	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (Vic)
DEPWS	Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security. NT)
DES	Dept Environment and Science (Qld)
DEW	Dept Environment and Water (SA)
DIPL	Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics (NT)
DPC	Dept Premier and Cabinet (NSW)
DPI	Dept Primary Industries (NSW)
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (NSW)
DPIPWE	Department of Primary Industry, Parks, Water and Environment (Tas)
DSDSATSIP	Department of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships (Qld))
DTFHC	Department of Territories Families, Housing and Communities (NT)
MPA	Marine protected area
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SOE	State of the Environment
Tas	Tasmania
TPA	Terrestrial protected area
UCH	Underwater cultural heritage
Vic	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

1 Introduction

Because of a lack of systematic reporting on heritage, the SoE 2021 Heritage chapter has been informed by data from heritage and protected area agencies and local government through surveys; from expert opinion sought through general consultation, workshops, and an on-line survey; and by existing reports and publications.

This document reports on, and presents the results from, the heritage and protected area agency survey. This report has been prepared as a supporting document to the Australia State of the Environment 2021 Heritage chapter (McConnell et al. 2021).

The purpose of the heritage and protected area agency survey was to acquire Australia-wide, national level and state and territory level heritage protection and conservation management data. The intent was to acquire quantitative heritage data, an essential component of state of the environment reporting. This type of data, essential for understanding heritage management effectiveness, is not collected centrally at any level, and hence there is no readily accessible, quantitative data for heritage to inform SoE Heritage reporting.

In previous SoEs some of this type of data was provided by the Commonwealth, state and territory agencies to the SoE Heritage chapter authors on request, but there has been not been collection of this level of systematic and quantitative data for the previous SoE Heritage chapters. Such data was even more critical for the SoE 2021 Heritage chapter, as the background reviews of the state and condition of heritage undertaken for the SoE Heritage reporting to 2011, are no longer undertaken due to resourcing constraints; and other relevant, occasional data such as World Heritage property periodic reporting and the WHAM (2017) *National Heritage place monitoring, initial survey report* that was used in the SoE 2016 Heritage chapter (refer Mackay 2017) was not available for the SoE 2021. Although there was a 2013-2018 review of the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List (Commonwealth of Australia 2018), this was considered of limited use in providing relevant data as the data was 2-3 years out of date.

The SoE 2021 Heritage chapter therefore developed a questionnaire for the Commonwealth, state and territory government agencies with responsibility for heritage management, including through protected areas, to elucidate what heritage has been managed, and how it has been managed in the 5 year period 2016 – 2021. The questionnaire was also designed to gain information on the new and emerging issues for heritage and the responses to these. Because of the different nature of heritage management for the different types of heritage, different questionnaires were developed for different heritage type management agencies, although the same general questions were used in each, where possible.

The questionnaires asked for information on indicators of heritage protection, impacts and management effectiveness. The questions were developed from an overview of the data used in previous years, a review of the indicators used in previous SoEs (including the Pearson et al. (1998) framework study), and post-SoE 2016 advice on desirable data for SoE Heritage reporting by Richard Mackay (Mackay 2018).¹

The aim of collecting this data was to report on the state of heritage as accurately as possible. It was hoped that collecting this national, more detailed, quantitative data would result in more credible, informative and useful SoE heritage reporting. It was also hoped that the detailed systematic approach taken might provide a useful data collecting basis for future Australian State of the Environment reports.

¹ For comparability the heritage questions in the local government survey were similar to those in the heritage and protected area agency questionnaires, although they were fewer in number (see McConnell 2021a).

The questionnaires were provided to the relevant Commonwealth heritage and protected area sections (i.e., the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment Heritage Branch and Parks Australia), and all state and territory Indigenous, historic and underwater cultural heritage agencies, and terrestrial and marine protected area agencies (see listing in Section 2).

In total 40 questionnaires were sent out. All 40 questionnaires were completed and returned, although 1 was provided as a draft only, and a number of agencies were not able to fully complete the questionnaires as they did not have the data requested.

The general approach and the design of the local government survey is outlined in Section 2 of this Supplementary Report, and the results are presented in Section 3 (data from heritage agencies) and Section 4 (data from protected area agencies). The proforma questionnaires completed by the agencies are provided as Appendix 1.

The other data and expert opinion collected for the 2021 Heritage report is reported in other Supplementary Reports. These are:

- **Heritage Supplementary Report 1:** Annotated Listing of Australian Heritage Protection Legislation (including international instruments) (McConnell & Janke 2021).
- **Heritage Supplementary Report 3:** Local Government Heritage Survey Approach and Results (McConnell 2021a).
- **Heritage Supplementary Report 4:** Heritage Expert Survey Approach and Results (McConnell A 2021b).
- **Heritage Supplementary Report 5:** Heritage Expert Workshops Approach and Results (McConnell 2021c).

2 Approach

2.1 General Approach

The SoE 2021 heritage and protected area agency survey comprised the following stages:

- approach development
- questionnaire development
- questionnaire distribution
- agency answering of questionnaires
- analysis (and reporting).

Collection of heritage data from heritage and protected area agencies for the SoE 2021 Heritage chapter was initially proposed during the SoE 2021 report scoping phase. The approach was then developed during October and November 2020, with the questionnaires sent to the agencies in December 2020. Completed questionnaires were received back from the start of February to the end of April 2021. Analysis occurred during May-July 2021.

The survey was developed, run, and the results analysed, by the Heritage chapter lead author, Anne McConnell. There was no input by the SoE 2021 Heritage chapter Indigenous co-author into the heritage and protected area agency survey as the survey was developed and the questionnaires sent out in a period of change-over of Indigenous co-author for the Heritage chapter when there was no Heritage chapter Indigenous co-author (i.e., late-2020 – early 2021). Administrative assistance (review and distribution of questionnaires) was provided by Parks Australia, the Heritage Strategies Branch and the SoE Team, Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE).

The survey was initially conceived of as a mechanism to obtain quantitative data for indicators at the national and state/territory levels in relation to the state and condition of heritage, pressures on heritage, and heritage management effectiveness. Review of the indicators used previously, and consideration of the scope and focus of the SoE 2021 Heritage chapter and the data and data confidentiality needs, indicated that the survey would be best conducted using discrete questionnaires, which could be tailored to the different management, hence data held, by the different agencies.

As part of the general approach, the SoE 2021 Heritage chapter authors undertook to use the data collected from the heritage and protected area agency survey solely for the SoE 2021 reporting. The questionnaires noted that the primary uses of the data collected via the survey were to evaluate the state of heritage for the 2021 SoE Heritage chapter and as a collation of the responses in the form of a supplementary report. In addition, the SoE 2021 Heritage chapter authors undertook that the completed surveys would be used only by them; and that all individuals names provided on the completed questionnaires would remain confidential.

A small number of issues with the survey were revealed during the survey. These are outlined in Section 2.3.

2.2 Methodology

Questionnaire Design

The questions contained in the heritage and protected area agency survey reflected the scope of the national 2021 SoE reporting (i.e., to look at the state of the environment, pressures and impacts on the environment and management effectiveness). The questionnaires included standard type questions

SoE 2021 Heritage Supplementary Report 2: Heritage and Protected Area Agency Survey – Approach and Results (McConnell, April 2022)

designed to understand the current state of heritage and its management, and also included questions designed to understand new and emerging issues and responses to these.

An initial, comprehensive list of questions was developed based on:

- review of the data used in previous SoE Heritage reporting
- advice on desirable data for SoE Heritage reporting based on the SoE 2011 and 2016 experience (Mackay 2018)
- review of the indicators used in previous SoEs, as well as of Pearson et al.'s (1998) SoE heritage indicator framework study
- consideration of additional data needs to better understand pressures on heritage and responses.
- the revised scope of the SoE 2021 Heritage chapter approach (i.e., increased consideration of Indigenous heritage, human wellbeing, and consideration of heritage by its four main management types).

In developing the initial set of questions, consideration was also given to the nature of the data that would be held by the participating agencies and the ease of their extracting this data. A further consideration was the desirability of including questions that would provide data similar to that in used in previous SoE Heritage reporting, to enable longitudinal data-based trends to continue to be developed.

The set of questions was then streamed into heritage agency, protected area agency and local government authority questions. Although essentially the same questions were used to enable comparison across heritage management contexts, a number of questions required adjustment to suit the different contexts, and some did not apply in some contexts.

From these streams different questionnaires were developed: One questionnaire was developed for Indigenous and historic heritage, one for terrestrial protected areas, and one for marine protected areas. It was also found necessary to develop the heritage (as opposed to protected area) questionnaire into a Commonwealth level questionnaire and a state/territory questionnaire, given the different responsibilities of the Commonwealth government compared to the states and territories. A separate questionnaire was also developed for underwater cultural heritage as this area of heritage is managed quite differently to historic heritage generally and it was considered desirable to be able to interrogate these areas separately. The local government authority question stream was developed into a separate on-line survey (see McConnell 2021b).

The questions were tested by providing the general questions (prior to streaming) and a comparative table of these and the questions used in previous SoE Heritage reporting to the DAWE Heritage Branch, Parks Australia and the SoE 2021 team, as well as the SoE 2021 Chief Co-authors, for comment in mid-November 2020.² The underwater cultural heritage questions, which took longer to develop, were provided to the DAWE Heritage Branch (in questionnaire form) in mid-December 2020 for comment.³ The draft questions were not sent to the to state and territory agencies for review due to the relatively large number of agencies and to time constraints.

Once feedback was received, the questions were modified, and the questionnaires finalised. The questionnaires contained a brief introductory explanatory note, and the questions were divided into sections as follows:

- agency contact details,

² Responses were received back from Parks Australia on 27/11/2020, and from the Heritage Branch on 4/12/2020.

³ A response was received on 17/12/2020.

- heritage listing/protected area information (e.g., amount protected, amount of different heritage types/IUCN classification type, changes over the last 5 years, gaps in listing/protection, development pressure (using development applications and tourism numbers), identified impacts from different climate change pressures),
- management context information (e.g., resourcing, role of advisory councils, use of volunteers, owner incentives (heritage), planning, monitoring), and
- an opportunity to provide additional comment on heritage matters and the survey.

Each questionnaire had between 47 and 61 questions. The Commonwealth heritage questionnaire had 107 questions as World Heritage, National Heritage and Commonwealth Heritage were considered separately within the 1 questionnaire. The full suite of questionnaires is provided in Appendix 1.

Survey Distribution

The questionnaires, with a cover letter encouraging participation, were sent out via email in December 2020 (in stages). A list of agencies provided with a questionnaire, and the date sent is provided in Table 2.1.

In total 40 questionnaires were sent out: 1 Commonwealth heritage questionnaire, 8 state/territory historic heritage questionnaires, 6 state/territory Indigenous heritage questionnaires, 8 Commonwealth/state/territory underwater cultural heritage questionnaires, 9 Commonwealth/state/territory terrestrial protected area questionnaires, and 8 Commonwealth/state/territory marine protected area questionnaires.

The questionnaires were emailed by the Heritage chapter lead author. These emails were preceded or followed by emails from relevant sections of DAWE to encourage agencies to complete the questionnaires. These other emails included an email to the members of the Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand (HCOANZ) from the DAWE Heritage Strategies Branch in early-November 2020 advising them of the survey and encouraging agency participation; and an email to the state and territory protected area agencies (1/12/2020), an email to the marine protected area agencies (15/12/2020) and one to the underwater cultural heritage agencies (23/12/2020) from the DAWE SoE team advising them of the survey and asking for their support for this initiative.

The DAWE SoE team also reviewed a draft of the email cover letter to the agencies sent with the questionnaires (in early-Dec 2020). DAWE Heritage Branch and Parks Australia assisted by providing contact names and addresses for the various heritage agencies and protected area agencies.

Survey Analysis

All 40 returned questionnaires were analysed (including 1 that was provided as a draft).

The survey data was compiled as spreadsheet data using Excel, and WORD was used to document free text responses and to record any qualifying agency notes for particular data.

The heritage data, where analysed, was analysed manually using simple statistical treatment.

Survey Reporting

This supplementary report is the main reporting of the data from the heritage and protected area agency survey, although select data has been used in the SoE 2021 Heritage chapter.

This supplementary report provides the primary data from the general and heritage sections of the heritage and protected area agency survey after review and reformatting, and any corrections and qualifications required. Minimal analysis has been undertaken.

Table 2.1 SoE 2021 Heritage Agencies Survey Distribution

Questionnaire Type	Agency	Date Sent
Heritage (Commonwealth)	Heritage Branch, DAWE (Cwlth)	15/12/2020
Historic Heritage	ACT Heritage (<i>also covers Indigenous heritage</i>)	8/12/2020
	Heritage NSW, DPC (NSW)	"
	Heritage Branch, DTFHC (NT) (<i>also covers Indigenous heritage</i>)	"
	Heritage Branch, DES (Qld)	"
	Heritage South Australia, DEW (SA)	"
	Heritage Tasmania, DPIPWE (Tas)	"
	Heritage Victoria, DELWP (Vic)	"
	State Heritage Office, DPLH (WA)	"
Indigenous Heritage	Heritage NSW, DPC (NSW)	8/12/2020
	Cultural Heritage Unit, DSDSATSIP (Qld)	"
	Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation, DPC (SA)	"
	Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania, DPIPWE (Tas)	"
	Aboriginal Victoria, DPC (Vic)	"
	State Heritage Office, DPLH (WA)	"
Maritime Heritage	Heritage Branch, DAWE (Cwlth)	21/12/2020
	Heritage NSW, DPC (NSW)	22/12/2020
	Heritage Branch, DTFHC (NT)	"
	Heritage Branch, DES (Qld)	"
	Heritage South Australia, DEW (SA)	"
	Heritage Tasmania, DPIPWE (Tas)	"
	Heritage Victoria, DELWP (Vic)	"
	Western Australian Museum (WA)	"
Terrestrial Protected Areas	Parks Australia, DAWE (Cwlth)	16/12/2020
	Parks and Conservation Service (ACT)	9/12/2020
	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, DPLIE (NSW)	"
	Parks and Wildlife Commission, DEPWS (NT)	"
	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services and Partnerships, DES (Qld)	"
	National Parks and Wildlife Service South Australia, DEW (SA)	"
	Parks and Wildlife Service, DPIPWE (Tas)	"
	Parks Victoria (Vic)	"
	Parks and Wildlife Service, DBCA (WA)	"

Marine Protected Areas	Parks Australia, DAWE (Cwth)	16/12/2020
	Marine Environment Program, DPI (NSW)	9/12/2020
	Parks and Wildlife Commission, DEPWS (NT)	“
	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services and Partnerships, DES (Qld)	“
	National Parks and Wildlife Service South Australia, DEW (SA)	“
	Parks and Wildlife Service, DPIPW (Tas)	“
	Parks Victoria (Vic)	“
	Parks and Wildlife Service, DBCA (WA)	“

All questionnaire data supplied by the heritage and protected area agencies has been included, except for agency details and a small amount of data which was excluded as it was considered too detailed or too incomplete, or the responses too variable or anomalous, to be useful. Agencies also provided an amount of qualifying or other additional comment with the data, which is important in understanding the data. This has been generally included as notes accompanying the tables (as relevant), except where this additional information was considered too detailed, or of limited relevance to the data being presented.

2.3 Survey Evaluation

Overview

Given the lack of routinely collected heritage management data, the heritage and protected area agency data provided through the heritage and protected area agency survey has been of critical importance in providing data to the 2021 State of the Environment heritage reporting. The questionnaires on which this survey was based was conceived, developed and run within the available SoE 2021 Heritage chapter preparation timeframe (i.e., mid-June 2020 to May 2021) within a complex process with other requirements and deadlines.

As the proposed approach for the SoE 2021 Heritage reporting was new (and more detailed than in previous years), this meant that the questionnaires had constrained preparation and review time, needed to be sent out at an inconvenient time (over the Christmas period), had a short turn-around time, and by the time the questionnaires were returned, the SoE 2021 reporting requirements meant that there was insufficient time to fully follow up any data issues with the contributing agencies. With more time, the questionnaires also could have been improved through better wording and revision of the questions. Some of these issues were also noted by reporting agencies (see *Agency comment on survey process*, below).

Despite these issues, the SoE 2021 heritage and protected area agency survey is considered as having provided extremely useful information to the SoE 2021 national assessment of the state and management of heritage. Although only part of the data has been reported directly in the SoE 2021 Heritage chapter, the full data from the survey is presented in this supplementary report, both as supporting data for comment in the SoE 2021 Heritage chapter, and also to potentially provide a starting point for regular national evaluation of the state of heritage which will assist in understanding long term trends in state, and in the long-term management of Australia’s heritage. This has been recognised by some of the reporting agencies who have provided comment on how to improve the future collection of this data (see *Agency comment on survey process*, below).

General comment on survey process

- *General:* There was confusion in a number of cases around whether the data required was calendar or financial year data, with some agencies only able to provide data in one of these forms. This requires review.
- *Underwater cultural heritage:* Responses were requested in 3 categories to reflect the complex shared data system. This however led to some jurisdictions not supplying data as intended. There are also issues related to the accuracy of the Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database as there is currently not the capacity to systematically collect and update this data in order to provide more accurate figures, and there are understood to be similar issues in at least 1 other jurisdiction. The future provision of underwater cultural heritage data requires review to ensure a whole-of-heritage response, to reduce data confusion, and to improve data accuracy.

Agency comment on survey process

- *Protected areas:* One agency requested the Commonwealth liaise with the state departments at an earlier stage to develop the questions, noting that, ideally, the Commonwealth should start now for the next SoE report, to ensure that relevant data is being captured.
- *Protected areas:* When asking for this data please do so at a more appropriate time, ideally not over the Christmas period and a month prior to state elections. Liaison with the state department would ensure the Commonwealth is more aware of the time constraints of each state.
- *Protected areas:* Some of these questions may not provide relevant data (e.g., those related to development applications, which in some cases are assessed by entities other than the protected area departments/agencies).
- *Protected areas:* Completing this section would be easier if the categories and questions aligned with other Commonwealth programs such as the Collaborative Australian Protected Areas Database (CAPAD).
- *Protected areas:* The use of the term heritage throughout this questionnaire has created some confusion within the department as to which section of the agency should be completing the questionnaire and what content is to be included.
- *Protected areas:* A suggestion for consideration in future questionnaires: to add a question in section 1 regarding upgrading of status of reserves. Two SA examples were provided: the Para Wirra Recreation Park upgrade to National Park, and the O'Halloran Hill Recreation Park upgrading by inclusion in the Glenthorne National Park.
- *Indigenous heritage – Queensland:* It was noted that most of the questions asked in the questionnaire were not relevant to the statutory framework for Aboriginal heritage protection in Queensland.
- *Heritage:* Assessing management effectiveness is hampered by the lack of a systematic approach to assessing the condition of heritage places. There is not the data to say that the condition of places has generally deteriorated, or improved, or is stable. This needs to be addressed at some stage.
- *Heritage:* It would be useful to have a similar template to this to assist in populating this data for the next reporting period. Trying to do this so long after the activities took place can often be problematic in accessing the required data.
- *Heritage:* Much of the required data is different to the normal type of information collected for our usual reporting requirements.
- *Heritage:* More time is requested to complete and submit this data next time. As the survey was submitted just before the holiday shut-down most staff were away and it meant a very tight timeline when they returned from leave.

- *Heritage*: It was suggested the SoE report also assess:
 - the number of sites that have required, or been affected by, development applications
 - the number of artefacts which have been processed and included on databases
 - the number of collaborative research projects with other agencies
 - number of publications, public outreach materials (e.g. posters, brochures) and professional research outcomes
 - the number of public enquiries and information requests (these require staff time to assess)
 - the number of government requests for information (these require staff time to assess).

3 Results – Cultural Heritage (& other listed heritage)

3.1 Heritage Identification and Listing

The following is the tabulated heritage agency data relating to the identification and listing of heritage at the national and state/territory levels.^{4 5} Although it primarily focuses on Indigenous and historic heritage (including as a separate category underwater cultural heritage), it also includes natural heritage and geoheritage where this is also included on statutory heritage registers and lists (refer Table 3.1, column 2). It considers the various types of heritage within the one table, except where the data is not comparable (e.g., in relation to some aspects of underwater cultural heritage).

As much of the data is qualified, it is important to read the notes accompanying each table. These notes in some cases provide additional explanation. The notes are provided in the following general format: 1. Abbreviations used in the tables and notes are explained. 2. 'General notes', which are the authors notes about the data. 3. 'Other notes' or 'Notes', which is the explanatory comment provided by agencies.

3.1.1 Heritage Listing

Table 3.1 Heritage place/site listings between June 2015 and June 2020, on an annual basis ¹

Level/Type of heritage/Jurisdiction	Heritage scope of Register	Total listed heritage places (at June 2020)	Places added 2015-16	Places added 2016-17	Places added 2017-18	Places added 2018-19	Places added 2019-20
NATIONAL LEVEL							
World Heritage (Cth)	N, I, H	20	0	0	0	0	1
National Heritage (Cth)	N, I, H	119	3	1	6	3	1
Commonwealth Heritage (Cth)	N, I, H	389 ^A	9	0	2	0	0
STATE/TERRITORY							
HISTORIC HERITAGE ²							
ACT	H, I, G	631 ^B	20	13	9	10	6
Northern Territory	H, I, N	307 ^C	26	6	0	3	3
New South Wales	H	1,727	20	12	19	22	10
Queensland	H	1,784	18	16	13	29	14
South Australia ^D	H,G,N	2,303	3	4	4	7	2
Tasmania ^E	H	5,030	0	0	2	1	3

⁴ In relation to Indigenous heritage, the Queensland heritage agency advises that most of the questions asked in the questionnaire are not relevant to the statutory framework for Aboriginal heritage protection in Queensland which is via the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*. which establish 'duty of care' and direct agreement making between Traditional Owners and land users. There is no mandatory requirement to report other agreements or heritage survey data to the government.

⁵ In relation to Indigenous heritage, Heritage NSW has only provided limited AHIMS data as there was confusion as to what data was being requested.

Victoria	H	2,319	12	11	15	7	7
Western Australia	H	1,373	12	8	8	10	17
INDIGENOUS HERITAGE							
ACT ('sites' database - separate to HR listings)	I, H, G	3,000	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
NT – ASD ^F	I, H	8,497	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
NSW - AHIMS	I	99,914	(nd)	3,644	4,228	3,499	5,819
<i>NSW - gazetted sites</i>		138	8	0	10	3	4
Qld – Database ^G	I	46,187	842	542	750	2061	992
<i>Qld - public register^G</i>		18	1	0	0	5	0
South Australia	I	8,108	3	60	96	0	7
Tasmania	I	12,804	112	109	227	148	139
Victoria	I	38,566	575	729	814	761	539
Western Australia	I	14,944	109	88	83	237	153

Abbreviations: 'AHIMS' – Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System; 'ASD' – Archaeological Sites Database; 'Cth'- Commonwealth; 'G' – geoheritage; 'H' – historic heritage; 'I' – Indigenous heritage; 'nd' – no data provided; 'N' – natural heritage.

Notes Historic heritage: The figures for ACT and the Northern Territory include a small number of Indigenous and natural places.

The Tasmanian Heritage Register is significantly larger than other state heritage registers as it includes many local places because of the mass listing that occurred when the Register was created.

Notes Indigenous heritage: Most of the Indigenous databases contain primarily sites and objects that have been identified in areas where surveys have been undertaken, and therefore list only a very small proportion of the of actual Indigenous heritage in the various jurisdictions. This database information is highly variable in its quality and accuracy. It should be noted that a small number of Indigenous heritage places are also listed on national lists and on some state and territory heritage registers established under general or historic heritage legislation (and therefore included in 'Historic heritage').

General notes: 1 – In some cases the figures provided may be financial year figures, not calendar year figures. 2 – This does not include underwater cultural heritage statutory listings – these are provided separately in Table 3.2, below.

Other notes: A – Although no break down by heritage type was provided for Commonwealth Heritage, it was noted that there are 3 Indigenous places, and 5 places that include Indigenous values as part of their listed values on the Commonwealth Heritage List. B – C.75-80 of these are 'citations' (area listings) – these capture the c.3,000 registered Aboriginal sites, objects and places on the ACT Indigenous 'sites' database (see Indigenous Heritage) (ACT Heritage, pers comm); and c.10 are natural sites and c.7 geoheritage sites (the author, pers obsv). C – 74 places on the Heritage Register are listed as having Indigenous values; many have known natural and/or historic values as well; and many more listed sites may have Indigenous value which has not been assessed. D – Annual rejections (mainly for places under threat of demolition) were 2016 – 8; 2017 – 11; 2018 – 8; 2019 – 4; 2020 – 5. E – In addition to the new entries shown there are 7 provisionally listed places for the 5 year period. F – Under the *Heritage Act 2011* all Aboriginal and Macassan archaeological places and objects are automatically protected (this is in addition to the 307 listed places – see 'Historic Heritage', above) and are listed on the Archaeological Sites Database. The Database contains 143 archaeological places and objects that are classified as Macassan; however this is likely to be an underestimate of the number of Macassan sites on the Database. G – the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003* establish a cultural heritage database and a cultural heritage register. The database (not publicly available) includes information about more than 50,000 sites and places collected over 50 years. The register (publicly available) includes cultural heritage studies completed under Part 6 of the legislation as well as designated landscape areas recognised by previous legislation.

Table 3.2 Underwater cultural heritage protected under Commonwealth legislation and state and Northern Territory legislation by site, zone/area and artefact between June 2015 and June 2020, on an annual basis ^{1, 2, 3, 4}

Type of heritage/Jurisdiction	Total number protected 2016	Total number protected 2017	Total number protected 2018	Total number protected 2019	Total number protected 2020	Total number protected under Cth legislation 2020
UCH SITES						
Commonwealth	4,984	5021	5050	5067	5089	(nd)
Northern Territory	11	38	54	60	67	(nd)
New South Wales ^A	2,364	2,417	2,500	2,549	2,588	(nd)
Queensland	161	177	185	191	193	(nd)
South Australia	275	277	277	282	287	167
Tasmania	195	198	199	199	201	574
Victoria	233	235	236	236	236	436
Western Australia	145	145	145	145	145	1,410
UCH ZONES/AREAS						
Commonwealth	2	2	2	2	2	(na)
Northern Territory	3	4	4	4	4	(na)
New South Wales	3	3	3	1	1	(na)
Queensland	8	8	8	13	13	(na)
South Australia	0	0	0	0	0	(na)
Tasmania	0	0	0	0	0	(na)
Victoria	3	3	3	4	4	(na)
Western Australia	3	3	3	3	3	(na)
UCH ARTEFACTS PROTECTED BY THE COMMONWEALTH ⁴						
Commonwealth	-	-	-	-	-	53,002
Northern Territory	-	-	-	-	-	101
New South Wales	-	-	-	-	-	957
Queensland	-	-	-	-	-	105
South Australia	-	-	-	-	-	1,905
Tasmania	-	-	-	-	-	23
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	2,051
Western Australia	-	-	-	-	-	44,985

Abbreviations: 'Cth' – Commonwealth; 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided; 'UCH' – underwater cultural heritage.

General note on derivation of table figures: In analysing and presenting this data the two following categories are recognised – 1.

Commonwealth - UCH recognised and protected under the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* (Cth); and 2. state/NT - UCH recognised and protected under state and territory legislation. The figures presented are approximate only as they are taken from both the Database held by DAWE and from state and territory heritage agencies with responsibility for underwater cultural

heritage, and there may be overlaps and omissions.⁶ These figures are not necessarily the same as the number of sites/zones (& areas)/artefacts) on individual UCH databases/registers due to the complex jurisdictional sharing arrangements for UCH (for example the AUCHD contains in excess of 8,000 sites). Where the figures relate to a state or the NT, the state/NT provided data has been used where available; however, where only Commonwealth provided data has been supplied, this is used, but is considered to be less reliable data in these cases.

General notes: 1 – Numbers in italics were provided as approximate figures or estimates. 2 – In some cases the figures provided may be financial year figures, not calendar year figures. 3 – Protected zones are only established under Cth legislation. 4 – Annual total figures for 2016-2020 for UCH artefacts are not provided as it was not possible to reconcile the Commonwealth versus state/territory figures. Only the Commonwealth provided annual figures for the period, and these were the same for each year 2016-2020. The only other jurisdiction to provide annual figures for both Commonwealth and state/territory protected artefacts was Victoria and the breakdown of artefacts (state/Cth) is: 2016 – 2,047/3,865; 2017 – 2,050/3,865; 2018 – 2,050/3,866; 2019 – 2,051/3,873; and 2020 – 2,051/3,873.

Other notes: A – The NSW figure is extremely high as it includes a coastal waters overlap with the Commonwealth (not able to be resolved).

Table 3.2a Declarations for underwater cultural heritage sites protected under Commonwealth legislation and state and Northern Territory legislation 2016 – 2020

Jurisdiction	Declared sites (July 2015–June 2020)	Identified sites awaiting declaration (as at June 2020)	Revoked declarations (July 2015–June 2020).
Commonwealth	(na) ^A	0	0
Northern Territory	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
New South Wales	0 ^B	0	0
Queensland	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia	0	1	0
Tasmania	(na)	(na)	(na)
Victoria	15	115	0
Western Australia	98	0	0

Abbreviations: 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided; 'UCH' – underwater cultural heritage.

General note on derivation of table figures: In analysing and presenting this data the two following categories are recognised – 1.

Commonwealth - UCH recognised and protected under the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* (Cth); and 2. state/NT - UCH recognised and protected under state and territory legislation. The figures presented are approximate only as they are taken from both the Database held by DAWE and from state and territory heritage agencies with responsibility for underwater cultural heritage, and there may be overlaps and omissions.

Other notes: A – Automatic protections are the only ones in place (see Table 3.2). B – Only for sites declared by Minister.

⁶ The UCH 'site' and 'protected artefact data' provided in DAWE's responses (DAWE contributed heritage data for most state/territory level jurisdictions) were drawn from the Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database. The figures derived from this database are not accurate and, in many cases, in particular in relation to state/NT data, the real figures may be substantially greater. The UCH program does not currently have the capacity to systematically collect and update this data in order to provide more accurate figures. Victoria has also noted that a lot of their data is either not quantifiable or should not be regarded as accurate.

Table 3.3 Number of new underwater cultural heritage protected sites, zones/areas reported, investigated, surveyed and/or excavated between June 2015 and June 2020^{1, 2}

Jurisdiction	New UCH sites				New UCH protected zones			
	Number reported	Number investigated	Number surveyed	Number excavated	Number reported	Number investigated	Number surveyed	Number excavated
Commonwealth	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
Northern Territory	6 ^A	2 ^A	1	0	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
New South Wales ^B	593	213	174	1	1	1	1	0
Queensland	31	7	6	0	0	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia	18	7	5	0	1	1	1	0
Tasmania	6	4	1	0	0	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Victoria	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	1
Western Australia	25	10	2	0	0	0	0	0

Abbreviations: 'Cth' – Commonwealth; 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – These figures represent the numbers of sites reported, investigated, surveyed or excavated by a state or the NT, regardless of whether within Commonwealth or state/NT jurisdiction, as this work is carried out primarily by the states/NT. 2 – In general the figures for Cth data were supplied by DAWE and the figures for states/NT were supplied by the relevant jurisdiction.

Other notes: A – Figures are for when the location of a known wreck is identified for the first time. B – Only NSW has provided a breakdown by Cth and state jurisdiction. The figures provided for Cth jurisdiction actions 2016-2020 are: – reported - 90; investigated - 27; surveyed - 27; excavated – 1. These have been included in the figures above, and contribute to the higher NSW figures.

Table 3.4 Heritage place/site listings removed, on an annual basis, between June 2015 and June 2020^{1, 2}

Level/Type of heritage/Jurisdiction	Places removed 2015-16	Places removed 2016-17	Places removed 2017-18	Places removed 2018-19	Places removed 2019-20
NATIONAL LEVEL					
World Heritage (Cth)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
National Heritage (Cth)	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth Heritage (Cth) ^A	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
STATE/TERRITORY					
HISTORIC HERITAGE					
ACT	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Territory	0	0	1	0	0
New South Wales	1	1	2	0	0
Queensland	1	0	1	3	0
South Australia ^B	0	0	1	1	3

Tasmania ^C	6	519	3	6	1
Victoria	0	0	1	0	0
Western Australia	0	1	0	0	0
INDIGENOUS HERITAGE					
ACT ('sites' database)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
NT – ASD	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
NSW - AHIMS	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
<i>NSW - gazetted sites</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Qld - Database	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Qld (public register)</i>	0	0	0	0	0
South Australia	0	0	0	0	0
Tasmania	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
Western Australia	4	4	6	4	2

Abbreviations: 'AHIMS' – Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System; 'ASD' – Archaeological Sites Database; 'Cth'- Commonwealth; 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – In some cases the figures provided may be financial year figures, not calendar year figures. 2 – This does not include underwater cultural heritage statutory listings as data was not collected for UCH in relation to the removal of listed places. Also, additional notes for historic heritage and Indigenous heritage are provided in the Table 3.1 notes.

Other notes: A – No data for the 2015-2020 period was provided, but DAWE noted that 32 places have been removed from the Commonwealth Heritage List up to June 2020. B – Removals from register 2016-2020 reflect 2 places removed under Ministerial direction and 3 destroyed in local area fire/bushfire. C – Removals from register mainly relate to the consolidation of single entries, except for the high number (514) in 2017 which were removed as the result of a review of Tasmanian Heritage Register (the THR Integrity Project); other removals include duplicated places (8), owner request (9), lost through fire (1).

Table 3.5 Heritage place nominations awaiting assessment, on an annual basis, between June 2015 and June 2020 ^{1, 2, 3, 4}

Level/Type of heritage/Jurisdiction	Total listed heritage places (at June 2020)	Places fully assessed	Nominations awaiting assessment 2015-16	Nominations awaiting assessment 2016-17	Nominations awaiting assessment 2017-18	Nominations awaiting assessment 2018-19	Nominations awaiting assessment 2019-20
NATIONAL LEVEL							
World Heritage (Cth)	20	(nd)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
National Heritage (Cth)	119	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	15 ^A
Commonwealth Heritage (Cth)	389	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	11 ^B

STATE/TERRITORY							
HISTORIC HERITAGE							
ACT	631	631	136	108	94	88	82
Northern Territory	307	157	4	0	3	11	9
New South Wales	1,727	1,727	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	200	65
Queensland ^C	1,784	1,617	0	0	0	0	0
South Australia ^D	2,303	491	8	13	6	9	9
Tasmania	5,030	nd	336	337	337	342	342
Victoria	2,319	2,319	11	16	19	28	31
Western Australia ^E	1,373	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	552

Abbreviations: 'Cth' - Commonwealth; 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided; 'UCH' – underwater cultural heritage.

General notes: 1 – In a number of cases the figures provided are calendar year figures (this is understood to be the case for Qld, NSW, Vic, SA and WA for historic heritage figures). 2 – Indigenous heritage is not included in this table as Indigenous heritage places/sites in most states/territories do not go through a 'nomination' process. 3 – This does not include underwater cultural heritage statutory listings as this data was not collected for UCH in relation to nominations, as this is of limited relevance to UCH. 4 – Numbers in italics are approximate (i.e., provided as 'approximate' figures or 'estimates'). Other notes relevant to historic heritage are provided in the Table 3.1 notes.

Other notes: A – National Heritage List nominated places that have had their assessments completed, but have not yet been transmitted to the Minister are not included. This comprises the Murray Island Group in the Torres Strait, added to FPAL 2015-2016. B – For 2019-20 there are currently 11 Commonwealth Heritage nominated places waiting for assessment, and there are 2 additional places currently being assessed. C - Queensland has statutory time frames for listing; there are therefore no outstanding nominations. D – In 2014-2016 a significant project was undertaken to clear a back log of long-term outstanding nominations; since c.2016 SA has a policy of assessing nominations within 12 months. E – Figures prior to 2020 are not able to be provided, but the numbers for the years 2016-2019 are likely to be similar to 2020.

3.1.2 Heritage Type Recognition

Table 3.6 The different aspects of heritage recognised in statutory heritage listings (as at June 2020) ^{1, 2}

Level/Type of heritage/Jurisdiction	Number of listed places/sites	Number of listed precincts/areas	Number of listed cultural landscapes	Number of listed intangible items	Number of listed collections	Number of listed places with ex-situ related objects	Number of collections related to listed places
NATIONAL LEVEL ³							
World Heritage (Cth)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
National Heritage (Cth)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd) ^A
Commonwealth Heritage (Cth)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
STATE/TERRITORY							
HISTORIC HERITAGE							
ACT	595	26	(nd)	(nd)	10	(nd)	(nd)
Northern Territory	304	3	0	0	0	0	0

New South Wales ^B	1700	7.5	7.5	0	35	<10	(nd)
Queensland	1781	1 ^C	2	0	0	na	0
South Australia	2303	26	0	0	2 ^D	0	1 ^E
Tasmania	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Victoria ^F	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	127	20	28
Western Australia	1334	39	(nd)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
INDIGENOUS HERITAGE							
ACT ('sites' database)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
NT – ASD	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
NSW - AHIMS	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
<i>NSW - gazetted sites</i>	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	22,294 ^G	(nd)	(nd)
Qld - Database	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
<i>Qld (public register)</i>	(nd)	(nd) ^H	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia	8,108	(na)	(na)	(na)	227	(nd)	227 ^I
Tasmania	12,804	0	0	0	0	0	(nd)
Victoria	38,566	(nd)	(nd)	1	5,408 ^J	(nd) ^K	(nd)
Western Australia	14,944	(na)	(nd)	(na)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)

Abbreviations: 'Cth' - Commonwealth; 'na' - not applicable; 'nd' - no data provided; 'SAHR' - South Australia Heritage Register. General notes: 1 - Numbers in italics are approximate (i.e., provided as 'approximate' figures or 'estimates'). 2 - This does not include underwater cultural heritage statutory listings - these are provided separately in Table 3.7, below. 3 - DAWE does not hold this data, so could not supply it for the survey (to provide the data would take a review of all listings). Other notes relevant to historic heritage and Indigenous heritage are provided in the Table 3.1 notes.

Other notes: A - DAWE does not collect this data, but the following National Heritage places are known to have objects that are ex-situ or can be loaned: *Batavia* Shipwreck Site and Survivor Camps Area 1629, HMS *Sirius* Shipwreck, and Old Parliament House and Curtilage, ACT. B - The number of precincts, cultural landscapes and object collections was given as a range - the figures given above are means [author note]. C - The one precinct/area listing is a 'protected area' [author note]. D - Objects and collections can only be protected if intrinsically linked to a registered site/place. E - It is only since late 2020 that collections related to a listed place will be listed on the SAHR (based on 2020 policy and procedures); the one listed collection is an archaeological excavation collection. F - Sites, precincts, areas and cultural landscapes are all included under 'place' and are not able to be differentiated; intangible cultural heritage is not specifically included as a type of heritage; object collections are mainly archaeological excavation collections; related collection numbers are approximate [author note]. G - This figure is the number of artefacts, not the number of collections [author note]. H - See note G in Table 3.1. I - These items are waiting for reburial or other appropriate treatment, in consultation with Traditional Owners. J - This figure represents individual items and boxes of items [author note]. K - Estimated to be 600-900 places.

Table 3.7 The different aspects of underwater cultural heritage protected under Commonwealth legislation and state and Northern Territory legislation (as at June 2020) ^{1, 2, 3}

Jurisdiction	Legis-lation	Vessels protected	Aircraft protected	Objects from vessels/ aircraft protected ⁴	Indigenous heritage sites protected	Historic heritage sites protected	Other sites protected
Commonwealth	Cth	5,074	15	(nd)	0	0	0
	S/T	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
	Cth	153	7	1	0	0	9

Northern Territory	S/T	8	59	0	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
New South Wales	Cth	1,397	0	0	0	0 ^A	0
	S/T	700	0	(nd)	(nd)	250 ^A	(nd)
Queensland	Cth	993	7	1	0	0	0
	S/T	0	0	0	0	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia	Cth	353	0	0	0	0	0
	S/T	287	0	1,805	(nd)	0	(nd)
Tasmania	Cth	590	0	0	0	0	0
	S/T	201	0	0	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Victoria	Cth	422	2 ^B	0	0	0	0
	S/T	232	4 ^B	2,051	0	18	8
Western Australia	Cth	1,120	0	1	0	0	0
	S/T	63	10	(na)	3	3	(nd)

Abbreviations: 'Cth' – Commonwealth; 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided; 'S/T' – state/territory.

General notes: 1 – These figures are approximate only as they are taken from both the Database held by DAWE and from state and territory heritage agencies with responsibility for underwater cultural heritage, and there may be overlaps and omissions. 2 – Numbers in italics are approximate (i.e., provided as 'approximate' figures or 'estimates'). 3 – For heritage protected by state/NT legislation, state/NT data where provided has been used in preference to Cwth data. This applies to NSW, Qld, SA, Vic and WA. 4 – The DAWE provided data on objects from vessels/aircraft is for 'in situ' objects, not artefacts removed from sites.

Other notes: A – For NSW 'historic heritage sites' does not include sites/places protected through local government planning. B – Victoria will be updating their records concerning submerged aircraft when COVID restrictions allow them to visit Point Cook RAAF Museum.

Table 3.8 Total number of protected underwater cultural heritage artefacts according to where they are held, by jurisdictions (as at June 2020)¹

Jurisdiction	Number of protected UCH artefacts held by – UCH heritage agencies & state museums	Number of protected UCH artefacts held by – local government ²	Number of protected UCH artefacts held by – private museums /associations	Number of protected UCH artefacts held by – private individuals & businesses	Number of protected UCH artefacts held by – unidentified sources
Commonwealth ³	957	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
Northern Territory	18	0	0	34	0
New South Wales	0	118	74	280	0
Queensland	1	0	0	87	0
South Australia	1,315	0	1,159	508	105
Tasmania	3	0	16	10	0
Victoria	2,897	49	699	1,594	0
Western Australia	273,685	0	6	10,424	0

Abbreviations: 'na' – not applicable.

Notes General: 1 – These figures are approximate only as they are taken from both the Database (AUCHD) held by DAWE and from state and territory heritage agencies with responsibility for underwater cultural heritage, and there may be overlaps and omissions (e.g., no data supplied by NSW, NT, Qld and Tas state/territory jurisdictions). The actual number of artefacts may be substantially greater. DAWE also did not have the capacity to consult with relevant bodies and individuals in providing data for the survey. They do, however, request this information from keeping places and private individuals periodically and, as such, it is expected that this data will expand and improve over time. 2 – Some local government authorities are also responsible for protected UCH monuments such as anchors and canons, but the AUCHD data regarding these objects is limited. 3 – Offshore artefacts (e.g., Norfolk Island) have been attributed to the Commonwealth.

3.1.3 Heritage Identification

Level of Identification

Table 3.9 Level of heritage identification by jurisdiction (as at June 2020)

	Percent of jurisdiction with regional heritage study ¹	Thematic framework in place (Y/N)	Major thematic gaps in listings (Y/N)	Number of thematic heritage studies ²
NATIONAL LEVEL				
World Heritage (Cth)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
National Heritage (Cth)	(na)	Y	Y	6
Commonwealth Heritage (Cth)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
STATE/TERRITORY				
HISTORIC HERITAGE				
ACT	(na)	N	(nd)	0
Northern Territory	0%	0	(nd)	(nd)
New South Wales	(nd)	0	Y	7.5
Queensland	(na)	Y	N	(nd)
South Australia	16%	Y ^A	Y	1
Tasmania	12%	N ^B	Y	(nd)
Victoria	92% ^C	Y	(nd)	(nd)
Western Australia	(na)	N ^B	Y	6
INDIGENOUS HERITAGE				
ACT ('sites' database)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
NT – ASD	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
NSW - AHIMS	(nd)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
NSW - gazetted sites	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
Qld - Database	(nd)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
Qld (public register)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)

South Australia	(nd)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
Tasmania	100%	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
Victoria	(nd)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
Western Australia	(nd)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE				
Commonwealth <i>(responsibility under UCH Act 2018)</i>	(nd)	(dnr)	Y	(dnr)
Northern Territory	50%	(dnr)	Y	(dnr)
New South Wales	10%	(dnr)	Y	(dnr)
Queensland	(nd)	(dnr)	N	(dnr)
South Australia	60% ^D	(dnr) ^E	Y	(dnr)
Tasmania	30% ^F	(dnr) ^G	Y	(dnr)
Victoria	70%	(dnr)	Y	(dnr)
Western Australia	30%	(dnr)	Y	(dnr)

Abbreviations: 'Cth' - Commonwealth; 'dnr' – data not requested; 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided.

General Notes: 1 – The figures provided should be regarded as indicative only. 2 – These figures are for studies undertaken from mid-2016, onwards. Those studies which were completed between the end of June 2015 and the end of June 2020, and where the information was provided, are listed in Table 3.9a, below.

Other Notes: A – The 1982 thematic framework is currently being revised/updated. B – A thematic framework is in preparation. C – This figure is approximate and is based on 92% of local municipal councils having undertaken Stage 2 heritage assessments (note the figure will be too high as only 20% of the municipal councils have undertaken Stage 2 heritage assessments). D – This figure relates to shipwrecks only. E – Shipwrecks have been well studied. F – Regional assessments for shipwrecks have been carried out for King Island, Eastern Bass Strait (Kent and Furneaux Groups, and South-East Tasmania; also some small scale assessments for underwater cultural heritage sites associated with convict sites (Sarah Island and the Tasman Peninsula)). G - Shipwrecks have been well studied; and there are thematic studies associated with convict sites at Sarah Island and the Tasman Peninsula (but not complete coverage).

Table 3.9a Regional and thematic studies undertaken (end of June 2015 to end of June 2020)¹

Study type	Jurisdiction	Study
Regional and thematic studies	Commonwealth	• A thematic heritage study on Australia's benevolent and other care institutions (2016)
		• Rock Art Thematic Study (2016)
		• Potential geoheritage values of Australian desert landscapes (2016) [1st published 2011]
		• 'The Waters of Australian Deserts' Cultural Heritage Study (2017)
		• Protection of Australia's Commemorative Places and Monuments Report (2018)
		• A thematic study of the nineteenth century defences: Thematic Paper One (2019)
		• A thematic study of defence fortifications and installations of Port Jackson and Port Phillip: Thematic Paper Two (2019)
	New South Wales	• The Architecture of Harry Seidler (2017)
	South Australia	• Post-War Churches thematic study (2020)

	Western Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thematic Review of Institutions attended by Aboriginal People of Western Australia (2016) • Thematic History of Bridges of the Wheatbelt Region, Western Australia (2016) • Thematic History of Bridges of the South West Region, Western Australia (2016) • Thematic History of Bridges of the Metropolitan Region, Western Australia (2019) • Thematic History of Bridges of the Great Southern Region, Western Australia (2019) • Thematic Historic Heritage Assessment of 137 Agricultural and Other Dams in Western Australia’s Wheatbelt and Goldfields Region (2020)
Other broad heritage studies	Victoria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage Council of Victoria (2020). <i>State of Heritage Review: Local Heritage 2020</i>, Heritage Council of Victoria.

General notes: 1 – These studies are those that have been undertaken, or sponsored by, state heritage agencies for state level heritage management purposes. They do not include independent research studies. The studies mostly relate to historic heritage as thematic and regional studies are not generally undertaken for Indigenous heritage, and there was not a question about thematic studies in the underwater cultural heritage questionnaire. This list should not be regarded as complete as some jurisdictions have not provided data.

Table 3.9b Regional and thematic gaps in heritage identification identified by heritage agencies (end of June 2015 to end of June 2020) ¹

Study type	Jurisdiction	Gap
Thematic study gaps	Commonwealth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous underwater cultural heritage; submerged landscapes; aircraft (UCH)
	New South Wales ^A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cultural landscapes (HH) • First nations heritage (priority theme to address 2021-2026) (HH/IH) • LGBTQIA + heritage (priority theme to address 2021-2026) (HH) • migrant heritage (HH) • rural heritage (HH)
	Northern Territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pre-colonial underwater cultural heritage (e.g., Chinese, Dutch, Macassan) (UCH)
	South Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal conflict and contact sites (truth telling) (HH/IH) • imbalance between Anglican and non-conformist churches (important in SA) (HH) • Natural heritage - places of scientific significance , fossils, caves (HH/NH) • 20th century places (HH) • women’s history (HH) • all underwater cultural heritage that is not shipwrecks or submerged aircraft (UCH)
	Tasmania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all themes are under-represented(except for urban buildings and rural estates) (HH)

	Victoria Western Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all underwater cultural heritage that is not shipwrecks (UCH) aircraft, and Indigenous heritage (UCH) Group Settlement and Soldier Settlement programs (HH) submerged cultural landscapes/submerged Aboriginal sites and riverine underwater cultural heritage (UCH)
Regional identification gaps	NSW Northern Territory Tasmania Victoria Western Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> key gap is rivers and inland waterways (but this is being addressed) (UCH) with respect to regional gaps 50% of the coastline is yet to be subject to survey (UCH) all areas other than the Tasman Peninsula and Sarah Island (UCH) East Gippsland (UCH) metropolitan area, riverine areas, and the northwest (Exmouth Gulf, Onslow, Port Hedland areas) (UCH)

General notes: 1 – This list should not be regarded as complete as some jurisdictions have not provided data in some areas.

Other notes: A– Thematic gaps have been identified through a 2019 thematic study undertaken by Heritage NSW; implementation of recommendations will be ongoing.

3.2 Identification and Management of Pressures on Heritage

The following is the tabulated heritage agency data relating to the recent identification and management of pressures on heritage at the national and state/territory levels (for protected area data see Section 4.2). It considers the various types of heritage together (i.e., in the one table), except where the data is not comparable (e.g., in relation to some aspects of underwater cultural heritage).

3.2.1 Identification of Pressures on Heritage

Table 3.10 Heritage places/sites with identified pressures (end June 2015 to end June 2020) (note partially altered measures for underwater cultural heritage) ^{1, 2}

Level/Type of heritage/Jurisdiction	Places/sites with known wildfire	Places/sites with known coastal erosion	Places/sites with known climate long-term trend impacts	Places/sites with known introduced species/pathogen issue	Places/sites that allow tourism
NATIONAL LEVEL ^A					
World Heritage (Cth)	5	(nd)	(nd) ^B	(nd)	20
National Heritage (Cth)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Commonwealth Heritage (Cth)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
STATE/TERRITORY					
HISTORIC HERITAGE					
ACT	2 ^C	0	(nd)	(dnr)	20
Northern Territory	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(dnr)	(nd)
New South Wales	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(dnr)	(nd)
Queensland	6 ^D	(nd)	(nd)	(dnr)	(nd)

South Australia	8 ^E	(nd) ^G	(nd) ^H	(dnr)	568 ^I
Tasmania	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(dnr)	(nd)
Victoria	34 ^F	1	(nd)	(dnr)	(nd)
Western Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(dnr)	(nd)
INDIGENOUS HERITAGE					
ACT ('sites' database)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
NT – ASD	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
NSW - AHIMS	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(dnr)	(nd)
<i>NSW - gazetted sites</i>	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
Qld - Database	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(dnr)	(nd)
<i>Qld (public register)</i>	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
South Australia	29 ^J	(nd) ^L	(nd)	(dnr)	(nd) ^M
Tasmania	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(dnr)	(nd)
Victoria	2,500 ^K	(nd)	(nd)	(dnr)	2 ^N
Western Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(dnr)	(nd)
UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE³					
	known sea floor scour	known coastal erosion	known climate change trend impacts	Known introduced species/pathogen issue	that restrict or prohibit tourism
Commonwealth <i>(responsibility under UCH Act 2018)</i>	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(dnr)	27 ^Y
Northern Territory ^O	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(dnr)	(nd)
New South Wales	3 ^Q	15 ^S	(nd)	(dnr)	2
Queensland	6 ^R	12 ^T	6 ^W	(dnr)	0
South Australia	1	0	(nd)	(dnr)	3
Tasmania	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(dnr)	0
Victoria ^P	0	1 ^U	(nd) ^X	(dnr)	10
Western Australia	(nd)	(nd) ^V	(nd)	(dnr)	3 ^Z

Abbreviations: 'Cth' - Commonwealth; 'dnr' – data not requested; 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided; 'UCH' – underwater cultural heritage.

General notes: 1 – The figures relate to the identification of impacts from a pressure at a place/site. Identification can be based on general knowledge and/or a measured impact. 2 – Numbers in italics are approximate (i.e., provided as 'approximate' figures or 'estimates'). 3 – For underwater cultural heritage, jurisdictions were also asked to indicate how many businesses use UCH for dive training or tourism (as at June 2020) as an indicator of tourism pressure. The figures are: NSW – 10 (approx); Qld – 7 (approx); SA – 8 (approx); Tas – 1; Vic – 5; WA – 0. For SA statistics on dive club/charter visits to protected shipwrecks are not available; and the figure provided is an estimation only and relates to known dive clubs and charters in SA that may visit shipwreck sites.

Other Notes: A – Only limited data on this is held by DAWE as more detailed data is held by the land managers. B – At the time the data was provided, DAWE noted that there was a project (draft report - Lin et al. 2021) underway to assess the climate vulnerability of Australia's World Heritage properties. C - These are 2 historic heritage places; and the amount of affected Indigenous heritage is not known (being assessed at the time data was provided). D – It is unclear how many of these places were burnt by wildfire as opposed to house fires. E – This comprises 1 destroyed historic chaff mill site (2015 fire); and a destroyed drystone wall, 2 farms, a cottage, a hut and a homestead, and damages to 1 other site (2019-20 bushfires). For South Australia, bushfire is considered the 'biggest immediate risk' to historic heritage from climate change. F – 23 of these places were impacted in the 2019-20 bushfire season. G – No risk mapping is currently being undertaken, but 3 geoheritage places and 1

historic heritage place are known to be subject to coastal erosion. H - No risk mapping is currently being undertaken, but there is known severe damage to heritage jetties during 2010-2020 from storms and king tides; also 1 place was damaged by a mudslide in 2016. I – These places have been identified from South Australian Tourism or their webpage. These places are tourist places, not just ‘open to public’ for external viewing. J – 29 known Aboriginal sites on Kangaroo Island were impacted by incidents or uncontrolled fire in 2019-20 (there is no data for other years). K - C.2,500 registered Aboriginal places are known to have been impacted by the 2019-20 fires. L – AAR records indicate that there are 574 sites within 100m of a coastline, and these are considered at risk from coastal erosion. M – Data is not collected on sites that are used for tourism, but there are at least 4 Aboriginal sites/areas that provide a tourism opportunity (Kanku-Breakaways Conservation Park, Kati Thanda – Lake Eyre National Park, Lake Gairdner and several locations in Ikara – Flinders Ranges National Park). N – 2 Aboriginal places are known to support tourism (Budj Bim Cultural Landscape and Gariwerd/Grampians). O – The limited resources available for the conservation of underwater cultural heritage mean that it is not possible to deal with some strategic issues such as the impact of climate change and coastal erosion. P – Insufficient data has been collected to identify how many protected sites are subject to the various climate change pressures. Q – This figure is a minimum figure (there are likely to be more). R – Affected UCH is: *Pandora, Foam, Yongala, Aarhus, Scottish Prince* and *Mermaid*. S – The figure provided is those known to be at risk and inspected; the actual number is expected to be much higher. T – Affected UCH is: *Dicky, Violet, Unidentified Spit, Maheno, Protector, Fairlight, Normanby, Kallatina, Hopewell, SS Marloo, Cremer* and *Woy Woy*. U – This relates to a registered shipwreck (the *Amazon*) [author note – this 1 site is reported in both Historic Heritage and Underwater Cultural Heritage]. Heritage Victoria otherwise have no data on the impact of coastal erosion on places. V – No figure is given here as the figure provided was a percentage figure – 15% of sites near low watermark or intertidal [author note]. W – Affected UCH is: *Pandora, Foam, Yongala, Aarhus, Scottish Prince* and *Mermaid*. X – Victoria is not aware of any particular sites having been impacted, but note that technically all will be experiencing some impact due to ocean acidity and increased storms. Y – Affected UCH is: 27 Protected Zones encompassing 28 UCH sites. Z – This UCH is: *Zuytdorp, HMAS Sydney II*, and *HSK Kormoran*.

Table 3.11 The annual number of applications for work (referrals/permits)¹ for listed heritage places/sites (July 2015 to June 2020)^{2, 3, 4, 5}

Level/Type of heritage/Jurisdiction	Number of works applications 2015-16	Number of works applications 2016-17	Number of works applications 2017-18	Number of works applications 2018-19	Number of works applications 2019-20
NATIONAL LEVEL					
World Heritage (Cth) ^A	6	6	7	2	2
National Heritage (Cth) ^{A, B}	8	7	10	10	6
Commonwealth Heritage (Cth)	4	0	0	0	0
STATE/TERRITORY					
HISTORIC HERITAGE					
ACT ^C	138	81	90	67	59
Northern Territory ^D	16	11	17	20	17
New South Wales	236	293	322	298	273
Queensland	85	106	110	138	106
South Australia ^E	652	707	663	683	651
Tasmania	176	202	204	210	239
Victoria	964	1162	1148	1146	1104
Western Australia ^F	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
INDIGENOUS HERITAGE					
ACT ('sites' database)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)

NT – ASD	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
NSW - AHIMS	657	1,541	1,192	675	585
<i>NSW - gazetted sites</i>	5	2	2	3	3
Qld – Database ^G	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
<i>Qld (public register) ^G</i>	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
South Australia	4	3	7	4	8
Tasmania	12	19	24	24	20
Victoria	506	478	469	579	396
Western Australia	93	187	112	181	145

Abbreviations: 'Cth' - Commonwealth; 'dnr' – data not requested; 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided.

General note: The way in which 'works applications' are dealt with varies considerably across jurisdiction and heritage type and is not straightforward to compare. It should also be noted that the data is mainly for 'works' applications', although in some cases the data might relate to the number of places for a 'works application' was made. It is also unclear in relation to the data provided the extent to which requests for exemptions are included as 'works application' (although this is understood not to be the case for Qld, NSW and Tas). The data provided here should therefore be taken as indicative.

Other general notes: 1 – 'Works application' applies primarily to historic heritage. For national level heritage the equivalent is 'referral', and for Indigenous heritage the equivalent is generally 'permit' (to disturb/destroy). 2 – Most commonly, works applications (or equivalent) will result in damage or destruction, however works applications can also be for heritage improvements, for example for conservation work or heritage research (e.g., archaeological excavation). 3 – For historic heritage, the Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA figures are understood to be for calendar years (i.e., 2016, 17, 18, 19, 20). 4 – In relation to national level heritage many works/actions will not need permission from the Commonwealth (i.e., do not need to be 'referred' – the equivalent to a 'works application'). 5 – In relation to historic heritage some works do not require a works application.

Other Notes: A - World Heritage property referrals are also included in the National Heritage referrals. B – For the period end June 2015 to end June 2020 there were in total 41 total referrals for 18 National Heritage places (17 National Heritage places had 1-5 referrals and 8 referrals for the Great Barrier Reef). C – These figures relate to development applications for works at places listed on the ACT Heritage Register - spanning nominated, provisionally registered and registered places, and Aboriginal places and objects. For these applications, decisions to approve or refuse are made by the ACT planning and land authority following advice from the ACT Heritage Council. D – These figures are for applications under the *Heritage Act 2011* only. E – From March 2021, Heritage SA under delegation from the Minister will have power of direction in decisions pertaining to the state heritage register places and areas (prior to this, referrals were for regard only). F – Although figures have been provided, they were considered too non-comparable with the other jurisdiction data to include here. G – For Queensland the question is not regarded as applicable, because the agency does not approve/permit works.

Table 3.12 The annual number of applications for work (referrals/permits)¹ for listed heritage places/sites that were exempted² (July 2015 to June 2020)^{3, 4, 5}

Level/Type of heritage/Jurisdiction	Applications exempted 2015-16	Applications exempted 2016-17	Applications exempted 2017-18	Applications exempted 2018-19	Applications exempted 2019-20
NATIONAL LEVEL					
World Heritage (Cth)	2	1	1	0	0
National Heritage (Cth)	5	1	0	0	0
Commonwealth Heritage (Cth)	4	0	0	0	0
STATE/TERRITORY					
HISTORIC HERITAGE					
ACT	3	5	3	0	16
Northern Territory	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)

New South Wales	555	494	576	501	416
Queensland	317	327	325	394	399
South Australia	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
Tasmania	466	475	496	517	451
Victoria	677	868	917	907	897
Western Australia	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)

Abbreviations: 'Cth' - Commonwealth; 'na' – not applicable.

General note: The way in which 'works applications' are dealt with varies considerably across jurisdictions and heritage types and is not straightforward to compare. It should also be noted that the data is mainly for 'works' applications', although in some case the data might relate to the number of places for a 'works application' was made. It is also unclear in relation to the data provided the extent to which requests for exemptions are included as 'works application'. The data provided here should therefore be taken as indicative.

Notes: 1 – 'Works application' applies primarily to historic heritage. For national level heritage the equivalent is 'referral', and for Indigenous heritage the equivalent is generally 'permit' (to disturb/destroy). 2 – In relation to national level heritage where works (an action) is 'referred', where it is deemed to be exempt, it is termed 'not a controlled action'. 3 – Numbers in italics are approximate (i.e., provided as 'approximate' figures or 'estimates'). 4 – Indigenous heritage is not included here as where a permit is required, exemption is not an option (i.e., all works/actions require a permit). 5 – For historic and Indigenous heritage, the Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA figures are understood to be for calendar years (i.e., 2016, 17, 18, 19, 20).

Table 3.13 The annual number of applications for work (referrals/permits)¹ for listed heritage places/sites that were approved (July 2015 to June 2020)^{2, 3, 4}

Level/Type of heritage/Jurisdiction	Applications approved 2015-16	Applications approved 2016-17	Applications approved 2017-18	Applications approved 2018-19	Applications approved 2019-20
NATIONAL LEVEL					
World Heritage (Cth)	4	4	6	2	2
National Heritage (Cth)	3	6	9	10	6
Commonwealth Heritage (Cth)	0	0	0	0	0
STATE/TERRITORY					
HISTORIC HERITAGE					
ACT	134	75	88	64	41
Northern Territory	16	11	17	20	17
New South Wales	221	242	295	259	265
Queensland	77	95	89	139	96
South Australia	640	641	640	647	651
Tasmania ^A	248	281	272	313	305
Victoria	236	255	208	217	164
Western Australia ^B	258	247	203	192	311
INDIGENOUS HERITAGE					
ACT ('sites' database)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
NT – ASD	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)

NSW - AHIMS	528	1,336	629	457	496
<i>NSW - gazetted sites</i>	5	2	2	3	3
Qld – Database ^C	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
<i>Qld (public register) ^C</i>	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
South Australia	4	4	4	4	2
Tasmania	12	19	23	24	16
Victoria	506	478	469	579	396
Western Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)

Abbreviations: 'Cth' - Commonwealth; 'dnr' – data not requested; 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided.

General note: The way in which 'works applications' are dealt with varies considerably across jurisdictions and heritage types and is not straightforward to compare. It should also be noted that the data is mainly for 'works' applications, although in some cases the data might relate to the number of places for a 'works application' was made. It is also unclear in relation to the data provided the extent to which requests for exemptions are included as 'works application'. The data provided here should therefore be taken as indicative.

General notes: 1 – 'Works application' applies primarily to historic heritage. For national level heritage the equivalent is 'referral', and for Indigenous heritage the equivalent is generally 'permit' (to disturb/destroy). 2 – Numbers in italics are approximate (i.e., provided as 'approximate' figures or 'estimates'). 3 – For historic and Indigenous heritage, the Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA figures are understood to be for calendar years (i.e., 2016, 17, 18, 19, 20). 4 – In relation to Commonwealth heritage where works (an action) is 'referred', it may be deemed to be either a 'controlled action' (i.e., requiring assessment by the Commonwealth), or not a controlled action (i.e., exempt).

Other notes: A – These figures have been recalculated from percentage figures of works applications, therefore are approximate. B – Approvals numbers include non-state registered places. C – For Queensland, the heritage agency has noted that the question is not applicable because the agency does not approve/permit works.

Table 3.14 The annual number of applications for work (referrals/permits)¹ for listed heritage places/sites that were refused (July 2015 to June 2020)^{2, 3, 4}

Level/Type of heritage/Jurisdiction	Applications refused 2015-16	Applications refused 2016-17	Applications refused 2017-18	Applications refused 2018-19	Applications refused 2019-20
NATIONAL LEVEL					
World Heritage (Cth)	0	1 ^A	0	0	0
National Heritage (Cth)	0	1 ^A	0	0	0
Commonwealth Heritage (Cth)	0	0	0	0	0
STATE/TERRITORY					
HISTORIC HERITAGE					
ACT	4	3	1	2	4
Northern Territory	0	0	0	0	0
New South Wales	1	4	12	5	6
Queensland	2	6	2	0	1
South Australia	11	16	11	8	4
Tasmania	3	3	3	3	3
Victoria	5	3	6	6	4

Western Australia ^B	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
INDIGENOUS HERITAGE					
ACT ('sites' database)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
NT – ASD	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
NSW - AHIMS	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
<i>NSW - gazetted sites</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Qld – Database ^C	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
<i>Qld (public register)^C</i>	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
South Australia	0	0	0	0	0
Tasmania	0	0	1	0	1
Victoria	0	0	0	0	0
Western Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)

Abbreviations: 'Cth' - Commonwealth; 'dnr' – data not requested; 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided.

General note: The way in which 'works applications' are dealt with varies considerably across jurisdictions and heritage types and is not straightforward to compare. It should also be noted that the data is mainly for 'works' applications', although in some case the data might relate to the number of places for a 'works application' was made. It is also unclear in relation to the data provided the extent to which requests for exemptions are included as 'works application'. The data provided here should therefore be taken as indicative.

General notes: 1 – 'Works application' applies primarily to historic heritage. For national level heritage the equivalent is 'referral', and for Indigenous heritage the equivalent is generally 'permit' (to disturb/destroy). 2 – Numbers in italics are approximate (i.e., provided as 'approximate' figures or 'estimates'). 3 – For historic and Indigenous heritage, the Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA figures are understood to be for calendar years (i.e., 2016, 17, 18, 19, 20). 4 – In relation to Commonwealth heritage where works (an action) is rejected, it is generally termed 'not approved'.

Other Notes: A – This is for the same property/place - Lord Howe Island Group. B – These figures have been recalculated from percentage figures of works applications, therefore are approximate. C – For Queensland, the heritage agency has noted that the question is not applicable because the agency does not approve/permit works.

Table 3.15 The number of applications in relation to Indigenous heritage under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act (ATSIHPA) 1984 (end June 2015 to end June 2020)

	National level	State/territory level							
	Commonwealth Heritage	ACT	NT	NSW	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA
Number of applications	(nd)	0	(nd)	(nd)	3 ^A	0	(nd)	0	(nd)

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided.

General note: Applications under ATSIHPA 1984 are not the direct responsibility of the heritage agencies, hence they do not necessarily hold this information. This is particularly the case for DAWE who have oversight of World Heritage and National Heritage, and in relation to historic heritage.

Other notes: A – These are for Abbot Point (2019); Apparrlu (Muralug (Prince of Wales Island)) (2019); and Rocky Ridge (near Gympie) (2020).

Table 3.16 The annual number of permits issued for protected underwater cultural heritage sites/artefacts (end June 2015 to end June 2020)

Jurisdiction	Number of permits issued 2016	Number of permits issued 2017	Number of permits issued 2018	Number of permits issued 2019	Number of permits issued 2020
Commonwealth	1	1	3	1	43
Northern Territory	0	0	0	1	1
New South Wales	24	24	21	6	2
Queensland	49	40	36	28	28
South Australia	2	2	3	3	3
Tasmania	1	3	0	0	0
Victoria	10	3	7	8	15
Western Australia	0	0	1	13	70

Table 3.17 The annual number of documented non-compliance issues in relation to protected underwater cultural heritage (end June 2015 to end June 2020)

Jurisdiction	Number of non-compliance issues 2016	Number of non-compliance issues 2017	Number of non-compliance issues 2018	Number of non-compliance issues 2019	Number of non-compliance issues 2020
Commonwealth	11	12	10	12	8
Northern Territory	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
New South Wales	5	8	10	4	4
Queensland	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia	1	nd	0	0	2
Tasmania	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Western Australia	0	0	1	0	1

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided.

Table 3.17a Types of non-compliance in relation to protected underwater cultural heritage (see Table 3.17) (end June 2015 to end June 2020)

Jurisdiction	Type of non-compliance
Commonwealth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal possession of UCH artefacts • Entry into protected zone without permit • Disturbance of UCH sites • Transfer of UCH artefacts without permit • Illegal removal of UCH artefacts

New South Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breach of permit conditions • Removal/disturbance/damage or destruction of relics/artefacts/sites without a permit • Unapproved visitation at protected zone • Attempted sale of relics/artefacts without permit
South Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non declaration of discovery of a wreck • Attempted sale of protected artefacts (1) • Failure to notify possession of protected artefact (1) • Entering a protected zone without a permit (1)
Victoria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbing an UCH protected site, • removing UCH from a protected site
Western Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coin transfer without permit • Possession of artefact without certificate • Miscellaneous

Abbreviations: 'UCH' – underwater cultural heritage.

Table 3.18 The annual number of prosecutions for breaches of underwater cultural heritage legislation (all) (end June 2015 to end June 2020)

Jurisdiction	Number of prosecutions for breaches (all legn) 2016	Number of prosecutions for breaches (all legn) 2017	Number of prosecutions for breaches (all legn) 2018	Number of prosecutions for breaches (all legn) 2019	Number of prosecutions for breaches (all legn) 2020
Commonwealth	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Territory	0	0	0	0	0
New South Wales	0	0	0	0	0
Queensland	0	0	0	0	0
South Australia ^A	1	nd	0	0	0
Tasmania	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria ^B	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	7	3
Western Australia	0	0	0	0	0

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided.

Notes General: A – Reason for prosecution: entering a protected zone without a permit. B – Reasons for prosecution: entering a protected zone; anchoring in a protected zone; and fishing in a protected zone.

Table 3.19 The annual number of forfeitures to the Crown under all legislation in relation to underwater cultural heritage (end June 2015 to end June 2020)

Jurisdiction	Number of forfeitures to Crown (all legn) 2016	Number of forfeitures to Crown (all legn) 2017	Number of forfeitures to Crown (all legn) 2018	Number of forfeitures to Crown (all legn) 2019	Number of forfeitures to Crown (all legn) 2020
Commonwealth	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Territory	0	0	0	0	0
New South Wales	0	0	0	0	0
Queensland	0	0	0	0	0
South Australia	0	0	0	0	0
Tasmania	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	0
Western Australia	0	0	0	0	0

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided.

Table 3.20 The annual number of applications/appeals made in relation to declarations/decisions under legislation (all) in relation to underwater cultural heritage (end June 2015 to end June 2020)

Jurisdiction	Number of applications/appeals (all legn) 2016	Number of applications/appeals (all legn) 2017	Number of applications/appeals (all legn) 2018	Number of applications/appeals (all legn) 2019	Number of applications/appeals (all legn) 2020
Commonwealth	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Territory	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
New South Wales	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
Queensland	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
South Australia	0	0	0	0	0
Tasmania	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	(nd)	(nd)	0	1	1
Western Australia	0	0	0	0	0

Abbreviations: 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided.

3.2.2 Management of Pressures

Table 3.21 Heritage places/sites¹ with a tourism or other risk management plan in place, and subject to regular condition monitoring (as at June 2020)²

Level/Type of heritage/Jurisdiction	Total listed heritage places (at June 2020)	Number of places with Regular Monitoring ³	Percentage of places with a Risk Management Plan ⁴	Number of places with a Tourism Management Plan
NATIONAL LEVEL				
World Heritage (Cth)	20	(nd) ^A	(nd)	(nd) ^B
National Heritage (Cth)	119	(nd) ^A	(nd)	(nd)
Commonwealth Heritage (Cth)	389	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
STATE/TERRITORY				
HISTORIC HERITAGE				
ACT	631	(nd) ^C	(nd) ^D	(nd)
Northern Territory	307	0	0 ^E	(nd)
New South Wales	1,727	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Queensland	1,784	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia	2,303	0 ^F	0 ^G	0
Tasmania	5,030	(nd)	17 ^H	(nd)
Victoria	2,319	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Western Australia	1,373	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
INDIGENOUS HERITAGE				
ACT ('sites' database)	3,000	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
NT – ASD	8,497	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
NSW - AHIMS	99,914	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
<i>NSW - gazetted sites</i>	138	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
Qld - Database	46,187	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
<i>Qld (public register)</i>	18	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
South Australia	8,108	0 ^I	(nd)	(nd)
Tasmania	12,804	(nd) ^J	0	0
Victoria	38,566	(nd) ^K	(nd)	(nd)
Western Australia	14,944	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE				
Commonwealth (<i>responsibility under UCH Act 2018</i>)	4,986	(nd)	(dnr)	(dnr)
Northern Territory	15	0	(dnr)	(dnr)

New South Wales	2,367	13 ^L	(dnr)	(dnr)
Queensland	169	(nd)	(dnr)	(dnr)
South Australia	275	5 ^M	(dnr)	(dnr)
Tasmania	195	1 ^N	(dnr)	(dnr)
Victoria	236	3 ^O	(dnr)	(dnr)
Western Australia	148	5 ^P	(dnr)	(dnr)

Abbreviations: 'Cth' - Commonwealth; 'dnr' – data not requested; 'nd' – no data provided; 'UCH' – underwater cultural heritage.

General notes: 1 – This includes all listed heritage places and areas, including UCH protected zones/area. 2 – Numbers in italics are approximate (i.e., provided as 'approximate' figures or 'estimates'). 3 – This relates to routine (more frequently than 5 yearly) monitoring of the condition of the identified heritage values of the place. 4 – This may be for all/any risk types.

Other notes: A – Will be considered as part of the Strategic Management Framework for World Heritage and National Heritage being prepared in 2021. B – A Tourism Master Plan is currently (early 2021) being developed for the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area. C – 11 government owned places are routinely monitored; and the majority of built heritage places have informal, but routine, monitoring in place. D – Adaptation plans/risk assessment plans exist often within CMPs. E – The NT has no overall strategic approach to dealing with risks to heritage (all types) such as those associated with climate change. F – A statewide audit of the condition of State Heritage places was carried out 2005-2014. This included 39.9% of State Heritage places – 2% of which were identified as being at extreme risk; 12% as being at risk; 33% as vulnerable; leaving 58% as not at risk. It is not known what follow up action has occurred to address these findings. G – The SA government undertakes asset surveys of the places it owns. To date 344 places have been surveyed, mainly in 2010-2011; and a further 6 in 2016-2020. H – These are World Heritage and National Heritage places which are listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register. I – AAR does not have the capacity for regular heritage monitoring and heritage management evaluation and reporting, but does conduct site condition inspections where there are reports of damage or disturbance or where requested by Traditional Owners. J – There is active monitoring and evaluation of Aboriginal heritage within the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area by the protected area management agency. K – Many of the Aboriginal places recorded on the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register will be subject to periodic monitoring by public land managers, Registered Aboriginal Parties and government agencies. Aboriginal Victoria does not keep data on this. L – The figure supplied is >13 [author note]. M – The *South Australian, Solway, Zanoni, Alert and Clan Ranald*. N – The *Sydney Cove*. O – The *Amazon, Barbara and SS City of Launceston*. P – The *James Matthews, Redemptora, Omeo, Batavia and Zeewijk*.

Table 3.22 Management of heritage in relation to climate change pressures (as at June 2020)^{1, 2}

Jurisdiction	Funding for climate change heritage conservation	Number jurisdiction sponsored climate change risk assessments	Number for Indigenous Heritage	Number for Historic Heritage	Number for Geoheritage	Number for Natural Heritage	Percentage of state covered by climate change risk assessments	Percentage for Indigenous Heritage	Percentage for Historic Heritage	Percentage for Geoheritage	Percentage for Natural Heritage
Commonwealth	(dnr)	(dnr) ^A	-	-	-	-	(dnr)	-	-	-	-
ACT	\$0	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(na)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Northern Territory	\$0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
New South Wales	nd ^B	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(na)	(na)	(nd)	nd	nd	(na)	(na)

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Queensland	\$0	nd ^C	0	(nd)	(na)	(na)	nd ^C	0%	(nd)	(na)	(na)
South Australia	\$0 ^D	0 ^E	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tasmania	\$0	0	0	0	(na)	(na)	0%	0%	0%	(na)	(na)
Victoria ^F	\$0	0	0	0	(na)	(na)	0%	0%	0%	(na)	(na)
Western Australia	nd ^{C, G}	0 ^H	0	0	(na)	(na)	0%	0%	0%	(na)	(na)

Abbreviations: 'dnr' – data not requested; 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – In this table 'jurisdiction' is the Commonwealth Government (i.e., national level of government) and the state/territory level of government (indigenous and historic state/territory heritage agency data has been combined). 2 – Underwater cultural heritage is not included as this data was not requested from them.

Other notes: A – DAWE is undertaking a major assessment, *A framework for understanding and managing the impacts of climate change on Australia's World Heritage properties*, to be completed in 2021 (by Lin B, Hopkins M, Melbourne-Thomas J, Sheppard M, Meyers J, Thomas L, Cook S, Visschers L & Hill R). B – None for Indigenous heritage (as per Indigenous heritage agency data). From 2021-2022, the heritage grants program will have a climate change assessment category. C – None for historic heritage (as per historic heritage agency data). D – The Government Owned Heritage Fund in 2021 is providing funding support for government State Heritage place owners to fund climate impact risk assessments. E – No specific assessments are undertaken, however site/area based assessments have been undertaken in relation to projects requiring reburial of sensitive heritage unearthed by natural processes, including by coastal erosion. F – Heritage Victoria is understood to currently (early 2021) be undertaking a vulnerability or risk assessment of places listed on the Victorian Heritage Register [the author, pers obsv]. G – The Heritage Grants Program provides for mitigation measures to be undertaken as part of conservation works to improve the resilience of heritage places to climate change for both historic and Indigenous heritage. H – Although no climate change risk assessment study has been undertaken in relation to climate change, a historic heritage risk assessment and mitigation study in relation to earthquakes in the York area (with Geoscience Australia) has been undertaken.

3.3 Heritage Management and Resourcing

The following is the tabulated heritage agency provided data in relation to recent aspects of heritage management undertaken by the heritage agencies, and in relation to resourcing for heritage, at the national and state/territory levels (for protected area data see Section 4.3). It considers the various types of heritage together (i.e., in the one table), except where the data is not comparable (e.g., in relation to some aspects of underwater cultural heritage).

3.3.1 Aspects of Heritage Management

Table 3.23 Number of listed (protected) places which have been fully assessed (i.e., all relevant criteria have been assessed) (as at June 2020) ¹

Jurisdiction/ Level/ Type of heritage	National Level		Indigenous Heritage ²		Historic Heritage		Underwater Cultural Heritage	
	Total number listed heritage places	Number of fully assessed places	Total number listed heritage places	Number of fully assessed places	Total number listed heritage places	Number of fully assessed places	Total number listed heritage places	Number of fully assessed places
NATIONAL LEVEL								
World Heritage (Cth)	20	(nd)	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Heritage (Cth)	119	(nd)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth Heritage (Cth)	389	(nd)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Underwater cultural heritage <i>(under UCH Act 2018)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,986	6 ^l
STATE/TERRITORY								
ACT ^A	-	-	3,000	(dnr)	631	631	(na)	(na)
Northern Territory ^A	-	-	8,497	(dnr)	307	157	15	15 ^J
New South Wales ^{B,}	-	-	99,914	(na)	1,727 ^C	1727 ^C	2,367	42 ^K
Queensland ^B	-	-	46,187	(na)	1,784	1617 ^D	169	0 ^L
South Australia	-	-	8,108	3,758 ^E	2,303	491 ^F	275	145 ^{M,N}
Tasmania	-	-	12,804	(na) ^G	5,030	(nd)	195	0
Victoria	-	-	38,566	(na)	2,319 ^H	2319 ^H	236	107 ^O
Western Australia	-	-	14,944	(na)	1,373	(nd)	148	2 ^P

Abbreviations: 'Cth' – Commonwealth. 'dnr' – data not requested; 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided; 'UCH' – underwater cultural heritage.

General notes: 1 – Numbers in italics are approximate (i.e., provided as 'approximate' figures or 'estimates'). 2 – For Indigenous heritage, the general Indigenous heritage agency response was generally that 'assessment against all criteria' is not applicable as the legislation is not based on assessment against a number of criteria as is the case for heritage listed under the EPBC Act 1999 or state/territory historic heritage (although some indigenous heritage legislation requires the heritage to be of significance).

Other Notes: A – for the ACT the figure provided is for the ACT Heritage 'sites' database; and for the Northern Territory the figure provided is for Archaeological Sites Database. B – For NSW Indigenous heritage that is 'gazetted' is not included here, and for Qld sites on the Indigenous heritage 'public register' are not included here. C – All listed places have full assessments, but c.60% may need updating to bring into line with current criteria. D – This figure is based on total registered places less the 167 places that currently have one or more criteria under review; the actual figure may therefore be higher. E – The number of 'fully assessed sites' are those sites 'determined' to be Aboriginal sites under Section 12 (and 13) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* (the full Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects maintained under the Act contains all 'reported' sites and objects, and 'determined' sites are subset of this). F – This figure is based on places assessed since 1993 (when new places were required to be assessed against all 7 criteria); the actual figure may therefore be higher. G – The number of fully assessed places is not known, but there is a known legacy issue, with a large number of early listings not having had full assessments. H – Since c.2017 (i.e., under the *Heritage Act 2017*) all new assessments are required to be assessed against all 7 criteria. I – 6 shipwrecks (*HMS Sirius*; *HMS*

Pandora; HMVS Cerberus; HMAS Sydney; HSK Kormoran, Batavia). J – Comprises 0 with state protection and 15 with Cth protection. K – Comprises 42 with state protection; there is no data for sites with Cth protection. L – Comprises 0 with state protection and 0 with Cth protection (note: the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* provides blanket protection from disturbance for all UCH (ship and aircraft wrecks and associated articles) that have been wrecked at least 75 years ago). M – Comprises 23 with state protection and 122 with Cth protection (notes: the figures are for vessels that have been directly assessed against the criteria; a further 44 wrecks (43 Cth/1 state) had attempted assessment, but there was insufficient information available on either the vessel's history or the wreck's current condition to make an informed assessment, i.e., a total of 189 wrecks have been assessed to some degree). N – For many wrecks on the West Coast, the assessments have been inserted into the database since c.mid-2020 and may not be reflected in the AUCHD data at the time of reporting. O – Comprises 10 with state protection and 97 with Cth protection. P – Comprises 2 with state protection and 0 with Cth protection.

Table 3.24 Number of annual underwater cultural heritage site inspections undertaken by the various jurisdictions, and the number of related inspection dives (2016 – 2020) ^{1, 2}

Jurisdiction	No. site inspections 2016	No. site inspections 2017	No. site inspections 2018	No. site inspections 2019	No. site inspections 2020	No. of inspection dives 2016-2020
Commonwealth	11	0	0	0	0	51 ^A
Northern Territory	3	3	3	3	0	40 ^B
New South Wales	30	8	120	13	135	51 ^C
Queensland	4	3	7	2	1	60 ^D
South Australia	4	nd	5	17	1	(>23) ^E
Tasmania	4	2	0	0	0	(6) ^F
Victoria	nd	nd	nd	6	4	(5) ^G
Western Australia	12	10	12	19	0	53 ^H

General notes: 1 – Numbers in italics are approximate (i.e., provided as 'approximate' figures or 'estimates'). 2 – Information is also provided by the public – see Table 3.25.

Other notes: A – C.73% shipwrecks; c.9% aircraft; c.18% other. B – All shipwrecks. C – Down in 2020 due to covid-19 restrictions; c.80% shipwrecks. D – All shipwrecks. E – Figure is for 2016 (>4 dives) and 2018 & 2019 (19); there was a low number of dives in 2020 due to covid-19 restrictions; all dives were on shipwrecks. F – Figure is for 2016 & 2017 only; all shipwrecks in these years. G – Figure is for 2019 and 2020 only; c.97.5% shipwrecks. H – All shipwrecks.

Table 3.25 Annual inspection and reporting of underwater cultural heritage, and overall number of underwater cultural heritage studies, by jurisdiction ¹

Jurisdiction	Number of UCH sites inspected annually ²	Number of reports of sites made by the public annually ²	Total number of UCH studies undertaken in jurisdiction ^{3, 4}
Commonwealth	11 ^A	(nd)	(nd)
Northern Territory	1	1	9
New South Wales	41.6	41.6	80 ^B
Queensland	4.5	4.5	(nd)
South Australia	3	3	14 ^C
Tasmania	4.5	4.5	30
Victoria	20	20	(nd)
Western Australia	11	11	300

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided; 'UCH' – underwater cultural heritage.

General notes: 1 – Numbers in italics are approximate (i.e., provided as 'approximate' figures or 'estimates'). 2 – These figures are estimated annual averages. 3 – Not all these studies are publicly accessible. 4 – See Table 3.29b for a list of studies produced 2016-2020.

Other Notes: A – Opportunities to inspect UCH sites do not occur on a yearly basis so inspections are irregular and officers attempt to perform multiple inspections when possible. For instance, one DAWE officer performed 11 inspections in 2016 during one field visit, but no inspections were undertaken for the years 2017, 2018, 2019, or 2020. B – There is a backlog of reports going back to 2015, but with many nearing completion at the time of reporting (early 2021). C – 2 more reports were in preparation at the time of reporting (early 2021).

Table 3.26 Heritage management planning, management evaluation and availability of third party appeal rights under heritage or planning legislation (as at June 2020) ¹

Level/Type of heritage/Jurisdiction	Total listed heritage places (at June 2020)	² Places with approved CMP/MP	² Places with CMP/MP over 10 years old	Places with other agreement	Places with regular management evaluation	³ Third party appeal rights exist for heritage (Y/N)
NATIONAL LEVEL						
World Heritage (Cth)	20	20	10	(na)	(nd) ^{A, B}	(dnr)
National Heritage (Cth)	119	nd	nd	(na)	(nd) ^A	(dnr)
Commonwealth Heritage (Cth)	389	205	13 ^C	(na)	(nd)	(dnr)
STATE/TERRITORY						
HISTORIC HERITAGE						
ACT	631	58	14	11	(nd)	Y
Northern Territory	307	(nd)	(nd)	0	0	N
New South Wales	1,727	222	185	2	(nd)	Y
Queensland	1,784	(nd)	(nd)	18	(nd)	Y
South Australia	2,303	415	345	12	0	Y
Tasmania	5,030	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	17	Y
Victoria	2,319	54 ^D	12 ^D	19	(nd)	Y
Western Australia	1,373	(nd)	(nd)	222	nd	N
INDIGENOUS HERITAGE						
ACT ('sites' database)	3,000	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
NT – ASD	8,497	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
NSW - AHIMS	99,914	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(nd)	Y
<i>NSW - gazetted sites</i>	138	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
Qld - Database	46,187	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	0	N
<i>Qld (public register)</i>	18	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)
South Australia	8,108	29 ^E	(dnr)	1 ^E	(nd) ^F	N ^H
Tasmania	12,804	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(nd) ^G	N

Victoria	38,566	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(nd)	N ^I
Western Australia	14,944	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(nd)	N
UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE						
Commonwealth (<i>responsibility under UCH Act 2018</i>)	4,986	1 ^J	1 ^J	(dnr)	(nd)	(dnr)
Northern Territory	15	3	3	(dnr)	0	(dnr)
New South Wales	2,367	5	3	(dnr)	1	(dnr)
Queensland	169	6 ^K	(nd)	(dnr)	0	(dnr)
South Australia	275	1 ^L	0	(dnr)	1	(dnr)
Tasmania	195	1 ^M	1	(dnr)	0	(dnr)
Victoria	236	15 ^N	5	(dnr)	3	(dnr)
Western Australia	148	2 ^O	2	(dnr)	6 ^P	(dnr)

Abbreviations: 'CMP' – conservation management plan; 'dnr' – data not requested (generally not requested where matter does not apply); 'MP' – management plan; 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided.

General Notes: 1 – Numbers in italics are approximate (i.e., provided as 'approximate' figures or 'estimates'). 2 – At the State level (for all types of heritage) CMPs and MPs are not generally a statutory requirement, and their existence and review is not tracked by these jurisdictions, except in particular circumstances where a CMP/MP is or may be required (e.g., a place is in government ownership or a CMP is a permit requirement). Where there is a requirement for a CMP/MP, these are generally required to be reviewed every 5 or 10 years (and in the case of World Heritage properties in Commonwealth areas, not more than every 7 years).

3 – A third party appeal right is the ability for a person (or persons), who is not the applicant for a proposal or the decision-making body, to object to, or appeal, a decision where this is a statutory matter.

Other Notes: A – Will be considered as part of the Strategic Management Framework for World Heritage and National Heritage being prepared in early 2021. B – All Australian World Heritage properties participate in Periodic Reporting, undertaken by the Australian Government. C – Management plans for Commonwealth Heritage places are termed 'Heritage Management Plans' (HMPs). Although 13 places have HMPs that are due for review, some will be reviewed in 2021. In addition, and as required under the EPBC Act 1999, all (22) Commonwealth agencies that manage Commonwealth Heritage have a Heritage Strategy in place. D – The CMP figure is only for CMPs required for a permit (there may however be >300 CMPs in all). The figure for CMPs more than 10 years old relates only to the CMPs required for a permit. E – This data has been included as, although not requested, it was supplied by the agency. The 29 listed CMPs are combined historic and Aboriginal heritage CMPs produced by the Dept. Environment and Water and the NPWS (SA). F – AAR does not have the capacity for regular heritage management evaluation and reporting. G – There is active monitoring and evaluation of Aboriginal heritage within the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area by the protected area management agency. H – Although there are no general third party appeal rights, the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* (sections 42 and 45) provides for Traditional Owners to call into question the validity of an act or determination of the Minister on the grounds that there has been a failure to comply with a requirement of this Act as to consultation with, obtaining of approval from, or the stipulation of conditions by, traditional owners, and to allow Traditional Owners to ask the Premier to prosecute under the Act, where there is believed to have been a breach of the Act. I – Appeals only by directly affected parties can be made to the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT) in relation to a number of matters under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, including in relation to decisions made by the Council, disputes regarding Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMPs) or other protection decisions. J – The HMS *Sirius*, a National Heritage place. K – These have been for shipwrecks in the Great Barrier Reef covered by protected zones declared under the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* (Cth). L – 1 management plan is also in preparation. M – For the *Sydney Cove*. N – All for shipwrecks. O – For the Wallabi Group sites (2001) and *Rapid* shipwreck (1983) (note: this figure is for sites with state protection only). P – For 5 shipwrecks and 1 aircraft.

3.3.2 Heritage Resourcing

Table 3.27 Heritage agency budgets (annual) 2016–2020 ¹

Level/ Jurisdiction/ Type of heritage	Budget 2015-16 (\$)	Budget 2016-17 (\$)	Budget 2017-18 (\$)	Budget 2018-19 (\$)	Budget 2019-20 (\$)	Corrected total budget 2016-2020 ² (\$)
NATIONAL						
Commonwealth ^{3, A} (under EPBC Act 1999 & under UCH Act 2018)	6,200,000	5,800,000	5,600,000	6,200,000	5,800,000	29,600,000
STATE/TERRITORY						
ACT (HH + IH + NH)	1,653,000	1,801,000	1,968,000	2,061,000	2,208,000	9,691,000
Northern Territory ^B (HH + IH + NH + UCH)	2,100,000	2,100,000	3,200,000	2,400,000	1,300,000	11,100,000
New South Wales (HH + IH + UCH)	18,022,432	20,590,343	24,254,812	31,422,047	19,329,894	113,619,528
Queensland ^C (HH + UCH)	(nd)	(nd)	\$548,350,000	933,790,000	797,360,000	3,799,166,666
Queensland (IH)	99,200,000	74,200,000	89,300,000	81,300,000	64,200,000	408,200,000
South Australia ^C (HH + NH + UCH)	306,556,000	319,264,000	296,065,000	212,012,000	218,071,000	1,351,968,000
South Australia (IH)	12,498,000	12,651,000	14,950,000	12,829,000	11,007,000	63,935,000
Tasmania (HH) ^D	3,384,000	3,221,000	3,084,000	2,799,000	2,763,000	15,251,000
Tasmania (UCH)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Tasmania (IH)	1,700,000	2,300,000	2,100,000	2,900,000	2,800,000	11,800,000
Victoria (HH + UCH)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	17,404,227	(nd)	87,021,135
Victoria (IH)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Western Australia (HH + IH) ^{C, E}	(nd)	189,350,000	201,529,000	178,000,604	177,736,000	933,269,505
Western Australia (UCH)	25,209,000	23,476,000	23,318,000	21,553,000	24,010,000	117,566,000

Abbreviations: 'HH' – historic heritage; 'IH' – Indigenous heritage; 'NH' – natural heritage (including geoheritage); 'nd' – no data provided; 'UCH' - underwater cultural heritage.

General notes: 1 – For historic and Indigenous heritage, the Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA figures are understood to be for calendar years (i.e., 2016, 17, 18, 19, 20). 2 – A correction has been made for Qld, Vic and WA for which the 5 year total has been corrected by averaging the annual figure based on the data provided and giving a 5 year total of the annual average (these figures are in italics). 3 – The Commonwealth figures provided are for the Heritage Branch, DAWE.

Other Notes: A – Commonwealth funding to support the Australian Heritage Strategy for 2018-19 to 2020-21 (only years requested) was given as 2018-19 = \$49,900; 2019-20 = \$60,000; 2020-21 = \$5,000. B – The drop in funding in 2019-20 reflects Northern Territory government budget repair measures. C – The figures for Qld, SA and WA are for the full department not just the heritage agency. D – Fluctuation in the annual figure predominantly reflects fluctuation in the grant funds being managed for Woolmer's Visitor Information Centre. E – The Department of Planning Lands and Heritage did not exist until 2017, hence no figures are available for 2016.

Table 3.28 Annual government grant funding for heritage conservation by jurisdiction 2016-2020 ^{1, 2, 3}

Level/ Jurisdiction/ Type of heritage	Grant funding 2015–16	Grant funding 2016–17	Grant funding 2017–18	Grant funding 2018–19	Grant funding 2019-20
NATIONAL					
Commonwealth (DAWE)	\$10,400,000	\$11,100,000	\$16,100,000	\$20,200,000	\$19,600,000
Commonwealth (UCH under UCH Act 2018)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
STATE/TERRITORY					
ACT (HH + IH + NH)	\$363,000	\$351,978	\$345,000	\$355,000	\$355,000
Northern Territory (HH + IH + NH) ^A	\$312,000	\$302,000	\$430,000	\$438,000	\$149,000
Northern Territory (UCH)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New South Wales (HH + IH+ UCH)	\$2,090,000	\$7,700,000	\$5,030,000	\$14,560,000	\$510,000
Queensland (HH)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Queensland (IH)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Queensland (UCH)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia (HH) ^B	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$250,000	\$250,000
South Australia (IH)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Australia (UCH)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Tasmania (HH)	\$3,561,561	\$3,404,000	\$3,542,000	\$4,579,000	\$5,806,000
Tasmania (IH)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Tasmania (UCH)	\$50,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
Victoria (HH) ^C	(nd)	\$7,500,000	\$14,000,000	\$10,500,000	\$12,625,000
Victoria (IH)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Victoria (UCH)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Western Australia (HH)	\$1,273,000	\$1,273,000	\$1,222,000	\$1,222,000	\$1,221,000
Western Australia (IH)	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Western Australia (UCH)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)

Abbreviations: 'HH' – historic heritage; 'IH' – Indigenous heritage; 'NH' – natural heritage (including geoheritage); 'nd' – no data provided; 'UCH' - underwater cultural heritage.

General notes: 1 – This table only includes grant funding for listed heritage, and not heritage conservation within protected areas as this is difficult to isolate from general protected area management funding or other funding for protected areas (see Tables 4.22 and 4.23). 2 – This grant funding can be for places in private ownership, government owned places and/or non-government organisations (NGOs) (see Table 3.29, below). The figures also may not include all heritage grant funding for the period considered, but is believed to include the main grant funding for heritage. 3 – For historic and Indigenous heritage, the Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA figures are understood to be for calendar years (i.e., 2016, 17, 18, 19, 20).

Other notes: A – The drop in funding in 2019-20 reflects Northern Territory government budget repair measures. B – The significant increase in grant funding for 2018-19 and 2019-20 reflects transfer of the government's own heritage fund program and the care and management of 12 State Heritage Places to Heritage SA. C – The figures for Victoria are annual totals for the Living Heritage Grants Program recombined from sub-program figures, in many cases for more than one year (in this case even annual funding has been assumed).

Table 3.29 Amount of heritage grant funding allocated by the state government by recipient type in 2020, and the total number of grant projects end June 2016 – end June 2020

Level/Type of heritage/Jurisdiction	Grant funding to Government Owned Places	Grant funding to Privately Owned Places	Grant funding to Nongovernment Organisation Programs	Number of state funded projects for heritage in 2016-2020 ¹
NATIONAL LEVEL				
Commonwealth (<i>under EPBC Act 1999</i>)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	197
Commonwealth (<i>responsibility under UCH Act 2018</i>)	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	0
STATE/TERRITORY				
HISTORIC HERITAGE				
ACT	(nd) ^A	(nd) ^A	0	27 ^B
Northern Territory ^{C, D}	\$435,000	\$149,000	126,000	0
New South Wales	(na)	(nd)	(nd)	895
Queensland	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	0
South Australia ^C	\$2,038,000	\$250,000	\$500,000	8
Tasmania ^E	\$17,420,000	(nd)	(nd)	3
Victoria	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	149
Western Australia ^{C, F}	\$0	\$1,221,000	\$0	2
INDIGENOUS HERITAGE				
ACT	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
Northern Territory	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
New South Wales	(na)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Queensland	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	0
South Australia	\$0	\$0	(nd)	4
Tasmania ^G	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	1
Victoria	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Western Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE				
Northern Territory	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	0
New South Wales	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	0
Queensland	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	0
South Australia	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	1
Tasmania	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	10
Victoria	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	2
Western Australia	(dnr)	(dnr)	(dnr)	7

Abbreviations: 'dnr' – data not requested; 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided.

SoE 2021 Heritage Supplementary Report 2: Heritage and Protected Area Agency Survey – Approach and Results (McConnell, April 2022)

General notes: 1 – The individual projects undertaken using, and programs supported by, heritage grant funding are listed in Table 3.29a, below, where this data has been provided by the agency. Other projects funded by heritage agencies are listed in Table 3.29b, below, where this data has been provided by the agency.

Other Notes: A – The ACT however provided the number of places receiving heritage grant funding allocated by the state government as follows: government owned places – 8; privately owned places – 21. B – Grant funded projects were via 2 programs: Better Infrastructure Fund program – 4 places; and the Heritage Grant program – 23 places. C – In SA, NT and WA the historic heritage focussed grant funding indicated in Table 3.28 goes to heritage places in private ownership, with funding to government owned heritage and NGOs provided separately. D – The drop in funding in 2019-20 reflects Northern Territory government budget repair measures. However, in 2019-2020 the NT also provided \$435,000 for government owned places and \$136,000 as an operational grant to the National Trust (NT). E – Tasmania’s grant funding goes predominantly to 1 place (Woolmers Estate which is a World Heritage and National Heritage place), and additional funding is provided to the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens (a government owned heritage place) and to the National Trust (Tas). F – In WA funding also goes to the Roebourne Gaol, and to Fremantle Prison (a World Heritage and National Heritage place). G – Tasmania’s ‘na’ response in relation to the distribution of heritage grant funding has been replaced with ‘nd’ as a project in this category is noted as occurring (and Table 3.28 indicates that there is grant funding) [author note].

Table 3.29a Individual heritage conservation projects undertaken using heritage grant funding and programs supported by heritage grant funding, July 2016 – June 2020^{1,2,3,4}

Jurisdiction	Project/Program
COMMONWEALTH^A	National Partnerships Payments (NHT) (\$42 million) Natural Heritage Trust (NHT) - Qld Wet Tropics Yellow Crazy Ants (\$10.5 million) Australian Heritage Grants (AHG) (\$14.2 million) National Trust Partnerships Program (\$2.8 million) Protecting National Historic Sites (PNHS) (\$7.7 million) Community Heritage and Icons Grants (CHIG) (\$0.3 million)
INDIGENOUS HERITAGE	South Australia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repatriation of East Hindmarsh Ancestral remains from WA to Adelaide by Ngarrindjeri Traditional Owners Preliminary heritage site conservation works on an Aboriginal burial site Education and site access restriction to an Aboriginal rock art site in the Flinders Ranges after damage to the site In kind technical assistance provided to Aboriginal Lands Trust Aboriginal heritage site projects at Murray Bridge, Cowirra and East Wellington. Tasmania <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Plan for a Comprehensive Cultural Assessment of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (several discrete projects, undertaken/ ongoing since 2015, with State and Commonwealth funding).
HISTORIC HERITAGE	New South Wales <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSW Heritage Grants (regular) Hunter Region Heritage Grants (regular) Heritage Near Me Grants (regular) Old Government House and Parramatta (National Trust NSW) * NSW grant funding includes grants for interpretation, community education programs, funding to peak bodies and local government to provide heritage advice and for local government heritage studies. South Australia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Upgrade Finance Economic value of heritage Heritage tourism strategy Adaptive re-use

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic themes • State Heritage Places at risk of bushfire in the Mount Lofty Ranges • Archaeological policy • Objects and collections management policy. <p>Tasmania – grant funding goes primarily to the Royal Tasmanian Botanic Gardens, the National Trust (Tas), and Woolmers (private WH property)</p> <p>Western Australia – grant funding goes to Roebourne Gaol and Fremantle Prison sites.</p>
UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE	<p>Commonwealth programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Underwater Cultural Heritage Program 2020-23 (funded by the Australian Government and involving collaboration between it and the States and the Northern Territory; program has operated since 1983).

General Notes: 1 – Grant funding figures are provided in Table 3.29, above. 2 – Where the data has been provided, regular programs that are funded through state heritage grant funding are listed in Table 3.29 ‘Other Notes’. 3 – Underwater cultural heritage is not included in this table except at the Commonwealth level as this data was not asked for. 4 – This list should not be regarded as complete as not all jurisdictions have provided data.

Other Notes: A – The Commonwealth also funds the National Environmental Science Program (NESP) which funds environment and climate research. The funding commitment to date is - \$145 million from 2015–16 to 2020–21, and a further \$149 million from 2020–21 to 2026–27. Heritage management may be included in broader projects, and heritage-related projects may be funded through NESP, but heritage components, if they occur have not been separately identified. Projects approved under the NESP as at February 2021 were: Clean Air and Urban Landscapes, Marine Biodiversity, Threatened Species Recovery, Earth Systems and Climate Change, Northern Australia Environmental Resources, and Tropical Water Quality.

Table 3.29b Heritage conservation management projects (including publications) undertaken by, or funded by, heritage agencies, July 2016 – June 2020^{1,2}

Heritage Type	Project/Publication/Program
COMMONWEALTH <i>(heritage protected under the EPBC Act 1999)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Australia's National Heritage List – the story so far</i> (2017) • <i>National Heritage Places map</i> (2017) • <i>Implementing the Australian Heritage Strategy</i> (2017) • <i>The National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List: 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2018</i> (2019) • <i>Dhawura Ngilan: A vision for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage in Australia and the Best Practice Standards in Indigenous cultural heritage management and legislation</i> (2020)
INDIGENOUS HERITAGE	<p>Australian Capital Territory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aboriginal heritage conservation within lands managed by ACT Parks and Conservation Service Stage 2</i> <p>Tasmania</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aboriginal Heritage of the TWWHA: A literature review and synthesis report</i> (2017) • <i>Detailed Plan for a Comprehensive Cultural Assessment of the TWWHA</i> (2017) • <i>Rock Art in the Landscape and Seascape of the TWWHA: recording, conservation and risk management</i> (2019/2020) • <i>Guide to the Interpretation and Presentation of the Aboriginal cultural values of the TWWHA</i> (2020)

HISTORIC HERITAGE	<p>Australian Capital Territory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canberra Tracks: heritage interpretation and signage • ‘Walter’: The Heritage Register for Smart City Canberra Stage 1 • Glenburn Homestead conservation works <p>Victoria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>State of Heritage Review: Local Heritage (2020)</i>
UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE	<p>New South Wales ^A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rose Bay Flying Boat Base Archaeological Inspection and Survey (2019) • Myall Lake/ Smiths Lake Inspection (2020) • Belmont Beach Inspection (2020) • Manning River Inspections (multiple: 2015 - 2019) • Hereward Shipwreck cannon recovery and Inspection (201?) • M24 Midget submarine Inspections (multiple 2015- 2020) • Lake Mulwala Regional Archaeological/ Remote Sensing Inspections and Surveys (multiple) • Broulee / Durras Lake Regional Archaeological Inspection (2020) • Newcastle Regional Archaeological Inspections and Surveys (multiple: 2012-2020) • Kalang/Bellingen Rivers Archaeological/ Remote Sensing Inspections and Surveys (multiple: 2013-2016) • Manning River Archaeological Sites Inspections (2019) • Coffs Harbour/ Woolgoolga Archaeological Inspections (2016) • Australian Pioneer Village Riverine Heritage Sites Inspection (2019) • Macleay River Regional Archaeological Inspections (2020) • Hawkesbury River Regional Archaeological Inspections (multiple: 2019-2020) • Berry’s Bay Wreck Corrosion Meter training study (2019) • Stockton Bight Magnetometer Survey (2020) • Fairey Firefly Inspection (2020) <p>Queensland ^B</p> <p>South Australia ^C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barque <i>South Australian</i> (a SAILS Project, and a partnership between Heritage South Australia, the SA Maritime Museum, Australian National Maritime Museum, Silent World Foundation, Flinders University of South Australia and the MAP fund; part funded by Commonwealth annual funding to Heritage SA). • 1 regional shipwreck survey (West Coast) • 1 Statewide submerged aircraft desktop survey • 8 site specific surveys/excavations (<i>South Australian, Thomas and Annie, Lady Daly, Wooden Barge, 5 x Port Augusta wrecks</i>) • 2 conservation management plans • 1 thematic study on timber use in Australian shipbuilding • 1 thematic study on SA barges (in prep) <p>Tasmania</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maritime Museum of Tasmania upgrade of shipwrecks display • King Island Museum <i>Netherby</i> shipwreck display and commemoration activities • <i>Cataraqui</i> shipwreck signage replacement and upgrade of tracks and viewing platform opposite wreck site • ANMM traveling shipwreck exhibition enhancement of display at Maritime Museum of Tasmania

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sydney Cove</i> shipwreck collection digitising of images, registration upgrades, artefact conservation in conjunction with Queen Victoria Museum • <i>Nord</i> shipwreck recording with AUV equipment from Australian Maritime College, and additional display • AUCH database upgrades of information on c1100 shipwrecks in Tasmanian waters • Partner organisation for ‘Shipwrecks of the Roaring 40s’ ARC project • <i>Shipwrecks in Australian Waters 1622-1850</i> (2019) • <i>Shipwrecks in Tasmanian Waters Volume One: 1797-1899</i> (2020) <p>Victoria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maritime Heritage at Risk Program, • Shipwreck Discovery Program <p>Western Australia (all ARC Linkage Roaring 40s 2015-20):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broome Aircraft wrecks • Dutch VOC Numismatic project • Dutch VOC archive digitisation project • <i>Zeewijk</i> site project • <i>Redemptora</i> reburial project.
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General Notes: 1 – Additional projects undertaken in this period are reported in Table 3.9a (regional and thematic studies) and Table 3.29a (projects and programs supported by grant funding). 2 – This list should not be regarded as complete as not all jurisdictions have provided data.

Other Notes: A – A number of the reports listed here may not be publicly accessible. Also, NSW has a backlog of reports going back to 2015, but with many nearing completion at the time of reporting (early 2021). B – Queensland has 8 publicly accessible reports/publications in total (7 dive guides and 1 publication). C – A number of the reports listed may not be publicly accessible.

Table 3.30 Conservation incentives that are available for private heritage owners, by jurisdiction (as at June 2020) ¹

Level/Type of heritage/Jurisdiction	Type of incentive that exists (Y/N)							Total number of types of incentive
	Conservation heritage grants	Special loans schemes	Rates reductions	Tax incentives	Planning concessions	Free heritage advice	Other	
STATE/TERRITORY								
HISTORIC HERITAGE								
ACT ^A	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	2
Northern Territory ^A	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	4
New South Wales	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	4
Queensland	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	1
South Australia	Y	Y	N	N	Y ^B	Y	N	4
Tasmania	N	Y ^C	N	N	Y	N	N	1
Victoria	Y ^D	N	N	N	N	N	N	1
Western Australia	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	2

INDIGENOUS HERITAGE								
ACT ^A	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
Northern Territory ^A	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
New South Wales	Y	N	N	N	N	N ^E	N	1
Queensland	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
South Australia	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y ^F	4
Tasmania	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
Victoria	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
Western Australia	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	2

Abbreviations: 'N' – no; 'na' – not applicable; 'Y' – yes.

General notes: 1 – The Commonwealth government is not included, as this data category is not applicable to the Commonwealth government.

Other notes: A – For the ACT and NT this data is not applicable as Indigenous heritage funding is considered together with historic heritage. B – Some heritage referral fees are waived. C – The Tasmanian specialised loans scheme is the Heritage Places Renewal Loan Scheme, which is incorporated in the Business Growth Loans Scheme. It is only available to owners of a business premises permanently entered on the Tasmanian Heritage Register to assist them establish a new business undertaking or refresh an existing business (<https://heritage.tas.gov.au/works-and-development/heritage-places-renewal-loan-scheme>). D – The Living Heritage Grants Program is only eligible for publicly accessible places on the Victorian Heritage Register. E – In NSW access to the Heritage Advisor scheme is noted (in part under NSW Heritage Grants program). F – The SA *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*, section 37B, allows the Premier to enter into Aboriginal Heritage Agreements with private owners of land. Such an agreement may “provide for financial, technical and other professional advice or assistance to the owner of the land with respect to the maintenance or conservation of the land or the protection or preservation of any Aboriginal site, object or remains” and “provide for remission of rates or taxes in respect of the land.” To date this provision has not been used.

Table 3.31 Heritage agency staffing and heritage expertise levels 2016–2020

Level/ Jurisdiction/ Type of heritage	FTE agency staff 2016	FTE agency staff 2020	FTE heritage experts 2016	FTE heritage experts 2020	FTE Indigenous staff 2016	FTE Indigenous staff 2020
NATIONAL						
Commonwealth (DAWE Heritage Branch)	36	42.9	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Commonwealth (DAWE Heritage Branch) (responsibility under UCH Act 2018)	(36)	(42.9)	2	1.5	(dnr)	(dnr)
STATE/TERRITORY						
ACT (IH+HH+NH)	11.34	14	nd	14	1	1
Northern Territory (IH+HH+NH)	6	6	5	5	1	0
Northern Territory (UCH)	6	6	0.5	0.5	(dnr)	(dnr)
New South Wales (IH+HH)	134.7	116.8	53	73	32	31
New South Wales (UCH)	(134.7)	(116.8)	2	2	(dnr)	(dnr)
Queensland (IH) ^A	12	12	(nd)	(nd)	2	2
Queensland (HH)	(nd)	2,993	(nd)	31	(nd)	(nd)
Queensland (UCH)	(nd)	(-2,993)	1.5	2 ^B	(dnr)	(dnr)
South Australia (IH)	47 ^C	28 ^C	14	7.6	8	7

South Australia (HH)	1,610	1,477	9	16	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia (UCH)	(1,610)	(1,477)	2	1	(dnr)	(dnr)
Tasmania (IH)	(nd)	(nd)	7	13	3	7
Tasmania (HH)	13.57	14.61	9.77	10.81	0	0
Tasmania (UCH)	297	370	0.25	0.25	(dnr)	(dnr)
Victoria (IH)	(nd)	(nd)	21	26	(nd)	(nd)
Victoria (HH)	36	40	30	33	(nd)	(nd)
Victoria (UCH)	(nd)	46	2	2	(dnr)	(dnr)
Western Australia (HH+IH) ^D	(na)	(nd)	(na)	40	(na)	25
Western Australia (UCH)	186.77	204.63	9.8	6.8	(dnr)	(dnr)

Abbreviations: 'dnr' – data not requested; 'HH' – historic heritage; 'IH' – Indigenous heritage; 'NH' – natural heritage (including geoheritage); 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided; 'UCH' - underwater cultural heritage.

General Notes: Figures are end of financial year figures. FTE staff figures are for employees and in general exclude casuals, contractors, consultants and board members. Figures in bold are Departmental staff numbers, not agency staff numbers. Figures in brackets are agency or department figures already reported (in line above) and indicate that the heritage being reported is managed by the same agency (or Department). The SA and WA protected area staff numbers have been rounded to whole numbers.

Other notes: A – In relation to heritage in both the ACT and Qld one Indigenous heritage staff position was vacant at the time the data was provided. B – At the time data was provided (early 2021), 1 of the 2 FTE positions for UCH experts was vacant. C – These figures relate to the full Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation agency staffing levels. D – As the WA Department Planning Lands and Heritage did not exist until 2017, it has not been possible to obtain figures for 2016.

Table 3.32 Number of inspectors (authorised officers) for underwater cultural heritage by jurisdiction 2016 to 2020)^{1, 2, 3, 4}

Jurisdiction	Number of inspectors 2016	Number of inspectors 2017	Number of inspectors 2018	Number of inspectors 2019	Number of inspectors 2020
Commonwealth	4	4	4	4	0
Northern Territory	0	0	0	0	0
New South Wales ^A	23	23	22	23	2
Queensland	61	61	61	61	0
South Australia ^B	20	20	51	51	31
Tasmania	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria ^C	64	64	64	65	2
Western Australia	35	35	35	35	0

General notes: 1 – The above figures are combined (i.e., inspectors under the Commonwealth *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* and state/territory legislation. 2 – No state/territory figures were provided for the NT, Qld and WA, hence the inspector numbers in these jurisdictions may be higher than indicated. 3 – Commonwealth data indicates that there are no inspectors for Norfolk Island. 4 – Numbers in italics are approximate (i.e., provided as 'approximate' figures, or 'estimates').

Other notes: A – Inspectors appointed under the *NSW Heritage Act 1995* [sic] are: 2016 – 2; 2017 – 2; 2018 – 1; 2019 -2; 2020 - 2. B – As of July 2019 there are no authorised officers in SA under the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018*. Inspectors appointed under the *SA State Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981* are: 2016 – nd; 2017 – nd; 2018 – 31; 2019 -31; 2020 – 31. Figures for 2016 and 2107 are therefore likely to be greater than shown. C – For Victoria, no data was provided for inspectors under the state legislation for 1016 & 2017; the figures given post-2017 are: 2018 – 0; 2019 – 1; and 2020 – 1. The 2016 and 2017 figures are therefore likely to be accurate or close to the actual numbers.

Table 3.33 Heritage advisory capacity and expertise: Heritage Councils (and equivalent) and their role, and Heritage Advisor programs (as at June 2020)

Level/Type of heritage/Jurisdiction	Does the Heritage Council have a statutory review role ¹ (Y/N)	Number of Heritage council members	Number of values experts on Heritage council	Number of Indigenous people on Heritage Council	Does the jurisdiction have a Heritage Advisor program (Y/N)
NATIONAL LEVEL					
Commonwealth (<i>under EPBC Act 1999</i>)	N	7 ^A	7	2	(dnr)
STATE/TERRITORY					
HISTORIC HERITAGE					
ACT	(nd)	9	6	1	Y
Northern Territory	Y	11	(nd)	2	N
New South Wales	Y	9	5	1 ^B	Y
Queensland	Y	12	7	0	N
South Australia	Y	9	9	(na)	N
Tasmania	Y	15	4	0	N
Victoria	Y	10	6	1	Y ^C
Western Australia	N	9	8	0	N
INDIGENOUS HERITAGE ²					
ACT	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
Northern Territory	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
New South Wales	N	13	(nd)	13	(na)
Queensland	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
South Australia	N	10	(nd)	10	(na)
Tasmania	N	10	(nd)	10	(na)
Victoria	Y ^D	11	11	11	(na)
Western Australia	N	11 ^E	(nd)	6	(na)

Abbreviations: 'dnr' – data not requested; 'N' – no; 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided; 'UCH' – underwater cultural heritage; 'Y' – yes.

General note re underwater cultural heritage: Underwater cultural heritage is not included as there are no UCH-specific Heritage Councils. However the Minister's delegates appointed under the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* also fulfill the requirements of the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee* referred to in the UCH intergovernmental agreement 2010. The delegates are senior managers of their agencies and are advised by qualified officers within their agencies on matters of UCH. The Minister's delegates are given powers under the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* to undertake certain statutory actions. They also provide bi-annual reports to the Commonwealth under the UCH program. The Advisory Committee has 8 members (1 each from Commonwealth, States and Northern Territory). In the NT and states without stand-alone state UCH legislation, the state/territory Heritage Council usually also considers UCH. In relation to WA, the WA Museum has a non-statutory Maritime Archaeology Advisory Committee made up of 14 members representing ex-officio appointments from relevant government agencies, NGO agencies and private individuals. This Advisory Committee has 5 members with underwater cultural heritage expertise.

General notes: 1 – In at least NSW, SA and WA the statutory councils for Indigenous heritage are termed 'Committees'; in NSW it is the 'Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee'. 2 – It appears that some jurisdictions have interpreted having a 'statutory review role' (i.e., providing a performance evaluation) as meaning 'preparing an annual report' on the function of the Council. It

has not been possible, given the project time constraints, to check this. Only the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council is clearly identified as having an evaluation review role (see 'Other note' D, below).

Other Notes: A – At the time the data was provided one of the historic heritage expert positions was unfilled. B – The NSW Heritage Council has 1 Indigenous member, but has an additional Indigenous observer role. C – In Victoria, 58 of the 79 local government areas in Victoria have a Heritage Advisor. Heritage Victoria provides no financial assistance to Heritage Advisors (and has no role in local government heritage management). D – The Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council must report to the Minister every 5 years on the state of Victoria's Aboriginal cultural heritage. E – Comprises 8 members and 3 ex-officio members.

Table 3.34 Volunteer contribution to heritage management – total number of volunteer hours contributed to heritage management through heritage agency, and number of heritage citizen science programs run by heritage agencies (all data to end June of relevant year) ¹

Level/Type of heritage/Jurisdiction	Volunteer hours supporting agency heritage work (hours) 2016	Volunteer hours supporting agency heritage work (hours) 2020	Number of citizen science programs run by agency (hours) 2020
NATIONAL LEVEL ^A			
World Heritage (Cth)	(na)	(na)	(na)
National Heritage (Cth)	(na)	(na)	(na)
Commonwealth Heritage (Cth)	(na)	(na)	(na)
STATE/TERRITORY			
<i>HISTORIC HERITAGE</i>			
ACT	0	0	0
Northern Territory	(nd)	(nd)	0
New South Wales	(nd)	(nd)	2
Queensland ^B	0	0	0
South Australia	(nd)	10,500	1 ^C
Tasmania	1,820	1,820	0
Victoria	0	0	0
Western Australia	(nd)	(nd)	0
<i>INDIGENOUS HERITAGE ²</i>			
ACT	(na)	(na)	(na)
Northern Territory	(na)	(na)	(na)
New South Wales	(nd)	(nd)	(na)
Queensland	0	0	0
South Australia	0	0	0
Tasmania	(nd)	(nd)	0
Victoria	0	0	0
Western Australia	(nd)	(nd)	0

UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE			
Commonwealth ^D <i>(responsibility under UCH Act 2018)</i>	(nd)	(nd)	0
Northern Territory ^E	10	10	0
New South Wales	500	900	2 ^F
Queensland	(nd)	75	1.5 ^{G, H}
South Australia	(nd)	250 ^I	1 ^H
Tasmania	0	0	0
Victoria	(nd) ^J	240	4 ^K
Western Australia	2,240	1,960	(nd) ^L

Abbreviations: 'dnr' – data not requested; 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided; 'UCH' – underwater cultural heritage.

General notes: 1 – Numbers in italics are approximate (i.e., provided as 'approximate' figures or 'estimates'). 2 – No data was available on the use of volunteers for Indigenous heritage management. It is however expected that a significant amount of unrecorded volunteer time is given, particularly by local Indigenous communities.

Other notes: A - There are no volunteer hours given for DAWE Heritage Branch support and the Heritage Branch does not run citizen science programs. However, some Australian Heritage Grant projects have volunteer components and/or include a citizen science element. These will be reported by the states/territories. B – Although the Heritage Branch does not have a volunteer program, they do host student work experience placements. C – This is the Heritage SnAps photo competition (used as a de facto record of place condition). D – Officers provide volunteer support and training to various volunteer projects and initiatives on occasion. The Department maintains statutory tools including the Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database (AUCHD) which is utilised by such projects. E – The NT has a very small diving population, no dive shops and no dive schools, and conditions for diving are challenging, hence models used in other jurisdictions which incorporate citizen science projects and the use of volunteers are not really relevant in the NT. Virtually all research and monitoring activities are carried out by the NT Government, although there are one or two exceptions – for example the Darwin Sub Aqua Club dives periodically on the wreck of the *Booya* in Darwin Harbour, and this constitutes a form of informal monitoring of the site. Also, amateur divers occasionally make a new discovery and report it to the Heritage Branch. That happened in early 2020 with the discovery of the propellers from *USS Peary* in Darwin Harbour. F – This includes the NSW Wreck Spotters Program (volunteers (27) monitor and report on historic shipwrecks and riverine heritage sites across NSW); and Inland Rivers NSW Project (a joint collaborative project by Heritage NSW and UNE which has c.64 volunteers along NSW inland and coastal river communities assisting with wreck site reporting, documentation, and specific field surveys). G – the figure provided was '1-2 annually'. H – The project is GIRT (Gathering Information by Recreational and Technical Divers). I – The volunteer hours are from university student placements and from periodic volunteer employment in the West Coast Survey Project. J – There is no data on hours, but volunteers were used on 2 major projects. K – The 4 projects are - AIMA/NAS Program, Maritime Archaeology Association of Victoria, Maritime Heritage at Risk Program, and Amazon 1863 Project Inc. L – Likely to be 0.

Table 3.35 Professional and trade training and community education opportunities offered in each state in relation to heritage conservation and management (as at June 2020) ^{1, 2, 3, 4}

Level/Type of heritage/Jurisdiction	Number professional training opportunities	Number heritage trade training opportunities	Number community education opportunities
NATIONAL			
Commonwealth <i>(responsibility under EPBC Act 1999)</i>	(na)	(na)	(na)
STATE/TERRITORY			
HISTORIC HERITAGE			
ACT	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Northern Territory	0	0	0

New South Wales	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Queensland	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia	1	3	1
Tasmania	1	1	0
Victoria	0	0	(nd)
Western Australia	0	(nd)	(nd)
INDIGENOUS HERITAGE			
ACT	(na)	(na)	(na)
Northern Territory	(na)	(na)	(na)
New South Wales	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Queensland	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia	3	(na)	(nd)
Tasmania	1	(nd)	(nd)
Victoria	1	1	1
Western Australia	0	(nd)	(nd)
UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE⁵			
Commonwealth <i>(responsibility under UCH Act 2018)</i>	(na)	(na)	(na)
Northern Territory	0	(dnr)	0
New South Wales	4	(dnr)	3
Queensland	(nd)	(dnr)	2
South Australia	1	(dnr)	2
Tasmania	0	(dnr)	0
Victoria	0	(dnr)	1
Western Australia	0	(dnr)	3

Abbreviations: 'dnr' – data not requested; 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided; 'UCH – underwater cultural heritage.

General notes: 1 – The Commonwealth has not been included in this table as running training and education in heritage is not regarded as a Commonwealth agency responsibility. 2 – Although the training/education has been separated into 'professional', 'trade' and 'community', there is overlap between these three areas in many training/educating opportunities. 3 – In general, university courses are not included due to the large number of professional heritage training courses offered at this level (the exceptions are the indigenous heritage professional course in Victoria which is a TAFE certified course for Indigenous people run by LaTrobe University; and a Flinders University postgraduate course for UCH in SA - see Table 3.35a). 4 – The training and education opportunities available in each jurisdiction in 2020 are listed in Table 3.35a, below. 5 – the number of public archaeology underwater cultural heritage activities undertaken annually on average in 2016-2020 are: Cth – 0; NT – 0; NSW – 29; Qld – 2; SA – 3; Tas – 1; Vic – 3.5; and WA – 29.

Table 3.35a Professional and trade training and community education programs offered in relation to heritage conservation and management (as at June 2020) ^{1, 2, 3}

Heritage Type	Jurisdiction	Educational and training program
INDIGENOUS HERITAGE	South Australia Tasmania Victoria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Monitoring workshops (on demand) (delivered by AAR) Legislative Awareness Training workshops (on demand) (delivered by AAR) Site Recording Workshops (on demand) (delivered by AAR). Aboriginal Heritage Adviser Program (AHT) Certificate IV in Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management (La Trobe University) – offered as a course for Aboriginal people only and the one course provides training at all three levels (professional, ‘trade’ and community).
HISTORIC HERITAGE	South Australia Tasmania South Australia Tasmania South Australia Tasmania	<p>Professional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 day course for construction management in heritage requirements and process, 2020 (Applied Building Conservation Training) Longford Academy <p>Trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certificate III in Heritage Trade Skills ^A Certificate III in Stonemasonry - Renovate and restore stone work unaccredited short courses Oatlands Heritage Education Skills Centre <p>Community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 day course for home owners in heritage requirements and process (In preparation) Oatlands Heritage Education Skills Centre - runs some courses for interested individuals, including heritage property owners
UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE ^B	New South Wales South Australia Western Australia New South Wales	<p>Professional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placements in Heritage NSW for short term duration university Internships University of New England/University of Sydney have regular placement opportunities with Heritage NSW for interns and/or fieldwork participation opportunities (usually associated with Wreckspotters training course program) Heritage NSW staff also contribute to co-supervision of postgraduate students in other interstate jurisdictions (e.g., Federation University/La Trobe University/Deakin University/UWA) postgraduate courses (Flinders University) University student internships <p>Community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AIMA/NAS training Wreckspotters training

	Queensland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers Project (which has a regular training component for local community members involved in the project) • AIMA/NAS training • GIRT
	South Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIMA/NAS training • GIRT
	Victoria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIMA/NAS training
	Western Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIMA/NAS training • Western Australian Museum Creativity and Learning program • Public lectures

Abbreviations: AAR' – Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation (SA); 'AHT' – Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania; 'AIMA' - Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology; 'NAS' - Nautical Archaeology Society.

General Notes: 1 – This list should not be regarded as complete as not all jurisdictions have provided data. 2 – Although the training/education has been separated into 'professional', 'trade' and 'community', there is overlap between these three areas in many training/educating opportunities. 3 – In general university courses are not included in the above due to the large number of professional heritage training courses offered at this level.

Other notes: A – This course has run in Victoria, but it is not known if it is currently running. B – University courses include: NSW - University of New England - maritime archaeology course every second year, with maritime archaeology included in the historical archaeology courses; and University of Sydney and Macquarie University incorporate maritime archaeology into their archaeology courses (Heritage NSW staff contribute to these); SA - 1 post-graduate course; WA - Undergraduate and post-graduate courses.

3.4 Other Heritage Agency Heritage Comment

The following is additional comment provided by the heritage agencies in response to the last two questions in the questionnaire.⁷ Comment provided that related to concerns about, or recommendations for, the survey process is included in Section 2.3, above.

The comment below is presented in the following grouping: explanatory comment about the agencies providing the data, the nature of the data provided (see also the notes to the tables in this report for other explanatory information), and issues for heritage protection not otherwise noted.

Additional Agency Information

- *Cultural heritage generally - Northern Territory:* Assessing management effectiveness is hampered by the lack of a systematic approach to assessing the condition of heritage places. The agency notes 'We do not have the data to say that the condition of places has generally deteriorated, or improved, or is stable' and 'This needs to be addressed at some stage'. The agency however notes that they believe that 'the cultural heritage of the NT is in no worse condition than 5 years ago ... [and that] funds and advice continue to be provided to where needs have been identified ... [and] The NT Heritage Register continues to expand, reflecting the rich and diverse natural and cultural heritage of the NT.'
- *Indigenous heritage - Queensland:* 'The *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003* establish a cultural heritage register and a cultural heritage database. The register (publicly available) includes cultural heritage studies completed under part 6 of the legislation as well as designated landscape areas recognised by previous legislation. The database (not publicly available) includes information about more than 50,000 sites and places collected over 50 years under

⁷ These questions were: 1. If there is other information relevant to the 2021 SoE that you wish to provide, please include below; and 2. If you have any other comment, please include below.

each of the different legislative regimes that have operated in Qld over that time. This information is highly variable in its quality and accuracy, however the database can be searched by land users to assist with meeting their duty of care under the current legislation.

Additional Data Information

- *Indigenous heritage - Queensland*: The agency has noted that most of the questions asked in the questionnaire are not relevant to the statutory framework for Aboriginal heritage protection in Qld which is via the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*, which establish 'duty of care' and direct agreement making between Traditional Owners and land users. There is no mandatory requirement to report other agreements or heritage survey data to the government.
- *Underwater cultural heritage - general* [author comment]: Based on discussion with the DAWE Heritage Branch, responses were requested in 3 categories to reflect the complex shared responsibility system. In the analysis and presentation of the data only two categories have been recognised – 1. Commonwealth - UCH recognised and protected under the UCH Act 2018 (Cth); and State/NT - UCH recognised and protected under state and territory legislation.
- *Underwater cultural heritage - DAWE*: The underwater cultural heritage site and Protected Artefact data provided in DAWE's responses were drawn from the Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database. The figures derived from this database are not accurate and, in many cases, in particular in relation to state/NT data, the real figures may be substantially greater. The underwater cultural heritage program does not currently have the capacity to systematically collect and update this data in order to provide more accurate figures. (Victoria has also noted that a lot of their data is either not quantifiable or is not accurate).

Additional Issues for Heritage Protection

- *Cultural heritage generally*: Assessing management effectiveness is hampered by the lack of a systematic approach, in particular a lack of data on place condition, to assessing the condition of heritage places.
- *Historic heritage*: There is no overall strategic approach to dealing with risks such as those associated with climate change.
- *Historic heritage*: The high cost and restricted availability of insurance for heritage buildings is seen as a barrier to heritage conservation and warranting further consideration.
- *Historic heritage*: The cost of compliance with universal access and construction codes is seen as a barrier to heritage conservation and warranting further consideration.
- *Underwater cultural heritage*: Across Australia there has been difficulties in accessing National Marine Facility⁸ support for underwater cultural heritage projects. For example, Heritage NSW and University of New England have been trying to secure a CSIRO National Marine Facility voyage for at least three seasons now to undertake works on two Nationally significant shipwrecks without success. Although the projects tick the boxes for National significance, the lack of success appears to be due to not adequately meeting the scientific benefit criteria. This suggests that there is a need to have a heritage category, or a heritage representative on the assessment panel.

⁸ The Marine National Facility is Australia's dedicated blue-water research capability, funded by the Australian Government and owned and operated by CSIRO. The Marine National Facility (MNF) operates the multidisciplinary ocean Research Vessel (RV) *Investigator*.

4 Results – Protected Areas

4.1 Protected area reservation

The following is the tabulated protected area agency data relating to protected area reservation at the national and state/territory levels. It relates to both terrestrial and marine protected areas.

As much of the data is qualified, it is important to read the notes accompanying each table. These notes in some cases provide additional explanation. The notes are provided in the following general format: 1. Abbreviations used in the tables and notes are explained. 2. 'General notes', which are the authors notes about the data. 3. 'Other notes' or 'Notes', which is the explanatory comment provided by agencies, unless otherwise noted.

Table 4.1 Amount of Australian protected area land and waters managed by the Commonwealth and states/territories, by jurisdiction, as at the end of June 2020^{1, 2}

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Number of reserves	Number of IUCN Cat 1 - 2 reserves	Number of IUCN Cat 3-6 + other reserves	Area of reserves (ha)	Area of IUCN Cat1 - 2 reserves	Area of IUCN Cat 3-6 + other reserves
TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS						
Commonwealth (DAWE)	6	6	0	2,132,002	2,132,002	0
ACT	49	3	46	138,015	111,739	26,276
Northern Territory	83	2	81	4,712,649	238,022	4,474,627
New South Wales	884	748	136	7,221,465	7,130,725	90,740
Queensland	593	312	281	9,791,209	9,363,342	427,867
South Australia	360	89	271	21,143,802	5,712,752	15,431,050
Tasmania ^A	794	114	680 ^B	2,752,807 ^C	1,556,359 ^C	1,196,448
Victoria	3,055	(nd)	(nd)	4,114,000	(nd)	(nd)
Western Australia ^D	1,752	1,541	211	18,343,959	17,618,132	725,827
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS						
Commonwealth (DAWE) ^E	58	11	47	276,272,400	61,827,400	214,445,000
Northern Territory ^F	2	0	2	290,943	0	290,943
New South Wales ^G	19	4	15	349,078	274	348,805
Queensland ^H	(589) ^I	(147) ^I	(442) ^I	7,265,900	1,703,900	5,562,000
South Australia ^J	20	(nd)	(nd)	2,703,509 ^K	370,705	2,332,804
Tasmania	21 ^L	4	17	144,059	131,382	12,677
Victoria	30	30	0	120,167	120,167	0
Western Australia ^M	20	18	2	4,675,000	4,532,000	143,000

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided, or unresolved data error. 'TPA' – terrestrial protected area.

SoE 2021 Heritage Supplementary Report 2: Heritage and Protected Area Agency Survey – Approach and Results (McConnell, April 2022)

General notes: 1 – Numbers in italics are approximate (i.e., provided as ‘approximate’ figures or ‘estimates’, or where a minor data discrepancy has been noted). 2 – In relation to terrestrial protected areas, private land conservation areas are not knowingly included. 3 – The amount of ‘no take’ areas of the marine protected area reserve system is indicated in Table 4.1a, below.

Other notes: A – Summary of Tasmanian reserve estate: The PWS manages 794 terrestrial public land reserves, and there are another 900 conservation covenants on private land. The total terrestrial Tasmanian Reserve Estate as at 30/6/2020 is 2.86 million ha, or 50.3% of the area of Tasmania. There is 2.75 million ha of public land reserves and 0.11 million ha of private land reserves (covenants). B – Tasmania has a very large number of ‘other’ category reserves which are not included in the above figure as the land is not managed by the agency. These are all private land covenants (IUCN 4). C – The land area includes Macquarie Island which is 83,500 ha. D – The reserve data used in the figures only includes DBCA managed land and does not include the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority or Zoological Parks Authority properties. E – Although each reserve is assigned an overall IUCN category that reflects the majority zone (by area), the reserves are multiple use, and have different zones within each park. The reserve area figures are the sum of the individual zoning (by IUCN category) within each reserve. F – The area data was derived from the NT Parks and Reserves spatial dataset using GIS Area, so may differ from the values the agency provides for other official reporting processes which is usually based on the Administration Area and is not as accurate. G – The figures used here are from draft data, hence their accuracy is not guaranteed. H – The information on Qld state marine parks does not include the 72 declared Fish Habitat Areas (FHAs) also managed by the Department of Environment and Science, QPWS&P (note - 67% (8,057 km²) of the total area of the FHA network overlaps with the total area of the three state marine parks) [author note: FHA data has also been supplied in a separate questionnaire, but has not been included in this data for consistency]. Also, given that joint arrangements are in place between the State and the Commonwealth for the management of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, and given the difficulty in providing information in the questionnaire specifically in relation to the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park, there is likely to be a degree of overlap and potential “double-counting” of information provided by the Qld and Commonwealth agencies. I – The Queensland figures are for the number of zones of each type across all reserves, not actual reserve numbers as each reserve includes different zones. J – As each marine park is made up of multiple IUCN categories (depending on the zoning within the park) no data can be provided on numbers here, only for areas. K – This includes that part of the Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary that does not overlap with those parts in the Torrens Island Conservation Park (637ha) and Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary (2042.29 ha) which are included in the terrestrial protected area data for SA. L – Comprises 7 Marine Nature Reserves and 14 Marine Conservation Areas. M – Data does not include Rottneest Island which is not clearly classified under the IUCN categories [author note: Rottneest Island has been included in the TPA figures].

Table 4.1a The percentage of marine protected area that is ‘no take’, by jurisdiction, as at the end of June 2020

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Area (ha) of marine protected area in jurisdiction	Percentage of marine protected area in jurisdiction that is ‘no take’
Commonwealth (DAWE)	276,272,400	22% ^A
Northern Territory	290,943	0%
New South Wales ^B	349,078	6.5%
Queensland	7,265,900	23.45%
South Australia	2,703,509	50%
Tasmania	144,059	41.7%
Victoria	120,167	80%
Western Australia	4,675,000	8%

Other notes: A – This figure is for 2018, not 2020. B – The figures used here are from draft data, hence their accuracy is not guaranteed.

Table 4.2 Number of Australian terrestrial and marine protected areas managed by the Commonwealth and states/territories, by IUCN Protected Area Category (as at end June 2016)^{1, 2, 3}

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Number Category 1 reserves	Number Category 2 reserves	Number Category 3-5 reserves	Number Category 6 reserves	Number other category reserves	Total Number of reserves
TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS						
Commonwealth (DAWE)	0 ^A	6	0	0	0	6
ACT	1	2	43	1	0	47
Northern Territory	1	1	51	5	29	87
New South Wales	387	354	98	0	37	876
Queensland	(nd)	305	229	51	0	585
South Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Tasmania	71	43	483	197	0 ^B	794
Victoria	385	75	729	1,916	0	3,053
Western Australia ^C	1,300	230	81	31	(nd)	1,642
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS						
Commonwealth (DAWE)	2	8	3	12	(na)	25
Northern Territory	0	0	2	0	(na)	2
New South Wales ^D	0	4	9	6	(na)	19
Queensland ^E	(25)	(122)	(117)	(325)	(na)	(589)
South Australia ^F	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	20
Tasmania	1	3	3	14	(na)	21
Victoria	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	30
Western Australia ^G	1	13	0	2	(na)	16

Abbreviations: 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – A description of the IUCN Protected Area Categories can be found at <https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/about/protected-area-categories>. 2 – Data provided by the protected area agencies has come from their own data and/or CAPAD, and does not necessarily match the CAPAD data. 3 – In relation to terrestrial protected areas, private land conservation areas are not knowingly included.

Other notes: A – The figure given for IUCN Cat 1 reserves in 2016 is 0, as the National Parks (Scientific) tenure (which is IUCN Cat 1, was abolished in 2014 and reinstated in 2016 (after July). B – Tasmania has a very large number of 'other' category reserves which are not included in the figures as the land is not managed by the agency. These are all private land covenants (IUCN Cat 4). C – The reserve data used in figures only includes DBCA managed land and does not include the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority or Zoological Parks Authority properties; the figure is for 2017, not 2016. D – The figures used here are from draft data, hence their accuracy is not guaranteed. E – The Queensland figures are for the number of zones of each type across all reserves, not actual reserve numbers as each reserve includes different zones. F – As each marine park is made up of multiple IUCN categories (depending on the zoning within the park) no data can be provided on numbers, only for areas. G – Data does not include Rottnest Island which is not clearly classified under the IUCN categories [author note: Rottnest Island has been included in the TPA figures]. Refer Table 4.1 'Other notes' for additional information on the above figures.

Table 4.3 Number of Australian terrestrial and marine protected areas managed by the Commonwealth and states/territories, by IUCN Protected Area Category (as at end June 2020) ^{1, 2, 3}

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Number Category 1 reserves	Number Category 2 reserves	Number Category 3-5 reserves	Number Category 6 reserves	Number other category reserves	Total Number of reserves
TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS						
Commonwealth (DAWE)	0	6	0	0	0	6
ACT	1	2	45	1	0	49
Northern Territory	1	1	49	5	27	83
New South Wales	389	359	99	0	37	884
Queensland	9	303	234	47	0	593
South Australia	74	15	151	116	4	360
Tasmania	71	43	483	197	0 ^A	794
Victoria	386	75	729	1,917	0	3,055
Western Australia ^B	1,304	237	84	59	68	1,752
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS						
Commonwealth (DAWE)	2	9	15	32	(na)	58
Northern Territory	0	0	2	0	(na)	2
New South Wales ^C	0	4	9	6	(na)	19
Queensland ^D	(25)	(122)	(117)	(325)	(na)	(589)
South Australia ^E	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	20
Tasmania	1	3	3	14	(na)	21
Victoria	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	30
Western Australia ^F	1	17	0	2	(na)	20

Abbreviations: 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – A description of the IUCN Protected Area Categories can be found at <https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/about/protected-area-categories>. 2 – Data provided by the protected area agencies has come from their own data and/or CAPAD, and does not necessarily match the CAPAD data. 3 – In relation to terrestrial protected areas, private land conservation areas are not knowingly included.

Other notes: A – Tasmania has a very large number of 'other' category reserves which are not included in the figures as the land is not managed by the agency. These are all private land covenants (IUCN Cat 4). B – The reserve data used in these figures only includes DBCA managed land and does not include the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority or Zoological Parks Authority properties. C – The figures used here are from draft data, hence their accuracy is not guaranteed. D – The Queensland figures are for the number of zones of each type across all reserves, not actual reserve numbers as each reserve includes different zones. E – As each marine park is made up of multiple IUCN categories (depending on the zoning within the park) no data can be provided on numbers, only for areas. F – Data does not include Rottneest Island not clearly classified under the IUCN categories [authors note: Rottneest Island has been included in the TPA figures]. Refer Table 4.1 'Other notes' for additional information on the above figures.

Table 4.4 Area of Australian terrestrial and marine protected areas managed by the Commonwealth and states/territories, by IUCN Protected Area Category (as at end June 2016) ^{1, 2, 3}

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Area Category 1 reserves	Area Category 2 reserves	Area Category 3-5 reserves	Area Category 6 reserves	Area other category reserves	Total area of reserves
TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS						
Commonwealth (DAWE)	0	2,132,002	0	0	0	2,132,002
ACT	28,874	82,917	18,382	0	6,376	137,118
Northern Territory	11,538	226,484	4,351,816	12,657	156,508	4,759,004
New South Wales	2,747,187	4,279,907	93,943	0	38,307	7,118,345
Queensland	(nd) ^A	9,125,765	78,666	492,106	0	9,696,537
South Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Tasmania	38,107	1,158,193	361,856	834,651	2,393,601 ^B	2,752,807
Victoria	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Western Australia ^C	10,248,014	7,105,077	604,865	22,589	(nd)	17,980,545
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS						
Commonwealth (DAWE)	5,785,900	11,627,500	11,046,300	14,918,700	(na)	43,378,400
Northern Territory ^D	0	0	290,943	0	(na)	290,943
New South Wales ^E	0	274	2007	346,798	(na)	349,078
Queensland	416	1,662,300	529,800	5,032,200	(na)	7,265,900
South Australia	69,342	301,363	1,502,880	829,924	(na)	2,703,509
Tasmania	83,479	47,903	921	11,756	(na)	144,059
Victoria	51,474	68,693	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	120,167
Western Australia ^F	132,000	2,200,000	0	143,000	0	2,475,000

Abbreviations: 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – A description of the IUCN Protected Area Categories can be found at <https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/about/protected-area-categories>. 2 – Data provided by the protected area agencies has come from their own data and/or CAPAD, and does not necessarily exactly match the CAPAD data. 3 – In relation to terrestrial protected areas, private land conservation areas are not knowingly included.

Other notes: A – The figure given for IUCN Cat 1 reserves in 2016 is 0, as the National Parks (Scientific) tenure (which is IUCN Cat 1, was abolished in 2014 and reinstated in 2016 (after July)). B – Tasmania has a very large number of 'other' category reserves which are not included in the figures as the land is not managed by the agency. These are all private land covenants (IUCN Cat 4). C – The reserve data used in figures only includes DBCA managed land and does not include the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority or Zoological Parks Authority properties; the figure is for 2017, not 2016. D – The area data was derived from the NT Parks and Reserves spatial dataset using GIS Area, so may differ from the values the agency provides for other official reporting processes which is usually based on the Administration Area and is not as accurate. E – The figures used here are from draft data, hence their accuracy is not guaranteed. F – Data does not include Rottneest Island not clearly classified under the IUCN categories [author note: Rottneest Island has been included in the TPA figures]. Refer Table 4.1 'Other notes' for additional information on the above figures.

Table 4.5 Area of Australian terrestrial and marine protected areas managed by the Commonwealth and states/territories, by IUCN Protected Area Category (as at end June 2020) ^{1, 2, 3}

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Area Category 1 reserves	Area Category 2 reserves	Area Category 3-5 reserves	Area Category 6 reserves	Area other category reserves	Total area of reserves
TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS						
Commonwealth (DAWE)	0	2,132,002	0	0	0	2,132,002
ACT	28,793	83,000	19,846	0	6,376	138,015
Northern Territory	11,538	226,484	4,305,578	12,657	165,390	4,712,649
New South Wales	2,757,505	4,373,220	94,961	0	38,307	7,221,465
Queensland	53,189	9,310,153	83,548	344,319	0	9,791,209
South Australia	5,186,019	526,733	72,987	15,358,014	49	21,143,802
Tasmania	38,107	1,518,193	361,856	834,651	0 ^A	2,752,807
Victoria	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	4,114,000
Western Australia ^C	10,276,975	7,341,157	623,648	98,344	3,835	18,343,959
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS						
Commonwealth (DAWE)	5,785,900	56,041,500	126,229,700	88,215,300	(na)	276,272,400
Northern Territory ^C	0	0	290,943	0	(nd)	290,943
New South Wales ^D	0	274	2007	346,798	(nd)	349,078
Queensland	41600	1,662,300	529,800	5,032,200	(nd)	7,265,900
South Australia	69,342	301,363	1,502,880	829,924	(nd)	2,703,509
Tasmania	83,479	47,903	921	11,756	(nd)	144,059
Victoria	51,474	68,693	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	120,167
Western Australia ^E	132,000	4,400,000	0	143,000	0	4,675,000

Abbreviations: 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – A description of the IUCN Protected Area Categories can be found at <https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/about/protected-area-categories>. 2 – Data provided by the protected area agencies has come from their own data and/or CAPAD, and does not necessarily exactly match the CAPAD data. 3 – In relation to terrestrial protected areas, private land conservation areas are not knowingly included.

Other notes: A – Tasmania has a very large number of 'other' category reserves which are not included in the figures as the land is not managed by the agency. These are all private land covenants (IUCN Cat 4). B – The reserve data used in figures only includes DBCA managed land and does not include the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority or Zoological Parks Authority properties. C – The area data was derived from the NT Parks and Reserves spatial dataset using GIS Area, so may differ from the values the agency provides for other official reporting processes which is usually based on the Administration Area and is not as accurate. D – The figures used here are from draft data, hence their accuracy is not guaranteed. E – Data does not include Rottneest Island not clearly classified under the IUCN categories [author note: Rottneest Island has been included in the TPA figures]. Refer Table 4.1 'Other notes' for additional information on the above figures.

Table 4.6 Protected area changes in reservation between end June 2015 and end June 2020 ¹

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Total number of reserves June 2020	Number of reserves Added	Number of reserves Enlarged	Number of reserves Reduced	Number of reserves Downgraded in status/ repealed
TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS					
Commonwealth (DAWE)	6	0 ^A	0	0	0
ACT ^B	49	3	11	14	2
Northern Territory	83	0	3	3	4
New South Wales ^C	884	13	91	14	0
Queensland ^D	593	8	82	21	16
South Australia	360	9	21	1	0
Tasmania	794	0	0	0	0
Victoria	3,055	1	7	0	0
Western Australia ^E	1,752	35	19	20	1
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS					
Commonwealth (DAWE)	58	0	0	0	0
Northern Territory	2	0	0	0	0
New South Wales ^F	19	0	0	0	4
Queensland	589	0	0	1	0
South Australia	20	0	0	0	0
Tasmania	21	0	0	0	0
Victoria	30	0	0	0	0
Western Australia	20	4	0	1	0

General notes: 1 – See Table 4.1, for additional notes on reserve numbers.

Other notes: A – In the ACT reserve enlargement and reductions are in many cases minor boundary adjustments of less than 5ha; and in relation to repealed/downgraded reserves both 2 repealed/downgraded reserves have been incorporated into new, larger reserves. B – No new reserves were added in this period, but 44 reserves came under active management on 1/7/2018 when 5 management plans were finalised. C – In NSW the period reported is from 1/7/2015 to 30/06/2020. Changes include: 13 new reserves added totalling 74,779 ha (includes 5 Flora Reserves); 91 reserves enlarged, with the enlargements totalling 48,799 ha; and 14 reserves reduced in area with the reduction totalling 5,390 ha. D – In Qld changes include: 1. reductions which include upgrades to a higher class of tenure and area reductions due to official plan redraws; and 2. downgrades/repeals which include downgrades and revocations in part or in whole. E – The reserve data used in the figures only includes DBCA managed land, and does not include the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority or Zoological Parks Authority properties. F – The figures used here are from draft data, hence their accuracy is not guaranteed.

Table 4.7 Amount of Australian protected area land and waters managed by the Commonwealth and states/territories as a percentage of Australian land and waters, by jurisdiction^{1, 2,3, 4, 5}

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Number of reserves June 2020	Area of reserves (ha) June 2020	Percent of state/ territory reserved June 2016	Percent of state/ territory reserved June 2020	⁶ Percent of area of jurisdiction unreserved, but with significant values June 2020
TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS					
Commonwealth (DAWE)	6	2,132,002	(na)	(na)	(dnr)
ACT	49	138,015	58.2%	58.5%	(nd)
Northern Territory	83	4,712,649	3.5%	3.5%	(nd)
New South Wales	884	7,221,465	8.9%	9.0%	(na)
Queensland	593	9,791,209	5.6%	5.6%	(nd)
South Australia	360	21,143,802	19.1% ^A	21.6%	(nd)
Tasmania	794	2,752,807 ^B	50.1%	50.3%	0% ^C
Victoria	3,055	4,114,000	18%	18%	(nd)
Western Australia ^D	1,752	36,326,293	7.3%	7.4%	2.7% ^E
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS					
Commonwealth (DAWE)	58	276,272,400	(dnr)	(dnr)	(nd)
Northern Territory ^F	2	290,943	(dnr)	(dnr)	(nd)
New South Wales ^G	19	349,078	(dnr)	(dnr)	(adp) ^H
Queensland	589	7,265,900	(dnr)	(dnr)	(nd)
South Australia	20	2,703,509	(dnr)	44% ^I	0% ^J
Tasmania	21	144,059	(dnr)	(dnr)	(nd)
Victoria	30	120,167	(dnr)	(dnr)	(nd)
Western Australia	20	4,675,000	(dnr)	(dnr)	(nd)

Abbreviations: 'adp' – alternate data provided; 'dnr' – data not requested; 'nd' – no data provided, or unresolved data error.

General notes: 1 – Numbers in italics are approximate (i.e., provided as 'approximate' figures or 'estimates', or where a minor data discrepancy has been noted). 2 – data is provided to end June of relevant year unless otherwise specified. 3 – Percentages rounded to the nearest 0.1% where relevant. 4 – In relation to terrestrial protected areas, private land conservation areas are not knowingly included. 5 – See Table 4.1 for additional notes on reserve numbers. 6 – This figure is indicative; key values/ecosystem gaps are listed in Table 4.7a.

Other notes: A – The 2016 figure is for 2017, not 2016. B – The land area includes Macquarie Island which is 83,500 ha. C – This figure has been provided by the Tasmanian protected area agency, however it is noted as an approximate figure as this seems unlikely [author note]. D – The reserve data used in these figures only includes DBCA managed land and does not include the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority or Zoological Parks Authority properties. E – This figure is based on an area calculation based on annual report figures for land that has been acquired by the State that is pending approval for reservation under the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*. This figure does not equal the percentage of land in the State which has significant conservation values and has not been reserved. F – The figures used here are from draft data, hence their accuracy is not guaranteed. G – The area data was derived from the NT Parks and Reserves spatial dataset using GIS Area, so may differ from the values the agency provides for other official reporting processes which is usually based on the Administration Area and is not as accurate. H – An area, 258,386 ha, was provided in lieu of a percentage area (see Table 4.7a for a description) [author note]. I – This data has been included as it was provided (although not requested) [author note]. J – Setting the SA marine parks up was designed to capture the significant conservation value areas. The first ten year review is due in 2021/22.

Table 4.7a Key values and/or ecosystem gaps in protected area reservation (as at June 2020) ¹

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Key values/ecosystem gaps, June 2020
TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS	
Commonwealth (DAWE)	(dnr)
Australian Capital Territory	(nd)
Northern Territory	(nd)
New South Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 (Convention on Biological Diversity) as a guide to protect 17% (within the public reserve system) of each IBRA subregion, in NSW a further 8,852,639 ha is required under reservation (10.9% of NSW) Noting that NSW Landscapes mapping is used as a surrogate for regional ecosystems, in an IBRA subregional context, there is nearly 50% or 653 very poorly reserved landscapes (i.e., with less than 2% under reservation within the combined public and private reserve systems)
Queensland	(nd)
South Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Across the state there are 78 IBRA associations with no protected areas (with 30% of the state (including private land) considered adequately protected)
Tasmania	(na)/(nd) ²
Victoria	(nd)
Western Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land identified as gaps in CAR, protection of TEC/PECs, priority flora and fauna species, and unrepresented vegetation communities
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS	
Commonwealth (DAWE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subregions and seamounts of offshore Indian Ocean Territories waters Representative marine biodiversity of the Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Island provincial bioregions contributing to the NRSMPA
Northern Territory	(na)/(nd) ³
New South Wales ^A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hawkesbury Shelf Marine Bioregion (198,282 ha - less the 2,171 ha of marine reserves already in this bioregion) plus the Twofold Shelf Marine Bioregion (62,275) (note that Cabbage Tree Bay, Shiprock, Barrenjoey Head, Narrabeen Head, Long Reef, North Harbour, Bronte-Coogee, Cape Banks, Towra Point, and Boat Harbour Aquatic Reserves and Bouddi NP marine extension are located within the Hawkesbury Shelf Marine Bioregion and comprise 2171 ha of the 198 282 ha bioregion)
Queensland	(nd)
South Australia	(nd) ^B
Tasmania	(na)/(nd) ²
Victoria	(nd)
Western Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Coast and Eucla IMCRA regions

Abbreviations: 'dnr' – data not requested; 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – See Table 4.7, above, for the percent area of jurisdiction unreserved, but with significant values (at June 2020).

2 – The Tasmanian response, 'na', is presumed to be based on their assessment that there are no areas of unreserved significant conservation value in Tasmania (refer Table 4.7). 3 – The NT response was 'na' based on the interpretation that the question related to Commonwealth waters only.

Other notes: A – The figures used here are from draft data, hence their accuracy is not guaranteed. B – The setting up of the marine parks in SA was designed to capture the significant conservation values areas.

Table 4.8 The number of protected areas with different identified heritage values (as at end 2020)

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Total number of reserves June 2020	Reserves with identified biological values	Reserves with identified geoheritage values	Reserves with identified Indigenous heritage values	Reserves with identified historic heritage values
TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS					
Commonwealth (DAWE)	6	7	0	3	6
ACT ^A	49	49	49	49	49
Northern Territory	83	5	2	5	10
New South Wales	884	849	275	549	380
Queensland	593	585	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia	360	357	13	nd	49
Tasmania	794	794	380	14	27
Victoria	3,055	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Western Australia	1,752	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS					
Commonwealth (DAWE)	58	58	0	(nd)	34
Northern Territory	2	2	0	2	1
New South Wales ^B	19	19	19	6	1
Queensland	589	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia	20	20	2	20	18
Tasmania	21	21	5	0	0
Victoria	30	30	30	30	10
Western Australia	20	20	1	14	15

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided, or unresolved data error.

Notes: A – No new reserves were added in this period, but 44 reserves came under active management on 1/7/2018 when 5 management plans were finalised. B – The figures used here are from draft data, hence their accuracy is not guaranteed.

4.2 Identification and management of pressures

4.2.1 Pressures- general

Table 4.9 Identified occurrences of select pressure impacts in terrestrial protected areas, by jurisdiction (as at June 2020)

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Total number of reserves	Number of reserves with:								
		known coastal erosion	known wildfire	IUCN Cat 1 & 2 – known wildfire	known climate change trend impacts	IUCN Cat 1 & 2 – known climate change trend impacts	known introduced species / pathogen issues	IUCN Cat 1 & 2 – known introduced species / pathogen issues	allow tourism	IUCN Cat 1 & 2 – allow tourism
Commonwealth (DAWE) ¹	6	(nd)	3		7	(nd)	6	(nd)	6	(nd)
ACT	49	(na)	8		49	(nd)	49	(nd)	49	
Northern Territory	83	8 ^A	83	2	27	1	83	2	75	1
New South Wales	884	13 ^B	402 ^C	368	466 ^D	402	811 ^D	690	884 ^J	88
Queensland	593	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia	360	(nd) ^E	55	22	360	89	(nd) ^I	(nd)	355 ^K	84
Tasmania	794	4 ^F	151	11	794	19	794	19	806	19
Victoria	3,055	10 ^G	168	92	2,618	553	935	305	(nd)	(nd)
Western Australia	1,752	1 ^H	(nd)	(nd)	1,752	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	276	133

Abbreviations: 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – Although the Commonwealth only manage 6 national parks, it also manages the Australian National Botanic Gardens, which has been included in these figures (except for the figure for total reserves).

Other notes: A – Accelerated coastal erosion is occurring at all reserves with coastline; this data is taken from the 2018 SoP (see point D). B – There are 160 reserves managed by NPWS that lie within 10 metres of the coastline. C – This figure is only for fires occurring during the years that a reserve was managed by NPWS. In this period 402 reserves in total were affected by incidents of uncontrolled fire, some of which were affected more than once. There was a total of 1,694 uncontrolled fires across the full NSW reserve system. D – Climate change impacts generally are becoming evident across the entire NSW reserve system, but the SoP 2018 records 466 reserves where these impacts are specifically recorded as a management issue. The NSW figure provided here is current to 2018 only as it draws on the data in the NPWS State of the Parks (SoP) evaluation (The SoP is the agency's park management evaluation framework used to assess condition of values, severity of threats and long-term management effectiveness for every reserve, and draws on both qualitative and quantitative information). The pathogen data is also taken from the 2018 SoP. E – There are 98 reserves with coastline. F – There are 151 reserves with coastline. G – There are 24 reserves with coastline. H – this reserve is Rottneest Island. I – Most reserves, however, are known to harbour at least some introduced species such as cats, foxes, rabbits and weeds. J – All reserves are accessible to visitors although some reserves or parts of a reserve may be restricted to protect threatened species or due to safety concerns; however 43 parks reported zero visitation. K – All parks are 'open' to visitors, however the 14 wilderness protection areas may have little to no walking access (5 of these areas

are reported as being largely undisturbed/or having no access tracks, therefore have not been included in the figure provided); the figure provided includes island parks.

Table 4.10 Identified occurrences of select pressure impacts in marine protected areas, by jurisdiction (as at June 2020)

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Total number of reserves	Number of reserves with:						
		known coastal erosion	known wildfire	known long-term climate change trend impacts	known extreme climate events	known introduced species /pathogen issue	allow tourism	IUCN Cat 1 & 2 – allow tourism
Commonwealth (DAWE)	58	(dnr)	(dnr)	58 ^A	25 ^B	3 ^C	(dnr)	(dnr)
Northern Territory	2	(dnr)	(dnr)	2	2	0	(dnr)	(dnr)
New South Wales ^D	19	(dnr)	(dnr)	0	0	5 ^E	(dnr)	(dnr)
Queensland	589	(dnr)	(dnr)	3	1	(nd)	(dnr)	(dnr)
South Australia	20	(dnr)	(dnr)	20 ^F	0 ^G	1 ^H	(dnr)	(dnr)
Tasmania	21	(dnr)	(dnr)	21	0	21	(dnr)	(dnr)
Victoria	30	(dnr)	(dnr)	8	5	12	(dnr)	(dnr)
Western Australia	20	(dnr)	(dnr)	20	20	(nd)	(dnr)	(dnr)

Abbreviations: 'dnr' – data not requested; 'MP' – marine park; 'nd' – no data provided.

Other notes: A – It is not possible to accurately answer this in relation to Australian Marine Parks. However, there are expected long-term climate change impacts (e.g., increases in ocean temperature, increases in marine heatwaves, changes in currents, ocean acidification) based on climate models and changes known to be occurring in oceans (e.g., average sea surface temperature in the Australian region has warmed by 1°C since 1900). Between 1880–1889 and 2010–2019, the average pH of surface waters around Australia is estimated to have decreased by about 0.12. This corresponds to a more than 30 per cent increase in acidity. Impacts of ocean acidification to marine ecosystems include changes in reproduction, organism growth and physiology, species composition and distributions, food web structure, nutrient availability and reduced calcification rate (<https://www.csiro.au/en/Research/OandA/Areas/Assessing-our-climate/State-of-the-Climite-2020/Oceans-and-cryosphere>). B – This includes 24 marine heatwaves (80 Mile Beach, Arafura, Argo-Rowley, Arnhem, Ashmore Reef, Cartier, Coral Sea; East Gippsland, Flinders, Franklin, Freycinet, Gulf of Carpentaria, Huon, Jervis, Josef Bonaparte, Kimberley, Lord Howe, Mermaid Reef, Oceanic shoals, Roebuck, Tas Fracture, Wessel, West Cape York, Zeehan (summers of 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2018-19, estimates based on a variety of different sources); and 6 cyclones (category 2 or greater) as follows: Coral Sea MP (Debbie 2017), 80 Mile Beach MP (Joyce 2018 & Kelvin 2018), Kimberley MP (Marcus 2018), Gulf of Carpentaria (Owen 2018 & Trevor 2019), Argo-Rowley (Veronica 2019, Claudia 2020 & Ferdinand 2020), and Dampier MP (Stan 2016 & Damien 2020) (based on the BOM tropical cyclones page). C – Ashmore Reef MP (Tropical Fire Ants, buffel grass), Norfolk MP (storm water pollution including pathogens) and Coral Sea MP (pest plants on islands (e.g., Willis Island)). D – The figures used here are from draft data, hence their accuracy is not guaranteed. E – *Caulerpa taxifolia* (North Harbour, Shiprock, and Towra Point Aquatic Reserve and Batemans MP), Pacific Oysters (Port Stephens-Great Lakes Marine Park, Jervis Bay MP, Batemans MP) and European Green Shore Crabs (Batemans MP). F – It is accepted that SA is affected by climate change across the state. Climate change trends were measured in the State SoE trend and condition report cards including rising sea levels. G – The Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary has a documented local isostatic sea level rise that could be accelerating if sea levels are changing on a broader scale, in which case future management will need to provide for mangrove and saltmarsh retreat inland as sea levels rise. H – The Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary has numerous introduced species issues, including known presence of Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome (POMS).

Table 4.11 Number of protected areas with routine condition monitoring and specific risk management plans (as at June 2020)

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Total number of reserves	Number with routine monitoring	Number with a risk management plan for climate change	Number with a risk management plan for fire	Number with a risk management plan for other risk
TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS					
Commonwealth (DAWE) ¹	6	7	1	3	0
ACT	49	(nd)	0	49 ^A	0
Northern Territory	83	6 ^B	6	83	6
New South Wales	884	884 ^C	40 ^D	841 ^E	884 ^F
Queensland	593	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia ^G	360	(nd)	(nd) ^H	213	(nd) ^I
Tasmania	794	2	0	794	(nd)
Victoria	3,055	102	3,055 ^J	3,055 ^K	0
Western Australia ²	1,752	(nd)	4	8	0
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS					
Commonwealth (DAWE) ^L	58	21 ^M	0	(dnr)	(nd)
Northern Territory	2	1	2	(dnr)	(nd)
New South Wales ^N	19	6	0	(dnr)	(nd)
Queensland	589	3	0	(dnr)	(nd)
South Australia	20	9 ^O	(nd) ^P	(dnr)	(nd)
Tasmania	21	1	0	(dnr)	(nd)
Victoria	30	30	(nd) ^Q	(dnr)	(nd) ^R
Western Australia	20	20 ^S	0	(dnr)	0

Abbreviations: 'dnr' – data not requested; 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – Although the Commonwealth only manages 6 national parks, it also manages the Australian National Botanic Gardens, which has been included in these figures (except for the figure for total reserves). 2 – The WA terrestrial protected area figures do not include Botanic Parks and Gardens Authority managed land.

Other notes: A – In the ACT there is fire risk management planning for all reserves, but none for other risks. B – In the NT there are 6 reserves with routine monitoring in place, but in these cases all reserve values are monitored. C – The NSW figures provided here are current to 2018 only as they draw on the data in the NPWS State of the Parks (SoP) evaluation (the SoP is the agency's park management evaluation framework used to assess condition of values, severity of threats and long-term management effectiveness for every reserve, and draws on both qualitative and quantitative information). D – The NPWS Climate Change Adaptation Strategy uses a systems approach to embed proactive management of climate change impacts across NPWS. At least 40 parks have climate change impacts and adaptation actions in the park plan of management. E – 841 reserves have a current fire management strategy (29 reserves have a draft fire management strategy – not included in the figure). F – All NPWS reserves are covered by Regional Pest Management Strategies. G – DEW has historically undertaken monitoring, evaluation and reporting of natural heritage values on a project basis (i.e., evaluating and monitoring threatened species over multiple reserves) rather than encapsulating and assessing whole reserves for all their values on a regular basis. H – In relation to adaption plans or other risk management plans for climate change there are no specific reserves that have an individual climate adaption plan, however DEW is considering this in line with the newly released Guide to Climate Projections for Risk Assessment and Planning in South Australia (DEW, Nov 2020). I – A number of risk management plans can overlay reserves, but are not reported on in one place. Types of risk management might include threatened species plans, coastal management plans, RAMSAR plans, and wetlands management plans. J – All reserves are covered by a strategy. K – All reserves are covered by ERP. L – Parks Australia has prepared a draft DNP Climate change statement 2020-2030, which is undergoing consultation. Place-specific climate change strategies for each Network of Marine Parks will be produced following the publication of this statement. M – Monitoring programs typically cover one value in a park (e.g., shallow reef monitoring; deep-sea corals; island vegetation) rather than all

SoE 2021 Heritage Supplementary Report 2: Heritage and Protected Area Agency Survey – Approach and Results (McConnell, April 2022)

values in a park. Several parks have more than one monitoring program (e.g., Huon MP has a monitoring program for deep-sea corals and a different one for deep-shelf reef benthic communities), but as this question has only asked for parks with monitoring programs those parks with multiple monitoring programs were only counted once. N – The figures used here are from draft data, hence their accuracy is not guaranteed. O – There is a Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting (MER) Plan for marine parks. Monitoring around climate change impacts is undertaken in line with the Marine Parks Act 2007 and MER. P – There are no specific reserves that have individual climate adaptation plans, however DEW is considering this in line with the newly released Guide to Climate Projections for Risk Assessment and Planning in South Australia (DEW, Nov 2020). Also, the Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary does not have a specific adaptation plan although habitats are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts. Q – A total of 30 was given for combined climate change and other risk management plans. R – Only Key Performance Indicators are routinely monitored.

4.2.2 Tourism and recreation in protected areas

Table 4.12 Number of visitors to all terrestrial protected areas, by jurisdiction, annually between end June 2015 and end June 2020^{1, 2, 3}

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Number of visitors to all reserves 2015-16	Number of visitors to all reserves 2016-17	Number of visitors to all reserves 2017-18	Number of visitors to all reserves 2018-19	Number of visitors to all reserves 2019-20
Commonwealth (DAWE)	1,328,535	1,383,979	1,474,108	1,329,185	990,993
ACT	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Northern Territory ^A	3,791,300	3,836,700	4,055,000	4,040,200	3,596,800
New South Wales ^{B, C}	<i>51,700,000</i>	(nd)	<i>60,200,000</i>	(nd)	(nd)
Queensland	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia ^D	<i>361,260</i>	<i>372,818</i>	<i>382,276</i>	<i>397,297</i>	<i>606,599</i>
Tasmania ^E	(nd)	<i>1,330,000</i>	<i>1,430,000</i>	<i>1,450,000</i>	<i>1,190,000</i>
Victoria	(nd)	42,330,000	(nd)	49,630,000	(nd)
Western Australia	19,670,000	20,180,000	20,220,000	20,440,00	19,680,000

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – These figures reflect the number of 'person visits' rather than the number of individual visitors. 2 – This data was not collected for marine protected areas which have a different form of tourism. 3 – Numbers in italics are approximate (i.e., provided as 'approximate' figures or an 'estimate').

Other notes: A – the visitor number figures given are a raw calculation based on individual park estimates, as opposed to Public Reported visitor numbers. B – These figures are estimates drawn from 2016 and 2018 Park Visitor Surveys produced by Roy Morgan Research for NPWS, which are only conducted every second year (note that the survey measures number of visits, not the number of visitors). C – During the reporting period park visitation was significantly impacted by: 1. bushfires, especially in 2019-2020, which led to many parks being closed, but also led to a lot of visitor infrastructure being closed well after the parks reopened; and 2. covid-19, which led to initial decreased visitation, but eventual increased visitation as restrictions on movement of the public were eased. D – As not all reserves in SA count visitor numbers (visitor numbers come from only a few parks with entry fees and some key iconic parks), day visitor numbers across the State will therefore be much higher than documented here. E – The number of reserve visitors is an estimate based on 14 reference sites.

Table 4.13 Income from tourism and recreation at terrestrial protected areas, by jurisdiction, annually between end June 2015 and end June 2020 ¹

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Income from tourism and recreation 2015-16	Income from tourism and recreation 2016-17	Income from tourism and recreation 2017-18	Income from tourism and recreation 2018-19	Income from tourism and recreation 2019-20
Commonwealth (DAWE)	\$12,179,000	\$13,087,000	\$13,829,000	\$14,614,000	\$9,538,000
ACT	(nd)	\$705,788	\$874,812	\$838,841	\$497,053
Northern Territory	\$1,000,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,400,000
New South Wales	\$35,700,000	\$39,050,000	\$42,700,000	\$43,090,000	\$32,800,000
Queensland	\$19,200,000	\$20,600,000	\$24,000,000	\$21,900,000	\$22,100,000
South Australia	\$13,880,000	\$14,400,000	\$15,740,000	\$15,420,000	\$13,300,000
Tasmania	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Victoria	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	\$10,500,000
Western Australia	\$18,000,000	\$20,400,000	\$21,200,000	\$23,600,000	\$22,200,000

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – This data was not collected for marine protected areas which have a different form of tourism.

Table 4.14 Number of protected areas that provide for tourism and recreation, and with a stand-alone management plan or strategy for tourism (as at June 2020)

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Total number of reserves June 2020	Number of reserves that allow/support tourism and/or recreation	Number of reserves with a tourism management plan or strategy
TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS			
Commonwealth (DAWE)	6	6	1 ^A
ACT	49	49	0
Northern Territory	83	75	7
New South Wales	884	884 ^B	108 ^{C, D}
Queensland	593	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia	360	355 ^E	0 ^F
Tasmania	794	806	0
Victoria	3,055	(nd)	(nd)
Western Australia	1,752	276	0 ^G
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS			
Commonwealth (DAWE)	58	57	0 ^H
Northern Territory	2	2	0
New South Wales ^I	19	19	0

Queensland	589	3 ^J	0
South Australia	20	20 ^K	1 ^L
Tasmania	21	7	0
Victoria	30	30	0
Western Australia	20	20	0

Abbreviations: 'MP' – marine park; 'nd' – no data provided; 'TMP' – tourism management plan.

Other notes: A – This is for Uluru Kata Tjuta National Park (i.e., *Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park Tourism Directions: Stage 1 September 2010 (to 2020)*). B – All reserves are accessible to visitors although some reserves or parts of a reserve may be restricted to protect threatened species or due to safety concerns; however 43 parks reported zero visitation. C – The NSW figures provided here are current to 2018 only as they draw on the data in the NPWS State of the Parks (SoP) evaluation (the SoP is the agency's park management evaluation framework used to assess condition of values, severity of threats and long-term management effectiveness for every reserve, and draws on both qualitative and quantitative information). D – The Tourism Management Plan figure is for visitation support plans or precinct plans. E – All parks are 'open' to visitors, however the 14 wilderness protection areas may have little to no walking access (5 of these areas are reported as being largely undisturbed/or having no access tracks, therefore have not been included in the figure provided); the figure provided includes island parks. F – There are no individual reserve Tourism Management Plans, but there is an overall DEW Nature-Based Tourism Strategy (launched February 2016). G – WA has no stand alone TMPs or strategies, with this planning contained in reserve management plans. The *Rottneet Island Strategic Plan 202-2024* might be considered a stand-alone tourism strategy, however is not included in this figure. H – A Tourism Strategy for all 5 Networks and the Coral Sea MP is currently being developed; and placed-based tourism management plans may be developed for specific marine parks (e.g., Coral Sea MP, Norfolk MP) once the Tourism Strategy is in place. I – The figures used here are from draft data, hence their accuracy is not guaranteed. J – Permits are required to run tourist operations in marine protected areas. K – Tourism is zone dependent as some zones within different parks are restricted. L – This is white shark cage diving tours in the Neptune Islands Group MP which are conducted in accordance with the *South Australian White Shark Tour Licencing Policy*.

4.2.3 Works in protected areas

Table 4.15 The number of terrestrial protected areas with development/new use applications (annual basis, end June 2015 – end June 2020)¹

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Reserves with applications 2015-16	Reserves with applications 2016-17	Reserves with applications 2017-18	Reserves with applications 2018-19	Reserves with applications 2019-20
Commonwealth (DAWE)	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Northern Territory	8	14	24	16	10
New South Wales	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	68
Queensland	1	0	0	0	0
South Australia ^A	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	1	6
Tasmania	(nd)	(nd)	195	227	191
Victoria	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Western Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – This data was not requested in relation to marine protected areas, as little works occur in these protected areas.

Other notes: A – The Crown is exempt from seeking development approval for development on parks under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*.

Table 4.16 The number of terrestrial protected areas with development/new use applications approved (annual basis, end June 2015 – end June 2020) ¹

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Reserves with applications approved 2015-16	Reserves with applications approved 2016-17	Reserves with applications approved 2017-18	Reserves with applications approved 2018-19	Reserves with applications approved 2019-20
Commonwealth (DAWE)	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Northern Territory	7	8	16	5	11
New South Wales	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Queensland	1	0	0	0	0
South Australia ^A	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	1	6
Tasmania	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Victoria	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Western Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – This data was not requested in relation to marine protected areas, as lite works occur in these protected areas.

Other notes: A – The Crown is exempt from seeking development approval for development on parks under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*.

Table 4.17 The number of terrestrial protected areas with development/new use applications rejected, and works decisions appealed ¹ (annual basis, end June 2015 – end June 2020) ²

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Reserves with applications rejected 2015-16	Reserves with applications rejected 2016-17	Reserves with applications rejected 2017-18	Reserves with applications rejected 2018-19	Reserves with applications rejected 2019-20	Reserves with decisions appealed
Commonwealth (DAWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Northern Territory	0	3	1	1	1	0
New South Wales	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	0	0
Queensland	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Australia ^A	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	0	0	0
Tasmania	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Victoria	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Western Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – Figures were requested for works decisions appealed for a) conservation reasons, and b) for development reasons. The figure was 0, or no data was provided on either category of appeal. 2 – This data was not requested in relation to marine protected areas, as little works occur in these protected areas.

Other Notes: A – The Crown is exempt from seeking development approval for development on parks under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*.

4.3 Protected area management and resourcing

4.3.1 Aspects of Heritage Management

Table 4.18 Number of reserves which have been fully assessed for key types of heritage (as at June 2020)

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Number of reserves with fully identified Flora/fauna heritage values	Number of reserves with fully identified Geoheritage values	Number of reserves with fully identified Indigenous heritage values	Number of reserves with fully identified Historic heritage values
TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS				
Commonwealth (DAWE) ¹	7	0	3	7
ACT	49	49	49	49
Northern Territory	51	25	51	29
New South Wales ^A	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Queensland	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia	(nd)	13	(nd)	49
Tasmania	5	1	0	27
Victoria	3055	3055	3055	3055
Western Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS				
Commonwealth (DAWE) ^B	0	0	0	0
Northern Territory	1	1	1	1
New South Wales ^C	6	0	0	0
Queensland	0	0	0	0
South Australia	20	2	20	18
Tasmania	0	0	0	0
Victoria	30	30	30	30
Western Australia	20	1	6	0

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – Although the Commonwealth only manages 6 national parks, it also manages the Australian National Botanic Gardens, which has been included in these figures.

Other notes: A – The NSW figures provided here are current to 2018 only as they draw on the data in the NPWS State of the Parks (SoP) evaluation (the SoP is the agency's park management evaluation framework used to assess condition of values, severity of threats and long-term management effectiveness for every reserve, and draws on both qualitative and quantitative information).

B – None of the Australian Marine Parks have been comprehensively mapped or surveyed to a point where it can be claimed that all values have been fully identified and assessed. The focus is identifying values in priority parks. Also note: 1. Parks are vast, remote, deep, difficult to access, and management planning only came into effect for most parks in 2018; and 2. There is engagement with Traditional Owners and Indigenous rangers to identify cultural heritage values. C – The figures used here are from draft data, hence their accuracy is not guaranteed.

Table 4.19 Indigenous management level of, and access to, Australian protected areas (as at June 2020)

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Number of reserves with Full Indigenous management	Number of reserves with Indigenous co-management	Number of reserves with Other co-management	Number of reserves with Full government management	Number of reserves allowing Indigenous traditional/cultural activities	Number of reserves allowing Indigenous resource use
TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS						
Commonwealth (DAWE) ¹	0	3	0	4	3	3
ACT	0	0	3	46	49	0 ^A
Northern Territory	0	32	0	51	83	83
New South Wales	0	147	0	737	884 ^B	147 ^C
Queensland	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia	0	34	0	326	360 ^D	(nd) ^E
Tasmania	0	1	0	791	0	0
Victoria	5	38	(nd)	(nd)	1,349	1,340
Western Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	1,752	1,752
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS						
Commonwealth (DAWE)	0	0	0	58	58	58
Northern Territory	0	1	0	0	2	2
New South Wales ^{F, G}	0	0	0	19	19	19
Queensland	0	3	(nd)	(nd)	3	3
South Australia ^H	0	0	0	20	(nd)	(nd)
Tasmania	0	0	0	7	0	0
Victoria	0	6	0	24	30	0
Western Australia	0	0	0	14	20	20

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – Although the Commonwealth only manages 6 national parks, it also manages the Australian National Botanic Gardens, which has been included in these figures.

Other notes: A – Currently the collection of resources is restricted under the *Nature Conservation Act*. The Conservator is initiating a project in partnership with the Ngunnawal people to develop a Cultural Resource Management Plan to allow Ngunnawal resource use. B – All reserves allow Indigenous access for traditional/cultural activities. C – Reserves that allow Indigenous resource use are all co-managed reserves. D – Technically every park allows for Indigenous access for traditional/cultural activities, noting that some reserves have specific rights and set aside areas under native title determinations. E – Section 68D of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* provides for hunting and food gathering by Aboriginal persons if it has been proclaimed in the Government Gazette or where a co management board has given permission as the relevant authority in the park. The Wilderness Protection Areas and Zones code of management provides for resource use in Wilderness protection areas, but only a few have been gazetted. F – The figures used here are from draft data, hence their accuracy is not guaranteed. G – Several marine parks have Aboriginal advisory groups or Native Title registered claimants, or Native Title holders on the committee. Also, a Memorandum of Understanding exists with the Worimi Knowledgeholders Aboriginal Corporation. H – The *Marine Parks Act 2007* requires under s13(2) that a marine park management plan must take into account the provisions of any Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA); and under s52 that any prohibitions or restrictions are subject to Native Title rights and interests. Activity in Sanctuary and Restricted area zones is limited to Aboriginal persons who are acting in accordance with an ILUA or Aboriginal tradition.

Table 4.20 Protected area management planning, management evaluation and availability of third party appeal rights under protected area or planning legislation (as at June 2020) ^{1,2,3}

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Total number of reserves June 2020	Reserves with approved CMP/MP	Reserves with CMP/MP over 10 years old	Reserves with other agreement	Reserves with regular management evaluation	Third party appeal rights exist for heritage (Y/N) ³
TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS						
Commonwealth (DAWE) ⁴	6	7	2	(na)	3	Y
ACT	49	49 ^A	44 ^B	(na)	(nd)	(nd)
Northern Territory	83	40 ^C	18	43	62	(nd)
New South Wales	884	648	395	204	872 ^D	Y
Queensland ^E	593	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia	360	233	189	0	(nd)	Y ^F
Tasmania	794	90	30	318	0	N
Victoria	3,055	75	51	0	182	N ^G
Western Australia	1,752	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	Y ^H
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS						
Commonwealth (DAWE) ^I	58	58	0	0	58	Y
Northern Territory	2	2	0	0	1	N
New South Wales ^J	19	7	4	12	0	N ^K
Queensland	589	3	1 ^L	0	3 ^M	N
South Australia	20	20	2	0	20 ^N	N ^O
Tasmania ^P	21	4	1	3	1	N
Victoria	30	24	24	6	0	N
Western Australia	20	20	13	0	6	N

Abbreviations: 'CMP' – conservation management plan; 'GBR' – Great Barrier Reef; 'MP' – management plan; 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' – no data provided.

General Notes: 1 – A third party appeal right is the ability for a person (or persons) who is not the applicant for a proposal or the decision-making body to object to, or appeal, a decision where this is a statutory matter. 2 – In relation to third party appeals, although this may not be possible under state/territory legislation, it may be possible where a protected area has values recognised under the EPBC Act through the EPBC Act referrals pathway. 3 – Numbers in italics are approximate (i.e., provided as 'approximate' figures or 'estimates'). 4 – Although the Commonwealth only manages 6 national parks, it also manages the Australian National Botanic Gardens, which has been included in these figures (except for the figure for total reserves).

Other Notes: A – Canberra Nature Park has one management plan for 39 nature reserves and the Murrumbidgee River Corridor (MRC) has one plan for 5 nature reserves. B – Although 44 reserves are noted as having a MP >10yrs old, this is only 2 plans since Canberra Nature Park has one management plan for 39 nature reserves (for which a new plan has been prepared and will be finalised later in 2021); and the Murrumbidgee River Corridor has one plan for 5 nature reserves and this is currently being reviewed prior to the development of a new plan. C – Only 1 out of 2 IUCN Cat 1 & 2 reserves have a MP. D – The NSW figures provided here are current to 2018 only as they draw on the data in the NPWS State of the Parks (SoP) evaluation (the SoP is the agency's park management evaluation framework used to assess condition of values, severity of threats and long-term management effectiveness for every reserve, and draws on both qualitative and quantitative information). E – Qld uses management statements (as well as MPs) and most National Parks (IUCN Cat 1 & 2 reserves) will have a management statement, with over 95% covered; all IUCN Cat 1 & 2 reserves are covered by a MP or management statement. The other type plan noted are CMPs. F – There are some appeal rights to third parties under s110 and s202 of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*, but no appeal rights under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*. G – Traditional Owners however have procedural

rights to influence, as well as a process to appeal, land use/development decisions in areas where they have recognised Native Title rights or where Aboriginal cultural heritage rights have been breached; and there are avenues for land managers or development partners to appeal decisions made by Traditional Owners in relation to Aboriginal heritage protection. H – For resource development activities affecting protected areas, certain appeal rights exist (any person may lodge an appeal with the Minister) in cases where proposals have significant impact on the environment and are referred for assessment under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. More generally, where a development needs to be approved under the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, there is provision for appeal through this act, although third party appeals are limited, not general. I – The figures provided in relation to management planning is only for reserves managed by the Director of National Parks (the Australian Antarctic Division manages HIMI MP and the GBRMPA manage the GBRMP; states and territories also manage coastal marine parks), however the Director of National Parks monitors all 58 Australian Marine Parks. J – The figures used here are from draft data, hence their accuracy is not guaranteed. K – There are no third party appeal rights in relation to marine park permits (authorisations), however, proceedings for offences can be taken by third parties for other approvals/permits. L – This is the state GBRCMP zoning plan which is renewed at the same time as the GBRMP, but which has not been reviewed in the last 10 years. M – These are for reserves with underwater cultural heritage. N – There is a Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting (MER) Plan for marine parks, and a 10 year review of all marine parks due in 2021/22. Also, in 2018 the SA government commissioned an independent review to assess the economic, social and environmental values of the current marine park sanctuary zones. The outcome of the review is expected after June 2020. O – There are no third party appeal rights under the *Marine Parks Act 2007*, only appeals on permits issued. P – Only 1 marine reserve, Macquarie Island Nature Reserve, has full management (i.e., a management plan, regular management evaluation and reporting, and regular values monitoring). It is also the marine reserve that has a management plan more than 10 years old).

4.3.2 Heritage Resourcing

Table 4.21 Protected area agency budgets (annual) 2016–2020 ¹

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Agency budget 2015-16 (\$)	Agency budget 2016-17 (\$)	Agency budget 2017-18 (\$)	Agency budget 2018-19 (\$)	Agency budget 2019-20 (\$)	Total budget 2016-2020 (\$)
Commonwealth (DAWE) ² (TPA + MPA)	40,470,000	42,829,000	46,548,000	47,434,000	50,394,000	227,675,000
ACT (TPA)	28,021,780	28,082,909	31,134,547	28,781,814	29,576,630	145,597,680
Northern Territory (TPA + MPA)	52,300,000	49,500,000	54,600,000	52,800,000	43,400,000 ^A	252,600,000
New South Wales (TPA + MPA) ^B	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Queensland (TPA)	144,000,000	168,000,000	207,000,000	292,000,000	286,000,000	1,097,000,000
Queensland (MPA)	5,000,000	5,200,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	27,200,000
South Australia ^C (TPA + MPA)	306,556,000	319,264,000	296,065,000	212,012,000	218,071,000	1,351,968,000
Tasmania (TPA + MPA)	60,700,000	57,000,000	64,000,000	69,900,000	71,700,000	323,300,000
Victoria (TPA + MPA)	239,000,000	238,000,000	262,000,000	266,000,000	255,000,000	1,260,000,000

Western Australia (TPA + MPA) ^D	319,810,000	342,730,00	362,190,000	334,760,000	349,790,000	1,709,280,000
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Abbreviations: 'MPA' – marine protected area; 'TPA' – terrestrial protected area.

General note: 1 – These figures may be calendar or financial year figures, so may not be directly comparable. 2 – The Commonwealth figures are provided are for Parks Australia.

Other Notes: A – The 2019-20 budget for the Parks and Wildlife Commission was reduced due to a Machinery of Government change. However, services are now provided by Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics (DIPL) and Department of Corporate and Digital Development (DCDD) with no significant change to levels of services; and 2. various Machinery of Government and other structural changes, various services and functions have been included or excluded from NPWS over time, hence financial information is not comparable between years. C – The figure given is for whole of the Department of Environment and Water (DEW). D – These figures do not include funding for reserves managed by the Rottne Island Authority, the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority or the Zoological Parks Authority.

Table 4.22 Percentage of protected area agency budget for values conservation and management (annual) 2016–2020^{1, 2, 3}

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Percentage of agency budget for heritage management 2015-16	Percentage of agency budget for heritage management 2016-17	Percentage of agency budget for heritage management 2017-18	Percentage of agency budget for heritage management 2018-19	Percentage of agency budget for heritage management 2019-20
TERRESTRIAL & MARINE PROTECTED AREAS					
Commonwealth (DAWE) ⁴	33%	43%	37%	31%	25%
TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS					
ACT	52%	53%	52%	61%	59%
Northern Territory	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
New South Wales	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Queensland	66.8%	63.7%	60.1%	56.1%	59.3%
South Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Tasmania	(nd)	(nd)	8%	5%	5%
Victoria	12%	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Western Australia ^A	(nd)	(nd)	32%	33%	30%
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS					
Northern Territory	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
New South Wales	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Queensland	72.5%	95%	83.5%	79.1%	85.2%
South Australia	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	1.2%	0.9%
Tasmania	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Victoria	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Western Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – This does not include presentation, visitor management, education, fire fighting, regulatory activities or administration. 2 – These figures may be calendar or financial year figures, so may not be directly comparable. 3 – Numbers in

italics are approximate (i.e., provided as 'approximate' figures or 'estimates'). 4 – The Commonwealth figures are provided are for Parks Australia.

Other notes: A –These figures do not include funding for reserves managed by the Rottneest Island Authority, the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority, or the Zoological Parks Authority. For additional comment related to agency budgets refer Table 4.21, above.

Table 4.23 Percentage of protected area agency budgets to support recreation and tourism, including presentation (annual) 2016–2020 ^{1, 2}

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Percentage of agency budget for visitor management 2015-16	Percentage of agency budget for visitor management 2016-17	Percentage of agency budget for visitor management 2017-18	Percentage of agency budget for visitor management 2018-19	Percentage of agency budget for visitor management 2019-20
TERRESTRIAL & MARINE PROTECTED AREAS					
Commonwealth (DAWE) ³	18%	21%	15%	20%	12%
TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS					
ACT	7%	6%	7%	6	5
Northern Territory	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
New South Wales	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Queensland	7.7%	2.5%	6.8%	2.8%	2.6%
South Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Tasmania	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Victoria	31%	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Western Australia ^A	(nd)	(nd)	29.6%	27.4%	28.7%
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS					
Northern Territory	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
New South Wales	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Queensland	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Tasmania	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Victoria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Western Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – These figures may be calendar or financial year figures, so may not be directly comparable. 2 – Numbers in italics are approximate (i.e., provided as 'approximate' figures or 'estimates') 3 – The Commonwealth figures are provided are for Parks Australia.

Other notes: A – These figures do not include funding for reserves managed by the Rottneest Island Authority, the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority, or the Zoological Parks Authority. For additional comment related to agency budgets refer Table 4.21, above.

Table 4.24 Protected area agency funding for conservation initiatives related to climate change (i.e., research and/or active conservation measures for specific values), annual 2016–2020^{1,2}

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Climate change related conservation funding 2015-16	Climate change related conservation funding 2016-17	Climate change related conservation funding 2017-18	Climate change related conservation funding 2018-19	Climate change related conservation funding 2019-20
TERRESTRIAL & MARINE PROTECTED AREAS					
Commonwealth (DAWE)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS					
ACT	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Northern Territory	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
New South Wales	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Queensland	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Tasmania	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Victoria	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Western Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS					
Northern Territory	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
New South Wales	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Queensland	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Tasmania	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Victoria	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$60,000
Western Australia	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – Does not include funding for fire fighting. 2 – These figures may be calendar or financial year figures, so may not be directly comparable.

Other notes: For additional comment related to agency budgets refer Table 4.21, above.

Table 4.25 Number of state government funded values conservation projects¹ in protected areas (2016 to 2020)

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Total number of reserves June 2020	Number of state funded values conservation projects 2016-2020 ¹
TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS		
Commonwealth (DAWE)	6	89
ACT	49	(nd)
Northern Territory	83	(nd)
New South Wales	884	(nd)
Queensland	593	(nd)
South Australia	360	68 ^A
Tasmania	794	25 ^B
Victoria	3,055	340
Western Australia	1,752 ^C	(nd)
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS		
Commonwealth (DAWE)	58	41 ^D
Northern Territory	2	(nd)
New South Wales	19	(nd)
Queensland	589	4
South Australia	20	23
Tasmania	21	1
Victoria	30	58
Western Australia	20	(nd)

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – In the survey, values conservation projects were described as projects undertaken in the state/territory that specifically relate to values conservation/restoration in agency managed reserves, as opposed to routine management activities, including presentation and education.

Other notes: A –This data should be treated as indicative as some regions did not provide a response, and where a project covers more than 1 type of value, it has been counted for each value. Also, figures do not include conservation research projects. B – This figure has been adjusted to remove presentation projects. C –This figure does not include reserves managed by the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority or the Zoological Parks Authority. D – there are an additional 6 project being undertaken by other organisations through the Our Marine Park Grant.

Table 4.25a Description of state funded values conservation and restoration projects in terrestrial protected areas, end June 2015 – end June 2020¹

Jurisdiction	Total number of projects	Project breakdown
Commonwealth (Parks Australia)	89 projects	<i>Natural values projects</i> (63 projects) - 38 are research projects and 25 are direct management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • threatened species projects (34)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • threatening processes projects (14) • ecosystem condition projects (6) • survey/monitoring projects (9). <p><i>Cultural values projects</i> (26 projects) - 8 are research projects and 18 are direct management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • archaeological/anthropological projects (12) • conservation projects (14).
Australian Capital Territory	(nd)	(nd)
Northern Territory	(nd)	(nd)
New South Wales	(nd)	(nd)
Queensland ²	(nd)	(nd)
South Australia	68 projects ³	<p>The following projects address 183 values across 222 reserves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grazing pressure management (24) • restoration (75) • threatened species recovery actions (fauna) (42) • threatened ecosystems (18) • Ramsar-related (11) • fire mitigation/response/planning (for conservation purposes outside routine) (13).
Tasmania	25 projects	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Values understanding (13) • Values protection (7) • Conservation Management Capacity Building (5).
Victoria	340 projects ⁴	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous cultural heritage conservation (28) • threatened species management (17) • pest plant management (110) • pest animal management (80) • habitat restoration (50) • overabundant native species (10) • research (5) • biodiversity response planning 40 (40).
Western Australia	(nd)	(nd)

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – These are projects that specifically relate to values conservation/restoration in agency managed reserves (as opposed to routine management activities, including presentation and education). 2 – Qld data was provided, but as it was related only to cultural heritage projects, it has not been included. 3 – This data should be treated as indicative as some regions did not provide a response, and where a project covers more than 1 type of value, it has been counted for each value. Also, figures do not include conservation research projects. 4 – This figure appears to count each project in each reserve as a separate project, so is not comparable to the data from other jurisdictions (which count the 1 project across different reserves as a single project).

Table 4.25b Description of state funded values conservation and restoration projects in marine protected areas, end June 2015 – end June 2020 ¹

Jurisdiction	Total number of projects	Project breakdown
Commonwealth (Parks Australia)	41 projects ^A	<p>These research and monitoring projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seafloor mapping of parts of Beagle Marine Park and Boags Marine Park • Tasmanian Seamounts monitoring • Apollo Marine Park seafloor mapping • Tasman Fracture Marine Park and Freycinet Marine Park mapping • Benthic Habitats and Biodiversity of the Beagle CMR Shelf Waters (NESP project) • Elizabeth and Middleton Reefs shallow reef monitoring 2018 • Galapagos shark research in the Lord Howe Marine Park • Grey nurse shark monitoring • Benthic Habitats and Biodiversity of Elizabeth and Middleton Reefs, Lord Howe Marine Park • Assessment of Ecological Assets and Condition of Shelf Habitats in the Hunter CMR (NESP project) • Coral Sea Coral Reef Health Multi Year Project • Coral Sea Island Health project • Coral Sea Marine Park Hydrodynamic and Water Temperature Monitoring Project • Collection of biodiversity data through Reef Life Surveys in North Commonwealth Marine Reserves Network locations • West Cape York Marine Park multibeam survey • Multibeam seafloor mapping • Ashmore Reef Marine Park Environmental Assessment 2019 • Shallow reef monitoring for North-west and Geographe • Long term coral reef monitoring at Ashmore Reef Marine Park • Benthic fish and invertebrate biodiversity at Montebello and Dampier Marine Parks • Great Western Ozzie Transect (pelagic surveys in western AMPs) • Deep-water habitat mapping surveys at Ningaloo Marine Park • Initial Baseline Survey of Deepwater Fish in the Ningaloo CMR (NESP project) • North-west Ecological Baselines: Surveys of Fish, Sharks and their Habitats in the Kimberley, Roebuck and Eighty Mile Beach Australian Marine Parks • Turtle satellite tracking - Flatback, Olive Ridley, Loggerhead • Turtle satellite tracking - Hawksbill • Occurrence and distribution of marine wildlife in the Bremer Bay region (NESP project) • Seagrass habitat mapping and health and monitoring framework • Habitat Mapping and Biomass Surveys • Monitoring Australian sea lion populations off South Australia (Nuyts) • Monitoring Australian sea lion populations on Kangaroo Island (Seal Bay) • Western Kangaroo Island Habitat Mapping and Biodiversity Surveys

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of near-shore habitats of juvenile white sharks in Southwestern Australia • Canyon mapping & biodiversity in Gascoyne Marine Park • Benthic Habitats and Biodiversity of the South-West Corner (NESP project) • Australasian Seabird Group seabird surveys for 2019-2020 (BirdLife Tasmania) • Compilation of existing seafloor mapping and biological survey data for temperate Networks (NESP project) • Cumulative impacts - SE pilot (NESP project) • MNF discovering biodiversity in the abyss voyage (NESP project) • Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for survey design, condition assessment and trend detection (NESP project) • National data collation, synthesis and visualisation to support sustainable use, management and monitoring of marine assets (NESP project).
Northern Territory	(nd)	(nd)
New South Wales	(nd)	(nd)
Queensland	4 projects	<p>The projects, all Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park, are:</p> <p>Conservation projects (2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reef Protection Program – installation of public moorings and reef protection markers • Little tern protection at Sandy Point, Corio Bay and Bowling Green Bay Spit. <p>Restoration projects (2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return of washed up Porites bommies post Cyclone Debbie at Hook Island. • Raine Island recovery project – sand re-profiling to improve turtle habitat.
South Australia	23 projects	(nd)
Tasmania	1 project	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Tasmania long term monitoring.
Victoria	58 projects	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research projects (18) • monitoring projects (28) • marine pest projects (12) • overabundant native species projects (4).
Western Australia	(nd)	(nd)

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – These are projects that specifically relate to values conservation/restoration in agency managed reserves (as opposed to routine management activities, including presentation and education).

Other notes: A – In some cases a single project may have been counted more than once if it is located in more than 1 reserve. Also, 6 additional projects are being undertaken by external organisations with funding from the Our Marine Park Grant. These projects aim to improve the long-term sustainability of fishing in ways that support the objectives of Australian Marine Parks.

Table 4.26 Protected area agency staffing (as at end June 2016 and end June 2020) ¹

Level/ Jurisdiction/ Type of heritage	FTE agency staff 2016	FTE agency staff 2020	FTE on- ground Staff 2016	FTE on- ground Staff 2016	FTE heritage experts 2016	FTE heritage experts 2020	FTE Indigen- ous staff 2016	FTE Indigen- ous staff 2020
NATIONAL								
Commonwealth (DAWE) (TPA)	317.8	321	152	117	63.7	70.6	43.5	58.6
Commonwealth (DAWE) (MPA)	(-317.8)	(-321)	(nd) ^A	50.7 ^A	0	0	(-43.5)	(-58.6)
STATE/TERRITORY								
ACT (TPA) ^B	177	202	107	118	6	8	(nd)	(nd)
Northern Territory (TPA)	287.6	253	224	195	1	0	40.1	40.3
Northern Territory (MPA)	(-287.6)	-253	3	3	0	0	1	2
New South Wales (TPA) ^C	1,616	1,675	946	955	17	17	182	194
New South Wales (MPA) ^D	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)	0	4
Queensland (TPA)	1,054	1,431	556	785	2	2	30	34
Queensland (MPA) ^E	(-1,054)	(-1,431)	227 ^F	213 ^F	(nd)	(nd)	6	13
South Australia (TPA)	1,610	1,477	147.37 ^G	147.4 ^G	252.8	193.41	42	48
South Australia (MPA) ^H	(-1,610)	(-1,477)	5.8	6.6	6.6 ^I	3.8 ^I	0	0
Tasmania (TPA) ^J	297	370	200	230	2	1	20	36
Tasmania (MPA)	(-297)	(-370)	1	0	4	5	0	0
Victoria (TPA)	1,037	1,299	600	600	21.8 ^{K,L}	45.44 ^L	45.39 ^L	59.83
Victoria (MPA)	(-1,037)	-1,299	20	20	2	2	0	0
Western Australia (TPA) ^M	1,412	1,466	420.4	408.9	86.42 ^N	104.81	44.55 ^O	59.89
Western Australia (MPA)	(-1,412)	(-1,466)	(nd)	(nd)	9	10	(nd)	(nd)

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided.

Table format explanatory notes: Figures in bold are Departmental staff numbers, not agency staff numbers. Figures in brackets are agency or department figures already reported (in line above) and indicate that the heritage being reported is managed by the same agency (or Department). The SA and WA protected area staff numbers have been rounded to whole numbers.

General notes: 1 – FTE staff figures are for employees and in general exclude casuals, contractors, consultants and board members.

Other notes: A – Staff are based in Hobart and Canberra rather than in proximity to the marine parks. Staff occasionally visit the marine parks, but most on ground management is undertaken by other organisations (e.g., research organisations, Australian Border force, State marine park and fisheries management agencies) in partnership with Parks Australia. B – These figures do not include staff that work at the Division level. C – In NSW, scientific services are principally provided to NPWS by the department's Science Division which is where the principal scientific expertise sits. The figures provided are for the NPWS heritage expert staff only. However, many NPWS employees have science qualifications and undertake scientific work as part of their duties, but they

also perform a wide range of other duties; and heritage services were also provided to NPWS by the department's Regional Operations Group. D – The figures used here are from draft data, hence their accuracy is not guaranteed. E – For Qld there is likely to be some overlap of staffing numbers given joint arrangements are in place between the State and the Commonwealth for the management of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. F – Includes joint staff working on Great Barrier Reef (but not included in agency finding). G – The 2020 figure does not include botanic gardens staff at three sites in SA (note - botanic gardens staff were included in previous SOE reporting); also does not include seasonal fire staff. H – On-ground staff includes joint staff working on the Great Barrier Reef (but funding for these is not included in the funding figure in Table 4.21). I – All staffing figures are for the Department of Environment and Water (DEW), and not the SA NPWS. J – The 'heritage expert' figures include people who specifically work in the marine area, but there may be others counted in the terrestrial questionnaire that also work across marine environments. K – These figures are for the Tasmanian PWS only, however in Tasmania the PWS draws on the scientific expertise in the parent department, DPIPWE, who in 2016 had 120 FTE scientific staff (& 22 FTE Indigenous staff), and in 2020 had 100 FTE scientific staff (& 51 FTE Indigenous staff). L – The figures given as 2016 agency staff FTE figures are for 2017. M – In relation to scientists/professional heritage staff the following breakdown is provided by Parks Victoria: at June 2016 - 8 Aboriginal heritage, 1.8 historic heritage, and 12 environment and science; and at June 2020 - 22.64 – Aboriginal heritage, 2.8 – historic heritage, 20- environment and science. N – In relation to terrestrial protected areas the WA FTE staff agency figures do not include the Rottneest Island Authority, the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority or the Zoological Parks Authority. O – As the WA Department Planning Lands and Heritage did not exist until 2017, the figures provided are 2017 figures, not 2016 figures.

Table 4.27 Advisory capacity and expertise: Protected area advisory councils (and equivalent) and their role (as at June 2020) ¹

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Does the advisory council have a statutory review role ² (Y/N)	Number of advisory council members	Number of values experts on advisory council	Number of Indigenous people on advisory council
TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS				
Commonwealth (DAWE) ^A	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
ACT	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
Northern Territory	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
New South Wales	N	(nd)	(nd)	(nd)
Queensland	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
South Australia	N	9	8 ^B	1
Tasmania	N	10	(nd) ^C	2
Victoria ^D	Y	8	3	0
Western Australia ^E	N	7	7	1
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS				
Commonwealth (DAWE) ^F	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
Northern Territory	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
New South Wales ^G	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
Queensland	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
South Australia ^H	(na) ^I	(na) ^I	(na) ^I	(na) ^I
Tasmania	(na)	(na)	(na)	(na)
Victoria ^J	(na)	(na) ^J	(na) ^J	(na) ^J
Western Australia ^K	(na)	(na) ^K	(na) ^K	(na) ^K

Abbreviations: 'N' – no; 'na' – not applicable; 'nd' –no data provided or unresolved data error in information provided; 'TPA' – terrestrial protected area; 'UCH – underwater cultural heritage; 'Y' – yes.

General notes: 1 – There are no jurisdictions that have statutory advisory councils in relation to marine protected areas, although in some cases this function may be fulfilled by a general protected area statutory council (see 'Other notes', below). 2 – Having a 'statutory review role' means providing a performance evaluation (not simply preparing an annual report).

Other Notes: A – At the Commonwealth level there is no overarching Parks Council, but each Park has a Management Committee. B – The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* requires that the members collectively have specific knowledge, skills and experience as set out in the Act to enable the Council to carry out its functions effectively. Of the 9 members, the Chair is the only one not appointed as a natural heritage expert. C – The expertise of National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council members and their association with any interest groups could include, but are not necessarily limited to: ecology, conservation, land and water science, cultural heritage, recreation, social science, marketing, tourism, philanthropy, presentation and interpretation, reserve and business management. Two positions on the Council are reserved for Aboriginal community representation, one male and one female (<https://parks.tas.gov.au/be-involved/national-parks-and-wildlife-advisory-council>). D – In Victoria the National Parks Advisory Council reports to Parliament annually, and also reports to the Minister when requested and as matters are brought before it. E – These figures relate to the Conservation Commission only. F – There is an Australian Marine Park Advisory Committee for each of the 5 Networks (South-east, Temperate-East, North, North-west, South-west) and the Coral Sea Marine Park. They are not statutory, but they are part of the legislative instrument (i.e., the management plan). These Advisory Committees have marine values experts and Indigenous experts. G – However, NSW has (as at June 2020) 6 non-statutory marine park advisory committees. These collectively have approximately 70 members. Several marine parks also have Aboriginal advisory groups or Native Title registered claimants, or Native Title holders on the committee. H – Since 2015 the Parks and Wilderness Council has included marine parks in its remit (replacing the Marine Parks Council function from 1/7/2015); the Council, however, was in recess for 2015-16. I – Refer note G, and SA TPA data in table. J – Marine protected areas are included within the remit of a broader protected areas statutory council (i.e., the National Parks Advisory Council). This Council has 7 members, 1 of which is a marine values expert, and none are Indigenous with marine values expertise/interest. K – Marine protected areas are included within the remit of a broader protected areas statutory council (i.e., the Conservation Commission). This Council has 6 members, 2 of which are marine values experts, and 1 member who is Indigenous and has marine values expertise/interest.

Table 4.28 Volunteer contribution to protected area management – total number of volunteer hours contributed to management through protected area agency, and number of heritage citizen science programs run or supported by protected area agencies (all data to 30 June of relevant year) ^{1, 2}

Type of protected area /Jurisdiction	Volunteer hours supporting agency protected area work (hours) 2016	Volunteer hours supporting agency protected area work (hours) 2020	Number of citizen science programs run by agency (hours) ³ 2020
TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS			
Commonwealth (DAWE) ^A	1,280	0	4
ACT	23,496	23,133	2
Northern Territory	7,000	14,734	0
New South Wales ^B	102,549	71,689	31
Queensland	2,394 ^C	2,415 ^C	(nd)
South Australia ^D	(nd)	(nd)	6
Tasmania	(nd)	(nd)	1 ^E
Victoria	213,000	206,600	13 ^F
Western Australia	638,747	762,564	8
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS			
Commonwealth (DAWE)	4,200 ^G	9,250 ^G	2 ^H
Northern Territory	1,984	1,984	0

New South Wales ^l	0	0	1
Queensland	(nd)	(nd)	1
South Australia	<i>900</i> ^J	<i>118</i> ^K	4
Tasmania	400	400	0
Victoria	1,500	1,500	4
Western Australia	7,403	6,454	2

Abbreviations: 'nd' – no data provided.

General notes: 1 – Numbers in italics are approximate (i.e., provided as 'approximate' figures or 'estimates'). 2 – No data was requested on the use of volunteers for Indigenous heritage management. It is however expected that a significant amount of unrecorded volunteer time is contributed by Indigenous people through various land management activities. 3 – These programs are listed in Table 28a, below.

Other notes: A – This figure (0 hours) reflects the impact of covid-19 on volunteering in Australian Government managed protected areas. B – Overall, in 2020 NPWS has over 4,000 volunteers working in 206 distinct programs on 420 sites in over 100 reserves. NSW Government policy promoted volunteering in 2016, but there was a significant reduction in volunteering in 2020 as a result of park closures from bushfires and flooding, and Covid-19 restrictions. For 2020, 73 registered volunteers contributed 118 volunteer hours. There is no data for volunteer hours for other reserves. C – Does not include heritage management/conservation activities at leased places or jointly managed parks. D – A figure of 11,161 days is provided for 2016. However, much of this is volunteer monitoring undertaken by NRM parts of the agency. Since 2016 the agency has undergone a significant restructure with Landscape Boards (NRM) becoming independent from the agency. The NPWS is still to put accurate volunteer monitoring in place following this restructure. E – The Tasmanian PWS support an additional 2 programs. F – The 13 programs cover over 30 reserves. G – the estimate of volunteer time is based on number of dives in reserves and adjacent reference sites x 5.5 hours based on Australian wide average to cover each survey, plus a small amount of administration time. H – The agency doesn't run any citizen science projects for marine parks, but provides financial and advisory support to existing citizen science programs. Financial support is typically for travel, accommodation, data analysis, interpretation, and reporting. I – These figures used here are from draft data, hence their accuracy is not guaranteed. J – This figure represents annual volunteer time contributed by the over 50 registered volunteers of the Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Action Group to support the Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Management Plan objectives through water patrols, administration tasks, community engagement and outreach projects (taken from the 2015-16 annual report). There are other programs that have volunteer components, but these were not included. K – This figure is also based on the annual hours contributed by 73 registered volunteers of the Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Action Group (taken from the 2019-20 annual report). There are other programs that have volunteer components, but these were not included.

Table 4.28a Citizen science programs run by protected area agencies (as at June 2020)¹

Jurisdiction	Education and training program
Commonwealth (Parks Australia)	<p>Terrestrial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christmas Island captive reptile citizen science program • Norfolk Island National Park Morepork owl community monitoring program • Pulu Keeling National Park recreational fish catch data submission • Shorebirds in Booderee National Park recovery program. <p>Marine</p> <p>Provides financial and advisory support to the following existing citizen science programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reef Life Survey – an Australian initiated and led citizen science program in which volunteer trained SCUBA divers undertake standardised underwater visual surveys of reef biodiversity on rocky and coral reefs around the world • Australasian Seabird Group, Birdlife Australia – volunteers and student observers undertake seabird and marine mammal surveys on marine science voyages to Australian Marine Parks.

Australian Capital Territory	<p>Terrestrial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collector – volunteers record weeds and pests in database • Canberra Nature Map – an innovative mobile device app, developed and supported by volunteers and supported by the ACT Government, which allows anyone to report sightings of plant, animal and fungi species
New South Wales ^A	<p>Terrestrial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEED Citizen Science Hub program • Community wildlife surveys, including surveys for koalas, grey headed flying fox, platypus, spotted tail quoll, superb parrots, etc • Saving our Species on DigiVol: Malleefowl • Saving our Species on DigiVol: Bossiaea fragrans • Saving our Species on DigiVol: Mountain pygmy-possum after the fires • Quoilldor on DigiVol • NSW TurtleWatch • Threatened shorebird monitoring and nesting habitat protection • Bellingen River Watch • Warrumbungles National Park streamwatch and bird surveys • Wombat monitoring at Bents Basin State Conservation Area • Orange hawkweed surveying in Kosciuszko National Park • Waterbird Tracker Project for iconic waterbirds • CoastSnap beach monitoring • Cessnock bioblitz • Bongil community koala surveys • Wombeyan Caves bioblitz • Wollondilly Koala Conservation Project • Sloane's Champions • Jenolan Caves Bioblitz • I Spy a Wollemi (Wollemi Pines) • Superb parrot monitoring survey • Glossies in the Mist • I Spy Koala • Wombeyan Caves bioblitz • Lake Brewster pelican banding • Monitoring Blue Mountains WHA: Mount Hay area • My Kaputar giant pink slug • Thirlmere Lakes Citizen Science program • WildCount • Southern Highlands Koala Conservation project • Cape Solander Whale Migration study. <p>Marine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reef Life Survey occurs in some marine parks and aquatic reserves.
Queensland	<p>Terrestrial</p> <p>none noted</p>

	<p>Marine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migratory wader surveys undertaken by volunteers of the Queensland Wader Study Group.
South Australia	<p>Terrestrial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bio Blitz (2015-16) – members of the public gathered biological survey information relating to native plant and weed occurrence (in partnership with the University of South Australia) • Great Koala Count (2016-17) – the public participated in counting Koalas in the wild (in partnership with the University of South Australia) • Wildlife camera trapping analysis via Digivol for Kangaroo Island 2020 bushfire recovery (750 volunteers assisted in reporting period) • Citizen science program for Healthy Coorong, Healthy Basin • Sea lion monitoring on Eyre Peninsula. <p>Marine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIRT Scientific Divers Program (research on Australian shipwrecks) • Discover a Dolphin 2017-2020 • 2 citizen science Dolphin Census events (2018-19 and 2019-20) • Reef Life Survey – local divers are trained to survey temperate rocky reefs to assist in assessment of condition and health). • Encounter Bay Right Whale Study (EBRWS) – involves community, universities and NPWS marine rangers in monitoring southern right whale distribution, residency, abundance, movement and behaviour in Encounter Bay.
Tasmania	<p>Terrestrial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roadkill Tas (run by the Tasmanian PWS) • Where Wedgie (supported by the Tasmanian PWS) • BushBlitz (supported by the Tasmanian PWS). <p>Marine</p> <p>none noted</p>
Victoria ^B	<p>Terrestrial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatewatch (multiple reserves) • Victorian Mallee Fowl Recovery Group surveys (multiple reserves) • Regent Honeyeaters release and monitoring (multiple reserves) • Conservation Volunteers Australia partnership for ‘voluntourism’ • Field Naturalists of Victoria partnership (multiple projects across numerous reserves) • Bush Blitz (multiple projects across numerous reserves) • Otway Bioscan (delivered in conjunction with Museums Victoria) • Friends Groups monitoring – native species, weed, or pest species surveys (multiple friends groups across numerous reserves) • Seal the loop bins Tarango blue (Gippsland Lakes Coastal Park and the Lakes National Park) • VNPA and Friends of Bunyip State Park camera trap monitoring • Nature Glenelg Trust Fauna surveys (Grampians National Park) • Changes in the Ranges (Dandenong Ranges National Park) • Swamps Rivers and Ranges bird monitoring (Warby-Ovens National Park).

	<p>Marine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea Search • Reef Life Survey • Great Victorian Fish Count • Sea Slug Census.
Western Australia	<p>Terrestrial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spring Quenda Count 2020 • Dolphin Watch (Swan and Canning Rivers) • Great Western Woodlands (with Birdlife Australia Ltd) • Great Cocky Count (Birdlife Australia) • Fairy Tern / Shorebird (Birdlife Australia) • Ringtail Tally • Targeted DRF and Priority Flora Survey work and targeted weed removal – by Jurien Bay Herbarium Group • Targeted DRF and Priority Flora Survey work – by Geraldton Herbarium Group. <p>Marine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penguin Island beach return monitoring • Dolphin Watch.

General notes: 1 – The number of citizen science programs run by protected area agencies as at June 2020 is presented in Table 28, above.

Other notes: A – The data provided here captures programs run by NPWS, or run by other parts of DPIE with the involvement of NPWS, which capture information from within a national park. B – These 13 programs cover over 30 reserves.

4.4 Other protected area agency comment

The following is additional comment provided by the protected area agencies in response to the last two questionnaire questions.⁹ Comment provided that related to concerns about, or recommendations for, the survey process are included in Section 2.3, and specific data comment has been incorporated into the table notes.

The comment below is divided into further explanatory comment about the agencies providing the data, and the nature of the data provided (see also the notes to the tables in this report for other explanatory information). No additional issues for values conservation in protected areas were noted.

Additional Agency Information

- *Protected areas generally – Western Australia:* The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions was created on the 1st July 2017, bringing together the Parks and Wildlife Service, Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority, Zoological Parks Authority, Rottnest Island Authority and Biodiversity and Conservation Science, supported by Corporate and Business Services Division.
- *Marine protected areas – South Australia:* The agency has provided the following comment in relation to the SA Marine Parks Review – Adopting management plan amendments to implement changes to Marine Park Sanctuary (No Take) Zone arrangements: In 2018 the government commissioned BDO EconSearch to undertake an independent review to assess the economic, social and environmental

⁹ These questions were: 1. If there is other information relevant to the 2021 SoE that you wish to provide, please include below; and 2. If you have any other comment, please include below.

values of the current marine park sanctuary zones. The government considered the independent review by Econosearch that provided a comprehensive report – *Environmental, Social and Economic values of Marine Park Sanctuary Zones*. Based on the findings, targeted consultation and negotiation was undertaken with key sectors to determine potential changes to Marine Park Sanctuary Zones. The proposed amendments to marine park management plans were released for public consultation through YourSAy from 29 May to 10 July 2020. There were two boundary changes to marine parks in September 2020, just outside the reporting period.

Additional Data Information

- *Terrestrial protected areas – Victoria*: The agency offered to provide the following case studies on request:
 - Gariwerd landscape management plan – representing a shift towards landscape-scale planning that integrates Traditional Owner values and perspectives
 - Joint management planning and implementation – progressing a partnership model for collaborative land management and supporting Traditional Owner goals to work towards sole management
 - Ponnun Pulgi – a collaborative project with government, Traditional Owners and philanthropic organisations to protect Aboriginal Ancestral burial places in sensitive cultural landscapes
 - Use of innovative technologies for assessing and protecting Aboriginal cultural heritage values in reserves
 - Inclusion of Budj Bim cultural landscape on the World Heritage Register – the first Australian site to gain international recognition solely for its cultural values

[Author note: A Budj Bim case study was used in the SoE 2021 Heritage chapter, but was developed by the Heritage chapter authors].

5 Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the following organisations and individuals for their important contribution to the development and running of the SoE 2021 Heritage chapter heritage and protected agency survey:

- I particularly wish to acknowledge the cooperation of the national and state and territory heritage agencies and protected area agencies across Australia in completing the survey (all of whom responded), and to thank them for this. The questionnaires asked for a considerable amount of detailed information, requiring agencies to invest a significant amount of time and effort to complete each questionnaire. I also appreciate the care that was taken by agencies and agency personnel to ensure the questionnaires were properly answered and the information was as accurate as possible, and appreciated the numerous emails and phone calls to check data requirements.
- My thanks to staff of the Heritage Branch and Parks Australia (DAWE) for reviewing draft questionnaires and providing feedback, in particular Mitch Ryan who provided assistance in relation to the Marine Protected Area questionnaire; and to Andrew Viduka and Liam Norris for extensive advice and comment to tailor the underwater cultural heritage questions to the specific nature of underwater cultural heritage management in Australia with its shared state and territory, and Commonwealth, roles; and to assist in making the analysis as accurate as possible.
- My thanks also to the various DAWE staff who reviewed other draft documentation, helped distribute the questionnaires, and assisted by providing letters of support. Those who provided particular assistance in this respect included Roger Morrison (SoE team), James Barker and Tammy Malone (Heritage Branch), and Liz Davies (Parks Australia).
- I also received assistance in the form of background data and advice from Richard Mackay, Michael Pearson, Duncan Marshall and Peter Cochrane, all of whom have had prior experience with Australian State of the Environment reporting. I am most grateful for their assistance.

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Appendix 1 – Heritage Questionnaires

1.1 Heritage Questionnaire (National) - General

2021 STATE OF ENVIRONMENT REPORT HERITAGE THEME QUESTIONNAIRE (AWE HERITAGE BRANCH)

Authors: Anne McConnell and Michael-Shawn Fletcher, December 2020.

Introduction

This questionnaire asks for heritage information to inform the Heritage chapter of the national 2021 State of the Environment (SoE) report. The intent is to acquire Australia-wide quantitative data for the heritage evaluation, an essential component of state of environment reporting.

The data collected via this questionnaire will be used solely for the 2021 SoE reporting. Completed questionnaires will only be used by the consultants engaged by the Department of Agriculture, Water & Environment to prepare the 2021 SoE Heritage chapter (i.e., the authors noted above). All names provided by agencies on this form will remain confidential.

The primary uses of the data collected via this questionnaire will be to evaluate the state of heritage in the 2021 SoE Heritage chapter and as a collation of the responses in the form of a supplementary report.

The questions reflect the approach of the national 2021 SoE reporting, which is to look at the state of the environment, pressures and impacts on the environment and management effectiveness. The questionnaire includes standard type questions designed to understand the current state of heritage and its management, and also includes questions designed to understand new and emerging issues and responses to these.

The data from these questionnaires will be vital in producing a reliable and useful 2021 SoE Heritage report. We therefore urge you to fully complete this questionnaire and return it by 1st February 2021.

For any queries or concerns, and for submission of completed questionnaires, the authors can be contacted via the SoE Heritage Theme Lead Author, Anne McConnell – [REDACTED].

Completing the Questionnaire

- Please fully complete the questionnaire. (This is in MS WORD so that you can add information as needed).
- Unless otherwise specified, questions relate to the last 5 years (June 2015 – June 2020).
- **Important** - We recognise that not all the data requested may be available to DAWE. Please complete what you can.
- If there is no available data for a particular question, please indicate this by inserting 'ND'.
- If this is not relevant to your agency, please indicate this by inserting 'NA'.
- If you are unable for another reason to answer a particular question, please indicate why or insert 'NR'.
- If there is additional information you wish to provide that you believe may be useful, or if there is additional comment you wish to make, a space is provided for this at the end of the form.
- If you have any questions, please contact Anne McConnell – [REDACTED].

AGENCY DETAILS

A1. Name of agency completing questionnaire:	
A2. Address of agency:	
A3. Name of contact person in relation to questionnaire:	
A4. Email for contact person in relation to questionnaire:	
A5. Phone number for contact person in relation to questionnaire:	

M1. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT INFORMATION					
1. Annual budget of Heritage Branch:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2. Number of FTE staff within the Heritage Branch:	at June 2016:			at June 2020:	
3. Number of FTE scientists/heritage experts within the Heritage Branch:	at June 2016:			at June 2020:	
4. Number of FTE Indigenous people within the Heritage Branch:	at June 2016:			at June 2020:	
5. Volunteer hours supplied to support the Heritage Branch in relation to conservation/heritage:	at June 2016:			at June 2020:	
6. Does the Heritage Branch run/support any 'citizen science' programs? If so, how many and what are these:	No citizen science projects: Please specify what these projects are:				
7. Number of members of the statutory heritage advisory Council (Australian Heritage Council):					
8. Number of values experts on the statutory heritage advisory Council:					
9. Number of Indigenous members on the statutory heritage advisory Council:					
10. Does the statutory heritage advisory Council have a statutory evaluation and reporting role:	Y/N : If so, how often does it report:				

M2. COMMONWEALTH SUPPORT FOR HERITAGE - FUNDING					
1. Total value of heritage grant funding allocated by the Commonwealth government:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2. Amount of heritage grant funding allocated by the Commonwealth government:	Total amount: Specify the different types of programs funded and approximate funding to each of these programs:				
3. Number of Commonwealth funded heritage projects:					
4. Amount of agency funding for conservation initiatives related to climate change (research/active conservation measures) 2016 – 2020:					
5. NESP funding allocated to heritage projects:	Total funds: Number of projects:				
	government owned places:				
	privately owned places:				

6. Amount of heritage grant funding allocated by the Commonwealth government for the following types of heritage:	NGO programs:	
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M3. COMMONWEALTH SUPPORT FOR HERITAGE – AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE STRATEGY

1. Amount of Commonwealth government funding to support the Australian Heritage Strategy:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2. Number of actions in the Australian Heritage Strategy (as at June 2020) which have been:	fully implemented				
	partially implemented				
	not implemented				
3. List those Objectives of the Australian Heritage Strategy that have had less than 50% of their actions fully or partially implemented (as at June 2020):					

H1. NATIONAL HERITAGE LISTED PLACE INFORMATION

NB1- When collecting data, please check questions in Section 5 which will require a sub-set of the same data, as it will be more efficient to collect the data together.

1. Total number of places on the NHL as at June 2020:					
2. Number of places added to the NHL annually:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3. Number of places removed from the NHL annually:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
4. Total number of places nominated to the NHL waiting assessment:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
5. Number of NHL listed places which have been fully assessed (i.e., all values assessed against all NHL criteria) as at June 2020:					
6. Number of following types of NHL listed places as at June 2020:	places (sites):				
	areas:				
	cultural landscapes:				
	intangible heritage items:				
	object or records collections:				
7. Number of NHL listed places which are known to contain and explicitly protect the following identified values (as at June 2020):	flora/fauna				
	geoheritage				
	Indigenous heritage				
	historic heritage				
8. Number of NHL listed places with Indigenous values (as at June 2020) with:	full Indigenous management				
	Indigenous co-management				

	other co-management				
	full government management				
9. Number of NHL listed places with related object collections that are not in situ as at June 2020:					
10. Total number of national thematic and NHL related heritage studies that have been undertaken by the Commonwealth government:	No: Studies since 2015 (& dates).				
11. Are there major thematic gaps in the NHL:	Y/N: If yes, please specify:				
12. Number of Commonwealth government funded values conservation/restoration projects undertaken for NHL listed places (note – this should not include funding of general administration/management):	identification and assessment:				
	conservation works, restoration, recovery, etc:				
	conservation training:				
	presentation of values:				
	other:				
13. Number of NHL listed places with an approved management plan in place:					
14. Number of listed places with a management plan that is more than 10 years old:					
15. Number of listed places with routine monitoring (more frequently than 5 yearly) of the condition of the identified heritage values in place:					
16. Number of listed places with regular heritage management evaluation and reporting in place:	No:				
17. Number of NHL listed places that support/allow tourism:					
18. Total visitor numbers to all NHL listed places:	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
19. Total income (direct) from visitation to all NHL listed places:	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
20. Number of NHL listed places that have a tourism management plan or strategy in place that is values based:					
21. The number of NHL listed places with the following numbers of referrals:	None:				
	1-5 :				
	> 5 :				
22. Number of NHL listed places for which referrals were received:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
23. Number of NHL listed place referrals assessed not to be a controlled action:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020

24. Number of NHL listed place referrals assessed to be a controlled action:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
25. Number of NHL listed place referrals rejected:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
26. Number of NHL listed places where proposed actions and/or referral decisions have been appealed (planning or other court):	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
27. Total number of NHL listed places with a known introduced species/pathogen management issue:	No: Please specify types of place:				
28. Total number of NHL listed places known to have had incidents of uncontrolled fire:	No: Please specify types of place:				
29. Total number of NHL listed places with known accelerated coastal erosion:	No: Please specify types of place:				
30. Total number of NHL listed places with known general long term climate change trend impacts (e.g., warming, drying, rising sea level, flooding):	No: Please specify types of place:				
31. Percentage of NHL listed places covered by an adaption plan or other risk management plan for the following:	climate change:				
	fire:				
	other:				

H2. WORLD HERITAGE LISTED PLACE INFORMATION

NB1- The majority of questions in this section are similar to those in Section 4, hence the data will be a subset of the data in Section 4. Where this is the case, it will be most efficient to collect the data together.

1. Total number of Australian World Heritage places as at June 2020:					
2. Number of Australian World Heritage places added (between June 2015 and June 2020):	No: Please list:				
3. Number of places on Australia's World Heritage Tentative List as at June 2020:					
4. Number of Australian World Heritage places which have been fully assessed (i.e., all values assessed against all WH criteria) as at June 2020:					
5. Number of Australian World Heritage places which are known to contain and explicitly protect the following identified values (as at June 2020):	flora/fauna:				
	geoheritage:				
	Indigenous heritage:				
	historic heritage:				
6. Number of Commonwealth government funded values conservation/restoration projects undertaken at Australian World Heritage listed places in relation to the following (note – this should not include funding of general administration/management):	identification and assessment:				
	conservation works, restoration, recovery, etc:				
	conservation training:				
	presentation of values:				

	other:				
7. Number of Australian World Heritage places with an approved management plan in place:					
8. Number of Australian World Heritage places with a management plan that is more than 10 years old:					
9. Number of Australian World Heritage places with routine monitoring (more frequently than 5 yearly) of the condition of the identified heritage values in place:					
10. Number of Australian World Heritage places with regular heritage management evaluation and reporting in place:					
11. Number of Australian World Heritage places that support/allow tourism:					
12. Total visitor numbers to all Australian World Heritage places:	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
13. Total income (direct) from visitation to all Australian World Heritage places:	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
14. Number of Australian World Heritage places that have a tourism management plan or strategy in place that is values based:					
15. Number of Australian World Heritage places for which referrals were received:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
16. Number of Australian World Heritage place referrals assessed not to be a controlled action:					
17. Number of Australian World Heritage place referrals assessed to be a controlled action:					
18. Number of Australian World Heritage place referrals rejected:					
19. Number of Australian World Heritage places where proposed actions and/or referral decisions have been appealed (planning or other court):					
20. Total number of Australian World Heritage places with a known introduced species/pathogen management issue:	No: Please specify types of place:				
21. Total number of Australian World Heritage places known to have had incidents of uncontrolled fire:	No: Please specify types of place:				
22. Total number of Australian World Heritage places with known accelerated coastal erosion:	No: Please specify types of place:				
23. Total number of Australian World Heritage places with known general long term climate change trend impacts (e.g., warming, drying, rising sea level, flooding):	No: Please specify types of place:				

24. Percentage of Australian World Heritage places covered by an adaption plan or other risk management plan for the following:	climate change:	
	fire:	
	other:	

H3. COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE LISTED PLACE INFORMATION					
1. Total number of places on the CHL as at June 2020:					
2. Number of places added to the CHL:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3. Number of places removed from the CHL:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
4. Number of places nominated to the CHL waiting assessment:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
5. Number of CHL listed places which have been fully assessed (i.e., all values assessed against all NHL criteria) as at June 2020:					
6. Number of CHL listed places which are known to contain the following identified values (as at June 2020):	flora/fauna:				
	geoheritage:				
	Indigenous heritage:				
	historic heritage:				
7. Number of CHL listed places that are of following key type (as at June 2020):	place (site):				
	area/precinct:				
	cultural landscape:				
	intangible heritage item:				
	object or records collection:				
8. Number of CHL listed places with Indigenous values (as at June 2020) with:	full Indigenous management:				
	Indigenous co-management:				
	other co-management:				
	full government management:				
9. Number of agencies which owns or controls one or more CHL listed place that has a heritage strategy (as per the EPBC act) that is:	complete and in place:				
	being prepared:				
	without a heritage strategy:				
10. Amount of Commonwealth government funding for values conservation/restoration projects for CHL listed places (note – this should not include funding of general administration/management):	Total amount: No of different projects: Specify the different types of programs funded and approximate funding to each of these programs:				

11. Number of CHL listed places with an approved management plan/conservation management plan in place:					
12. Number of CHL listed places with a management plan that is more than 10 years old:					
13. Number of CHL listed places with routine monitoring (more frequently than 5 yearly) of the condition of the identified heritage values in place:					
14. Number of CHL listed places with regular heritage management evaluation and reporting in place:	No: Please specify if these are a particular category of place:				
15. Number of CHL listed places that support/allow tourism:					
16. Number of CHL listed places that have a tourism management plan or strategy in place that is values based:					
17. Number of CHL listed places for which referrals were received:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
18. Number of CHL listed place referrals assessed not to be a controlled action:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
19. Number of CHL listed place referrals assessed to be a controlled action:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
20. Number of CHL listed place referrals rejected:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
21. Number of CHL listed places where proposed actions and/or referral decisions have been appealed (planning or other court):	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
22. Number of applications for protection under the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Protection Act 1984</i> made in relation to CHL listed places:					
23. Total number of CHL listed places known to have had incidents of uncontrolled fire:	No: Please specify types of place:				
24. Total number of CHL listed places with known accelerated coastal erosion:	No: Please specify types of place:				
25. Total number of CHL listed places with known general long term climate change trend impacts (e.g., warming, drying, rising sea level, flooding):	No: Please specify types of place:				
26. Percentage of CHL listed places covered by an adaption plan or other risk management plan for fire, climate change or other:	No: Please specify types of place:				

H4. COMMONWEALTH UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE PLACE INFORMATION

This section is still in development – to be provided by 18th December 2020.

O1 ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

1. If there is other information relevant to the 2021 SoE that you wish to provide, please include below:

2. If you have any other comment you, please include below:

1.2 Heritage Questionnaire (State/Territory) – Indigenous and Historic Heritage

2021 STATE OF ENVIRONMENT REPORT HERITAGE THEME QUESTIONNAIRE (HERITAGE AGENCIES)

Authors: Anne McConnell and Michael-Shawn Fletcher, December 2020.

Introduction

This questionnaire asks for heritage information to inform the Heritage chapter of the national 2021 State of the Environment (SoE) report. The intent is to acquire Australia-wide quantitative data for the heritage evaluation, an essential component of state of environment reporting.

The data collected via this questionnaire will be used solely for the 2021 SoE reporting. Completed questionnaires will only be used by the consultants engaged by the Department of Agriculture, Water & Environment to prepare the 2021 SoE Heritage chapter (i.e., the authors noted above). All names provided by agencies on this form will remain confidential.

The primary uses of the data collected via this questionnaire will be to evaluate the state of heritage in the 2021 SoE Heritage chapter and as a collation of the responses in the form of a supplementary report.

The questions reflect the approach of the national 2021 SoE reporting, which is to look at the state of the environment, pressures and impacts on the environment and management effectiveness. The questionnaire includes standard type questions designed to understand the current state of heritage and its management, and also includes questions designed to understand new and emerging issues and responses to these.

The data from these questionnaires will be vital in producing a reliable and useful 2021 SoE Heritage report. We therefore urge you to fully complete this questionnaire and return it by 1st February 2021.

For any queries or concerns, and for submission of completed questionnaires, the authors can be contacted via the SoE Heritage Theme Lead Author, Anne McConnell – [REDACTED].

Completing the Questionnaire

- **Important** - If Indigenous heritage and historic heritage is managed under different legislation and separate registers are maintained, please use a separate questionnaire for each.
- Please fully complete the questionnaire. (This is in MS WORD so that you can add information as needed).
- Unless otherwise specified, questions relate to the last 5 years (June 2015 – June 2020).
- If there is no available data for a particular question, please indicate this by inserting 'ND'.
- If this is not relevant to your agency, please indicate this by inserting 'NA'.
- If you are unable for some other reason to answer a particular question, please indicate why or insert 'NR'.
- If there is additional information you wish to provide that you believe may be useful, or if there is additional comment you wish to make, a space is provided for this at the end of the form.
- If you have any questions, please contact Anne McConnell – [REDACTED].

AGENCY DETAILS

A1. Name of agency completing questionnaire:	
A2. State/territory:	
A3. Address of agency:	
A4. Name of contact person in relation to questionnaire:	
A5. Email for contact person in relation to questionnaire:	

A6. Phone number for contact person in relation to questionnaire:

HERITAGE SCOPE

1. Indicate which of the following types of heritage are overseen by your agency and considered in this questionnaire:

- Indigenous heritage
- Historic heritage
- Geoheritage
- Natural heritage (general)

1. HERITAGE REGISTER INFORMATION

NB1- In the following 'places' should be taken to include precincts and other heritage areas if included in the register/listing.

NB2- In the following 'listed places' should be taken to mean listed places of state significance unless otherwise indicated.

1. Total number of places on the state register as at June 2020:	<i>State level:</i> <i>Local level: (if relevant)</i>					
2. Number of places added to the state register annually:	<i>State level:</i> <i>Local level: (if relevant)</i>	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3. Number of places removed from the state register annually:	<i>State level:</i> <i>Local level: (if relevant)</i>	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
4. Number of nominated places/areas awaiting assessment:		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
5. Number of listed places which have been fully assessed (i.e., all relevant criteria have been assessed):						
6. Number of following types of heritage listed on the state register as at June 2020 (state level only):	places (sites):					
	precincts/areas:					
	cultural landscapes:					
	intangible heritage items:					
	object or records collections:					
7. Number listed places with related object collections that are not in situ:						
8. Number of ex-situ object collections related to listed places/areas managed by the relevant state heritage agency:	No: Please specify type:					
9. Number of listed places for which development/new use applications were received:		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020

10. Number of listed places for which development/new use applications were approved:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
11. Number of listed places for which development/new use applications were rejected:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
12. Number of listed places for which development/new use applications received an exemption:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
13. <i>Indigenous only</i> : Number of applications from state for protection under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Protection Act 1984:	No: Please specify:				
14. Total number of listed places known to have had incidents of uncontrolled fire:					
15. Total number of listed places/reserves with known accelerated coastal erosion:					
16. Total number of listed places with known general long term climate change trend impacts (e.g., warming, drying, rising sea level, flooding):					

2. HERITAGE DATA & LEVEL OF MANAGEMENT.

1. Is there a state thematic framework for heritage:		
2. How many state thematic heritage studies have been undertaken.	No: Please list studies since 2015 (& dates).	
3. Are there major thematic gaps in the state:	Y/N: If yes, please specify:	
4. What percentage of the state is covered by regional heritage assessments.	at June 2016:	at June 2020:
5. Number of listed places with an approved CMP in place:		
6. Number of listed places without a CMP, but with another form of heritage agreement in place.		
7. Number of listed places with a CMP that is more than 10 years old.		
8. Number of listed places with routine monitoring (more frequently than 5 yearly) of the condition of the identified heritage values in place:		
9. Number of listed places with regular heritage management evaluation and reporting in place:	No: Please specify if these are particular category of place:	
10. Number of listed places that support/allow tourism:		

11. Number of listed places that have a tourism management plan or strategy in place that is values based.	
12. Percentage of listed places covered by an adaption plan or other risk management plan for the following:	climate change:
	fire:
	other:

3. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT INFORMATION

1. Annual budget of agency:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2. Percentage of agency annual budget going directly to heritage management and regulation:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3. Total value of heritage grant funding allocated by the state government	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
4. Number of state funded projects for heritage research and conservation (in your agency's area of heritage):	No: Please specify programs funded:				
5. Amount of heritage grant funding allocated by the state government for the following types of heritage (in your agency's area of heritage):	government owned places:				
	privately owned places:				
	NGO programs:				
6. Number of FTE staff involved in your agency:	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
7. Number of FTE professional heritage experts employed in your agency (and working directly in heritage conservation management and regulation):	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
8. Number of FTE Indigenous people employed in in your agency.	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
9. Volunteer hours supplied to support your agency in relation to conservation/heritage	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
10. Does the agency run/support any 'citizen science' programs? If so, how many and what are these:	No citizen science projects: Please specify what these projects are:				
11. Number of members of the statutory heritage advisory Council:					
12. Number of values experts on the statutory heritage advisory Council:					
13. Number of Indigenous members on the statutory heritage advisory Council:					
14. Does the statutory heritage advisory Council have a statutory evaluation and reporting role:	Y/N : If so, how often does it report:				

15. Is there a local government/municipal 'heritage advisor' program in your state:	
16. Which of the following conservation incentives exist at the state level for private owners of listed heritage:	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation grants <input type="checkbox"/> specialised loans schemes <input type="checkbox"/> rates reductions <input type="checkbox"/> tax incentives <input type="checkbox"/> free heritage advice <input type="checkbox"/> planning concessions <input type="checkbox"/> other
17. Are there third party appeal rights within the planning system on decisions about heritage in the state:	

4. OTHER INFORMATION		
1. How many professional heritage training opportunities are there currently in the state:	No: Please specify what these programs are:	
2. How many traditional trades training opportunities are there currently in the state:	No: Please specify what these programs are:	
3. How many heritage education programs for community are currently running in the state:	No: Please specify what these programs are:	
4. Amount of agency funding for conservation initiatives related to climate change (research/active conservation measures) 2016 – 2020:		
5. Number of state sponsored climate impact/risk assessments for the following listed heritage (as relevant to your agency):	Indigenous heritage:	
	Historic heritage:	
	Geoheritage:	
	Natural heritage (general):	
6. Percentage of state covered by climate impact/risk assessments for the following listed heritage (as relevant to your agency):	Indigenous heritage:	
	Historic heritage:	
	Geoheritage:	
	Natural heritage (general):	

5 ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

1. If there is other information relevant to the 2021 SoE that you wish to provide, please include below:

2. If you have any other comment you, please include below:

1.3 Heritage (National and State/Territory) – Underwater Cultural Heritage

2021 STATE OF ENVIRONMENT REPORT HERITAGE THEME QUESTIONNAIRE (UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE AGENCIES)

Authors: Anne McConnell and Michael-Shawn Fletcher, December 2020.

Introduction

This questionnaire asks for heritage information to inform the Heritage chapter of the national 2021 State of the Environment (SoE) report. The intent is to acquire Australia-wide quantitative data for the heritage evaluation, an essential component of state of environment reporting.

The data collected via this questionnaire will be used for the 2021 SoE reporting. Completed questionnaires will be used by the consultants engaged by the Department of Agriculture, Water & Environment to prepare the 2021 SoE Heritage chapter (i.e., the authors noted above) and shared with DAWE. No names provided by agencies on this form will be used in the report and will remain confidential.

The primary uses of the data collected via this questionnaire will be to evaluate the state of heritage in the 2021 SoE Heritage chapter and as a collation of the responses in the form of a supplementary report.

The questions reflect the approach of the national 2021 SoE reporting, which is to look at the state of the environment, pressures and impacts on the environment and management effectiveness. The questionnaire includes standard type questions designed to understand the current state of heritage and its management, and also includes questions designed to understand new and emerging issues and responses to these.

The data from these questionnaires will be vital in producing a reliable and useful 2021 SoE Heritage report. We therefore urge you to fully complete this questionnaire and return it by 1st February 2021.

For any queries or concerns, and for submission of completed questionnaires, the authors can be contacted via the SoE Heritage Theme Lead Author, Anne McConnell – [REDACTED]

Completing the Questionnaire

- **Important** – Due to the co-regulatory nature of underwater cultural heritage management in Australia, and the complexities of jurisdictional boundaries for different site types, the SOE authors are requesting that in your responses you consider underwater cultural heritage protected or managed under both your State or Northern Territory legislation and your delegated activities under the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* for the Commonwealth.
- Please fully complete the questionnaire. (This is in MS WORD for information to be added as needed).
- Unless otherwise specified, questions relate to the last 5 years (June 2015 – June 2020).
- If there is no available data for a particular question, please indicate this by inserting 'ND'.
- If this is not relevant to your agency, please indicate this by inserting 'NA'.
- If you are unable to answer a particular question for another reason, please indicate why or insert 'NR'.
- If there is additional information you wish to provide that you believe may be useful, or if there is additional comment you wish to make, a space is provided for this at the end of the form.
- If you have any questions, please contact Anne McConnell – [REDACTED]

AGENCY DETAILS

A1. Name of agency completing questionnaire:

A2. State/Northern Territory/Commonwealth:

A3. Address of agency:

A4. Name of contact person in relation to questionnaire:

A5. Email for contact person in relation to questionnaire:	
A6. Phone number for contact person in relation to questionnaire:	

1. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT INFORMATION					
Please note: If your agency also is the state heritage agency or state protected area management agency, the questions in italics have also been asked of your agency via another questionnaire.					
1. <i>Annual budget of agency:</i>	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2. Percentage of agency annual budget going directly to underwater cultural heritage management and regulation:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3. What percentage of budget going directly to underwater cultural heritage management and regulation did you receive from the Commonwealth:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
4. Total value of heritage grant funding allocated by the state government for underwater cultural heritage:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
5. Number of funded projects for underwater cultural heritage research and conservation:	No: Please specify programs funded:				
6. <i>Number of FTE staff involved in your agency:</i>	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
7. Number of FTE staff employed on underwater cultural heritage in your agency (and working directly in underwater cultural heritage conservation management and regulation):	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
8. Number of FTE professional underwater cultural heritage staff employed on underwater cultural heritage in your agency (and working directly in underwater cultural heritage conservation management and regulation):	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
9. Estimate of volunteer hours supplied to support your agency in relation to underwater cultural heritage and or its conservation	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
10. Does the agency run/support any underwater cultural heritage focussed 'citizen science' programs? If so, how many and what are these:	No citizen science projects: Please specify what these projects are:				
11. Does your state have a statutory underwater cultural heritage advisory Council:					
12. If your state has an underwater cultural heritage advisory Council, the number of members of Council:					

13. If your state has an underwater cultural heritage advisory Council, what are the qualifications and experience of Council members in relation to underwater cultural heritage:	No. members with underwater cultural heritage expertise: Qualifications and experience represented on Council:
14. If your state has an underwater cultural heritage advisory Council, does Council have a statutory evaluation and reporting role and does this extend to underwater cultural heritage:	Y/N : If so, how often does it report:

2. HERITAGE REGISTER INFORMATION

NB – Please only include heritage covered by one piece of legislation, i.e., for shipwrecks from the LAT out to 3nm please count these as protected under the primary legislation only (i.e., the Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018).

1. Total number of underwater cultural heritage sites protected under: • State or Northern Territory legislation: • Commonwealth legislation:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
2. Total number of underwater cultural heritage artefacts protected under: • State or Northern Territory legislation: • Commonwealth legislation:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
3. For underwater cultural heritage sites protected under Commonwealth legislation, the number of:	declared sites (June 2015 – June 2020).					
	identified sites awaiting declaration (as at June 2020):					
	revoked declarations (June 2015 – June 2020).					
4. Number of following types of underwater cultural heritage sites protected by Commonwealth legislation in your jurisdiction:	vessels:					
	aircraft:					
	objects from vessels/aircraft:					
	indigenous heritage sites:					
	historic heritage sites:					
	other (please list types):					
5. Number of following types of underwater cultural heritage sites protected by State or Northern Territory legislation in your jurisdiction:	vessels:					
	aircraft:					
	objects from vessels/aircraft:					
	indigenous heritage sites:					
	historic heritage sites:					
	other (please list types):					
6. Number of new underwater cultural heritage site discoveries in the jurisdiction:	Reported : Investigated : Surveyed:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020

	Excavated:					
7. Number of new underwater cultural heritage protected zones or areas in the jurisdiction:	Reported : Investigated : Surveyed: Excavated:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
8. Total number of protected underwater cultural heritage artefacts in your jurisdiction held by:	State or Northern Territory Museums, Agencies, or other collections:					
	Commonwealth Museums, Agencies, or other collections:					
	Local Government:					
	Private Museums or associations;					
	Private individuals or businesses:					

3. HERITAGE DATA & LEVEL OF MANAGEMENT.

Please note: Questions related to Conservation Management Plans for underwater cultural heritage sites are to establish overlap with land-based site management practices revolving around a value assessment approach to site listing and management. The authors recognise that in *Australia*, historic shipwrecks are blanket protected by a 75-year rolling date provision and have been managed according to a national policy document the *1994 Guidelines for the Management of Australia's Historic Shipwrecks* (Guidelines). Where questions are targeted at understanding if sites have management plans and if values are being protected, please respond if you have assessed protected underwater cultural heritage sites using the amended criteria from the Burra Charter in the Guidelines to assess the significance of sites and attributes to be retained as a priority.

1. Number of underwater cultural heritage site inspections undertaken:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2. Of the underwater cultural heritage sites you have inspected, what percentage were shipwrecks as versus other UCH:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3. How many times did you dive for work in these years?	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
4. Number of protected underwater cultural heritage sites with routine monitoring (more frequently than 5 yearly) of the condition of the site or any identified heritage values:	No: List the sites names:				
5. How many underwater cultural heritage sites do you inspect each year on average:					
6. How many reports do you receive of sites (their location, condition, photos, photogrammetry...) from the public each year on average:					

7. Number of publicly accessible reports (grey literature) or publications resulting from underwater cultural heritage sites you have inspected:					
8. How many underwater cultural heritage studies have been undertaken in your jurisdiction in total:	No: Please list studies since 2015 (& dates).				
9. Number of registered underwater cultural heritage sites which have been fully assessed (i.e., have been assessed against all heritage values as per the modified Burra Charter criteria in the Guidelines) which are protected under: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State or Northern Territory legislation: • Commonwealth legislation: 					
10. Are there major thematic gaps in the identification of underwater cultural heritage in your jurisdiction:	Y/N: If yes, please specify:				
11. What percentage of your jurisdiction is covered by regional underwater cultural heritage assessments (as at June 2020):					
12. Are there major regional gaps in the identification of underwater cultural heritage in your jurisdiction:	Y/N: If yes, please specify:				
13. Number of protected underwater cultural heritage sites with a specific management plan or policy in place:	No: If these are for particular categories of sites please specify which:				
14. Number of protected underwater cultural heritage sites with a management plan or policy in place that is more than 10 years old.					
15. Number of protected underwater cultural heritage sites with regular heritage management evaluation and reporting in place:	No: If these are for particular categories of sites please specify which:				
16. Number of protected underwater cultural heritage sites that restrict or prohibit public access/tourism:					
17: Number of dive charter or dive shops in your jurisdiction who use underwater cultural heritage within their training courses or as place base dive tourism experience.	No:				
18. Number of protected underwater cultural heritage sites or artefacts for which permits were issued:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
19. Number of non-compliance incidents:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
20. List types of non-compliance (number from 1 with the most common at number 1 and so on):					
21. Number of prosecutions for breaches of State or Commonwealth legislation:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020

22. List nature of breaches prosecuted (and number of each type):					
23. Number of forfeitures to the Crown under the state or Commonwealth legislation in your jurisdiction:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
24. Number of applications/appeals made in relation to declarations/decisions under legislation: Number of applications upheld:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
25. Number of Inspectors (authorised officers) in your jurisdiction:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
26. Number of protected sites known to be subject to coastal erosion (as at June 2020):					
27. Number of protected sites known to be subject to sea floor scour (as at June 2020):					
28. Number of protected sites known to be subject to other climate change related impacts (as at June 2020):					
29. How many public archaeology activities do you do each year on average?	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
30. How many professional underwater cultural heritage training opportunities are there currently in the state:	No: Please specify what these programs are:				
31. How many community underwater cultural heritage education programs are currently running in your jurisdiction:	No: Please specify what these programs are:				

4 ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

1. If there is other information relevant to the 2021 SoE that you wish to provide, please include below:

2. If you have any other comment you, please include below:

1.4 Terrestrial Protected Areas Questionnaire (National and State/Territory)

2021 STATE OF ENVIRONMENT REPORT – HERITAGE THEME QUESTIONNAIRE (PARK AUSTRALIA / NATIONAL PARKS)

Authors: Anne McConnell and Michael-Shawn Fletcher, December 2020.

Introduction

This questionnaire asks for heritage information to inform the Heritage chapter of the national 2021 State of the Environment (SoE) report. The intent is to acquire Australia-wide quantitative data for the heritage evaluation, an essential component of state of environment reporting.

The data collected via this questionnaire will be used solely for the 2021 SoE reporting. Completed questionnaires will only be used by the consultants engaged by the Department of Agriculture, Water & Environment to prepare the 2021 SoE Heritage chapter (i.e., the authors noted above). All names provided by agencies on this form will remain confidential.

The primary uses of the data collected via this questionnaire will be to evaluate the state of heritage in the 2021 SoE Heritage chapter and as a collation of the responses in the form of a supplementary report.

The questions reflect the approach of the national 2021 SoE reporting, which is to look at the state of the environment, pressures and impacts on the environment and management effectiveness. The questionnaire includes standard type questions designed to understand the current state of heritage and its management, and also includes questions designed to understand new and emerging issues and responses to these.

The data from these questionnaires will be vital in producing a reliable and useful 2021 SoE Heritage report. We therefore urge you to fully complete this questionnaire and return it by 1st February 2021.

For any queries or concerns, and for submission of completed questionnaires, the authors can be contacted via the SoE Heritage Theme Lead Author, Anne McConnell – [REDACTED]

Completing the Questionnaire

- **Important** – Please only include the six National Parks for which Parks Australia has management responsibility. Do not include marine reserves in this questionnaire - a separate questionnaire will be provided for the marine parks.
- Please fully complete the questionnaire. (This is in MS WORD so that you can add information as needed).
- We recognise that not all the data requested will be available. Please complete what you can.
- If there is no available data for a particular question, please indicate this by inserting 'ND'.
- If a question is not relevant to your agency, please indicate this by inserting 'NA'.
- If you are unable for another reason to answer a particular question, please indicate why or insert 'NR'.
- Unless otherwise specified, questions relate to the last 5 years (June 2015 – June 2020).
- If there is additional information you wish to provide that you believe may be useful, or if there is additional comment you wish to make, a space is provided for this at the end of the form.
- If you have any questions, please contact Anne McConnell – [REDACTED]

AGENCY DETAILS

A1. Name of agency completing questionnaire:	
A2. Address of agency:	
A3. Name of contact person in relation to questionnaire:	
A4. Email for contact person in relation to questionnaire:	

A5. Phone number for contact person in relation to questionnaire:	
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1. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT INFORMATION					
Please note that some of the information requested below will also be requested in the marine parks questionnaire.					
1. Annual budget of agency (Parks Australia):	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2. Percentage of agency annual budget going directly to National Park values conservation and management (i.e., not including presentation, visitor management, education, fire fighting, regulation, administration):	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3. Percentage of agency budget going to providing for/supporting recreation and tourism in the National Parks (including presentation):	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
4. Agency funding (in dollars) for conservation initiatives related to climate change (i.e., research and/or active conservation measures for specific values) (not including fire fighting) in the National Parks:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
5. Number of FTE staff in Parks Australia:	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
6. Total number of FTE on-ground staff in the National Parks:	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
7. Number of FTE scientists / professional heritage experts employed in National Park management (and working directly in conservation management) by Parks Australia:	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
8. Number of FTE Indigenous people employed by Parks Australia:	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
9. Number of FTE Indigenous people employed by Parks Australia working in the National Parks area:	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
10. Volunteer hours supplied to support Parks Australia in relation to the conservation and heritage management of the National Parks:	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
11. Do all the National Parks have a Management Committee:	Y/N : If no, how many Parks do:				
12. Do the Park Management Committees have a statutory evaluation and reporting role:	Y/N : If so, how often do they report:				
13. Number of projects undertaken in the National Parks that specifically relate to values conservation/restoration (as opposed to routine management activities, including presentation and education) (June 2015 to June 2020):	No: Please specify type (& numbers of each):				

14. Does Parks Australia run/support any 'citizen science' programs? If so, how many and what are these:	No citizen science projects: Please specify what these projects are:
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2. PROTECTED AREA INFORMATION .					
1. Number of National Parks added:					
2. Number of National Parks that have been enlarged in area:					
3. Number of National Parks that have been reduced in area:					
4. Number of National Parks downgraded in status or repealed:					
5. Please provide the IUCN Category status of each of the National Parks managed by Parks Australia	Booderee NP	at June 2016:		at June 2020:	
	Christmas Island NP				
	Kakadu NP				
	Norfolk Island NP				
	Pulu Keeling NP				
	Uluru – Kata Tjuta NP				
6. Total area of Parks Australia managed National Parks	at June 2016:			at June 2020:	
7. Number of reserve visitors (all National Parks):	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
8. Income (direct) from tourism and recreation (all National Parks):	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
9. Number of National Parks which are known to contain and explicitly protect the following identified values (as at June 2020):	Flora/Fauna				
	Geoheritage				
	Indigenous heritage				
	Historic heritage				
10. Number of National Parks with development/new use applications assessed:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
11. Number of National Parks for which development/new use applications were approved:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
12. Number of National Parks for which development/new use applications rejected:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
13. Number of National Parks approvals/rejection decisions which were appealed (planning or other court) for conservation purposes:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
14. Number of National Parks approvals/rejection decisions which were appealed (planning or other court) to enable development:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020

3. PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT.		
1. Number of National Parks which have had the following values fully identified and assessed (as at June 2020):	Flora/Fauna	
	Geoheritage	
	Indigenous heritage	
	Historic heritage	
2. Number of National Parks with a statutory management plan in place (as at June 2020):		
3. Number of National Parks with a statutory management plan that is more than 10 years old (as at June 2020):		
4. Number of National Parks with regular heritage management evaluation and reporting in place (as at June 2020):		
5. Number of National Parks with a regular monitoring program in place for the condition of the reserve values (as at June 2020):		
6. Number of National Parks (as at June 2020) with:	full Indigenous management	
	Indigenous co-management	
	other co-management	
	full government management	
7. Number of National Parks (as at June 2020) that allow Indigenous access for traditional/cultural activities:		
8. Number of National Parks (as at June 2020) that allow Indigenous resource use:		
9. Number of National Parks (as at June 2020) that support/allow tourism and recreation:		
10. Number of National Parks that have a stand alone tourism management plan or strategy in place that is values based (as at June 2020):		
11. Number of National Parks with a known introduced species/pathogen management issue:		
12. Number of National Parks with known general long term climate change trend impacts (e.g., warming, drying, rising sea level, flooding):		
13. Number of National Parks known to have had incidents of uncontrolled fire:		
14. number of National Parks with known accelerated coastal erosion:	No. of reserves with a coast:	
	No of reserves with known erosion:	
	climate change:	

15. Number of National Parks with, or covered by, an adaption plan or other risk management plan for the following (as at June 2020):	fire:	
	other:	

4 ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
1. If there is other information relevant to the 2021 SoE that you wish to provide, please include below:
2. If you have any other comment, please include below:

1.5 Marine Protected Areas Questionnaire (National and State/Territory)

2021 STATE OF ENVIRONMENT REPORT – HERITAGE THEME QUESTIONNAIRE (PARK AUSTRALIA / MARINE PARKS)

Authors: Anne McConnell and Michael-Shawn Fletcher, December 2020.

Introduction

This questionnaire asks for heritage information to inform the Heritage chapter of the national 2021 State of the Environment (SoE) report. The intent is to acquire Australia-wide quantitative data for the heritage evaluation, an essential component of state of environment reporting.

The data collected via this questionnaire will be used solely for the 2021 SoE reporting. Completed questionnaires will only be used by the consultants engaged by the Department of Agriculture, Water & Environment to prepare the 2021 SoE Heritage chapter (i.e., the authors noted above). All names provided by agencies on this form will remain confidential.

The primary uses of the data collected via this questionnaire will be to evaluate the state of heritage in the 2021 SoE Heritage chapter and as a collation of the responses in the form of a supplementary report.

The questions reflect the approach of the national 2021 SoE reporting, which is to look at the state of the environment, pressures and impacts on the environment and management effectiveness. The questionnaire includes standard type questions designed to understand the current state of heritage and its management, and also includes questions designed to understand new and emerging issues and responses to these.

The data from these questionnaires will be vital in producing a reliable and useful 2021 SoE Heritage report. We therefore urge you to fully complete this questionnaire and return it by 1st February 2021.

For any queries or concerns, and for submission of completed questionnaires, the authors can be contacted via the SoE Heritage Theme Lead Author, Anne McConnell – [REDACTED]

Completing the Questionnaire

- **Important** – Please only include the Marine Parks for which Parks Australia has management responsibility. Also, please do not include Parks Australia managed National Parks in this questionnaire - a separate questionnaire will be provided for the National Parks.
- Please fully complete the questionnaire. (This is in MS WORD so that you can add information as needed).
- We recognise that not all the data requested will be available. Please complete what you can.
- If there is no available data for a particular question, please indicate this by inserting 'ND'.
- If a question is not relevant to your agency, please indicate this by inserting 'NA'.
- If you are unable for another reason to answer a particular question, please indicate why or insert 'NR'.
- Unless otherwise specified, questions relate to the last 5 years (June 2015 – June 2020).
- If there is additional information you wish to provide that you believe may be useful, or if there is additional comment you wish to make, a space is provided for this at the end of the form.
- If you have any questions, please contact Anne McConnell – [REDACTED]

AGENCY DETAILS

A1. Name of agency completing questionnaire:

A2. Address of agency:

A3. Name of contact person in relation to questionnaire:

A4. Email for contact person in relation to questionnaire:

A5. Phone number for contact person in relation to questionnaire:	
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1. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT INFORMATION					
Please note that some of the information requested below (items in italics) will also be requested in the Parks Australia National Parks questionnaire.					
1. <i>Annual budget of agency (Parks Australia):</i>	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2. Percentage of agency annual budget going directly to marine values conservation and management (i.e., not including presentation, visitor management, education, regulation, administration):	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3. Percentage of agency budget going to provide for/support marine environment recreation and tourism (including presentation):	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
4. Agency funding (in dollars) for marine conservation initiatives related to climate change (i.e., research and/or active conservation measures for specific values):	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
5. <i>Number of FTE staff involved in agency:</i>	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
6. Number of FTE on-ground agency staff for all Marine Parks:	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
7. Number of FTE scientists / professional heritage experts employed in agency and working directly in marine conservation management:	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
8. Number of FTE Indigenous people employed in agency working in marine reserves:	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
9. Volunteer hours supplied to support the agency in relation to marine conservation and heritage management:	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
10. Is there a specific Marine Parks statutory advisory Council?	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
If not, is this role included in another statutory advisory Council?	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
Number of members of the relevant statutory advisory Council for/ that includes Parks Australia Marine Parks:	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
11. Number of marine values experts on the statutory advisory Council:	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
12. Number of Indigenous members on the statutory advisory Council with marine values expertise/interest:	at June 2016:		at June 2020:		
13. Does the statutory advisory Council have a statutory evaluation and reporting role in relation to the Marine Parks:	Y/N : If so, how often does it report:				

2. PROTECTED AREA INFORMATION					
1. Number of new Marine Parks added:					
2. Number of Marine Parks that have been enlarged in area:					
3. Number of Marine Parks that have been reduced in area:					
4. Number of Marine Parks downgraded in status or repealed:					
5. Number of Marine Parks managed by agency of the following types:	IUCN Category –	at June 2016:		at June 2020:	
	I				
	II				
	III, IV, & V				
	VI				
	Other				
Total No.					
6. Total area of Marine Parks managed by agency of the following types:	IUCN Category –	at June 2016:		at June 2020:	
	I				
	II				
	III, IV, & V				
	VI				
	Other				
Total No.					
7. Assessed (indicative) area of Commonwealth waters with as yet unreserved significant marine conservation values (as at June 2020):	Total area: Please indicate key values/ecosystem gaps:				
8. Number of Marine Parks which are known to contain, and explicitly protect, the following identified values (as at June 2020):	Flora/ Fauna				
	Geoheritage				
	Indigenous heritage				
	Historic heritage				
9. Percentage of the Marine Parks (collectively) that are 'no take':					
10. Number of marine protected area visitors (all marine reserves):	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020

3. PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT.		
1. Number of Marine Parks which have had the following values fully identified and assessed (as at June 2020):	Flora/Fauna	
	Geoheritage	
	Indigenous heritage	
	Historic heritage	
2. Number of Marine Parks with a statutory management plan in place (as at June 2020):		
3. Number of Marine Parks with a statutory management plan that is more than 10 years old (as at June 2020):		
4. Number of Marine Parks with regular heritage management evaluation and reporting in place (as at June 2020):		
5. Number of Marine Parks with a regular monitoring program in place for the condition of the reserve values (as at June 2020):	No: No. reserves with all reserve values monitored:	
6. Number of Marine Parks (as at June 2020) with:	full Indigenous management	
	Indigenous co-management	
	other co-management	
	full government management	
7. Number of Marine Parks (as at June 2020) that allow Indigenous access for traditional/cultural activities:		
8. Number of Marine Parks (as at June 2020) that allow Indigenous resource use:		
9. Number of Marine Parks (as at June 2020) that support/allow tourism and recreation:		
10. Number of Marine Parks that have a stand alone tourism management plan or strategy in place that is values based (as at June 2020):		
11. Number of Marine Parks with a known introduced species/pathogen management issue:		
12. Number of Marine Parks with known long-term climate change trend impacts (e.g., warming, drying, rising sea level, flooding):		
13. Number of Marine Parks with one or more known extreme climatic events:		
14. Number of Marine Parks with, or covered by, a climate change adaption plan or other risk management plan (as at June 2020):		

15. Number of projects (as opposed to routine management activities, including presentation and education) undertaken in the Marine Parks specifically relating to marine values conservation/restoration (between June 2015 and June 2020):	No: Please specify types (& numbers of each):
16. Does the agency run/support any 'citizen science' programs related to the Marine Parks? If so, how many and what are these:	No citizen science projects: Please specify what these projects are:
17. Are there third party appeal rights on decisions about Marine Parks management and use/development in the state/territory (as at June 2020):	

4 ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
1. If there is other information relevant to the 2021 SoE that you wish to provide, please include below:
2. If you have any other comment, please include below:

