

Department for Environment and Heritage

Discussion Paper



Review of the reserve classification system

2005



Government
of South Australia

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HOW TO MAKE A SUBMISSION

Comments on this discussion paper and the proposed model for the reserve classification system are welcome.

Submissions should be in writing and can be forwarded either by letter or e-mail.

Submissions Close:

Friday 31 March 2006

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FOREWORD

Parks and reserves are enormously important in providing core areas for the long-term conservation of biodiversity. They protect a range of biological, geological and heritage values. Parks and reserves also encompass many areas of great importance to Aboriginal people, provide important areas for tourism and recreation activities, and protect many indigenous and non-indigenous heritage sites and places.

There are currently 278 parks and reserves under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* covering 20 million hectares. The reserve system has grown in the last 30 years to provide South Australia with an outstanding and tremendously diverse range of parks from the Cooper Creek to the Coorong, from the Nullarbor Plains to Martindale Hall.

The majority of parks and reserves are established under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*, which sets out the basis for the different types of reserves and how they should be managed.

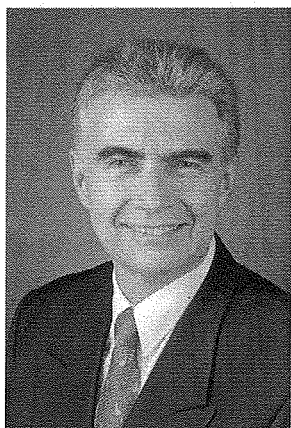
The Department for Environment and Heritage is undertaking a review of the existing categories for parks and reserves under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* to identify a proposal for a new model to improve the clarity of, and address a number of issues with, the existing system.

As part of our commitment and contribution to the establishment of a national reserve system, our reserves must meet international definitions of a "protected area", and there is a broad national commitment to ensure protected area criteria are being consistently applied. Therefore it is important that any proposed new model should be aligned with national and international standards on park classification categories and management objectives, including the IUCN protected area categories. In this context, any proposed new model should clearly indicate which categories of parks and reserves provide for resource utilisation, particularly exploration and mining.

This discussion paper outlines the issues that need to be addressed and proposes a new category system for our parks and reserves that I believe will provide greater clarity in regard to the definition of the various types of parks and reserves, their management objectives, and use.

This discussion paper is an important contribution to the Government's policy commitments to the continued development of the reserve system to protect the vast array of habitats and species in South Australia.

I look forward to receiving your views on the proposals in this discussion paper.



A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "John Hill". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

JOHN HILL

MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

1 INTRODUCTION

The objective of this discussion paper is to seek community views on a proposed new classification system for parks and reserves under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*.

This review will only consider reserves proclaimed under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*. It has not considered the other reserves managed by the Department for Environment and Heritage under the *Wilderness Protection Act 1992* (Wilderness Protection Areas) and the *Crown Lands Act 1929* (Conservation Reserves).

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* establishes the basis for a system of reserves including their establishment, categorisation, planning and management.

While the reserve classification system described under the Act has served us well, there is not always a clear understanding of the differences between the various reserve categories, why a reserve has been allocated to a particular category, and what activities or uses can occur within each reserve category. Therefore, it is timely to review the categories to ensure we have a classification system that is widely understood and closely aligned with current thinking on protected area management.

This discussion paper presents the outcomes of the review to date.

This paper outlines a proposed new model for a reserve classification system that will:

- Establish a clearly defined system of reserve categories;
- Identify specific management objectives for each reserve category;
- Clearly indicate which reserve categories provide for resource utilisation; and
- Propose the re-allocation of existing reserves to the new categories.

Public submissions are now sought on the proposed directions for the reserve classification system.

Following consultation on this discussion paper, the comments received will be taken into consideration prior to making any amendments to the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*.

2 CURRENT RESERVE CATEGORIES

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* provides the legal framework for the establishment of parks and reserves in South Australia.

There are currently 278 parks and reserves under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* covering 20 million hectares.

There are five reserve categories established under the Act.

The categories (and number of parks in brackets) are:

- **National Park (21):** land considered to be of national significance by reason of the wildlife or natural features of that land.
- **Conservation Park (226):** land protected or preserved for the purpose of conserving any wildlife or the natural or historic features of that land.
- **Recreation Park (14):** land conserved and managed for public recreation and enjoyment.
- **Game Reserve (10):** land preserved for the conservation of wildlife and management of game.
- **Regional Reserve (7):** land proclaimed for the purpose of conserving any wildlife or the natural or historic features of that land while, at the same time, permitting the utilisation of the natural resources of that land.

The reserve categories were developed in 1972 and have been subject to three important legislative changes since that time. These are:

- Amendment of the Act in 1987 to enable reserves to be proclaimed with access for exploration and mining under State mining legislation. This proclamation may be made across all park categories.
- Introduction of the category of "Regional Reserve" in 1987 to enable areas to be managed under a conservation framework while permitting the sustainable use of resources (both mining and grazing). The introduction of this category enabled the reserve system to double in size through the proclamation of seven regional reserves covering ten million hectares between 1988 and 1993.
- Amendment of the Act in 2004 to allow for the co-management of National Parks and Conservation Parks by relevant Aboriginal groups. The amendments also enabled the transfer of the Unnamed Conservation Park to Maralinga Tjarutja.

3 CURRENT ISSUES

There are a number of issues associated with the existing reserve classification system that are being addressed by this review.

3.1 Definition of reserve categories

With the exception of National Parks, for which no purpose is defined, the Act provides only a broad purpose for reserves in the various categories. Proper definition of each reserve category will improve the clarity of the reserve classification system and consistency of application.

Many of the Recreation Parks are largely natural areas with opportunities for recreational pursuits that have minimal impacts on the environment and which are often no different from activities allowed in other reserve categories. Recreation Parks are primarily managed for conservation outcomes but also provide for public use and enjoyment – as do many other reserves (eg. Seal Bay Conservation Park and Flinders Ranges National Park). A specific, separate category for recreational use of parks is therefore not required.

Game Reserves, on the other hand, are managed with the provision of hunting as a major management objective, a use that is not provided for in any other reserve category. While no new Game Reserves have been proclaimed since 1993, the use of this category is still relevant and it is considered appropriate to retain the Game Reserve category.

Currently, Conservation Parks comprise 81% of the number of reserves. This category covers a wide range of land types and features which can be as varied as: Martindale Hall Conservation Park, which protects a State heritage place; Venus Bay Conservation Park, a natural area which is actively managed with re-introductions of locally-extinct fauna; and Tallaringa Conservation Park, a very large natural area with limited active management, but where access is provided for exploration and mining.

A number of Conservation Parks, such as Martindale Hall and Fort Glanville, do not contain any significant natural environments but protect important heritage places. The management objectives for these areas are very different to most other Conservation Parks. While there are only a handful of parks where this is an issue, it is appropriate to separate out those reserves primarily protecting cultural heritage values into a category of their own.

Similarly, there are benefits in separating out those Conservation Parks which provide for resource use into a category of their own. The category of Conservation Park could then be better defined to apply to land which is primarily managed for the conservation of wildlife within the landscape.

3.2 Management objectives

The management objectives of a reserve are a critical component in understanding the purpose of a reserve and its management outcomes. The proposed use of the land should be the most important part in determining to which category a reserve is allocated.

The Act currently sets out a number of management objectives applicable to all reserves. However, these objectives do not differentiate between reserve categories. Because these management objectives are used as the basis for the development of management plans, it is important that they are clear and appropriate for each reserve category.

The development of specific management objectives for each reserve category would provide a clear indication as to how the reserve will be managed to meet its intended purpose. The development of specific management objectives for each category could also be used to clearly reflect the potential availability for resource use.

It would also provide greater focus for the preparation of reserve management plans.

3.3 Reserve categories and resource use

The management objectives of a reserve should be established before a category is assigned to the reserve. Therefore, the resource use of the land is an important consideration.

In South Australia, the three primary resource uses in reserves are grazing, duck hunting, and exploration and mining.

Grazing, as a resource use, is only provided for within Regional Reserves. While grazing may also occur within other reserves, this is only undertaken for management purposes, not as part of the purpose of the reserve. It is proposed that this will continue.

Duck hunting can only take place on Game Reserves at certain times and under specific conditions.

The development of mineral and energy resources is of great importance for economic and regional development in South Australia. In recognition of this, since 1987 the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* has provided for access for exploration and mining to reserves: 77% of the area of the existing reserve system is currently available for exploration and mining.

The existing reserve classification system allows a proclamation to be made permitting exploration and mining across all reserve categories. The decision to provide for access for exploration and mining is therefore made without regard to the purpose of the reserve or category. Identifying those reserve categories which explicitly provide for exploration and mining to occur will provide clarity and certainty in regard to which reserves are accessible for exploration and mining activities.

If the categories and their management objectives identify which resource uses are permitted, better decisions can be made about which category is appropriate based on an assessment of the conservation and resource use issues on the land.

3.4 National and international links

While South Australia has a unique reserve system that reflects its development over time, significant work has been undertaken by the IUCN (World Conservation Union) on the theory and practice of developing reserve categories and associated management objectives.

In 1994, the IUCN defined a system of protected area categories and management objectives which provides a basis for comparison and reporting of reserve systems across the world. These categories range in their management objectives from strict conservation to sustainable use of resources (refer Appendix B).

More recently, the IUCN has adopted a resolution that protected areas in categories I to IV should exclude exploration and mining activities.

There is also a strategic national approach to achieving an Australian system of parks and reserves. Under the *Directions for the National Reserve System – A Partnership Approach*, a common approach to the development and management of reserve systems is being fostered, including a common approach to the application of IUCN protected area categories. South Australia regularly reports to the Australian Government on its protected areas by IUCN categories.

One of the aims of the review of the South Australian reserve system has been to improve consistency with the IUCN model while developing a system with management objectives tailored to South Australia's circumstances.

4 PROPOSED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

A revised model is proposed for a new reserve classification system. This model provides a clear definition for each reserve category and management objectives for each category.

Each category has some management objectives specific to that category, while a number of management objectives are common to all categories.

The proposed model introduces the new categories of Heritage Park and Nature Park and abolishes the category of Recreation Park.

Exploration and mining rights would be able to be acquired in Nature Parks and Regional Reserves. Other resource uses (eg. grazing) would only be permitted in Regional Reserves (except for management purposes); while duck hunting would continue to only be permitted in Game Reserves.

The proposed definitions and management objectives for each category are described below.

4.1 New categories and management objectives

NATIONAL PARK

Definition:

An area protected and managed to conserve outstanding natural and/or scenic features of national conservation significance, and to provide recreational opportunities.

Management objectives:

- Conservation of natural, cultural and scenic values in as undisturbed a state as possible, including biodiversity, geological and geomorphological features, and landscapes and scenery.
- Provision for visitor use and enjoyment that is compatible with the conservation of the natural and cultural values of the park.
- Prevention or control of impacts caused by pest species of animals and plants that may have an adverse effect on the natural values of the park.
- Protection of life and property from bushfire and maintenance of natural values through fire management.
- Preservation of significant places, sites, objects and features of historic or scientific interest.
- Preservation and protection of Aboriginal sites, features, objects and structures of spiritual or cultural significance.
- Promotion of public appreciation and understanding of the natural and cultural values of the park.

Reserves in this category would be the equivalent of IUCN category II.

CONSERVATION PARK

Definition:

An area protected and managed to conserve largely undisturbed or representative ecosystems, landforms or natural features, and/ or habitat for species of significance.

Management objectives:

- Conservation of natural values in as undisturbed a state as possible, including biodiversity, geological and geomorphological features, and landscapes and scenery.

- Maintenance of ecological processes and genetic resources, including restoration of natural values for ecosystem and species management where necessary.
- Provision for visitor use and enjoyment that is compatible with the conservation of the natural and cultural values of the park, and consistent with conserving the natural values in as undisturbed a state as possible.
- Undertake scientific studies and/or monitoring of the representative or significant natural values of the park.
- Prevention or control of impacts caused by pest species of animals and plants that may have an adverse effect on the natural values of the park.
- Protection of life and property from bushfire and maintenance of natural values through fire management.
- Preservation of significant places, sites, objects and features of historic or scientific interest.
- Preservation and protection of Aboriginal sites, features, objects and structures of spiritual or cultural significance.
- Promotion of public appreciation and understanding of the natural and cultural values of the park.

Reserves in this category would be the equivalent of IUCN categories Ia or III.

HERITAGE PARK

Definition:

An area or site protected and managed to conserve a place, site, object or feature of heritage significance.

Management objectives:

- Conservation of heritage values including places, sites, objects, and features of significance.
- Conservation of natural values which may also exist in the park.
- Provision for visitor use and enjoyment that is compatible with the conservation of the cultural (and natural) values of the park.
- Promotion of public appreciation and understanding of the heritage values of the park.
- Prevention or control of impacts caused by pest species of animals and plants that may have an adverse effect on the natural values of the park.
- Protection of life and property from bushfire and maintenance of cultural (and natural) values through fire management.
- Preservation and protection of Aboriginal sites, features, objects and structures of spiritual or cultural significance.

Reserves in this category would have no equivalent IUCN category.

GAME RESERVE

Definition:

An area protected to conserve the natural values, including important wildlife habitat, and used primarily for the management of native game species.

Management objectives:

- Conservation of natural values in as undisturbed a state as possible, including biodiversity, geological and geomorphological features, and landscapes and scenery.
- Provision for the ecologically sustainable hunting of game species in the reserve.

- Maintenance and management of the habitat requirements for game species.
- Encouragement of environmental monitoring and scientific studies to enhance the management of game species.
- Provision for visitor use and enjoyment that is compatible with the conservation of the natural and cultural values of the reserve.
- Prevention or control of impacts caused by pest species of animals and plants that may have an adverse effect on the natural values of the reserve.
- Protection of life and property from bushfire and maintenance of natural values through fire management.
- Preservation of significant places, sites, objects and features of historic or scientific interest.
- Preservation and protection of Aboriginal sites, features, objects and structures of spiritual or cultural significance.
- Promotion of public appreciation and understanding of the natural and cultural values of the reserve.

Reserves in this category would be the equivalent of IUCN category IV.

NATURE PARK

Definition:

An area protected and managed to conserve largely undisturbed ecosystems, landforms or natural features, and/ or habitat of species of significance, while providing for sustainable use of mineral and petroleum resources.

Management objectives:

- Conservation of natural values in as undisturbed a state as possible, including biodiversity, geological and geomorphological features, and landscapes and scenery.
- Maintenance of ecological processes and genetic resources, including restoration of natural values for ecosystem management where necessary.
- Provide for the controlled and sustainable use of the park's mineral or petroleum resources where those uses are compatible with other objectives of management.
- Provision for visitor use and enjoyment that is compatible with the conservation of the natural and cultural values of the park, and consistent with conserving the natural values in as undisturbed a state as possible.
- Prevention or control of impacts caused by pest species of animals and plants that may have an adverse effect on the natural values of the park.
- Protection of life and property from bushfire and maintenance of natural values through fire management.
- Preservation of significant places, sites, objects and features of historic or scientific interest.
- Preservation and protection of Aboriginal sites, features, objects and structures of spiritual or cultural significance.
- Promotion of public appreciation and understanding of the natural and cultural values of the park.

Reserves in this category would be the equivalent of IUCN category VI.

REGIONAL RESERVE

Definition:

An area with robust, functioning ecosystems, protected and managed to conserve the natural features of the land while providing for sustainable use of natural resources.

Management objectives:

- Conservation of natural values in as undisturbed a state as possible, including biodiversity, geological and geomorphological features, and landscapes and scenery.
- Protection and maintenance in the long-term of the biodiversity, ecosystem functions and natural values of the reserve.
- Provide for the controlled and sustainable use of the reserve's natural resources where those uses are compatible with other objectives of management.
- Provision for visitor use and enjoyment that is compatible with the conservation of the natural and cultural values of the reserve.
- Prevention or control of impacts caused by pest species of animals and plants that may have an adverse effect on the natural values of the reserve.
- Protection of life and property from bushfire and maintenance of natural values through fire management.
- Preservation of significant places, sites, objects and features of historic or scientific interest.
- Preservation and protection of Aboriginal sites, features, objects and structures of spiritual or cultural significance.
- Promotion of public appreciation and understanding of the natural and cultural values of the reserve.

Reserves in this category would be the equivalent of IUCN category VI.

Table 1: Proposed new reserve classification system

The categories can be summarised as below:

Category	IUCN classification	Mining permitted	Other resource use permitted
National Park	II	No	No
Conservation Park	Ia or III	No	No
Heritage Park	–	No	No
Game Reserve	IV	No	Yes – duck hunting only
Nature Park	VI	Yes	No
Regional Reserve	VI	Yes	Yes

* Note that Wilderness Protection Areas under the *Wilderness Protection Act 1992*, which have not been considered by this review, are the equivalent of IUCN category Ib and do not allow mining or other resource uses. Therefore they are aligned with the proposed new reserve classification system for the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*.

4.2 Other objectives of management

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* prescribes objects for co-managed parks (either National Parks or Conservation Parks), which must be applied in addition to the other objectives of management. These will continue to apply.

The co-management objects are:

- Ensure the continued enjoyment of the parks by the relevant Aboriginal groups for cultural, spiritual and traditional uses.
- Ensure the continued enjoyment of the parks by members of the public in a manner consistent with the co-management agreements for the parks.
- Ensure the preservation and protection of Aboriginal sites, features, objects and structures of spiritual or cultural significance within the parks.
- Provide protection for the natural resources, wildlife, native vegetation and other features of the parks.

The current provisions for co-operative management of parks can be applied to National Parks and Conservation Parks. It is proposed that these arrangements will be maintained and extended to also apply to Nature Parks.

In addition to the specific management objectives that apply to each category, reserves will continue to be managed in accordance with the objects of the *River Murray Act 2003* and the *Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Act 2005* where reserves are located within the ambit of those Acts.

5 IMPLICATIONS OF PROPOSED MODEL

The fundamental aim of the proposed new reserve classification system is to provide greater clarity in the application of categories and the management of reserves.

5.1 Exploration and mining

One of the important outcomes of the review will be greater clarity in relation to categories of reserves available for exploration and mining.

The Act would clearly state that rights of access for exploration and mining could be acquired in Nature Parks and Regional Reserves.

The introduction of the category of Nature Park, and the retention of the category of Regional Reserve, signals a clear commitment to the sustainable use of the resources of the land within an overarching conservation framework.

The Act would also clearly state that rights of access for exploration and mining cannot be acquired in National Parks, Conservation Parks, or Game Reserves, in recognition of the higher level conservation objectives for these reserves. This is consistent with recent resolutions of the IUCN that exploration and mining not be permitted in categories I to IV. All proposed Heritage Parks are currently without access for exploration and mining; the category will therefore reflect this.

This will provide greater clarity for park managers, the resources industry and the public about which reserves provide for access and the management framework for those reserves.

5.2 Existing reserves

It is proposed that all existing reserves would be reassigned to the new categories in accordance with the table contained in Appendix A.

It is important to note that the proposed re-assignment neither introduces nor removes exploration and mining rights in relation to existing reserves: the status quo remains. Where reserves are proposed to become Nature Parks, the existing level of exploration and mining rights will remain.

In the future, all new reserves will be assessed against management objectives for the land and proposed level of resource use, and then assigned a suitable reserve category.

5.3 Specific cases

As part of the process of reassigning reserves, there are some specific cases that have been addressed in the manner described below.

Existing but not future rights for exploration and mining

There are three Conservation Parks where either all or a portion of their proclamation provides for existing but not future rights of access for exploration and mining. Notwithstanding the restricted nature of the existing rights, these reserves will become Nature Parks consistent with their management objectives. Once the existing rights lapse, these reserves will be re-proclaimed as Conservation Parks. This applies to Lower Glenelg River, Penambol, and Seal Bay Conservation Park.

Seal Bay Conservation Park fits into this category as there is a small mining lease within part of the park for existing rights only. Therefore, that portion of the park will become a Nature Park until such time as the mining lease lapses. The remainder of the park will continue to be a Conservation Park.

"Splitting" reserves

As land has been added over time, some reserves have areas of land that allow exploration and mining, and some areas that do not. Some of these reserves can be "split" into two categories: one that allows mining and one that does not. It is proposed that Murray River, Mount Remarkable, and Nullarbor National Parks, and Acraman Creek, Gum Lagoon, Horsnell Gully, Lake Newland, Mark Oliphant, Morialta, Piccaninnie Ponds, Pinkawillinie and Seal Bay Conservation Parks be split between their existing reserve categories and Nature Parks.

Mount Remarkable National Park

Mount Remarkable National Park comprises three geographically distinct portions: the main part over Mount Remarkable proper (16,583ha), a small portion (35ha) adjoining Telowie Gorge Conservation Park 24km south, and the "Napperby Block" (1,672ha) which is 4km south of Telowie Gorge. Fifty-three percent of the park provides for access under State mining legislation.

It is proposed that the main portion over Mount Remarkable proper becomes Mount Remarkable Nature Park. The small portion adjoining Telowie Gorge Conservation Park will be added to that park, and the "Napperby Block" will become a separate Nature Park.

Other National Parks with mining access

The salt lakes of Lake Eyre, Lake Gairdner and Lake Torrens are National Parks that provide for access for exploration and mining. In reviewing the extent to which these reserves meet the proposed definition of a National Park, the objectives of management for a National Park, and the existing resource use, it is proposed that they become Nature Parks.

Gawler Ranges and Witjira National Parks also provide for access for exploration and mining. It is appropriate, given the available resource use, that these reserves become Nature Parks. Their existing level of visitor use is consistent with the management objectives for Nature Parks.

Deep Creek Conservation Park

Deep Creek Conservation Park (4,452ha) conserves the natural environment of the southern Fleurieu Peninsula, with rugged cliffs, waterfalls and creeks; it also has the only major patch of remnant vegetation in this region. The reserve also provides visitors with a range of recreational opportunities – principally bushwalking and bush camping – consistent with protecting its natural areas.

In reviewing the values, role, and use of the reserve, it meets the proposed definition and management objectives for a National Park. Therefore it is proposed to become a National Park.

Lake Frome, Nullarbor, Simpson Desert and Yellabinna Regional Reserves

The Regional Reserve category allows for exploration and mining as well as other uses such as grazing.

Lake Frome, Nullarbor, Simpson Desert and Yellabinna Regional Reserves have never been stocked for grazing. Given that in these reserves exploration and mining is the only resource use, and not grazing, it is proposed that they become Nature Parks. Again, this will have no impact on the accessibility of these reserves for exploration and mining but is a more appropriate category for these parks.

Anstey Hill Recreation Park and O'Halloran Hill Recreation Park

These Recreation Parks will become Conservation Parks under the proposed new model and will meet the objectives of IUCN category III reserves. However, both reserves provide for access for extraction of stone from a small quarry in each reserve which can only be accessed for restoration of historic buildings. This access is in recognition that the unique stone in these quarries was used for some key heritage places in Adelaide (eg. the General Post Office) which may, in the future, be required for restoration works on these buildings.

Given that the reserves meet the objectives of the Conservation Park category, and the highly restricted nature of the extractive use, it is appropriate that they become Conservation Parks rather than Nature Parks.

5.4 Tourism and recreation

Public enjoyment of and visitor access to reserves is a key factor and is provided for in the majority of reserves.

All reserves are managed for the dual purposes of the Act, which is to provide for the establishment and management of reserves for public enjoyment and benefit, and to provide for the conservation of wildlife in a natural environment. As outlined in this discussion paper, a separate category specifically for recreation – Recreation Park – is not required.

The extent of visitor use in a reserve is addressed through the reserve management plan in accordance with the overall management objectives for that reserve category, and departmental policies.

5.5 Native title and co-management

The new reserve categories are not intended to have any affect on native title.

The co-management provisions of the Act currently apply to National Parks and Conservation Parks. It is proposed that these provisions be extended to include Nature Parks.

APPENDIX A: PROPOSED RE-ASSIGNMENT OF EXISTING RESERVES

Reserve name	Existing reserve category	Proposed reserve category	IUCN category
Aberdour	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Acraman Creek	Conservation Park	Conservation Park Nature Park	III VI
Aldinga Scrub	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Althorpe Islands	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Angove	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Anstey Hill	Recreation Park	Conservation Park	III
Avoid Bay Islands	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Baird Bay Islands	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Bakara	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Bangham	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Barwell	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
Bascombe Well	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Baudin	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Baudin Rocks	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Beachport	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Beatrice Islet	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Belair	National Park	National Park	II
Belt Hill	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Beyeria	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Big Heath	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Billiatt	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Bird Islands	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
Black Hill	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Black Rock	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Blackwood Forest	Recreation Park	Conservation Park	III
Bool Lagoon	Game Reserve	Game Reserve	IV
Brookfield	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Brownhill Creek	Recreation Park	Conservation Park	III
Bucks Lake	Game Reserve	Game Reserve	IV
Busby Islet	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Butcher Gap	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Calectasia	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Calpatanna Waterhole	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Canunda	National Park	National Park	II

Reserve name	Existing reserve category	Proposed reserve category	IUCN category
Cap Island	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Cape Gantheaume	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Cape Torrens	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Cape Willoughby	Conservation Park	Heritage Park	—
Carapsee Hill	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Caratoola	Recreation Park	Conservation Park	III
Carcuma	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Carpenter Rocks	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Carribee	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Charleston	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Chowilla	Game Reserve	Game Reserve	IV
Chowilla	Regional Reserve	Regional Reserve	VI
Cleland	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Clements Gap	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Clinton	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Cobbler Creek	Recreation Park	Conservation Park	III
Cocata	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
Coffin Bay	National Park	National Park	II
Cooltong	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
Coongie Lakes	National Park	National Park	II
Coorong	National Park	National Park	II
Corrobinnie Hill	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Cox Scrub	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Cromer	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Cudlee Creek	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Currency Creek	Game Reserve	Game Reserve	IV
Danggali	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Darke Range	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Deep Creek	Conservation Park	National Park	II
Desert Camp	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Dingley Dell	Conservation Park	Heritage Park	—
Douglas Point	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
Dudley	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Eba Island	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Elliot Price	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Eric Bonython	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia

Reserve name	Existing reserve category	Proposed reserve category	IUCN category
Eurilla	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Ewens Ponds	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Fairview	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Ferguson	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Ferries-McDonald	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Finniss	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Flinders Chase	National Park	National Park	II
Flinders Ranges	National Park	National Park	II
Fort Glanville	Conservation Park	Heritage Park	—
Franklin Harbor	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Furner	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Gambier Islands	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Gawler Ranges	National Park	Nature Park	VI
Geegeela	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Glen Roy	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Goose Island	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Gower	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Granite Island	Recreation Park	Conservation Park	III
Grass Tree	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Great Australian Bight Marine	National Park	National Park	II
Greenhill	Recreation Park	Conservation Park	III
Greenly Island	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Guichen Bay	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Gum Lagoon	Conservation Park	Conservation Park Nature Park	III VI
Hacks Lagoon	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Hale	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Hallett Cove	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Hanson Scrub	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
Hincks	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
Horsnell Gully	Conservation Park	Conservation Park Nature Park	III VI
Innamincka	Regional Reserve	Regional Reserve	VI
Innes	National Park	National Park	II
Investigator Group	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Isles of St Francis	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia

Reserve name	Existing reserve category	Proposed reserve category	IUCN category
Jip Jip	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Kaiserstuhl	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Kapunda Island	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Karte	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Kathai	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Kellidie Bay	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Kelly Hill	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Kelvin Powrie	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Kenneth Stirling	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Kulliparu	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
Kyeema	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Lake Eyre	National Park	Nature Park	VI
Lake Frome	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
Lake Frome	Regional Reserve	Nature Park	VI
Lake Gairdner	National Park	Nature Park	VI
Lake Gilles	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Lake Newland	Conservation Park	Conservation Park Nature Park	III VI
Lake Robe	Game Reserve	Game Reserve	IV
Lake Torrens	National Park	Nature Park	VI
Lashmar	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Latham	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Laura Bay	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Lesueur	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Leven Beach	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Lincoln	National Park	National Park	II
Lipson Island	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Little Dip	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
Loch Luna	Game Reserve	Game Reserve	IV
Long Island	Recreation Park	Conservation Park	III
Lowan	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Lower Glenelg River	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
Maize Island Lagoon	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Marino	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Mark Oliphant	Conservation Park	Conservation Park Nature Park	III VI
Marne Valley	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III

Reserve name	Existing reserve category	Proposed reserve category	IUCN category
Martin Washpool	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Martindale Hall	Conservation Park	Heritage Park	–
Mary Seymour	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Media Island	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Messent	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Middlecamp Hills	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Moana Sands	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Mokota	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
Monarto	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Montacute	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Moorook	Game Reserve	Game Reserve	IV
Morgan	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
Morialta	Conservation Park	Conservation Park Nature Park	III VI
Mount Billy	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
Mount Boothby	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Mount Brown	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
Mount Dutton Bay	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Mount George	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Mount Magnificent	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Mount Monster	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Mount Remarkable	National Park	Nature Park Nature Park (Napperby) Conservation Park	VI VI III
Mount Scott	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Mount Taylor	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Mowantjie Willauwar	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Mud Islands	Game Reserve	Game Reserve	IV
Mullinger Swamp	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Munyaroo	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Murray River	National Park	National Park Nature Park	II VI
Murrumbidgee	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Mylor	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Myponga	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Naracoorte Caves	National Park	National Park	II
Nene Valley	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III

Reserve name	Existing reserve category	Proposed reserve category	IUCN category
Nepean Bay	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Neptune Islands	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Newland Head	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Ngarkat	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Ngautngaut	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Nicolas Baudin Island	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Nixon-Skinner	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Nullarbor	National Park	National Park Nature Park	II VI
Nullarbor	Regional Reserve	Nature Park	VI
Nuyts Archipelago	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Nuyts Reef	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
O'Halloran Hill	Recreation Park	Conservation Park	III
Olive Island	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Onkaparinga River	National Park	National Park	II
Onkaparinga River	Recreation Park	National Park	II
Padthaway	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Pandappa	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Para Wirra	Recreation Park	Conservation Park	III
Parndana	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Peebinga	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Pelican Lagoon	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Penambol	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
Penguin Island	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Penola	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Piccaninnie Ponds	Conservation Park	Conservation Park Nature Park	III VI
Pigface Island	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Pike River	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Pine Hill Soak	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Pinkawillinie	Conservation Park	Conservation Park Nature Park	III VI
Point Davenport	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Point Labatt	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Poocher Swamp	Game Reserve	Game Reserve	IV
Pooginook	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Poonthie Ruwi-Riverdale	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III

Reserve name	Existing reserve category	Proposed reserve category	IUCN category
Port Gawler	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Porter Scrub	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Pullen Island	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Pureba	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
Red Banks	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Reedy Creek	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Ridley	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Rilli Island	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Rocky Island (North)	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Rocky Island (South)	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Roonka	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Rudall	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Salt Lagoon Islands	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Sandy Creek	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Scott	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Scott Creek	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Seal Bay	Conservation Park	Conservation Park Nature Park	III VI
Seddon	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Sheoak Hill	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Shepherds Hill	Recreation Park	Conservation Park	III
Simpson Desert	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Simpson Desert	Regional Reserve	Nature Park	VI
Sinclair Island	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Sir Joseph Banks Group	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Sleaford Mere	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Spring Gully	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Spring Mount	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Strzelecki	Regional Reserve	Regional Reserve	VI
Sturt Gorge	Recreation Park	Conservation Park	III
Swan Reach	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Talaparr	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Talisker	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
Tallaringa	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
Tantanoola Caves	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Telford Scrub	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Telowie Gorge	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III

Reserve name	Existing reserve category	Proposed reserve category	IUCN category
The Dutchmans Stern	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
The Knoll	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
The Pages	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Tilley Swamp	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Tolderol	Game Reserve	Game Reserve	IV
Torrens Island	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI
Totness	Recreation Park	Conservation Park	III
Troubridge Island	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Tumby Island	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Unnamed	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Venus Bay	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Verran Tanks	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Vivonne Bay	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Vulkathunha-Gammon Ranges	National Park	National Park	II
Wabma Kadarbu Mound Springs	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Wahgunyah	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Waitpinga	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Waldegrave Islands	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Wanilla	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Warren	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Warrenben	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
West Island	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Western River	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Wharminda	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Whidbey Isles	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
White Dam	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Whyalla	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Winninowie	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Witjira	National Park	Nature Park	VI
Wittelbee	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Wolseley Common	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Yalpara	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Yeldulknie	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	Ia
Yellabinna	Regional Reserve	Nature Park	VI
Yulte	Conservation Park	Conservation Park	III
Yumbarra	Conservation Park	Nature Park	VI

APPENDIX B: IUCN PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

CATEGORY I: **Protected area managed mainly for science or wilderness protection**

Ia Strict Nature Reserve – An area of land and/or sea possessing some outstanding or representative ecosystems, geological or physiological features and/or species, available primarily for scientific research and/or environmental monitoring.

Ib Wilderness Area – A large area of unmodified or slightly unmodified land, and/or sea, retaining its natural character and influence, without permanent or significant habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural condition.

CATEGORY II: **National Park** – Natural area of land and/or sea managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation and designated to (a) protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for present and future generations, (b) exclude exploitation or occupation inimical to the purposes of designation of the area, and (c) provide a foundation for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities, all of which must be environmentally and culturally compatible.

CATEGORY III: **Natural Monument** – An area containing one, or more, specific natural or natural/cultural feature which is of outstanding or unique value because of its inherent rarity, representative or aesthetic qualities or cultural significance and managed mainly for the conservation of specific natural features.

CATEGORY IV: **Habitat/Species Management Area** – An area of land and/or sea subject to active intervention for management purposes so as to ensure the maintenance of habitats and/or to meet the requirements of specific species

CATEGORY V: **Protected Landscape/Seascape** – An area of land, with coast and sea as appropriate, where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant aesthetic, ecological and/or cultural value, and often with high biological diversity. Safeguarding the integrity of this traditional interaction is vital to the protection, maintenance and evolution of such an area.

CATEGORY VI: **Managed Resource Protected Area** – An area containing predominantly unmodified natural systems, managed to ensure long term protection and maintenance of biological diversity, while providing at the same time a sustainable flow of natural products and services to meet community needs.