



# ‘Implementing Mining Cultural Landscapes through the National Geotourism Strategy’

17 July 2024



**Mining heritage within cultural landscapes, clockwise from left:** Broken Hill mining memorial pitched atop ‘the hill’; New South Wales; the remains of the Hercules haulage line in Rosebery, Tasmania; Pilbara geodiversity and spiritually significant landscapes, Western Australia.

Angus M Robinson, Coordinator  
Geotourism Australia

# What is the Purpose of Geoscience?

- To explore, develop and celebrate the links between geological heritage and all other aspects of natural, cultural and intangible heritages.
- By studying these issues, geoscientists, along with other scientists and geographers (all 'geo-professionals'), can anticipate earth's future and examine any changes that may need to be made.

The **Australian Geoscience Council** Inc (AGC) is the Peak Council of geoscientists in Australia.

Through **Geotourism Australia**, AGC seeks to **raise the profile of Geoscience** in the broader Australian community by (amongst other strategies) by

- supporting Geoscience education in **primary and secondary schools**; and
- educating the community through **geotourism and outreach**.

# 'Modern Day Explorers' - 1978

## Early Geotourism Insights



Authored a feature article in a new tourism journal describing the 'natural heritage' of the mining area of Chillagoe, FarNQ based on observations as an exploration geologist in the early 1970s.

# Today's Agenda

- Understanding ecotourism & geotourism
- The National Geotourism Strategy, Goals 1,2, and 5
- A **GeoRegion**: Socio-economic benefits of geotourism
- **Goal 5 of the NGS focusing on cultural landscapes including those with mining heritage**
- Overseas exemplars
- GEOFEST 2024 Sydney Workshop
- Take-Aways

- In Australia, we have embraced the **inclusive nature of the geotourism concept** and have understood the inter-relationship between natural and cultural heritage elements, **but it is not geological tourism.**
- By focusing on the geology and geomorphology (i.e., physical geography) **as well as the ecology and culture** arising from these geological characteristics, it is believed in Australia **that geotourism adds considerable content value to traditional nature-based tourism as well as to cultural tourism, inclusive of Aboriginal tourism.**



- Geotourism has links with adventure tourism, cultural tourism, ecotourism, wildlife tourism, astrotourism, and agritourism, but is not synonymous with any of these forms of tourism, although in broad terms it embraces them all because it is essentially ‘place-based.’
- Geotourism is undertaken in all areas, including places utilised by people (cultural tourism) and where primary industry activities (i.e., agriculture/agritourism, mining, and forestry) are prevalent, and in areas with Aboriginal land tenure or are subject of cultural interest. It is therefore about the place, regardless of its condition.



## Cultural Heritage Benefits of Geotourism

- Holistic Aboriginal Culture elements linked to landscape and astral interpretation ('sky country').
- For Australia, an enhanced understanding of cultural elements of post European settlement.
- Extensive mining heritage.
- Other primary industry and historic cultural elements.





# Geotourism - 'Place based and Holistic'

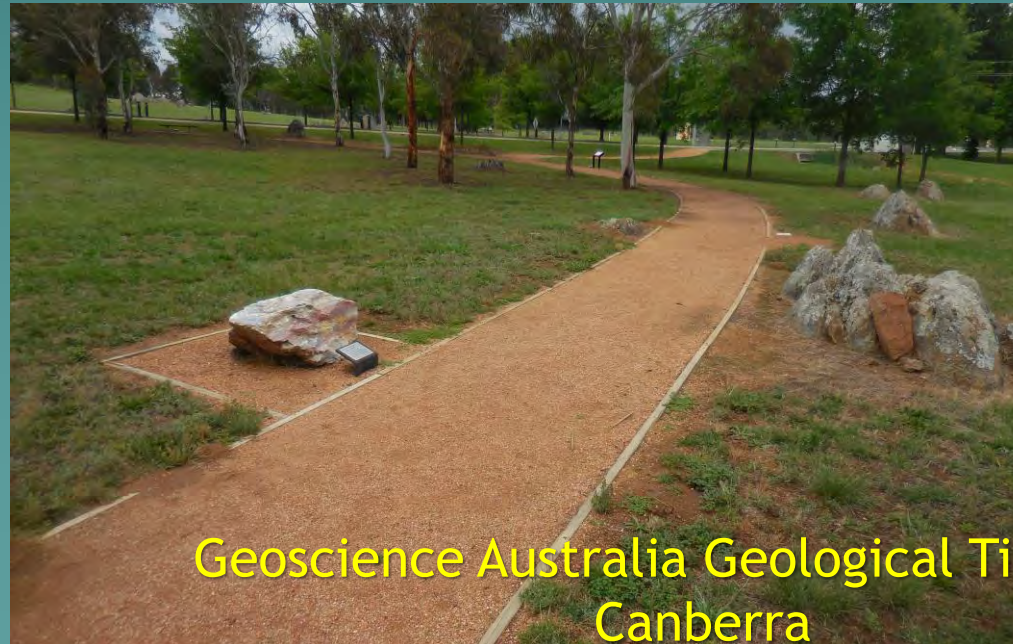
- comprises the following features of **both natural and cultural heritage**:
- **Abiotic** - non-living aspects such as the **sky, climate & geology, landscape and landforms**: celebrating **GEODIVERSITY**.
- **Biotic** - the living parts e.g., **flora** (plants) and **fauna** (animals): celebrating **BIODIVERSITY**.
- **Cultural** - past & present, **both Aboriginal and post European settlement** (incl. mining), non-living and built: celebrating **HUMAN DIVERSITY**.
- **Holistic in scope**, geotourism is booming globally and a key driver for tourism, particularly in Europe and Asia.

# Ecotourism & Geotourism Concepts

- Ecotourism is practised predominantly in protected areas such as national parks whereas geotourism, not ecotourism, is undertaken also in all areas where primary industry activities are being carried out, whereas
- Geotourism is increasingly seen globally as an instrument of regional economic development.

# Geotourism Delivery Mechanisms

- Geosites & Mining Heritage Sites
- Geotrails
- Geological Time walks and Rock Gardens
- Geoparks, World Heritage Areas, GeoRegions



Geoscience Australia Geological Timewalk  
Canberra



# UNITED NATIONS

Founded in 1945 - 193 member states

## UNESCO



### World Heritage



### Man and the Biosphere



### UNESCO Global Geoparks

# Australia's UNESCO Sites

Program	Sites	
 <p>The logo for UNESCO World Heritage, featuring a stylized 'W' inside a circle with the text 'PATRIMONIO MUNDIAL', 'WORLD HERITAGE', and 'PATRIMOINE MONDIAL' around it.</p>	<b>World Heritage</b>	<b>22</b>
 <p>The logo for MAB (Man and the Biosphere), featuring the letters 'MAB' in a stylized font with a globe and a leaf-like element.</p>	<b>Man and the Biosphere</b>	<b>5</b>
 <p>The logo for UNESCO Global Geoparks, featuring a stylized globe with a green path and the text 'UNESCO Global Geoparks' below it.</p>	<b>UNESCO Global Geoparks</b>	<b>0</b>

There are currently 213 Global UNESCO Global Geoparks in 48 countries, of which 47 are located in China, and one in NZ.

# Australia's National Landscapes Programme

Partnership between tourism and conservation that aims to:

- Promote world class, high quality visitor experiences
- Increase the value of tourism to regional economies
- Enhance the role of protected areas in those economies
- Build support for protecting our natural and cultural assets
- Engage local communities



A long term strategic approach

*'To differentiate **Australia's iconic natural and cultural destinations** from anything else available in the world'*



# Australia's 16 National Landscapes





# UNESCO GLOBAL GEOPARKS

UNESCO Global Geoparks are **single, unified geographical areas** where sites and landscapes of **international geological significance** are managed with a holistic concept of protection, education and sustainable development.



*Zhanjiajie, China*

## IS A GEOPARK JUST ABOUT GEOLOGY?

**No!** While a geopark must demonstrate geological heritage of international significance, the purpose of a geopark is to explore, develop and celebrate the links between that geological heritage and all other aspects of the areas natural, cultural and intangible heritages. It is about reconnecting human society at all levels to the planet we all call home and to celebrate how our planet and its 4,600 million year long history has shaped every aspect of our lives and our societies.



Eagrais na Náisiún  
Aontaithe Oideachais,  
Eolaíochta agus Cultúir



Geoparks ceardna  
Domhanda  
UNESCO

There are currently 213 Global UNESCO Global Geoparks in 48 countries, of which 47 are located in China, and one in New Zealand

# National Landscapes & UNESCO Global Geoparks

- Had **similar goals** relating to local development and **community engagement** as well as education and experiential tourism ('geotourism').
  - Both **required government approval** but with **different government stakeholders**.
  - However, the Australian **National Landscape Programme** has been formerly disbandoned by its government sponsors, but the **iconic landscapes and their communities are still very much in place!**
- 
- A stylized, low-poly mountain range graphic in shades of teal and blue, located at the bottom right of the slide.



# National Geotourism Strategy Goals

1. New digital technologies.
2. To define an approval pathway for geotourism development.
3. To establish a framework for creating high quality geotrails.
4. To establish a national listing for geoheritage sites suitable for geotourism.
5. To develop geotourism in regional mining and Aboriginal communities.
6. To strengthen Australia's international geoscience standing.
7. To develop and enhance geoscience interpretation and communication skills.

# Goal 1

## Technology Solutions for Geoheritage Interpretation and Protection

- Virtual Tours e.g. **GSWA Virtual Tour** of the East Pilbara  
<http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/GSWA-virtual-tours-22666.aspx>
- Audio stories and 360-degree drone-captured footage with augmented reality integrated into a hyper-local mapping platform - **Skywalk, Glen Innes, NSW**
- Visitor Interpretation Centres supported **Augmented Reality** and **3D Visualisation**
- **Smartphone** supported tour guide Apps

# Australian Geotourism Discovery Portal

*AGC acknowledges the Traditional Owners and Custodians of Country and Place throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land, waters, sky and community. We pay our respects to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, histories and cultures, and to Elders past and present.*

*WARNING: Aboriginal users and community are advised that this website contains content, images and voices of Aboriginal people whom may have passed away.*

This is the platform for discovering GeoRegions, geosites, cultural and mining sites, and geotrails in Australia. You can explore details using maps, as well as reading StoryMaps, articles and watching videos.

## Goal 2 Focus:

Defining a GeoRegion - the first step in evaluating its potential development for geotourism

- An **area defined by a proponent** (which might include a LGA or a RDA having completed an approved tourism Destination Management Plan (DMP)).
- And the proponent now wishes to seek **agreement from the State/Territory Geological Survey** to designate a defined area of particular natural and cultural heritage **which highlights outstanding geoheritage features** i.e., a **GeoRegion**

## Societal Benefits of Developing a GeoRegion for Geotourism

- By celebrating the geological heritage of an **identified GeoRegion**, and in connection with all other aspects of the area's natural and cultural heritage (and most significantly, Aboriginal heritage), **geotourism enhances awareness and understanding of key issues facing society.**
- Geotourism gives local people a **sense of pride and strengthens their identification with a GeoRegion.**

# Employment Benefits of Geotourism

- Through geotourism, can significantly improve **Aboriginal employment**, and more broadly, regional employment.
- **New domestic employment and consulting opportunities** for natural/cultural heritage professionals - design of interpretation signage/boards, design of geotrails etc.
- **Management roles** in potential mining parks and geoparks, regional development and LGAs.
- **Flow-on employment in tour operations and townships** resulting from increased tourism visitation.
- **Opportunities for pastoralists** to develop 'farm stay' and 'station stay' tourism operations.



## Over-riding Socio- economic Benefits of Geotourism

- **Measurable economic benefits** through enhancement of traditional nature-based tourism - additional visitors, direct and regional economic output, household income and wages, and local (including Indigenous) employment.
- Through **establishment of a higher level of centralised coordination** in areas of product development, travel and hospitality services, tourism promotion/branding.
- Through its defined mission, **community engagement is maximised** and measured.

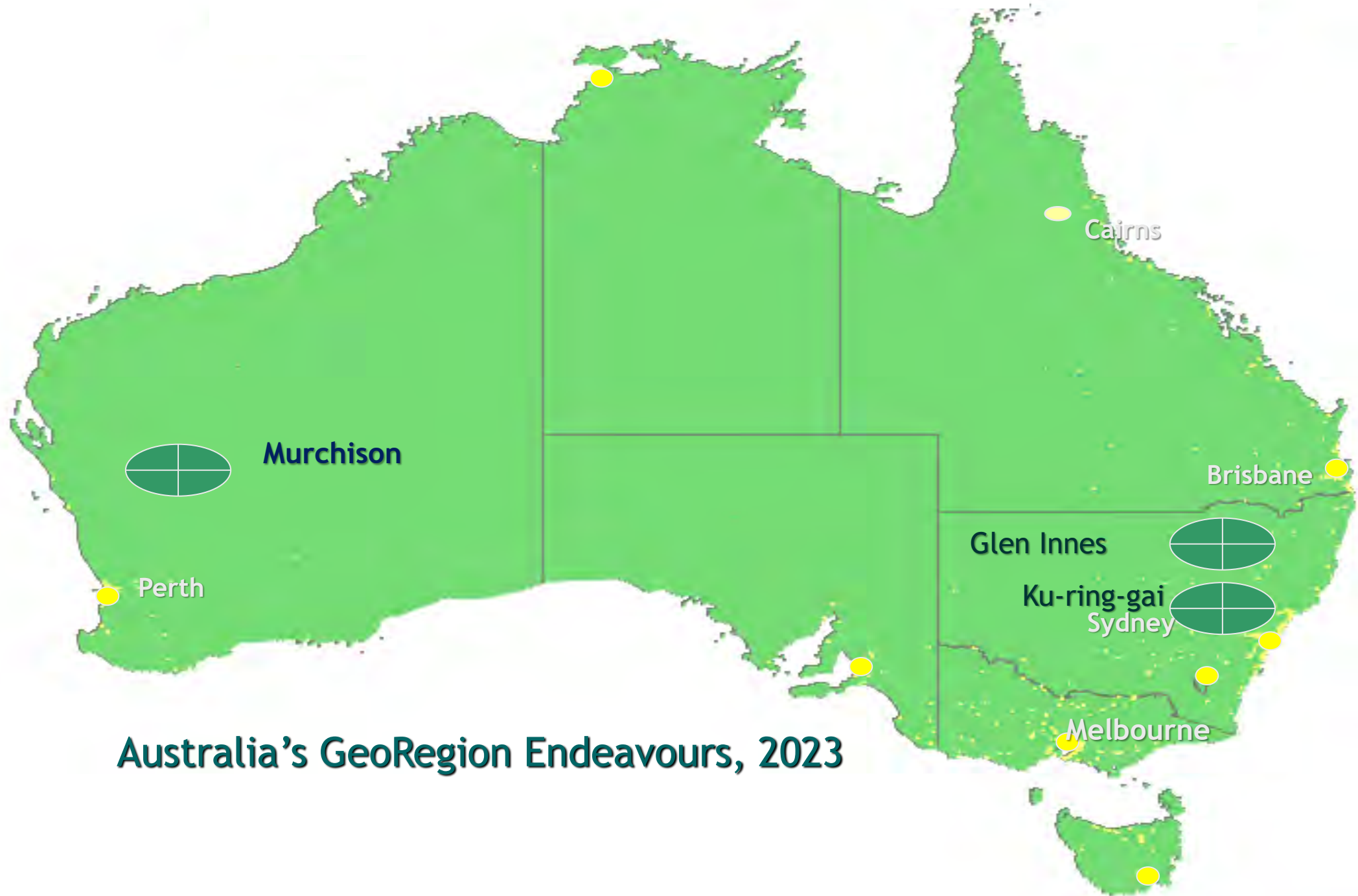


AGC's  
preferred  
approach  
Goal 2 -  
the  
'Exploration  
Licence'

- Emphasise the concept of identifying GeoRegions not Geoparks in key areas of outstanding geoheritage, with early consultation with Geological Surveys (the GWG) to address their requirements.
- Initially focus on developing geotrails within these GeoRegions to build community, business, State/Territory Government support.

## National Geotourism Strategy (NGS) Goal 2

- Hence the need to define an approval pathway for major geotourism projects, implemented by the AGC in consultation with Australian government agencies **THAT HAVE APPROVED THIS STRATEGY.**
- Three **approved** Pilot GeoRegion Projects now supported by the NGS.
  - ❖ Ku-ring-gai, Sydney, NSW.
  - ❖ Murchison, Mid West, WA.
  - ❖ Glen Innes Highlands, NSW driven by a LGA approved Tourism DMP



Australia's GeoRegion Endeavours, 2023

# Ku-ring-gai GeoRegion

- Conceived in 2018 by a community group - FOKE and now supported by other community groups.
- 440 sq kms in area, embracing both national parks and the Northern Beaches of Sydney.
- Supported by NPWS, three Councils, and local MPs.
- Approved by the GSNSW.
- Major natural and cultural heritage peer-reviewed, review paper published by the Linnean Society of NSW.
- 50+ sites and six formative geotrails.





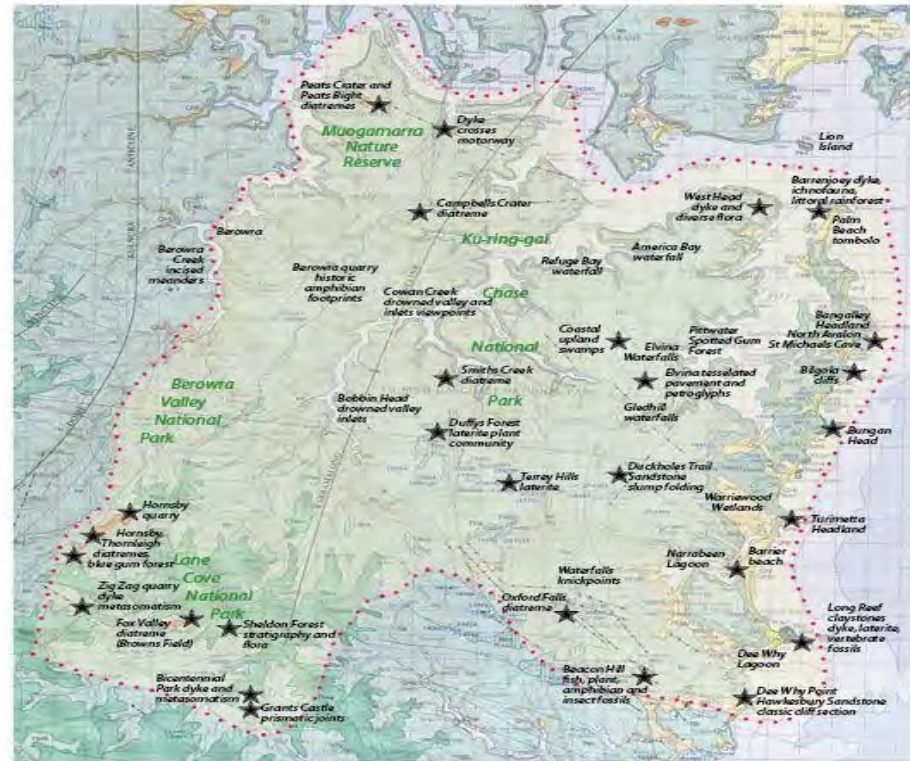
'Ku-ring-gai' Georegion

### 'Ku-ring-gai' GeoRegion sites & trails:

- Cliffs, beaches and lagoons from Long Reef to Barrenjoey.
- Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park.
- Muogamarra Nature Reserve.
- Northern Garigal National Park.
- Eastern Berowra Valley National Park.

### Showcasing:

- Numerous significant geological sites.
- Rare and threatened flora and fauna tied to the geology.
- A human history dictated by the landscape.



## Glen Innes Highlands GeoRegion

- Approved by the Glen Innes Severn Council area under a **geotourism driven tourism DMP** and under both regional economic development & DMP plans.
- Case study highlighted in the **Austrade THRIVE 2030 strategy**.
- Full natural and cultural heritage audit completed.
- Funding approved for various geotrails and a major rail trail.
- **Mining heritage sites** included.



# Cultural Landscapes

## Goal 5

- **Goal 5 identifies opportunities for geotourism** in rural and regional Australian post (or active) mining communities, where surfaces are exposed by mining, and their recreational, educational, and cultural values can be realised.
- **Goal 5 aims to draw attention to these places**, and to the range of activities that could be conducted in these places.

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/-KiF28J2n-k>



# UNDERSTANDING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

- UNESCO defines cultural landscapes as ‘cultural properties that represent the combined work of nature and of man.’
- **Mining cultural landscapes** refer to areas where the historical and cultural aspects of mining activities have left a lasting imprint on the environment and the resident communities, through
  - **Abandoned Mines**
  - **Mining Towns**
  - **Industrial Infrastructure, and Transportation Networks**
  - **Cultural Practices:** Mining often shapes and impacts on the culture/practices of communities, including the First Peoples and their custodianship of Country.
  - **Environmental Impact**
  - **Heritage Sites**

To enlarge, click on a selected area



Australia's  
 Extensive  
 Mining  
 Heritage

# Diversity of Geotourism & Mining Heritage

- Existing and abandoned mining sites/districts
- Old mining towns e.g., Broken Hill.
- Historic mining regions e.g., West Coast Tasmania, **Herberton and Mt Morgan Qld**; Blinman, SA; Kalgoorlie-Boulder, WA.
- **Old mine site complexes** combining mining, museums, ecological interpretation, history and culture e.g., Hill End, NSW,
- All underpinned by **RICH STORIES.**



**GOTRAIL: OUTCROP OF OREBODY  
MENINDEE ROAD**

Seen here is a vestige of original Broken Hill outcrop which is known as Gossan.  
This Gossan is the weathered surface remnant of an underlying Silver-Lead orebody.

# Chillagoe Smelters Heritage Site, FarNQ



# Chillagoe Smelters Heritage Trail

## A GRAND VISION



### DEVELOPING COPPER IN THE NORTH

**Discovery**  
Mining in North Queensland was established during the 1860s, with the first mines being small-scale operations. The discovery of copper in the North Queensland region was a major milestone, leading to the establishment of the Chillagoe Smelters. The discovery of copper in the North Queensland region was a major milestone, leading to the establishment of the Chillagoe Smelters.

**Early days**  
The early days of mining in North Queensland were characterized by small-scale operations. The discovery of copper in the North Queensland region was a major milestone, leading to the establishment of the Chillagoe Smelters.

**The vision**  
The vision of the Chillagoe Smelters was to develop a large-scale mining operation in the North Queensland region. The discovery of copper in the North Queensland region was a major milestone, leading to the establishment of the Chillagoe Smelters.

Read more about Chillagoe's heritage in **The Hub Visitor Information Centre**.



## INGENUITY AND INNOVATION

**Key features**  
The Chillagoe Smelters were a major engineering achievement, featuring a complex system of machinery and infrastructure. The discovery of copper in the North Queensland region was a major milestone, leading to the establishment of the Chillagoe Smelters.



**Key features**  
The Chillagoe Smelters were a major engineering achievement, featuring a complex system of machinery and infrastructure. The discovery of copper in the North Queensland region was a major milestone, leading to the establishment of the Chillagoe Smelters.

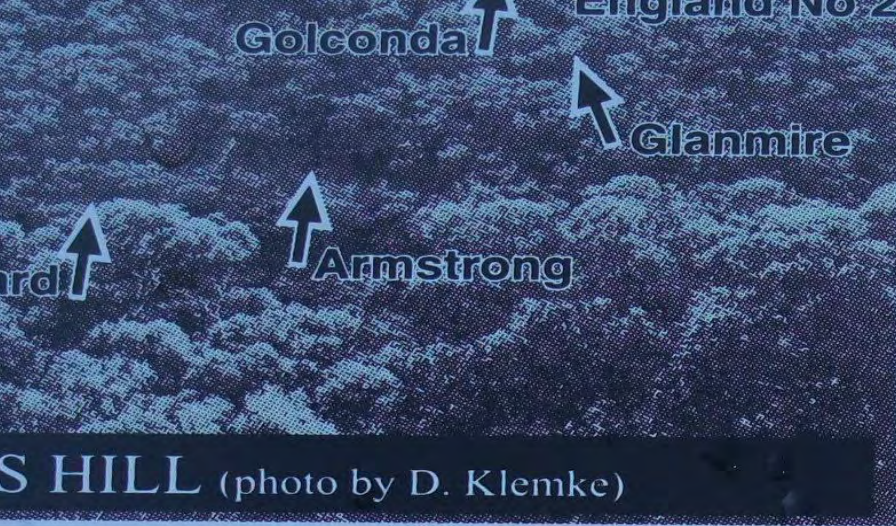


## ENTERPRISE AND INTRIGUE

**Enterprise and Intrigue**  
The Chillagoe Smelters were a major engineering achievement, featuring a complex system of machinery and infrastructure. The discovery of copper in the North Queensland region was a major milestone, leading to the establishment of the Chillagoe Smelters.

**Enterprise and Intrigue**  
The Chillagoe Smelters were a major engineering achievement, featuring a complex system of machinery and infrastructure. The discovery of copper in the North Queensland region was a major milestone, leading to the establishment of the Chillagoe Smelters.





S HILL (photo by D. Klemke)

6. Hermann and Stephen's (Monte Christo)
7. Meyer's
8. Star of Peace
9. Paxton and Holman
10. Rose of Australia
11. Rampant Lion
12. Hickson, Creighton, Beard
19. Beyers and Holtermann
20. Krohmann
21. Golden Crown
22. Great Western Undaunted
23. Carroll and Beard
24. Rapp

*This information plaque was sponsored by the following organisations:*

<p>Sydney Institute of Technology Engineering</p>	<p>EVANS SHIRE COUNCIL</p> 		 <p>LAND &amp; WATER CONSERVATION</p>	<p>Hill End - Tambaroora Common Trust</p>  <p><b>MINERAL RESOURCES</b> NEW SOUTH WALES</p>
---	--	--	--	---

nd Historic Site, NSW - National Parks and Wildlife Service





# Blinman Mine Historic Site

## History

The Blinman Mine was the largest producing and longest operating mine in the Flinders Ranges. It was named after a shepherd, Robert Blinman, who discovered the outcrop of copper ore in 1859. The Yachavanama Mining Co. purchased the mining leases and commenced mining in September 1862.

There were four main periods of mining activity:

### 1862-75

A smelting works commenced in 1863, producing rough copper ingots. A steam winding engine was erected in 1871.

### 1881-85

Reworked by the Corporation of South Australian Copper Mines Ltd, which erected a steam-powered crushing and concentration plant in 1882.

### 1886-91

Reworked by the South Australian Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd, which employed up to 80 men.

### 1903-07

The Tasmanian Copper Co. renovated the mine, and created a new winding engine, power plant and a water-jacketed blast furnace. Up to 300 men were employed during this period. The mine closed in 1907 due to a decline in the grade of ore and a drop in copper prices.

## Production

200 000 tonnes of ore yielded 10 000 tonnes of copper metal, 90% of which was produced in the periods 1862-75 and 1903-07. Today this would be valued at about \$30 million.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE CIVIL ENGINEERING CO. 1907



# The Trail

MINES and ENERGY



The trail is located on an Historic Reserve managed by Mines and Energy South Australia. It is about one kilometre in length and takes about one hour to complete. Signs explain how the ore was formed, mined and treated. Please keep to the marked trail and help preserve our heritage.



# Herberton Mining Centre and Walking Trails



MINING CENTRE ↑

← WALKING TRAILS

**CAUTION**

Mining landscapes can contain hidden hazards  
Please stay on the trails





# Public Mining & Mineral/Fossil Collections and Tourist Mine Sites - Queensland



Key: **Gold font** indicates mineral collections available for public viewing

# Value of Museum Mineral Collections

“National and local museums can be a valuable source of information from an exploration perspective. If there is a comprehensive collection of minerals and ore suites from former and existing mines, an exploration geologist can quickly view the various styles of mineralisation and ore deposit types”.

Douglas J Kirwin

President 2019

Society of Economic Geologists



## CONSERVING MINING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

- Conserving mining cultural landscapes is crucial for understanding the historical development of regions shaped by mining activities. Recognition and protection of these landscapes can occur through various means, including heritage designations.

e.g., the proposed **World Heritage listings of the Victorian Goldfields and the South Australia's Burra/Moonta Cornish mining areas**), mining-centric UNESCO Global Geoparks, mining parks (some 70 in China), as well as interpretation centres and geotrails.

- Developing geotourism in regional mining communities with potential geoheritage and cultural heritage sites is one of the key goals (#5) of the National Geotourism Strategy.

# AusIMM Engagement in the Working Group for Goal 5

- **Heritage Committee**, represented by Dr Sandra Close.
- **Social and Environment Society**, represented by Jillian Durso.
- **Geoscience Society**, chaired by David Turvey
- **Branches with a regional interest**, e.g. Central Victoria (Victorian Goldfields WHA bid).
- and coordinated by Narelle Wolfe with support from Angus M Robinson.

# Key Issue for the Mining Industry

## National Geotourism Strategic Goal 5

- The acknowledgement of Aboriginal cultural heritage through geotourism practice includes the need to ensure it is appropriately protected.
- This will ensure that the preservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage is as important as that of mining and other aspects of cultural landscapes, thus leading to improving the public perception of mining professionals and the industries in which they work.

THRIVE 2030  
Visitor Economy  
Strategy and the  
National Geotourism  
Strategy

‘Grow and develop high-quality products and experiences around unique Australian locations and themes, including approaches which **integrate sustainable nature tourism with economic opportunities for Traditional Owners**, and capitalising on emerging tourism trends such as **geotourism.**’



# The Key Role of Geotourism in the Resources Industry



Geotourism plays a key role in gaining community support for both mining development and in defining a way forward in post-mining closure and future land use.

# Geotourism, & Mining Heritage Opportunities

- Link through geotrail development, mining heritage into established tourism infrastructure and product offerings. e.g., **West Coast Tasmania**.
- Develop and promote tourist mines e.g., Develop major national mining parks in national coal fields e.g., **Bowen Basin, Qld** and the **Hunter Valley, NSW**.
- Promote museums with mineral collections.

## Melding Geotourism, and Mining Heritage

### Hunter Valley GeoRegion?

- Link through geotrails, mining heritage into established tourism infrastructure and product offerings e.g., **Hunter Valley, NSW**
- Opportunity to develop a **GeoRegion**, leading to a potential **Mining Park**.

## Proposed Hunter Valley National Mining Park

**“A Vision Beyond Mine Site Rehabilitation -**  
*the largest national mining park in the world to be established to celebrate the significant role that mining has played for Australia’s development.”*



- Native flora and fauna habitat conservation - all connected through corridors;
- ‘Soft adventure’ recreation.
- Coal mining heritage sites, geosites and geotrails.
- Areas set aside for renewable energy generation (solar arrays, wind farms, biomass production) embracing light industrial sites and ‘value adding’ manufacturing.
- Engagement with the six strategic hubs of the Strategic Aboriginal Culture and Enterprise Scheme of the Wonnarua Nation Aboriginal Corporation.

# Melding Geotourism & Mining Heritage - Overseas Exemplars

- **China** has some 70 national mining parks, notably the Changyu Dongtian National Mineral Mountain Park.
- A major tourism attraction in **Taiwan** - Jinguashi Gold Ecological Park.
- Baia Mare Geological Mining Park, **Romania**.
- Geological & Mining Park, Sardinia, **Italy**.
- Lusatia rehabilitated coal mining region, Brandenburg State, **Germany**.
- Black Country UNESCO Global Geopark in the **UK**.



Lusatia  
Coal Mine  
Rehabilitation  
Germany

# Black Country UNESCO Global Geopark, UK Mining Heritage



# Finding Higher Value Productive Post Mining Land Use



Mt Morgan



Charters Towers



Newcastle



**Scars from the Past**



**Restore & Return**  
Environmental Value Focus



**Higher Value Land Use**



Wolfram Camp



Weipa



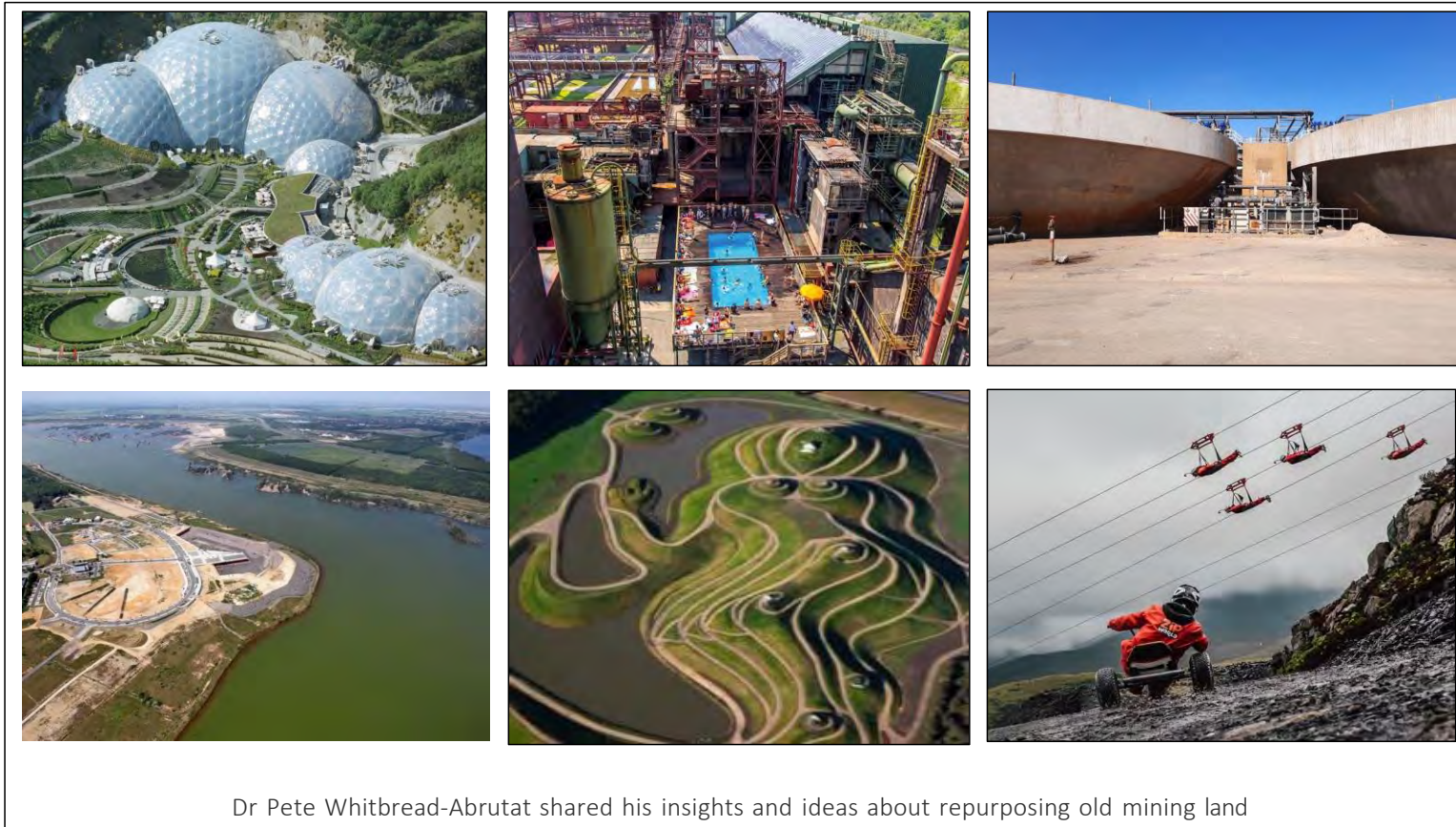
Shanghai, China

***enviroMETS*** – an independent, industry-led not-for-profit company – *an actor for change*

Mission: To find and implement innovative and sustainable repurposing, recommercialising, and remediation solutions to ensure mining affected land is more valuable and usable to both its current, and future custodians.



# International Repurposing Creates Societal Value



## Successful Repurposing Projects Require:

- Visionary leadership
- Engaging communications
- Beneficial knowledge
- Practical research
- Creative ideas
- Cultural connections

Source: Allan Morton, enviroMETS (Qld)

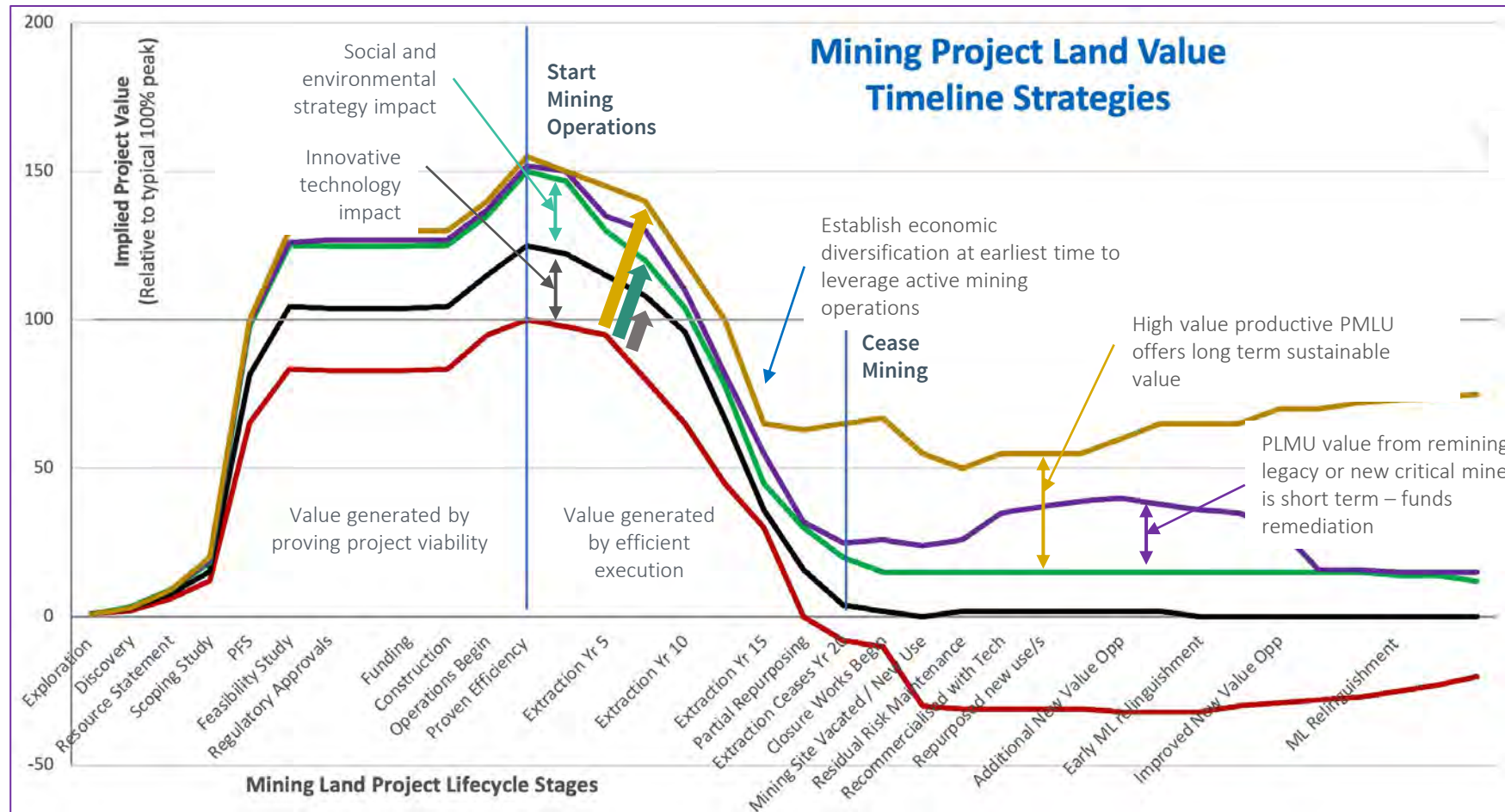
# LHP2: Deliberate strategies for sustainable economic transition

## THREE DELIBERATE STRATEGIES

### Legend

- ❖ High Value Productive Sustainable PMLU
- ❖ Remining for legacy and critical minerals
- ❖ Low Value Social and environmental
- ❖ Efficiency Value Gain via Technical Innovation
- ❖ Typical Mine Life Value Cycle Base Case

➤ State / Regional Development from innovative PMLU. Enabling regulation provides early support for economic transformation activities



Note:  
 • Developed from original concept provided by HATCH  
 • Utilizes 'Residual Risk' elements from QTC

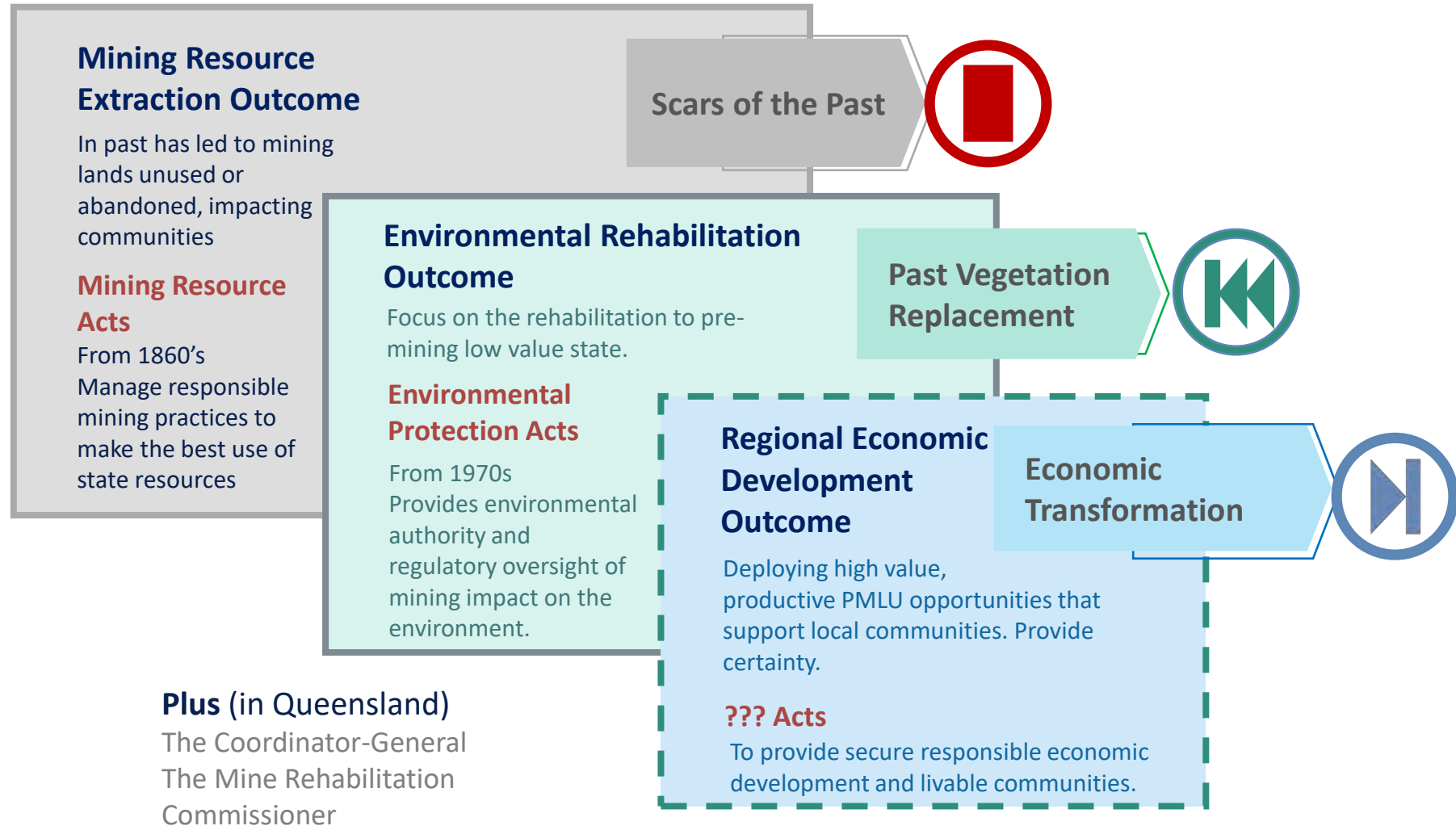
# Establish Better Regulatory Pathways for PMLU

## NEW ENABLING REGULATIONS

### Economic Transformation

- Pursue positive environment outcomes
- Social licence
- Expand the land value chain
- Innovation in land uses
- Accelerate economic transformation
- Foster new industries
- Remining to remediate
- Improve regional livability
- **GEOTOURISM**

Mining needs to reframe the overall post mining value discussion



# QLD Pilot Sites

## Finding New Value

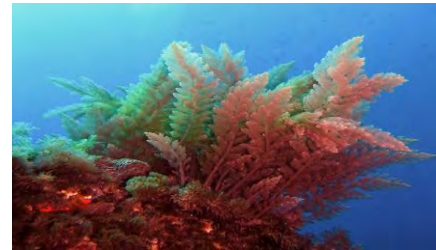
### Aquaculture

- Barramundi
- Crustaceans
- Asparagopsis (cattle feed – to reduce methane)
- Micro / macro algae - Biofuels



### Agriculture

- New crops - Quinoa
- Drought & Salt Tolerant Grasses
- Decarbonisation



### Renewable Energy

- Compressed underground gas
- Energy hubs

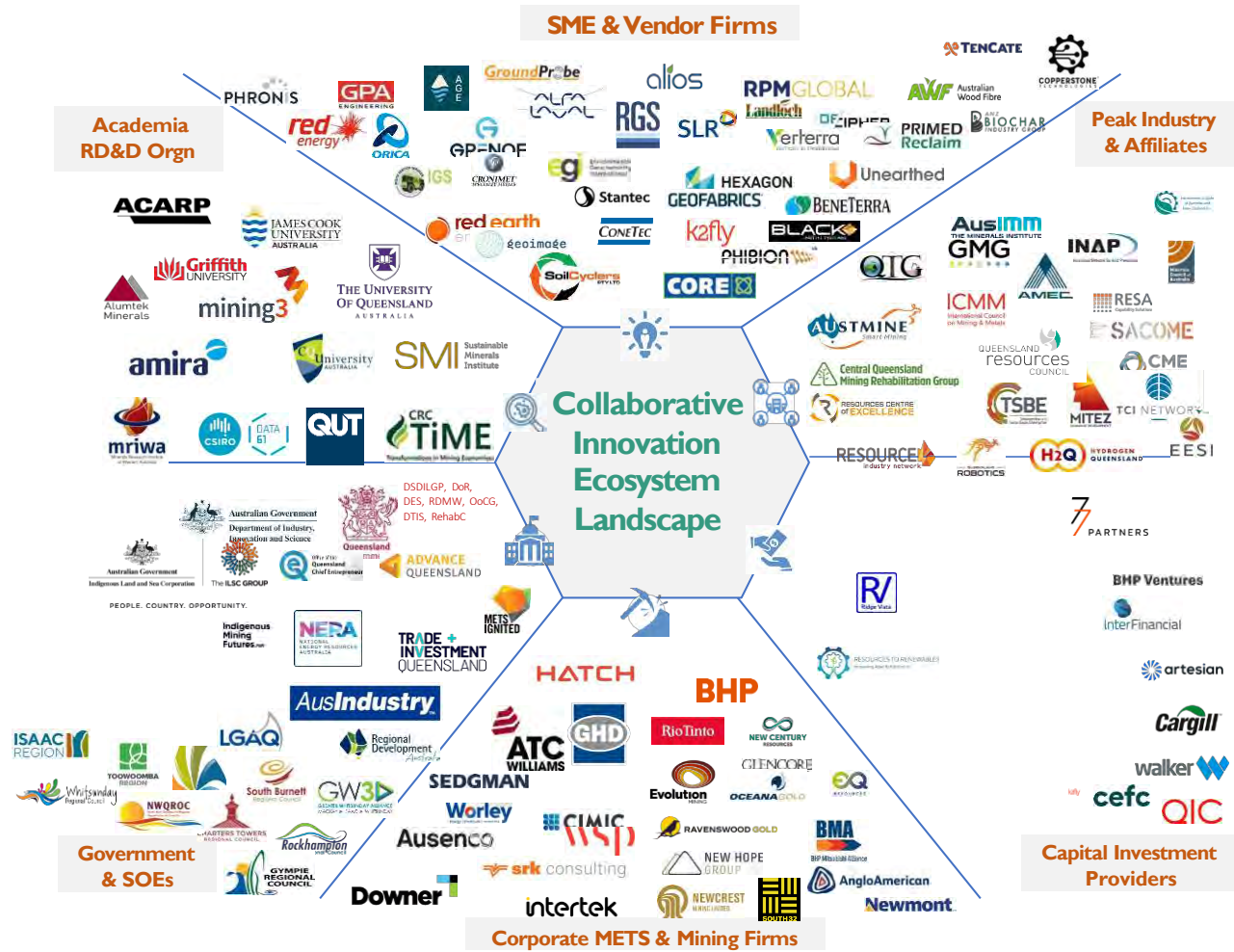


### Tourism

- Underground facilities
- Adventure activities
- **Geotourism destinations**



# Collaborations offer Extensive Capabilities



Source: Allan Morton, enviroMETS (Qld)

# Take-Aways for Geotourism in Mining Cultural Landscapes

- **Goal 5** of the National Geotourism Strategy, where it is applied for mining activity, can be developed through **collaboration** amongst local organisations wishing to **celebrate cultural landscapes**.
- **Aboriginal cultural elements and landscapes** cut across widely accepted, post-settlement landforms and landmarks, and have values specific to various groups and individuals.
- Geotourism can provide a **framework for celebrating mining heritage** over the life of mine sites and beyond, **benefiting mining communities and regional development**.
- A real opportunity for establishing **GeoRegions** embracing existing mining communities.

# GEOFEST

## 2024 SYDNEY WORKSHOP



VOLCANO AS A WORLD CLASS  
SUSTAINABLE GEOTOURISM DESTINATION

EVENT OPENS TO GEOSCIENTISTS, ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROFESSIONALS, EDUCATORS, STUDENTS, TOURISM  
PLANNERS/MANAGERS/OPERATORS.

### MAIN TOPICS

- SUSTAINABLE TOURISM AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
- ECONOMIC BENEFITS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF GEOPARKS
- CHALLENGES OF GEOTOURISM AND GEOPARK OPERATION
- DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION IN VOLCANIC GEOTOURISM

FEATURING  
SPEAKERS FROM  
AUSTRALIA,  
INDONESIA &  
NEW ZEALAND

### FIELD TRIPS

BLUE MOUNTAINS  
KU-RING-GAI GEOREGION  
SOUTH COAST VOLCANICS  
& A SPECIAL SESSION ON  
WILDLIFE TOURISM

### LOCATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF  
SYDNEY  
Camperdown  
Darlington Campus

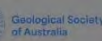
EARLY BIRD  
REGISTRATION  
CLOSES ON  
17TH JUNE 2024

18-19TH  
JULY  
2024

[www.geofest.com.au](http://www.geofest.com.au)

REGISTER NOW

ENQUIRY: [GEOFEST2024SYDNEY@GMAIL.COM](mailto:GEOFEST2024SYDNEY@GMAIL.COM)



# GEOFEST

## 2024 SYDNEY WORKSHOP

18-19TH JULY 2024 | SYDNEY



**Ausimm**

Sydney Branch

**WORKSHOP SPONSOR**

TO REGISTER FOR THE WORKSHOP ACCESS  
[WWW.GEOFEST.COM.AU](http://WWW.GEOFEST.COM.AU)







## Contact Details

Angus M Robinson FAusIMM (CP)

[angus@leisuresolutions.com.au](mailto:angus@leisuresolutions.com.au)

Tel: 0418 488 340

<http://www.agc.org.au/geoscience-in-australia/geotourism/>

Australian Geoscience Council

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/-KiF28J2n-k>