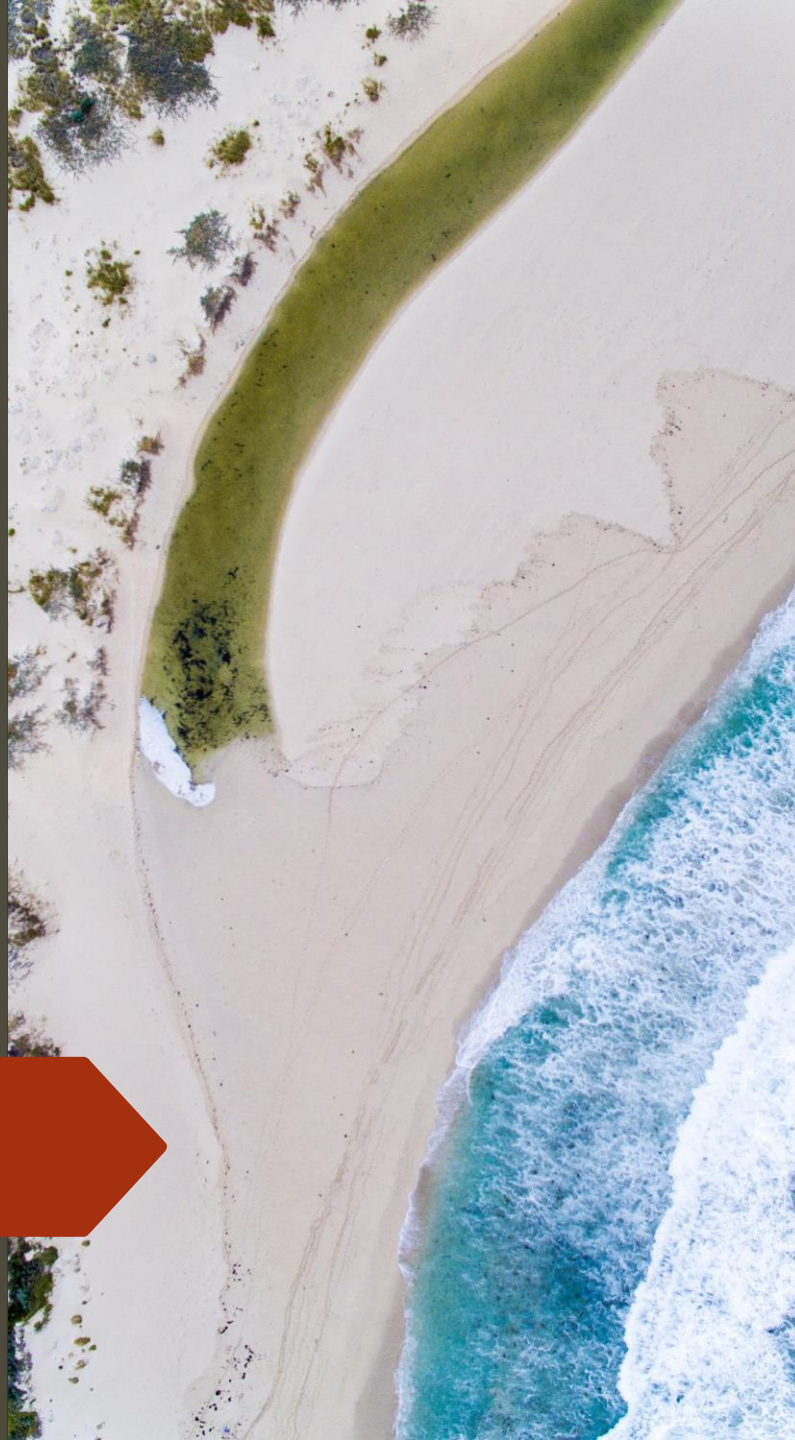


# Cultural Mapping, Cultural Planning

Investigating a process for more effective  
heritage management in Wadandi Country





# Cultural Mapping

- Toward effective protection and management of Wadandi cultural landscapes.
- This involves both cultural mapping & cultural planning.
- Recording and documenting the cultural values and places within the Wadandi cultural landscape.
- A map is the key interface.





# Cultural Planning

- ▶ Cultural planning draws from the cultural mapping process
- ▶ Guidelines for the protection, maintenance or use of land of cultural value; or a place of cultural significance.
- ▶ Outlines the customary protocols and rights of Traditional Owners.
- ▶ Outlines the specific provision for the rehabilitation of cultural places or objects.
- ▶ Outlines the state and national laws





# Local Context

- ▶ For a cultural plan to be practical and effective, it requires collaboration.
- ▶ It requires integration with existing management plans.
- ▶ It also requires detailed understanding to the local context.
- ▶ A plan needs to identify the current barriers for the effective management of cultural heritage places and landscapes.





# Recurrent Patterns

- Desecration of sacred caves
- Deterioration of rock art
- Impacts across Songlines
- Degradation of cultural (sacred waterholes and waterways)
- Destruction of cultural artifacts and sites
- Direct disempowerment of Custodians in the planning and management of their cultural landscape.







# Barriers

- Recurrent issues and points of contention.
- Why are no plans put in place? Why are heritage laws and guidelines not understood or not followed?
- Why is there no strategic framework in place? (A Section 18 permit is not strategic).
- Addressing these and other questions are the steps required to identify:
  - Barriers to collaboration
  - Barriers to strategic planning
  - Barriers to the effective development and implementation of projects
  - Practical action to understand and address these barriers,



# Breaches – State and Federal Laws

- Laws and guidelines of various Acts and Conventions, including but not limited to:
- The Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (Section 17)
- The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1993.
- Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 19.





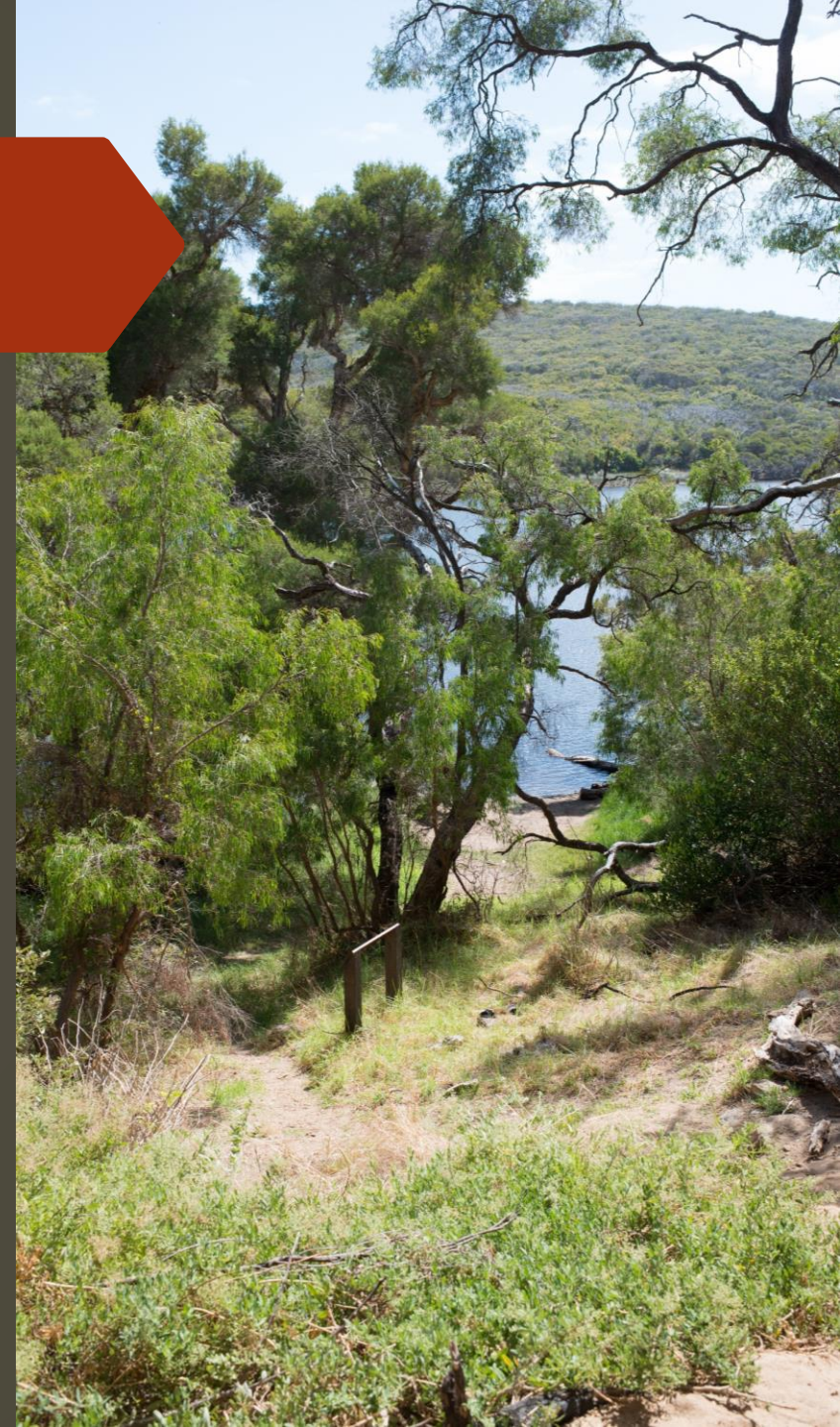
# Planning & Risk Management

- ***Heritage and environmental management plan*** - that guides projects around accumulated impacts, such as:
  - Erosion
  - Litter
  - Noise
  - Human waste
  - Acid sulphate soils
  - Spread of weeds
  - Spread of dieback
  - Exposure of cultural sites
  - Exposure of human remains
- Direct, indirect and potential impacts can be breaches to heritage laws



# Conduct

- If heritage laws are not followed or enforced, and there is no risk planning or mitigation plan in place, then laws will continue to be broken.
- If these heritage laws are repeatedly not followed nor enforced, then there is a clear issue with the structures and processes in place.
- So, in the planning process, this needs to be investigated, and is, in order to change the 'culture' of how policies, projects and procedures are designed and implemented.





# Breaking rules, breaking codes of conduct

A law is broken

A report of the breach is made

An investigation is carried out

Penalties are applied

Code of conduct study starts - how and why it happened

A Plan is presented – 'cultural' change is made (to make sure doesn't happen again)





# Solution-based Planning

- This is to not cause conflict and argument.
- This is part of the context of cultural mapping and cultural planning - in this region.
- The intent is strategic collaboration and strategic integration
- This program has commenced. An independent process drawn from both the frustration and goodwill of senior Wadandi cultural leaders.

