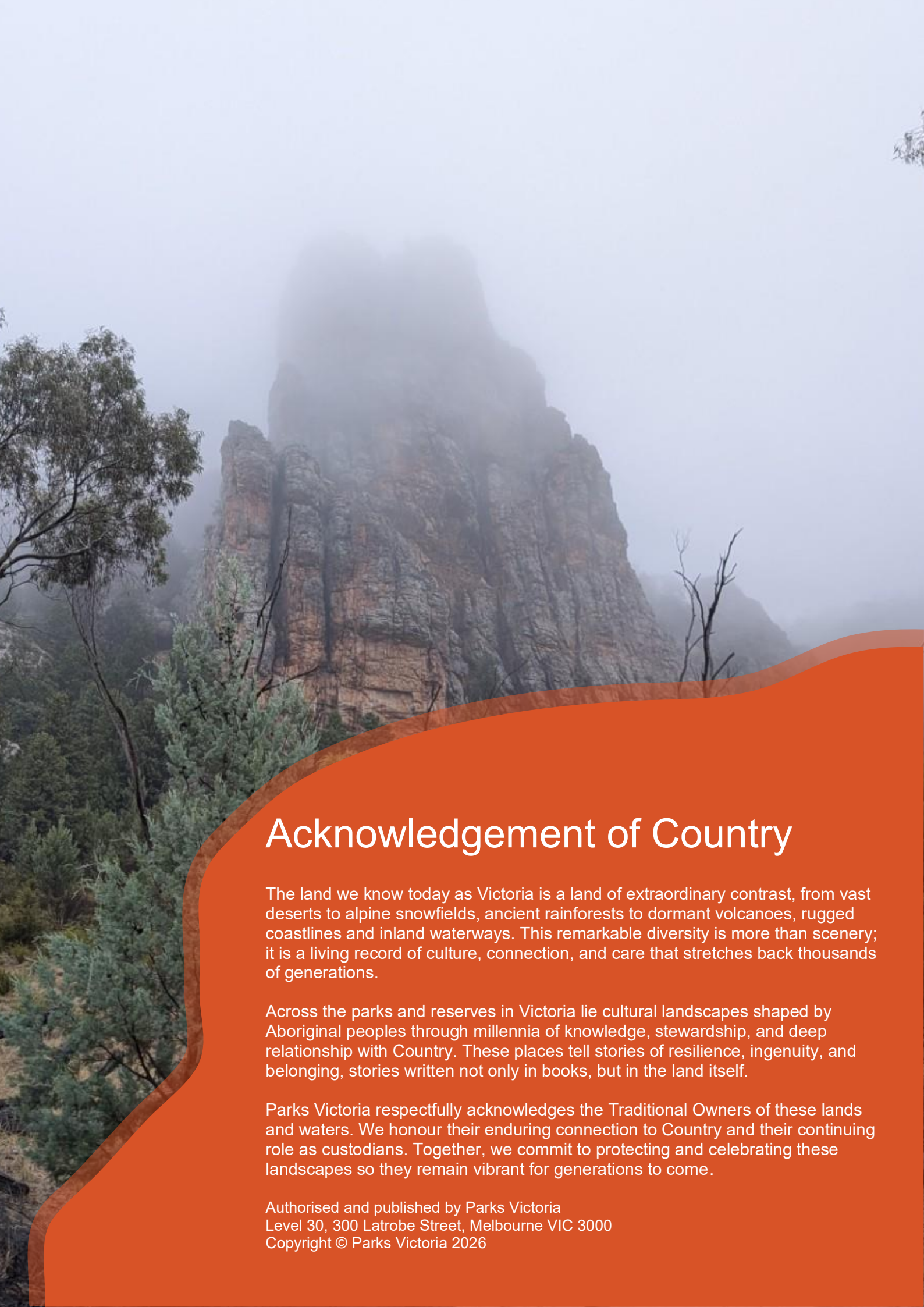


Mount Arapiles- Tooan State Park (Dyurrite)

Engagement summary report
October 2026





Acknowledgement of Country

The land we know today as Victoria is a land of extraordinary contrast, from vast deserts to alpine snowfields, ancient rainforests to dormant volcanoes, rugged coastlines and inland waterways. This remarkable diversity is more than scenery; it is a living record of culture, connection, and care that stretches back thousands of generations.

Across the parks and reserves in Victoria lie cultural landscapes shaped by Aboriginal peoples through millennia of knowledge, stewardship, and deep relationship with Country. These places tell stories of resilience, ingenuity, and belonging, stories written not only in books, but in the land itself.

Parks Victoria respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Owners of these lands and waters. We honour their enduring connection to Country and their continuing role as custodians. Together, we commit to protecting and celebrating these landscapes so they remain vibrant for generations to come.

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Executive summary

Parks Victoria consulted with community members, stakeholders and partners between 23 July and 19 August 2026 on priorities for a \$1.7 million Victorian Government investment in visitor facilities, tracks and access points at Mount Arapiles-Tooan State Park. Consultation also sought feedback to improve the planning and management of the Dyurrite Cultural Landscape, through a draft Addendum to the Mount Arapiles-Tooan State Park Management Plan.

The consultation built on targeted engagement with the Dyurrite Community Working Group (DCWG) and provided an opportunity to hear from the broader community before final decisions were made. Feedback will inform changes to the draft Addendum and help identify practical priorities for future facility upgrades, alongside cultural heritage, environmental, safety and park management requirements.

Method

The engagement approach used a mix of digital, direct, local and facilitated methods so people could participate in different ways. Promotion included community emails to around 940 subscribers, emails to 28 key stakeholders and partners, five social media posts, updates to the Parks Victoria website, the Engage Victoria project page, posters, postcards and media activity.

Feedback was collected through two online surveys, uploaded and emailed submissions, printed surveys, community drop-in sessions, an online information session, an adaptive climbing event and an online focus group with members of the adaptive climbing community. The analysis was qualitative and theme-based. Responses were grouped into themes and sub-themes, with metrics and quotes used where helpful to show the strength and range of views.

Participation

The consultation generated strong participation across multiple channels. Engage Victoria was the main pathway for feedback, with:

- 199 Addendum surveys,
- 165 Facilities surveys and
- 82 uploaded submissions.

A further 34 printed surveys and 5 emailed submissions were received. In-person and live online activities included 11 attendees at 2 community drop-in sessions, 42 attendees at the online information session, 65 attendees at the adaptive climbing event and 6 participants in 1 online focus group.

Participants had strong connections to Dyurrite. Regular visitors were the largest group, and rock climbing, camping and bushwalking were the most common activities identified. Feedback came from local residents, regional Victorians, metropolitan Melbourne, interstate participants and a small number of international participants, reflecting Dyurrite's importance as both a local place and a nationally recognised destination.

Key takeaway messages

About facilities upgrades

Prioritising upgrades: Participants gave strongest priority to practical, high-use infrastructure. Toilet and track improvements received equal support as the top-ranked priority, showing clear interest in basic amenity, safer access and improvements to the everyday visitor experience.

Toilets: Participants commonly wanted toilets to remain simple, basic and functional. Many supported modest renewal, better cleaning and maintenance, improved servicing, more capacity at busy times, accessible and inclusive facilities, and water-sensitive toilet systems suited to local conditions.

Tracks: Participants most often called for practical track maintenance, erosion control and hardening, particularly on heavily used access routes. They also wanted clearer wayfinding, better-defined formal or preferred tracks, and low-impact works that protect cultural and environmental values.

Campsites: Participants strongly valued the rustic, open, communal and affordable character of camping at Dyurrite. Suggested improvements focused on practical issues such as shade, tree replacement, campervan and parking arrangements, level sites, road conditions, shelters, access to water, rubbish collection or management, accessibility and peak-period management.

Signs and information: Participants wanted signs and information to help people find their way, understand Aboriginal cultural heritage, follow access requirements and care for the park. At the same time, many wanted signs to be discreet, durable, minimal and located at key hubs, car parks, trailheads or junctions rather than spread widely through the landscape.

Other facility ideas: Participants supported practical, low-key upgrades that improve comfort, gathering, education and land care, while retaining Dyurrite's simple and natural character. Common ideas included picnic tables, BBQs, shelters, cultural interpretation, environmental works, camping management, waste services, access improvements and climbing-related safety infrastructure.

About the draft Addendum

Elements and actions participants supported: Participants most commonly valued the draft Addendum's focus on protecting Aboriginal cultural heritage while using more targeted, practical and collaborative ways to keep appropriate climbing and public access open. Strong themes included cultural heritage protection, targeted and least-restrictive access management, collaboration, recognition of recreation and community values, and a balanced approach.

Elements and actions participants would change, remove or add: Participants most commonly asked for clearer, more specific and better implemented access arrangements. Key requests included clearer route status, accurate maps and route lists, timeframes for mitigation works, review points, ongoing consultation, stronger communication and education, greater transparency where possible, and clearer recognition of the future of The Pines and other camping areas.

Overall message

Overall, feedback showed strong interest in protecting Aboriginal cultural heritage, maintaining appropriate access to Dyurrite, and investing in practical, low-impact improvements that make visits safer, clearer and more comfortable. The clearest message across the consultation was that participants want decisions to be respectful, evidence-informed, transparent where possible, collaborative, and practical to implement on the ground.

About the project

Parks Victoria is updating the Dyurrite Cultural Landscape Management Plan for Mount Arapiles-Tooan State Park (Dyurrite). The update will help protect important Aboriginal cultural heritage and provide clearer information about where recreation, including climbing and bouldering, can take place.

In July and August 2026, Parks Victoria asked the community for feedback on a draft Addendum to the plan. The consultation also asked for ideas about how a \$1.7 million Victorian Government investment could improve visitor facilities, tracks and access points.

Project overview

One part of this engagement process asked people how a \$1.7 million Victorian Government investment should be used to improve facilities at Dyurrite. Parks Victoria asked for ideas about practical upgrades, including visitor facilities, tracks and access points.

This feedback will help identify community priorities for future works, alongside cultural heritage, environmental, safety and management requirements.

The second part of this project focused on proposed updates to the existing Management Plan through an Addendum. These changes aim to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage by identifying risks and mitigations relating to access and recreational use of Dyurrite.

Following a stalled process in late 2024, Parks Victoria established the Dyurrite Community Working Group (DCWG) in August 2025 to help guide future work. The group included representatives from Parks Victoria, Barengi Gadjin Land Council, Climbing Victoria, Arapiles District Community Group, local licensed tour operators, Horsham Rural City Council, and the Department of Premier and Cabinet. The group has met regularly and helped shape options for the management plan, including better protection of cultural heritage, recreation access and ideas to improve Dyurrite and the local area.

Engagement on the draft Addendum was undertaken so people could comment before any final decisions are made. For the Addendum to be finalised feedback will be considered from participants.

About this report

This report provides an overview of our planned community engagement. It outlines how we let people know about the consultation process, what we did, who we heard from and summarises what we heard from community feedback. The findings from this report will be used to inform how Parks Victoria makes decisions on changes and improvements at Dyurrite.

Before reading this report

The following should be considered in reading this report:

- The information in this report is based on qualitative research and does not necessarily reflect the views of a statistically representative sample of the community.
- The information and views presented in this report are a summary of the opinions, perspective and feedback heard from across all the engagement activities. As such, some information or recommendations may be factually incorrect, unfeasible or outside the scope of this project.
- This is a summary of feedback, and as such, does not contain all the detail of individual submissions. Parks Victoria will consider community feedback in its original format to ensure that details are not lost.
- While every effort is made to include the full breadth of feedback provided, not all comments, views or advice are shown in the summary report. Where appropriate, a mix of quotes, themes and metrics are used to convey community feedback.
- We acknowledge that, while efforts are made to manage duplication, there is potential for double-counting where participants have attended multiple events and/or completed online activities multiple times via the Engage Victoria platform.
- The report focuses on the communication and engagement activities delivered by Parks Victoria in a planned engagement process. It does not necessarily include events, meetings, surveys, petitions or communications organised by parts of the community or third parties.
- This report has been developed through a combination of human analysis and artificial intelligence (AI). AI tools were used to process and analyse large datasets, identify trends and themes. All AI-generated findings were reviewed, validated and interpreted by human analysts with process and subject matter expertise. The final conclusions and interpretations presented in this report represent the considered judgement of these human analysts.
- Community feedback is important, as are many other inputs into decision-making. Other inputs (such as budget, time constraints, technical advice or feasibility, and competing priorities) must be balanced as part of delivering a decision, and sometimes that means community aspirations and project outcomes don't match up. We will do our best to provide updates and to be transparent in how your feedback was considered as this project.

How we engaged

Building on the work with the DCWG, Parks Victoria conducted four weeks of public consultation on the draft Addendum and the conversation about improving facilities.

Between 23 July and 19 August 2026, Parks Victoria promoted and supported the consultation process – encouraging interested community members, stakeholders and partners to attend an event, or jump online and provide their feedback.

In summary, promotion of the consultation used a broad mix of digital, direct and local channels to reach people with an interest in Dyurrite. This included 3 community emails to around 940 subscribers, emails to 28 key stakeholders and partners, 5 social media posts generating more than 80,000 impressions, 20 posters and 200 postcards distributed locally, and 56 media mentions with a combined potential audience of several million people.

Feedback was collected through multiple pathways so people could participate in the way that suited them best. Most input came through Engage Victoria, including 199 Addendum surveys, 165 Facilities surveys and 82 uploaded submissions, supported by 34 printed surveys and 5 emailed submissions. In-person and live online engagement also contributed, including 11 attendees across community drop-in sessions, 42 attendees at the online information session, 65 adaptive climbing event attendees and 6 participants in an online focus group.

Details of how people could find out about the process, and how participants could provide feedback are detailed below.

How we promoted the consultation



Emails

Emails were sent out to community members, stakeholders and partners about the consultation process.

Emails were sent to relevant stakeholders and partners inviting their contribution, advising them of the consultation process and timing, and included promotional materials for circulation through their networks.

Community emails were sent to the existing subscriber lists for the Dyurrite project.

Emails were timed to:

- advise that consultation had begun
- advise of the opportunity to register for an online information session, and
- advise that consultation would close in one week.

The engage@parks.vic.gov.au inbox was monitored by Parks Victoria staff daily to check for project-related emails and questions. We received and responded to a small number of emails asking for information, or support through this channel.

Community emails

- 23 July to 940 recipients
- 30 July to 945 recipients
- 13 August to 939 recipients

Stakeholder emails

- Sent to 28 key stakeholders and partners from state and local government, Traditional Owners, community organisations, peak bodies and licensed tour operators.



Social Media Posts

Social media posts were made via Facebook, LinkedIn and Instagram about the consultation process.

We made a total of 5 posts across 3 platforms to let the community know about:

- the start of the consultation period, and
- a reminder when there was 2 weeks left.

Facebook provided the greatest reach, with nearly 72,000 impressions, and 75 comments through the platform.

Instagram

- 2x posts
- 5.7k impressions

Facebook

- 2x posts
- 71.94k impressions
- 75 comments

LinkedIn

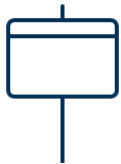
- 1x post
- 3.34k impressions
- 1 comment



Parks Victoria Website

Updates were made to the Parks Victoria webpage for Mount Arapiles-Tooon State Park ([Mount Arapiles-Tooon State Park](#)).

These updates were to advise visitors to the page that consultation was underway via the Engage Victoria platform.



Posters and postcards

Posters about the project were placed in signs boards around the park, as well as provided to stakeholders to circulate through their networks.

Postcards were also distributed to businesses, and public spaces such as libraries in both Natimuk and Horsham. This was to increase awareness of the engagement process.

Distribution:

- 20x Posters
- 200x Postcards



News and media

Print news, radio and online media were used to let people know that consultation was underway. This included distributing a media release with project information, and a radio interview with the Parks Victoria CEO.

The Dyurrite project received 56 mentions across online, print and radio between 23 July and 19 August, with the majority of this coverage at the start of the consultation process. Sources were a mix of local, regional and statewide news outlets or services.

Online mentions had the largest potential audience reach, followed by print media.

Mentions:

- Online: 20
- Radio: 19
- Print: 17

Potential audience:

- Online: 2.5 million
- Print: 1.9 million
- Radio: 304,000



Engage Victoria Page

Engage Victoria is the Victorian government's online community engagement platform.

The Dyurrite project used Engage Victoria in the 2024 consultation process, and later, to hold updates from the DCWG. This project page (<https://engage.vic.gov.au/dyurrite>) was restructured and adapted for this 2026 consultation process. We created 4 sub-pages within the project page to hold:

- project context, history, and FAQs
- information about the DCWG
- information and survey tools about the draft Addendum
- information and survey tools about the facilities upgrades.

Between 23 July and 19 August, the survey tools were available for people to provide feedback or upload a submission. The majority of our feedback was collected through this platform.

Visit statistics:

- 8,996 page views
- 4,384 downloads of the draft Addendum
- 165 Facilities surveys completed
- 199 Addendum Surveys completed
- 82 Submissions uploaded

How we collected feedback



Surveys x2 (Available online and printed)

The Dyurrite project included 2 surveys, one for each topic area. Each survey is described below.

The **facilities survey** sought:

- ranked prioritisation of facilities to upgrade, and
- specific qualitative feedback or ideas on signs, toilets, tracks, campsites or other elements of Dyurrite.

The **Addendum survey** sought feedback on:

- qualitative feedback on elements of the draft Addendum that worked well, and
- qualitative feedback on elements of the draft Addendum that should be changed.

Both surveys were available on the Engage Victoria project page. Printed surveys (which included questions about both the Addendum and the Facilities upgrades) were also available at:

- Natimuk Post Office
- Parks Victoria Horsham Office
- BGLC Horsham Office
- Horsham Tourist Information Centre, and
- our community drop-in sessions.

Surveys via Engage Victoria:

- 165 Facilities surveys submitted
- 199 Addendum surveys submitted

Printed surveys:

- 34 surveys



Submissions (Uploaded or emailed)

We welcomed feedback via submissions, and encourage participants to upload their document to the Engage Victoria project page.

The Engage Victoria platform accepted uploads in a variety of formats - meaning participants could upload feedback through text, images, sound or video files.

Some people found it easier to email the engage@parks.vic.gov.au mailbox and attach their submission that way.

The majority of submissions were submitted via the Engage Victoria Platform.

Submissions via Engage Victoria:

- 82 uploads

Submissions via email:

- 5 emails



Community Drop-in x2 and Information Sessions x1

To provide opportunity for people to learn about the project, and ask questions of the project team we hosted 2 community drop-in sessions, and an online information session.

Community drop-in sessions were at:

- **Natimuk Community Centre (NC²)**
08 August 2026, 11am to 2:30pm.
- **Horsham College Community Pavillion**
15 August 2026, 11am to 2:30pm.

All participants were given project information to take home, and the opportunity to discuss the draft Addendum or the facilities improvements with local and project staff. Where appropriate, staff helped participants to complete a survey or encouraged them to complete a survey online.

The **online information session** was held for interested community members who were not from the local area or were unable to attend a face-to-face event at the offered dates and times. The session was held:

- **Via Zoom**
11 August 2026, 6pm to 7pm.

Registration for the event was available using the Eventbrite platform, and questions or areas of interest were collected as part of the registration process. Following presentations by Parks Victoria staff, a Q&A session was delivered by independent facilitators. Using an interactive tool, participants were able to post new questions or vote on existing questions that they most wanted to be answered by the project team.

A captioned recording of the information and Q&A session was made available via Engage Victoria the next day, and an email sent to all registered attendees.

Participation:

- 11 attendees at the Community Drop-in sessions.
- 42 attendees at the Online Information session.
- 252 views of the Online Information session recording.



Adaptive Climbing event

In response to an invitation from the adaptive climbing community, we attended a 'Come and Try' Day.

In order to connect with members of the adaptive climbing community, we attended a 'Come and Try' day in Melbourne, hosted by Adaptive Climbing Victoria.

- **Come and Try Day, Blackburn**
09 August 2026, 11:30am to 1:30pm.

The first half of the day focused on volunteers who work with climbers who are living with disability. The second half of the day was for adaptive climbers who may have been new to the experience.

We shared project information with attendees, talking about the project, answering questions, and encouraging attendees to complete a survey.

Attendance:

- 65 attendees



Online Focus Group

To supplement the 'Come and Try' day, we hosted a small group discussion with participants from the adaptive climbing community.

This was an opportunity to directly collect feedback from people with lived experience of adaptive climbing and understand the role that Dyurrite has played in their experiences. We ran through the questions from the survey in a conversation style, covering both the draft Addendum and advice on upgrades to facilities at Dyurrite.

- **Via Teams**
17 August 2026, 10:30 to 11:30am.

Participation:

- 6 members of the Adaptive Climbing Community.

Who we heard from

Where possible we collected demographic information from community members, stakeholders and partners as part of collecting their feedback on the project.

Overall, the consultation reached a strongly engaged participant group with close ties to Dyurrite, especially regular visitors and people interested in climbing, camping and bushwalking. While local voices were present, many participants came from metropolitan Melbourne, regional Victoria, interstate and overseas, reflecting Dyurrite's importance as both a local place and a nationally significant destination. Participants were most commonly aged 35 and over, with a higher proportion identifying as men or boys, and included a mix of people who had and had not recently taken part in Parks Victoria engagement. A breakdown of the demographic questions and their results are explored below.

Association with Dyurrite

Participants could select as many of these options as were relevant. In total, we received 530 responses to this question, with the average participant selecting between 1 and 2 of the available options. The most common response was 'I visit Dyurrite regularly (at least once a year)', this made up 58.5% of responses. 'Local community member' made up 12.6% of responses, and 'Traditional Owner' made up 6.4% of responses.

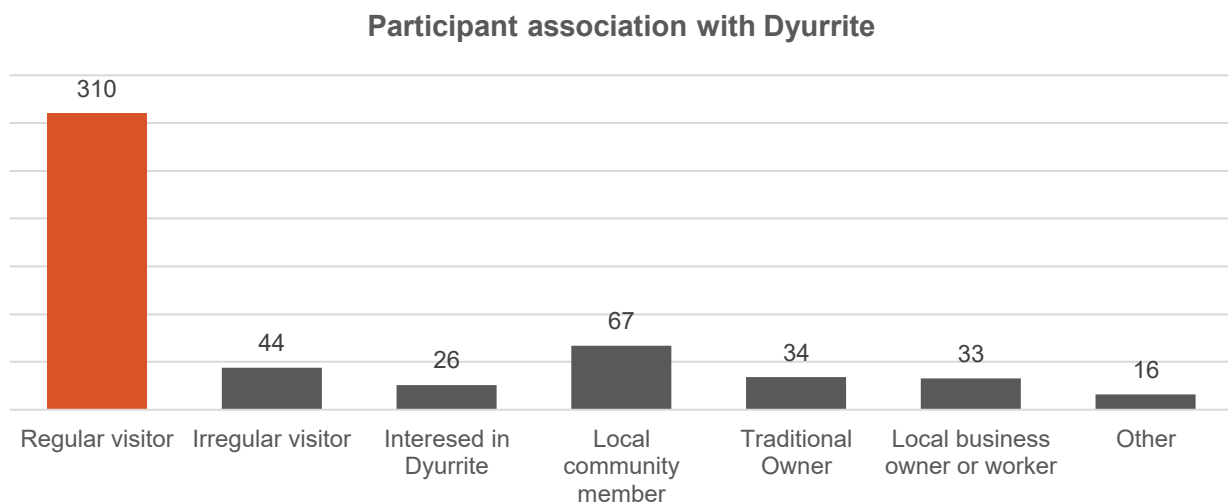


Figure 1: Responses to 'What is your association with Dyurrite (Mount Arapiles-Tooan State Park)?' (n=530)

Activities at Dyurrite

Participants were asked to select activities that they undertake, or have an interest in, at Dyurrite. In total, we received 1,554 responses to this question, with the average participant selecting around 3 of the available options. The most common response was 'Rock Climbing' reflecting 22.8% of responses. 'Camping' was the second most common response at 17.9%, followed by 'Bushwalking' at 12.8%.

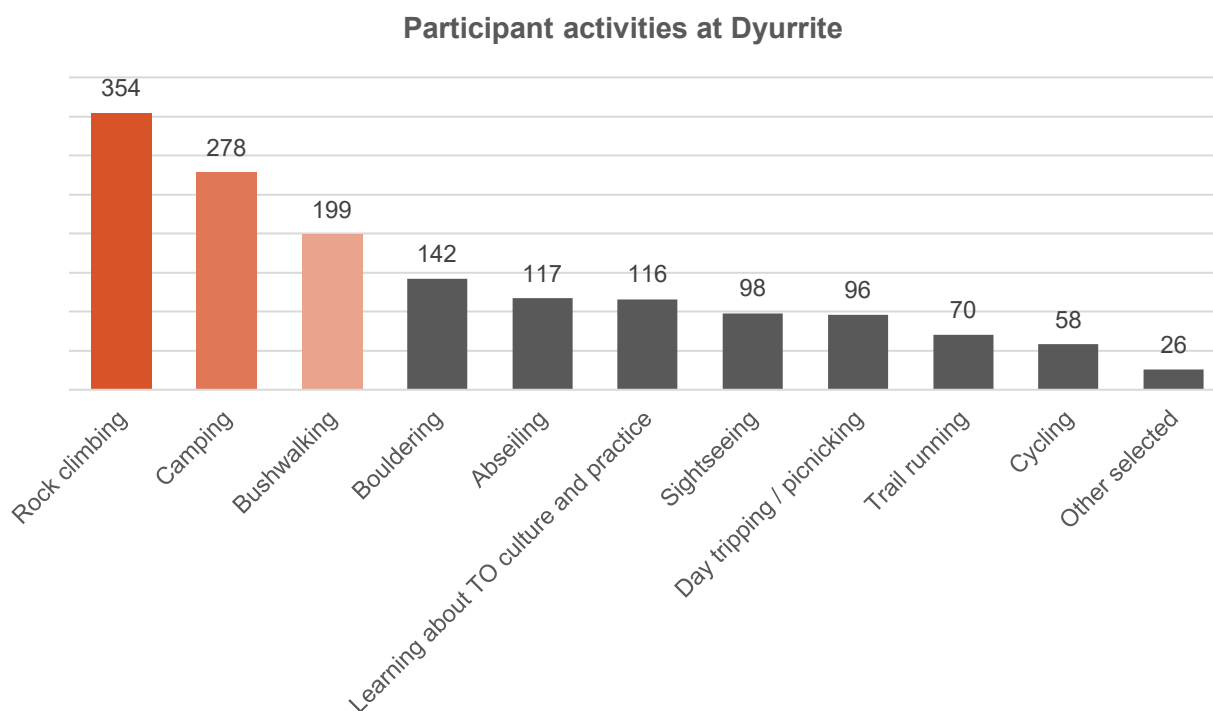


Figure 2: Responses to 'What activities to you do, or are you interested in, at Dyurrite?' (n=1,554)

Residential postcodes

Participants were asked to provide their residential postcode. In total, we received 410 responses to this question. Responses from participants who were local to the area around Dyurrite (postcodes 3409, 3401 and 3402) made up 16.8% of responses. A further 20.2% were from other parts of regional Victoria. 38.5% of responses were postcodes within the Metropolitan Melbourne boundary. Responses from participants living in other parts of Australia (primarily NSW and South Australia) made up 21.5% of the data. International responses made up 2% of the data, and 1% were not valid postcodes when checked against Australia Post data.

The higher numbers of participants from outside the local area is unsurprising given the national and international reputation of climbing opportunities at Dyurrite.

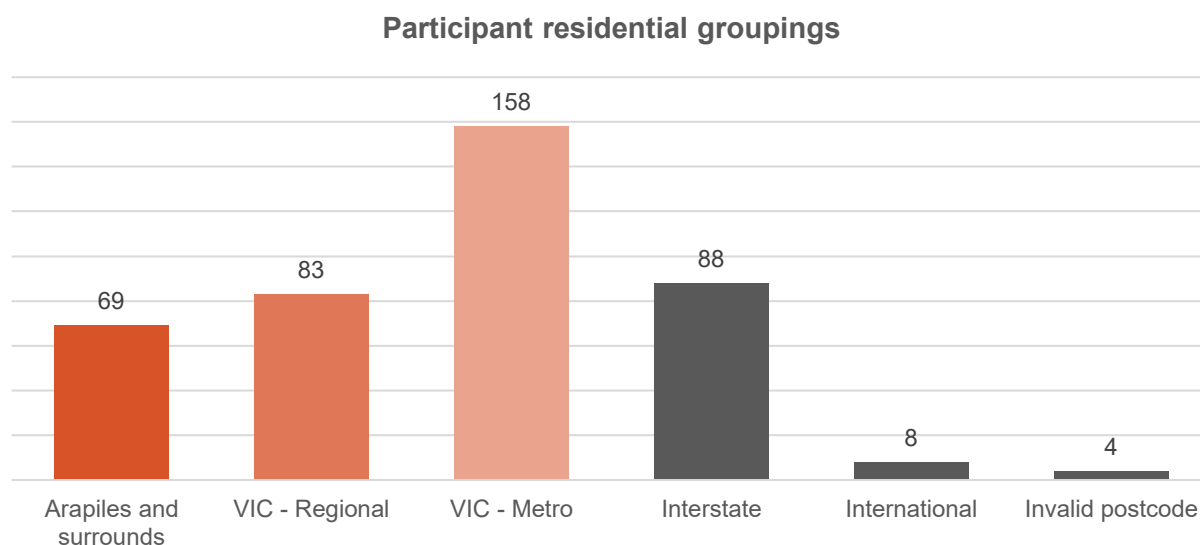


Figure 3: Grouping of responses to 'What is your residential postcode?' (n=410)

Participant age groups

Participants were asked to indicate which age group they are in, from a series of options based on ABS 'service age groups'. In total, we received 395 responses to this question. Responses peaked in the 35-49 age group (34.7%), followed by 50-59 (20.5%), and 60-69 (18.2%).

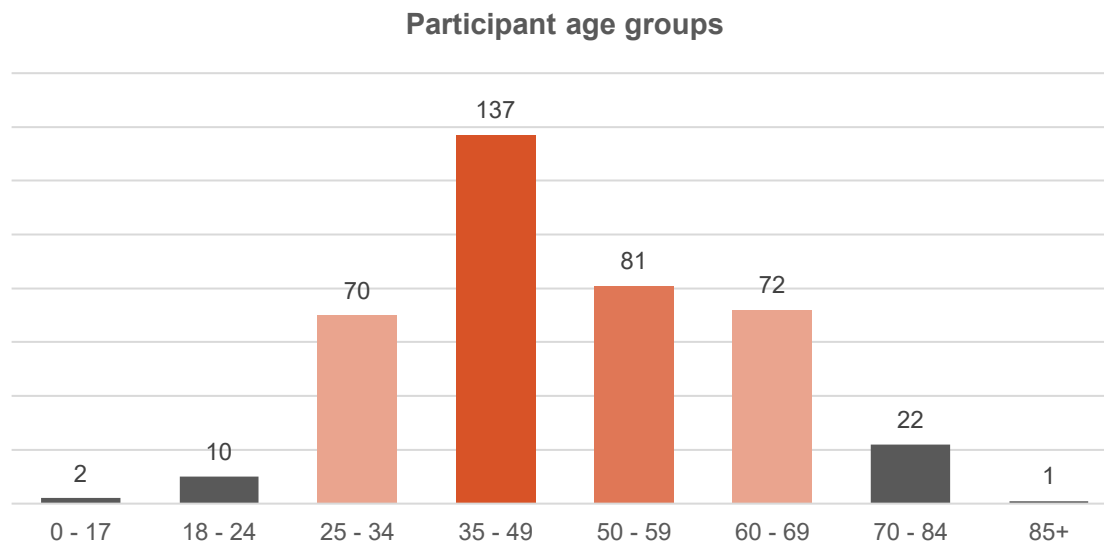


Figure 4: Responses to 'Which age group are you part of?' (n=395)

Participant gender

Participants were asked to indicate which gender term they used to identify themselves. In total, we received 424 responses to this question. 58% of responses were for 'Man or boy', followed by 37% for 'Woman or girl'.

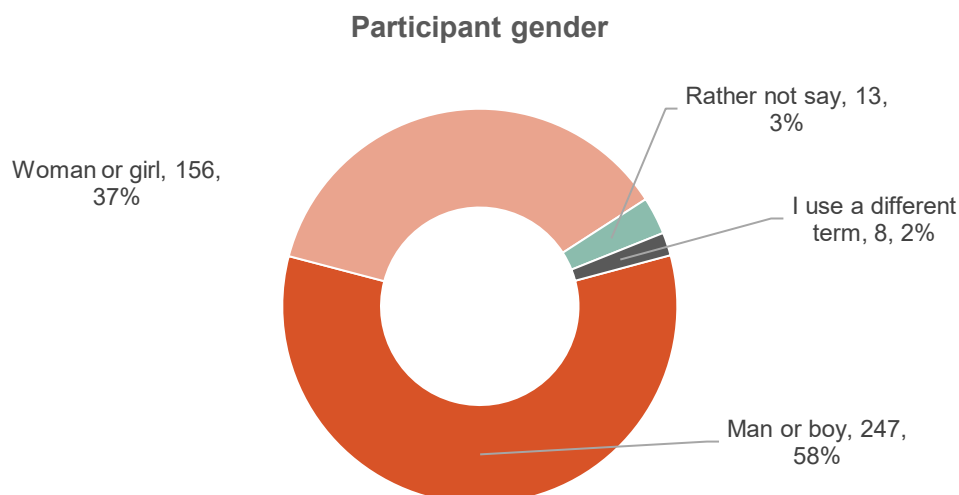


Figure 5: Responses to 'Which gender are you?' (n=424)

Previous participation

To help us understand if we were reaching new community members, we asked participants if they had provided feedback to Parks Victoria in the last 12 months on a park, plan or policy. In total, we received 395 responses. Nearly half of responses were 'No' (47.1%), a similar proportion (42.8%) said 'Yes', and 10.1% said they were not sure.

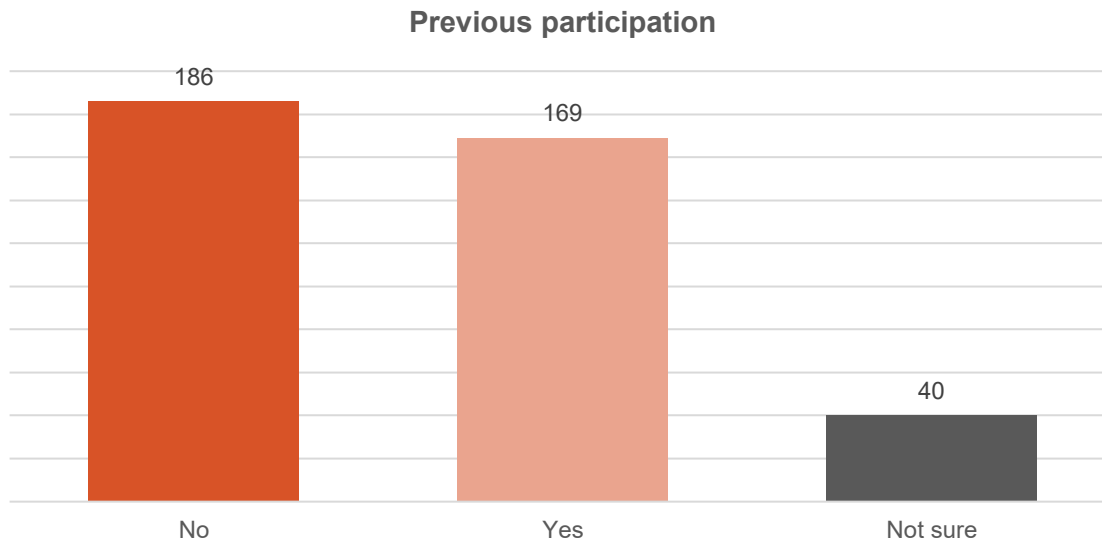


Figure 6: Responses to 'Have you provided feedback to Parks Victoria in the last 12 months about a park, plan or policy?' (n=395)

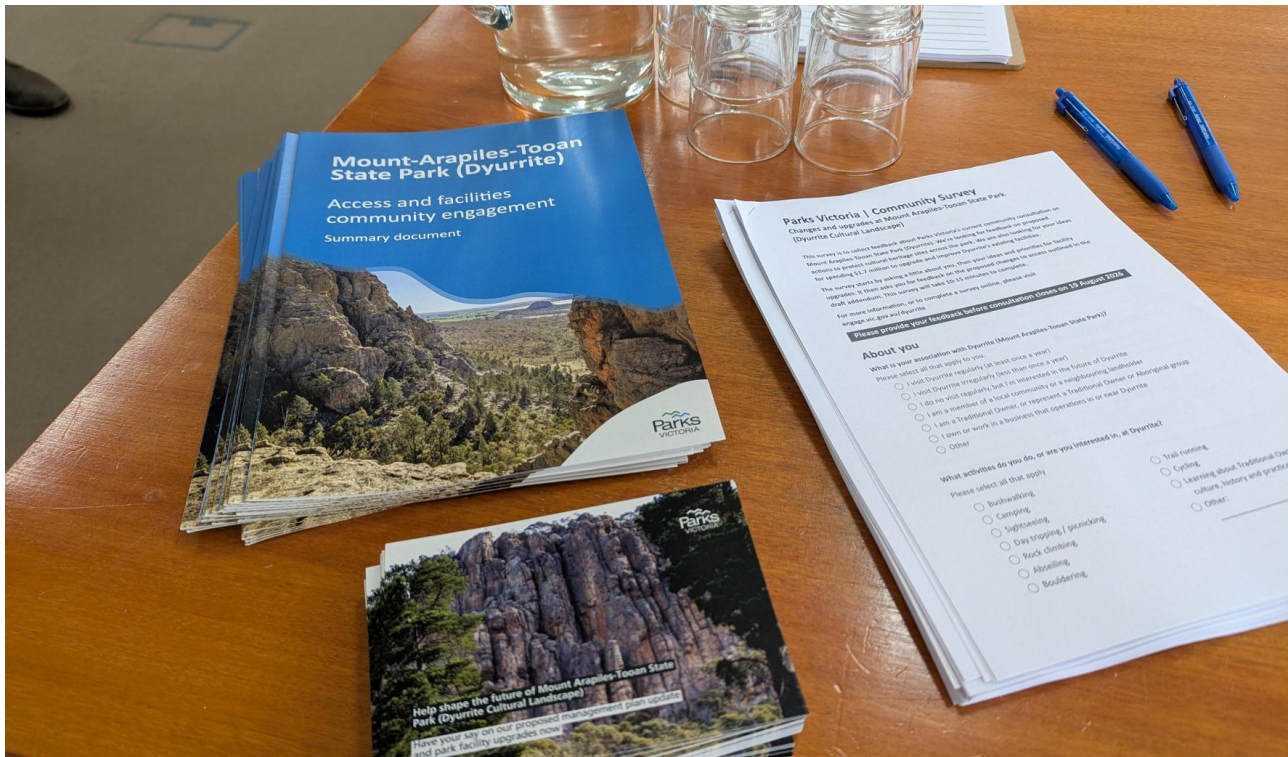


Image: Project information and surveys at the Natimuk community drop-in session.

What we heard

In total we received 485 surveys and submissions. This section of the report summarises and explores the engagement findings. The findings are summarised against the two topic areas of the Dyurrite project – upgrades to park facilities, and feedback on the draft Addendum.

Please note

We have used qualitative analysis to group feedback into themes, and where a theme represented a large proportion of the responses, sub-themes have been used to add greater detail and meaning. Because comments from participants can be related to more than one theme, the percentages of comments recorded against the themes or sub-themes may add up to more than 100%.

A range of quotes (where submissions and surveys were not provided confidentially) have been used to bring diverse community voices directly into the reporting.

Feedback about upgrading facilities

Prioritising upgrades

In order to help prioritise spending on upgrades, participants were asked to rank what types of upgrades would make their visits to Dyurrite a better experience. Participants' rankings suggest that practical, high-use visitor infrastructure was the strongest funding priority.

Toilet and track improvements equally received the most votes as the **#1 priority**, indicating strong support for upgrades that improve basic amenity, access and the overall visitor experience. Looking across the full spread of #1 to #5 rankings, the chart helps show which parts of the park were consistently prioritised for investment, and which were seen as lower priorities.

The fifth option was 'Other' which was interpreted and used by participants in a variety of ways to express their views. All 5 options are explored in further detail below.

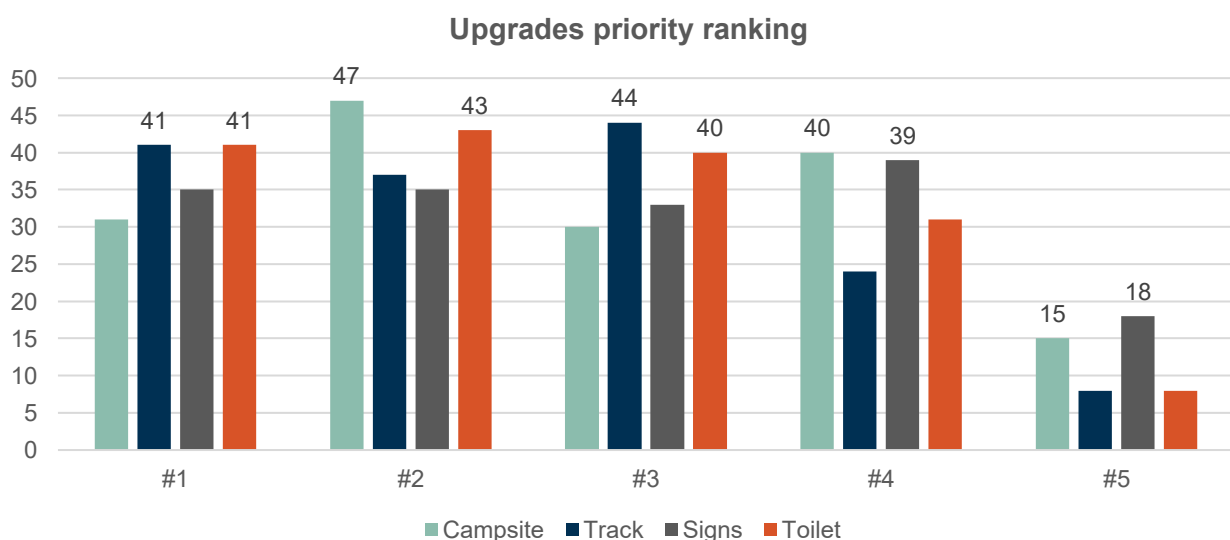


Figure 7: Responses to 'Please rank the following options (from 1 as top priority to 5 as your lowest priority) based on what would make your visits to Dyurrite a better experience' (n=640)

Improvements ideas for existing toilets

Key takeaway

Participants most commonly wanted the toilets to remain basic and functional, while also identifying practical improvements to ageing facilities, cleaning, servicing, capacity, accessibility and water-sensitive systems.

Findings summary

Across 165 valid non-blank responses, the leading theme was **Keep facilities basic or lower priority** (76 responses, 46.1%). Many participants said the existing toilets were fine, adequate or sufficient, or that any renewal should be modest and functional. Other common themes were renewing or replacing ageing facilities, improving cleaning and repairs, using sustainable water or toilet systems, and adding capacity at busy times.

Prevalent themes

Keep facilities basic or lower priority

This was the most common theme, appearing in 76 responses, or 46.1% of valid responses. Participants generally wanted Parks Victoria to retain what works, avoid over-investment and keep any upgrades simple. Sub-themes included **retaining facilities where adequate** (59 responses, 35.8%), **keeping renewal basic and functional** (18 responses, 10.9%), **prioritising other works or spending** (13 responses, 7.9%), and **avoiding unnecessary or water-intensive additions** (9 responses, 5.5%).

“No need for any change. The system has worked well for many decades.” Residential grouping: Arapiles and surrounds; Gender: Man or boy

“I find the facilities adequate for basic camping.” Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: Woman or girl

Renew or replace facilities

Renewing or replacing facilities appeared in 44 responses, or 26.7% of valid responses. Participants who raised this theme described the toilets as old, tired, dated or in need of refurbishment. Some supported a full rebuild, while others wanted a modest upgrade that would keep the facilities safe, sanitary and fit for purpose without becoming overly elaborate.

“Toilet block needs an upgrade.” Residential grouping: Rural or regional; Gender: Man or boy

“These toilets need to be demolished and redone.” Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Man or boy

Improve cleaning, servicing or repairs

Improving cleaning, servicing or repairs appeared in 43 responses, or 26.1% of valid responses. Participants raised practical concerns such as cleaning frequency, smells, toilet paper, broken locks, flushing, lighting, pests and general maintenance. This theme suggests that better day-to-day servicing could address some concerns without requiring major redevelopment.

“Anything that keeps them clean and hygienic.” Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Man or boy

Use sustainable water and toilet systems

Sustainable water and toilet systems appeared in 33 responses, or 20.0% of valid responses. Participants referred to composting toilets, pit or drop toilets, chemical systems, grey water systems, rainwater tanks, septic capacity, bore water and limited water supply. In practical terms, participants wanted any toilet works to be designed around water constraints and environmental conditions.

“I think that modern composting toilets and grey water systems could be considered.” Residential grouping: Rural or regional; Gender: Man or boy

“Tank fed.” Residential grouping: Rural or regional; Gender: Woman or girl

Add capacity or locations

Adding capacity or locations appeared in 30 responses, or 18.2% of valid responses. Participants described queues, overloaded toilets and insufficient cubicles, particularly during peak periods, busy weekends and holidays. Some suggested additional toilets at The Pines, the Gums, Watchtower, Pharos Gully, Mitre Rock or for day visitors.

“Maybe additional toilet blocks to cope with busy periods.” Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Man or boy

“It would be great to have more toilets in the park that can be used by day trips to the park.” Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Woman or girl

Other recurring themes

Other recurring themes included **adding showers or washing facilities** (27 responses, 16.4%), **improving handwashing and water amenities** (24 responses, 14.5%), **improving design, privacy or community features** (24 responses, 14.5%), and **improving accessible and inclusive facilities** (23 responses, 13.9%).

These themes show that some participants wanted improvements such as soap, sanitiser, drinking water, showers, washing facilities, accessible toilets, unisex toilets, better privacy, a natural design, the retention of noticeboards and protection of climbing-related community features. Views on showers were mixed, with some participants supporting them and others opposing them because of water use or because they felt they were unnecessary for Dyurrite.

“Please could there be an updated toilet block that is clean. Also camp showers like the ones at Staplyton in the Grampians would be great and stop people bathing in the basins in the bathrooms making a huge wet mess..” Residential grouping: Rural or regional; Gender: Woman or girl

“More unisex toilets.” Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: I use a different term

Improvements idea for existing tracks

Key takeaway

Participants most commonly called for practical track maintenance, erosion control and hardening, supported by clearer wayfinding and a more defined network of formal or preferred tracks.

Finding summary

Across 160 valid non-blank responses, the strongest theme was **maintenance, erosion and hardening** (90 responses, 56.3%). Participants frequently raised the need to repair erosion, stabilise surfaces, finish Central Gully and Pharos Gully works, and maintain or clear existing tracks. **Clearer signs and wayfinding** was also a major theme (76 responses, 47.5%), particularly to help people find climbing areas, stay on appropriate routes and understand safety, cultural or environmental guidance. Other common themes included consolidating or closing informal tracks, keeping works natural and low-impact, protecting cultural and environmental values, and working with climbers, volunteers and local knowledge holders

Prevalent themes

Maintenance, erosion and hardening

This was the most common theme, appearing in 90 responses, or 56.3% of valid responses. Participants wanted practical works to repair erosion, stabilise tracks, improve drainage, maintain existing paths and make heavily used access routes safer and easier to follow. Sub-themes included **repairing erosion and stabilising surfaces** (44 responses, 27.5%), **completing Central and Pharos Gully works** (35 responses, 21.9%), **maintaining and clearing existing tracks** (25 responses, 15.6%), and **improving track and access safety** (20 responses, 12.5%).

“Continue with track work to reduce erosion” Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Man or boy

“Not boardwalks but accessible [tracks]. The approach and descents can be harder than the climbs.” Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Man or boy

Signs and wayfinding

Signs and wayfinding appeared in 76 responses, or 47.5% of valid responses. Participants wanted clear, low-key signs, markers, arrows or maps to help people follow appropriate routes, find climbing areas and understand where they should or should not go. Sub-themes included **identifying climbing areas and routes** (58 responses, 36.3%), **providing safety, cultural and environmental guidance** (37 responses, 23.1%), and **installing directional signs and markers** (27 responses, 16.9%).

“Some signs with names of climbing areas. Emergency position signage. High risk area warnings if landslip, rockfall, or other environmental dangers are present.” Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Woman or girl

“Clear track markers to keep people on tracks” Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: Woman or girl

Consolidate or close informal tracks

Consolidating or closing informal tracks appeared in 58 responses, or 36.3% of valid responses. Participants described a need to reduce duplicate, braided or “spider web” tracks, particularly where multiple routes lead to the same destination or where informal paths are affecting vegetation or sensitive areas. Sub-themes included **closing or blocking unnecessary tracks** (29 responses, 18.1%), **formalising and directing use to preferred routes** (24 responses, 15.0%), and **rehabilitating redundant track footprints** (9 responses, 5.6%).

“To help reduce traffic to unwanted areas, informal tracks need to be removed/revegetated”

Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Man or boy

“There are too many informal tracks, making it clearer which are official tracks and making these more robust would be good” Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Woman or girl

Natural, low-impact design

Natural, low-impact design appeared in 38 responses, or 23.7% of valid responses. Participants often supported track works but wanted them to remain modest, visually unobtrusive and sympathetic to the landscape. Several preferred natural materials such as rocks, logs, low-key barriers, cairns or revegetation, and raised concerns about overdeveloped infrastructure such as boardwalks, large structures, high fencing or visually intrusive materials.

“Keep tracks small and minimal impacting the landscape as little as possible.” Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Man or boy

“To blend in with surroundings and work with what is existing” Residential grouping: Arapiles and surrounds; Gender: Woman or girl

Cultural and environmental protection

Cultural and environmental protection appeared in 36 responses, or 22.5% of valid responses. Participants linked track improvements to protecting cultural heritage values, native vegetation, habitat and sensitive ecological areas. In practical terms, participants wanted tracks to direct people away from sensitive places, reduce trampling, support revegetation and explain why some areas need protection.

“Diverting tracks around heritage sites is obviously a priority.” Residential grouping: Rural or regional; Gender: Man or boy

“Improving the tracks, particularly to the various climbs would keep people trampling the delicate flora. There are lovely stone paved sections that fit in with the landscape.” Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Man or boy

Other recurring themes

Other recurring themes included **no change / retain current approach** (33 responses, 20.6%), **community and climber collaboration** (30 responses, 18.8%), **additional routes and facilities** (23 responses, 14.4%), and **Accessibility and inclusive access** (22 responses, 13.8%). These themes show that some participants felt the current track network should remain low-key or adventurous, while others wanted more inclusive access, additional walking or activity-specific routes, or delivery of track works in partnership with climbers, volunteers, Traditional Owners or experienced track workers.

“Tracks are great” Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Man or boy

“Tracks need upgrading, so the elderly/disabled can walk along without any issues.” Residential grouping: Arapiles and surrounds; Gender: Woman or girl

Improvements ideas for existing campsite

Key takeaway

Participants most commonly wanted to retain the campground's rustic, open and affordable character, while also identifying practical improvements to shade, campervan and parking arrangements, ground conditions, shelters, water, waste and accessibility.

Findings summary

Across 171 valid non-blank responses, the leading theme was **retain character or make no substantive change** (81 responses, 47.4%). Many participants valued the informal, communal and low-cost nature of camping at Dyurrite, particularly at The Pines, and cautioned against overdevelopment or changes that could alter the character of the camping experience. Practical improvement themes were also clear: participants raised shade and tree replacement, campervans and parking, shelters and communal facilities, level campsites and road conditions, water and washing facilities, rubbish collection, accessibility and campground management.

Prevalent themes

Retain character or make no substantive change

This was the most common theme, appearing in 81 responses, or 47.4% of valid responses. Participants wanted the campground to remain rustic, open, communal, simple and affordable. Sub-themes included **keeping existing campsites open** (13 responses, 7.6%), **retaining open-plan communal camping** (20 responses, 11.7%), **keeping camping basic and affordable** (24 responses, 14.0%), and **making no change or no substantive suggestion** (24 responses, 14.0%). In practical terms, these participants were asking Parks Victoria to protect the aspects of camping that make Dyurrite feel distinctive and accessible.

"Don't touch. It is natural and communal." Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Man or boy

"Please don't change it if it means charging more" Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Woman or girl

Shade, trees and vegetation

Shade, trees and vegetation appeared in 51 responses, or 29.8% of valid responses. Participants frequently raised the loss or ageing of shade trees, the need to maintain or replace canopy cover, and the importance of selecting safe and suitable tree species. Sub-themes included **maintaining and replacing shade trees** (38 responses, 22.2%), **choosing safe and suitable tree species** (14 responses, 8.2%), and **revegetating and protecting habitat** (12 responses, 7.0%).

"Stop cutting down shade trees until really necessary?" Residential grouping: Arapiles and surrounds; Gender: Man or boy

"More shade needed. I'd be happy to see dying pines being replaced with more pines." Residential grouping: Rural or regional; Gender: Woman or girl

Campervans, parking and vehicle access

Campervans, parking and vehicle access appeared in 48 responses, or 28.1% of valid responses.

Participants noted that campervans, caravans and trailers are increasingly common and that current parking and vehicle arrangements do not always work well. Some called for designated campervan areas, improved parking surfaces, clearer vehicle access and better separation between vehicles and tent camping areas.

“Areas for campervans as these are very common now at Arapiles.” Residential grouping:

Metropolitan; Gender: Man or boy

“These days there are a lot more people with campervans and caravans. The current parking arrangement doesn't suit those super well.” Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Man or boy

Shelters, furniture, cooking and fires

Shelters, furniture, cooking and fires appeared in 45 responses, or 26.3% of valid responses. Participants suggested practical communal facilities such as shelters, picnic tables, benches, camp kitchens, BBQs, fire pits, fireplaces and cooking areas. These comments often linked small facility upgrades to comfort, social connection and wet-weather use, while still generally preferring modest and functional improvements.

“A shed for each camping area ie Pine Upper gums Lower Gums” Residential grouping: Rural or regional; Gender: Man or boy

“Shelter is a strong and recurring priority: without a functioning shelter, disabled individuals and families may not be able to comfortably stay at Dyurrite during inclement weather. Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: not provided

Level sites, roads, drainage and erosion

Level sites, roads, drainage and erosion appeared in 44 responses, or 25.7% of valid responses.

Participants described sloping campsites, uneven parking, potholes, humps, rough roads, erosion, drainage and degraded ground conditions. Sub-themes included **creating level tent and camping areas** (26 responses, 15.2%), **improving roads and parking surfaces** (23 responses, 13.5%), and **managing erosion, drainage and soil** (6 responses, 3.5%).

“Flat camp sites. Currently there's a slope all the way down the pines.” Residential grouping:

Metropolitan; Gender: Man or boy

“Improvements to the road and parking areas would be beneficial. For example, removal of potholes, flattening parking areas, etc.” Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: Man or boy

Other recurring themes

Other recurring themes included **capacity, boundaries and campground management** (39 responses, 22.8%), **water, toilets, showers and washing** (30 responses, 17.5%), **Rubbish and waste** (12 responses, 7.0%), and **accessibility and inclusive camping** (11 responses, 6.4%). These themes show that some participants wanted clearer camping boundaries, better peak-period management, potable water or washing facilities, rubbish collection, accessible campsites, accessible parking and basic inclusive facilities.

“Clearer signage of no-camp areas. Specific area for caravans and extended campervans.”

Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Man or boy

“Dedicated accessible camping spots would be a valuable addition.” Residential grouping: not provided; Gender: not provided

Improvements ideas for signs and information

Key takeaway

Participants most commonly wanted signs to help people find their way, understand Aboriginal cultural heritage and follow access requirements, but many also wanted signs to remain discreet, minimal and visually low-impact.

Findings summary

Across 176 valid non-blank responses, the most prevalent theme was **wayfinding, tracks and maps** (66 responses, 37.5%), followed closely by **Aboriginal cultural heritage** (63 responses, 35.8%) and **sign design, placement and maintenance** (61 responses, 34.7%). Many participants supported clearer signs, maps or markers at trailheads, car parks, track junctions and climbing approaches, particularly where they would reduce confusion, help people stay on appropriate routes and protect sensitive areas. At the same time, a sizeable group preferred **minimal or no additional signs** (34 responses, 19.3%), reflecting concern about visual clutter and the natural character of Dyrurrite.

Prevalent themes

Wayfinding, tracks and maps

This was the most common theme, appearing in 66 responses, or 37.5% of valid responses. Participants wanted clearer information to help people find tracks, climbing areas, approaches, descents, anchors and key destinations. Sub-themes included **installing directional signs at trailheads and junctions** (13 responses, 7.4%), **providing maps of tracks, climbing areas and destinations** (13 responses, 7.4%), **marking climbing approaches, descents and anchors** (13 responses, 7.4%), and **including distance, accessibility and route-safety information** (7 responses, 4.0%). In practical terms, participants wanted signs that would help visitors choose the right route, reduce informal track creation and support safer, lower-impact movement through the park.

“Climbing specific signage. Clear paths to popular cliffs.” Residential grouping: Metropolitan;
Gender: Man or boy

“Signs at start of each improved track to indicate the destination.” Residential grouping: Rural or regional;
Gender: Woman or girl

Aboriginal cultural heritage

Aboriginal cultural heritage appeared in 63 responses, or 35.8% of valid responses. Participants asked for signs that explains Traditional Owner history, continuing connection to Country, cultural landscapes, significant sites and why some places need protection. Sub-themes included **explaining Traditional Owner history and connection to Country** (22 responses, 12.5%), **explaining why cultural sites and areas require protection** (21 responses, 11.9%), using **Traditional Owner language, names and acknowledgement** (7 responses, 4.0%), and **co-designing cultural content with Traditional Owners** (5 responses, 2.8%). These comments suggest that participants wanted cultural information to be educational, respectful and, where appropriate, developed with Traditional Owners.

“Add our Aboriginal language to the signage, and information on the importance of preserving our Cultural heritage and significant sites.” Residential grouping: Rural or regional; Gender: Woman or girl

“Main trail signage. And informative boards re: traditional owner culture and climbing history.”
Residential grouping: Rural or regional; Gender: Man or boy

Sign design, placement and maintenance

Sign design, placement and maintenance appeared in 61 responses, or 34.7% of valid responses. Participants often supported better information but wanted signs to be tasteful, durable, clear and located in the right places. Sub-themes included **keeping signs discreet and visually low-impact** (23 responses, 13.1%), concentrating **detailed signs at entry hubs and key locations** (24 responses, 13.6%), **making signs durable, readable and accessible** (21 responses, 11.9%), and **repairing or replacing outdated and temporary signs** (7 responses, 4.0%). In practical terms, people wanted signs that works without overwhelming the landscape.

“Signage needs to be clear for the new changes. Further signage, like trail signage or route markings in unnecessary. It is preferable to maintain minimum impact and use as few signs as possible.” Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: Woman or girl

“The most important thing is to ensure that the signage is durable.” Residential grouping: Arapiles and surrounds; Gender: Man or boy

Minimal or no additional signs

Minimal or no additional signs appeared in 34 responses, or 19.3% of valid responses. These participants said no more signs were needed, that existing signs was adequate, or that signs should be kept to an absolute minimum. The practical concern was that too many signs could detract from the natural landscape, reduce the sense of wilderness, or create unnecessary visual clutter.

“Less the better. Let’s keep it natural.” Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Man or boy

“No more signs are needed. It ruins the place.” Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: Man or boy

Closures, restrictions and compliance

Closures, restrictions and compliance appeared in 31 responses, or 17.6% of valid responses. Participants wanted clear information about open, closed, restricted or sensitive areas so visitors could understand and follow access requirements. Some specifically wanted signs to reduce confusion about climbing restrictions, no-go areas and sensitive cultural areas. Others cautioned that signs should inform rather than feel punitive or aggressive.

“Clearer information on open closed climbing areas would be helpful” Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: Man or boy

“Information informs compliance.” Residential grouping: Rural or regional; Gender: Man or boy

Other recurring themes

Other recurring themes included **environment, wildlife and geology** (33 responses, 18.8%), **visitor facilities, safety and practical information** (22 responses, 12.5%), **climbing history and culture** (16 responses, 9.1%), **digital and take-away information** (12 responses, 6.8%), and **other / unclear** (6 responses, 3.4%). These comments included requests for information about flora, fauna, birds, geology, emergency services, day visitor parking, camping information, climbing history, QR codes, websites, apps, guidebooks, leaflets and accessible digital information.

“Information signboards on the local plants, animals, birds.” Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Man or boy

“QR Codes. Historic Society can help.” Residential grouping: not provided; Gender: Woman or girl

Important differences

The strongest tension was between the desire for clearer, more useful information and the desire to avoid visual clutter or over-signage. Many participants supported wayfinding, cultural interpretation and access information, but wanted it delivered through low-key, durable signs placed at hubs, car parks, trailheads or other key locations rather than spread across the mountain. There were also different views about how to communicate sensitive cultural information: some participants wanted detailed explanation of cultural sites and why areas require protection, while others cautioned against signs that could draw attention to sensitive places. Some participants suggested digital or take-away information as a way to provide detail without adding too much infrastructure on site.

Other ideas or comments about upgrading facilities at Dyurrite

Key takeaway

Participants most commonly supported practical, low-key upgrades that improve comfort, gathering, education and land care, while retaining Dyurrite's simple, natural and community-oriented character.

Findings summary

Across 161 valid non-blank responses, the most prevalent themes were **picnic, BBQ and seating** and **culture, interpretation and education**, each appearing in 57 responses, or 35.4%. Other common themes were **camping management and capacity** (50 responses, 31.1%), **environment and land management** (48 responses, 29.8%), **shelter and communal spaces** (42 responses, 26.1%), and **climbing access and safety** (41 responses, 25.5%).

Similar to previous responses, many participants supported modest infrastructure that would make camping and day visits more comfortable, particularly shelters, tables, BBQs, water, toilets, waste services and interpretation. At the same time, a substantial group wanted development kept minimal, with 30 responses (18.6%) asking for no change or limited new infrastructure.

Prevalent themes

Picnic, BBQ and seating

Picnic, BBQ and seating was one of the two most common themes, appearing in 57 responses, or 35.4% of valid responses. Participants suggested adding or improving picnic tables, benches, BBQs, cooking areas, fire pits and picnic/day-use areas. Sub-themes included **providing BBQ and cooking facilities** (29 responses, 18.0%), **adding picnic tables and seating** (24 responses, 14.9%), and **retaining or improving picnic areas** (22 responses, 13.7%). In practical terms, participants wanted basic facilities that support cooking, eating, gathering and resting, especially for campers, families, school groups and visitors using the day-use area.

"A new picnic shelter should be installed with BBQ's to replace the old one that was removed"

Residential grouping: Rural or regional; Gender: Man or boy

Culture, interpretation and education

Culture, interpretation and education also appeared in 57 responses, or 35.4% of valid responses. Participants wanted storytelling, interpretive information, cultural education, Traditional Owner involvement, and recognition of Aboriginal cultural heritage, climbing history, geology and local history.

Sub-themes included **providing storytelling and interpretive information** (41 responses, 25.5%), **enabling Traditional Owner-led engagement** (11 responses, 6.8%), **protecting cultural places and heritage** (7 responses, 4.3%), and **sharing climbing, geological and local history** (8 responses, 5.0%). In

practical terms, participants wanted infrastructure and programs that help people understand the significance of Dyurrite and care for the place respectfully.

“Story telling about history, geological and traditional owners” Residential grouping: Metropolitan;
Gender: Woman or girl

Camping management and capacity

Camping management and capacity appeared in 50 responses, or 31.1% of valid responses. Participants raised campground layout, capacity, booking arrangements, camping character, group camping, camp hosts and the relationship between new facilities and existing camping areas. Some comments asked for more capacity or better management at busy times, while others cautioned against defined sites, excessive formalisation or changes that could reduce the informal and communal camping experience.

“By far, the larger users of the park camp there, and the focus needs to be managing camping and the associated facilities.” Residential grouping: Rural or regional; Gender: Man or boy

Environment and land management

Environment and land management appeared in 48 responses, or 29.8% of valid responses. Participants raised shade, vegetation, tree replacement, weeds, pest animals, revegetation, erosion, habitat protection, fire preparedness and low-impact land care. In practical terms, many participants wanted investment to protect the landscape and support long-term sustainability, including replacing ageing pine trees, managing feral cats and weeds, restoring vegetation and reducing environmental damage around heavily used areas.

“The pines campground is very important because, apart from its historic significance to the climbing community, these pines provide much needed shade.” Residential grouping: Arapiles and surrounds; Gender: Man or boy

“There are a large number of feral cats in the park which have a significant impact on native wildlife and birds. These should be managed through trapping and destruction.” Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: Man or boy

Shelter and communal spaces

Shelter and communal spaces appeared in 42 responses, or 26.1% of valid responses. Participants frequently referred to replacing or restoring the removed picnic shelter, adding roofed shelters, creating wet-weather gathering areas, and providing shared spaces for cooking, socialising, education or group use. These comments often linked shelter to the social and practical needs of campers, including protection from rain, wind and heat.

“The picnic shelter restored for story telling. And as the gathering place it used to be for all.”
Residential grouping: Rural or regional; Gender: Man or boy

Climbing access and safety

Climbing access and safety appeared in 41 responses, or 25.5% of valid responses. Participants raised fixed anchors, lower-offs, climbing routes, access tracks, rescue, training, safety infrastructure and the need to involve climbers in practical works.

Some comments emphasised that any investment should support safe and sustainable climbing access, particularly where changes to access or descent methods depend on new infrastructure.

“New infrastructure should not be constructed merely because funding has been allocated. Any expenditure should be limited to practical, low-impact requirements such as basic campground maintenance, toilets, water, waste collection, erosion control and essential climbing-safety infrastructure.” Residential grouping: not provided; Gender: not provided

Other recurring themes

Other recurring themes included **water, toilets and waste** (29 responses, 18.0%), **keep minimal / no change** (30 responses, 18.6%), and **access, parking, roads and tracks** (28 responses, 17.4%). These comments included requests for potable water, more sinks, showers, toilets, bins, rubbish collection, recycling, disability parking, road maintenance, track upgrades, parking for larger vehicles and minimal new development. Some participants wanted only essential, practical improvements, while others said current facilities were sufficient or that further infrastructure would detract from the experience.

“Bins! Bring back the bins.” Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: Woman or girl

Feedback about the draft Addendum

Participants were asked to identify areas of the draft Addendum that they thought were effective or valuable, as well as things they would change. Submissions were read and mapped to bring relevant feedback into this structure. The following summarises and explores the key themes from the feedback.

Please note: Many participants have provided a large amount of detail in their submissions. That detail may not be reflected in this report, however Parks Victoria have read and taken action based on the details of participant submissions in parallel to the preparation of this summary report.

Elements and actions that participants supported

Key takeaway

Participants most commonly valued the draft Addendum’s focus on protecting Aboriginal cultural heritage while using more targeted, practical and collaborative ways to keep appropriate climbing and public access open.

Findings summary

Across 264 non-blank responses, the strongest theme was **cultural heritage protection** (138 responses, 52.3%), followed by **targeted, least-restrictive access management** (129 responses, 48.9%), **collaboration and consultation** (98 responses, 37.1%), **community, recreation and economic values** (86 responses, 32.6%), and **balanced coexistence and compromise** (81 responses, 30.7%).

Participants generally supported an approach that protects significant Aboriginal cultural heritage while avoiding broad or blanket restrictions where more specific mitigation is possible. Many comments also highlighted the value of clearer maps, signs, evidence-based decision-making, practical mitigation works and continued collaboration.

Prevalent themes

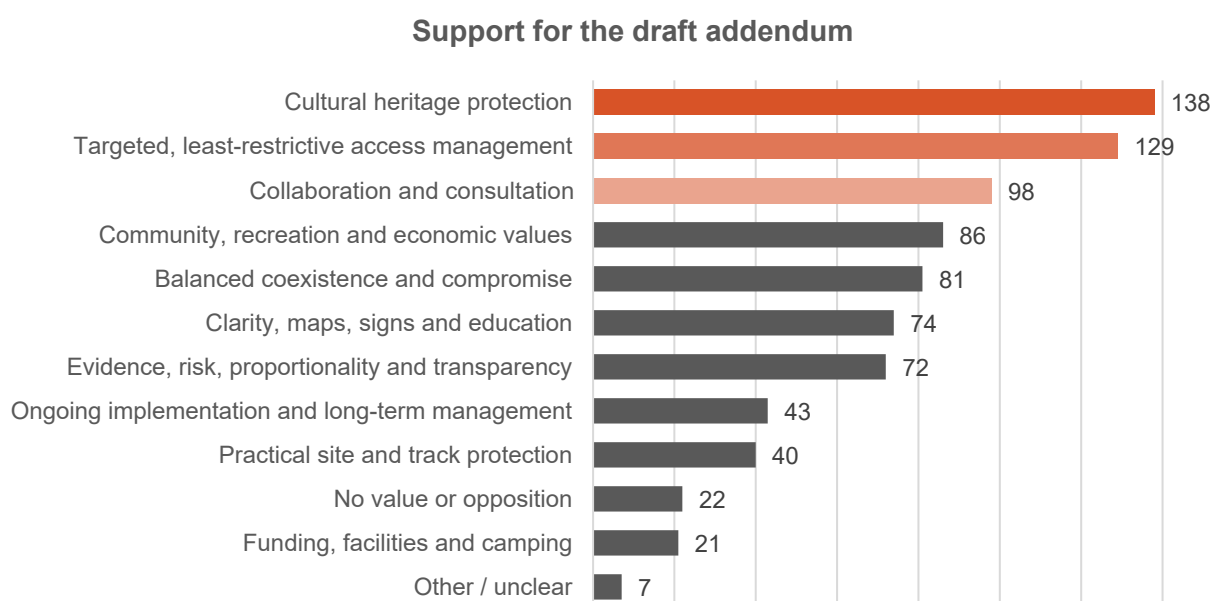


Figure 8: Key themes from feedback on elements or actions in the draft Addendum that participants supported (n=264)

Cultural heritage protection

This was the most common theme, appearing in 138 responses, or 52.3% of valid responses. We heard that participants valued elements of the draft Addendum that protect Aboriginal cultural heritage, significant places and continuing connection to Country. The strongest sub-theme was **protect significant sites from harm** (92 responses, 34.8%), followed by **respect Traditional Owner connection and authority** (67 responses, 25.4%), and **improve cultural understanding and respect** (30 responses, 11.4%).

In practical terms, we heard that participants supported the protection of culturally significant sites from damage, disturbance, vandalism or inappropriate access. Some participants also emphasised the role of Traditional Owners, particularly Barengi Gadjin Land Council and Wotjobaluk Nations Peoples, in guiding cultural heritage protection and decision-making. Other participants valued cultural education, interpretation and information that would help visitors understand why particular places need protection.

“Closure at sites of cultural significance are critical.” Residential grouping: Rural or regional;
Gender: Woman or girl

“Protecting indigenous culture from vandalism and accidental damage benefits everyone”
Residential grouping: Rural or regional; Gender: Woman or girl

Targeted, least-restrictive access management

This theme appeared in 129 responses, or 48.9% of valid responses. Participants valued the move away from broad area closures towards more precise, site-specific and proportionate access controls. Sub-themes included **keep maximum climbing and public access open** (65 responses, 24.6%), **use reroutes and lower-offs before closure** (56 responses, 21.2%), **avoid blanket or broad closures** (46 responses, 17.4%), and **assess individual climbs and sites** (39 responses, 14.8%).

Participants said that closures should be used only where needed, and that practical mitigations should be considered first. These included route-by-route assessment, re-routed starts or finishes, lower-offs, fixed anchors, defined access routes, barriers and other site-specific changes. Many participants saw this approach as more workable, easier to understand and more likely to be followed than broad or unclear restrictions.

"I really appreciate the targeted closures, and the effort that has gone into re-routing rather than closing where possible." Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Man or boy

Collaboration and consultation

This theme appeared in 98 responses, or 37.1% of valid responses. Participants valued the involvement of different groups in developing the draft Addendum. Sub-themes included **Involve all stakeholder groups in decisions** (73 responses, 27.7%), **build trust and constructive relationships** (40 responses, 15.2%), and **continue shared management and consultation** (25 responses, 9.5%).

In practical terms, participants supported Traditional Owners, climbers, local communities, Parks Victoria, Climbing Victoria and other stakeholders working together. Many comments suggested that consultation had helped produce a more balanced and trusted outcome than previous processes. Several participants also asked for collaboration to continue during implementation, future changes and ongoing park management, including through the Dyurrite Community Working Group or a similar group.

"I am so pleased that this new draft has come about through consultation between all the major interested parties: traditional owners, climbers and Parks." Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: Woman or girl

"The engagement from both sides has been terrific. Lots of shared values." Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Man or boy

"Please continue to work with Climbing Victoria and the locals! this is such a better outcome for all." Residential grouping: Arapiles and surrounds; Gender: Woman or girl

Community, recreation and economic values

This theme appeared in 86 responses, or 32.6% of valid responses. Participants valued the draft Addendum's recognition of climbing, camping, walking, education, tourism, local businesses, community identity and wellbeing. Some comments described Dyurrite as a world-class climbing destination and an important part of life for people in Natimuk and surrounding communities.

In practical terms, participants were asking for cultural heritage protection to be considered alongside the social, recreational and economic importance of continued public access. This included recognition of climbing as a long-standing activity, the role of climbers in caring for the landscape, the importance of camping and visitor facilities, and the effect of access decisions on local communities and tourism. Some participants also linked continued access with youth education, adaptive climbing and mental health or wellbeing benefits.

"The addendum supports the long-term wellbeing of the Natimuk community by enabling the continuation of climbing, which is an important part of the town's economy and vibrant community life." Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: Woman or girl

"The new addendum allows Arapiles to maintain it's international status as a world-class climbing destination." Residential grouping: not provided; Gender: not provided

"Arapiles is an irreplaceable venue for delivering this kind of structured, outdoor, character-building program at scale." Residential grouping: not provided; Gender: not provided

Balanced coexistence and compromise

This theme appeared in 81 responses, or 30.7% of valid responses. Participants valued the draft Addendum as a way to balance Aboriginal cultural heritage protection with climbing and broader public access. Many comments described the proposed approach as fairer, more reasonable, more nuanced or a better compromise than previous proposals.

In practical terms, participants supported an approach that allows different values to coexist where possible. This included protecting cultural heritage, retaining appropriate recreational access, reducing conflict between groups, and using mitigation rather than exclusion where that can manage risk. However,

comments also show that “balance” did not mean the same thing to everyone: some participants saw limited closures as acceptable, while others wanted either stronger cultural heritage protection or fewer/no climbing restrictions.

“I believe it strikes a balanced approach to providing opportunities for continued rock climbing while recognising and respecting the cultural significance of Dyurrite to Traditional Owners.” Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: Woman or girl

Clarity, maps, signs and education

This theme appeared in 74 responses, or 28.0% of valid responses. Participants valued clearer information about closed routes, re-routed climbs, no-go areas, access points and the reasons behind changes. Many comments referred to maps, diagrams, visuals, signs, guidebook alignment and education.

In practical terms, participants were saying that clear information would help people understand the plan and follow it. This theme was strongly connected to compliance: people wanted to know where they could go, where they could not go, and why particular areas require protection. Some supported signs and maps near relevant areas, while others preferred low-key or digital information to avoid visual clutter.

“The clarity of information regarding closed climbs is incredible.” Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: I use a different term

“The images provided in the plan are great at highlighting where the protected areas are and help provide context around climbs that have been rerouted or banned.” Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: Man or boy

Evidence, risk, proportionality and transparency

This theme appeared in 72 responses, or 27.3% of valid responses. Participants valued evidence-based, risk-based and proportionate decision-making, including the use of the Guidance Framework, risk assessments,¹² and least-restrictive interventions. However, some participants also said that more transparency was needed.

In essence, participants wanted decisions about access and closures to be clearly linked to the level of risk and the effectiveness of proposed mitigation. Some comments supported the framework because it appeared more systematic and defensible than broad closures. Other comments questioned whether enough evidence or reasoning had been made public, noting that sensitive cultural heritage information may limit what can be shared. This was one of the clearer tensions in the dataset.

“The guiding principles are excellent.” Residential grouping: Rural or regional; Gender: Man or boy

“The latest proposal feels like the closures and changes suggested are proportional to the location and relative risk of impact to Cultural Heritage.” Residential grouping: Arapiles and surrounds; Gender: Man or boy

“To ensure public support and trust, I would like to see Parks Vic being as open and transparent as possible about this process.” Residential grouping: Rural or regional; Gender: Man or boy

¹² The Burra Charter is a set of principles that have been adopted to create a nationally accepted standard for heritage conservation practice in Australia. It is not a legal requirement to adopt the Burra Charter guidelines, however they are well entrenched in policy. A good outline of the Charter and its principles is available at [Department for Environment and Water - Burra Charter](#) (prepared by the South Australian Government).

Important differences, tensions and minority views

Although many responses supported the draft Addendum or specific elements of it, the dataset shows several important differences in views. Some participants supported targeted closures and mitigation, while others said no climbing routes should be closed at all. Conversely, some participants felt the draft Addendum did not go far enough to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage, including concerns that reduced buffers, published maps or continued access could increase risk to sensitive places.

There was also a recurring tension around transparency. Some participants valued the risk-based framework and trusted the process, while others were concerned that the evidence and reasons for some restrictions were not clear enough. A related concern was implementation: participants wanted mitigation works, signs, track changes and lower-offs delivered quickly so that access arrangements are clear and not left unresolved.

Elements and actions that participants would change, remove or add to the draft Addendum

Key takeaway

Participants most commonly asked for clearer, more specific and better implemented access arrangements, with strong interest in route details, mitigation timing, transparency, ongoing consultation, signs and the future of the Pines campground.

Findings summary

Across 249 non-blank responses, the most common theme was **access restrictions and route decisions** (133 responses, 53.4%). This included requests to clarify route status and rerouting, deliver mitigations and reviews, reduce or remove some closures, and in a smaller number of responses strengthen protection and enforcement. Other common themes were **ongoing consultation and governance** (68 responses, 27.3%), **communication, signs and education** (67 responses, 26.9%), **evidence, transparency and risk** (59 responses, 23.7%), **low-impact infrastructure and environment** (54 responses, 21.7%), **Pines, camping and facilities** (53 responses, 21.3%), and **climbing history, community and economy** (50 responses, 20.1%).

Prevalent themes

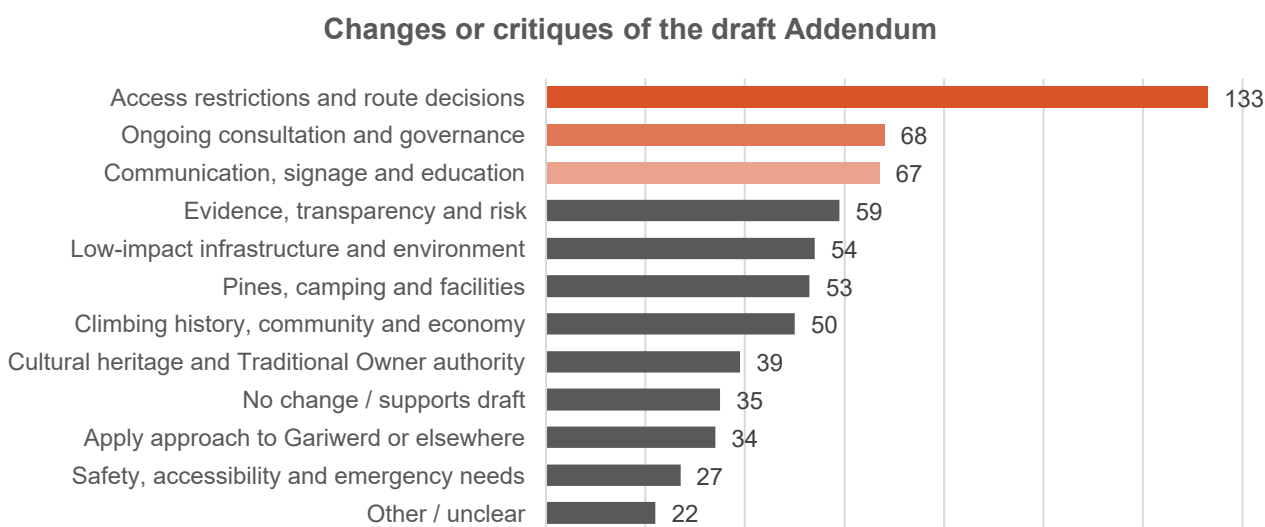


Figure 9: Key themes from feedback on elements or actions in the draft Addendum that participants would change, remove or add (n=249)

Access restrictions and route decisions

This was the most common theme, appearing in 133 responses, or 53.4% of valid responses. Participants raised questions or requests about climbing closures, prohibited areas, re-routed climbs, lower-offs and other route-level restrictions. The most common sub-theme was **clarify route status and rerouting** (59 responses, 23.7%), followed by **deliver mitigations and periodic reviews** (53 responses, 21.3%), **remove or reduce closures** (35 responses, 14.1%), and **strengthen protection and enforcement** (12 responses, 4.8%).

In practical terms, participants wanted the final Addendum to be easier to understand and implement. Many asked for exhaustive route lists, clearer climb names, accurate maps, clearer boundaries, and more detail on what “re-routing” means in practice. Others wanted timeframes for mitigation works and a process to review restrictions once mitigation is in place. Some participants wanted fewer or no closures, while a smaller number wanted stronger closures, buffers, monitoring or enforcement where cultural heritage protection requires it.

“Addition of specific list of affected or banned routes/ climbs.” Residential grouping: Rural or regional; Gender: Man or boy

“Further protections of significant and sacred sites and information regarding monitoring compliance re access to restricted areas, reporting and compliance and enforcement of ignoring restrictions.” Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: Woman or girl

Ongoing consultation and governance

This theme appeared in 68 responses, or 27.3% of valid responses. Participants asked for ongoing working groups, advisory bodies, co-design, representation, and clearer decision-making roles.

In practical terms, participants recommended that the collaborative process used through the Dyurrite Community Working Group to continue into implementation and future reviews. Some comments sought a standing advisory body that Traditional Owners, Parks Victoria, local residents, climbers, licensed guides, local businesses, environmental experts and accessibility representatives. Others asked for clearer roles for Barengi Gadjin Land Council and Traditional Owners in decision-making, particularly in relation to cultural heritage protection.

“Please ensure that the implementation of the Addendum and the ongoing Park management, is done in consultation with the local community and user groups e.g. via the Dyurrite Community Working Group or similar.” Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: Man or boy

“Maintain an ongoing advisory group including Traditional Owners, Parks Victoria, local residents, Climbing Victoria, independent climbing representatives, licensed guides, local businesses and environmental experts.” Residential grouping: Arapiles and surrounds; Gender: not provided

Communication, signs and education

This theme appeared in 67 responses, or 26.9% of valid responses. Participants asked for clearer signs, maps, guidebooks, websites, route databases, visitor education and interpretation.

In practical terms, participants wanted information that helps people understand what is open, closed, restricted or sensitive, and why. Many comments referred to the need to update guidebooks, the Crag (website) or other climbing information sources because climbers often rely on these tools. Others supported cultural heritage education, including information about Traditional Owner history and the reasons for protecting certain areas. At the same time, several comments cautioned against too much on-ground signs or signs that draws attention to sensitive places.

“I think it's important to communicate the detail of the closures effectively so climbers can understand and hopefully not ignore them.” Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Man or boy

“Also consider working with guide book authors to get this information into new guidebooks.” Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: Woman or girl

"I would love to be able to learn about the Indigenous history and why the areas are culturally significant." Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Woman or girl

Evidence, transparency and risk

This theme appeared in 59 responses, or 23.7% of valid responses. Participants requested more evidence, disclosed reasoning, risk assessments, definitions of harm, accountability and corrections to inconsistencies.

Some participants told us they wanted a clearer explanation of why particular closures or restrictions are needed, how harm has been assessed, what mitigation options were considered, and why less restrictive options may not be sufficient. Several comments acknowledged that culturally sensitive information may need to remain confidential, but still asked for non-sensitive summaries, risk ratings, categories of protected values, or explanations of the decision-making process. Other comments identified what they saw as inconsistencies or errors in route names, maps, tables or wording that should be corrected before finalisation.

"Proposed changes are disproportionate and not evidence-based" Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: I use a different term

"The overall process and final result continues to lack the transparency that would promote community trust." Residential grouping: not provided; Gender: not provided

Low-impact infrastructure and environment

This theme appeared in 54 responses, or 21.7% of valid responses. Participants asked for natural, minimal or well-designed barriers, tracks and facilities, and for protection of environmental and landscape values.

In practical terms, participants supported protective works such as barriers, track definition, revegetation, ground hardening or platforms where needed, but wanted these works to be visually low-impact and sympathetic to the natural and cultural landscape. Many preferred natural materials such as logs, rocks, boulders or planting rather than steel fencing, cages, excessive signs or paved paths. Some comments also raised the need to manage tracks, erosion, vegetation, feral animals, protected plants and broader environmental impacts.

"I hope that any physical barriers implemented are tasteful and minimal, that signage is also tasteful and constructed well." Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: Woman or girl

"Where possible I would strongly prefer to see native plantings or if necessary, low-key log barriers used to redirect foot traffic over more infrastructure intensive and artificial solutions like plastic and steel fences or signposts." Residential grouping: not provided; Gender: not provided

"The mitigations should be done using methods and materials that are sympathetic with the natural and cultural landscape." Residential grouping: Arapiles and surrounds; Gender: Woman or girl

Pines, camping and facilities

This theme appeared in 53 responses, or 21.3% of valid responses. Participants asked for the status and future of the Pines/Centenary Park campground to be made clear, and raised broader camping and facility issues.

In practical terms, many participants wanted the Addendum to explicitly state that the Pines campground will remain open. Some described the Pines as part of the climbing history and culture of Dyurrite and asked that any future changes retain its simple, informal and affordable character. Others commented on shade, tree replacement, vehicle access, toilets, camping fees and the need to avoid overdevelopment or commercialisation of campground facilities.

"Continuing the tradition of camping in the pines needs to be in writing within the document." Residential grouping: Metropolitan; Gender: Man or boy

"The Pines campground holds much history and should not be phased out." Residential grouping: International; Gender: Man or boy

"The addendum would be improved if it was made explicitly clear that the Campgrounds at Dyurrite/Mount Arapiles (e.g., Pines, Lower Gums, Upper Gums) will remain open" Residential grouping: Arapiles and surrounds; Gender: Man or boy

Climbing history, community and economy

This theme appeared in 50 responses, or 20.1% of valid responses. Participants asked for greater recognition of climbing history and culture, community stewardship, local identity, education, tourism and economic contribution.

In practical terms, participants wanted the Addendum to better recognise the long-standing connection many climbers, guides, outdoor education groups, local residents and visitors have with Dyurrite. Some comments linked climbing access to local tourism, Natimuk's economy, outdoor education, youth development, volunteering and decades of track work, weed control and care for the landscape. Others asked for the contributions of community organisations such as Friends of Arapiles, Gariwerd Wimmera Reconciliation Network, Climbing Victoria or Crag Stewards Victoria to be acknowledged.

"It is important to acknowledge the profound cultural significance and history of rock climbing at this beautiful mountain." Residential grouping: Arapiles and surrounds; Gender: Man or boy

"The Pines campground is my second home and is globally recognised as an important meeting place for climbers." Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: Man or boy

Cultural heritage and Traditional Owner authority

This theme appeared in 39 responses, or 15.7% of valid responses. Participants asked for stronger recognition, respect and protection of cultural heritage and Traditional Owner authority, voice or self-determination.

In practical terms, some participants wanted the Addendum to more clearly prioritise Aboriginal cultural heritage protection and recognise Traditional Owners as cultural authority. Concerns included whether the final Addendum sufficiently protects tangible and intangible cultural heritage, whether published maps expose sensitive places, whether monitoring and enforcement are strong enough, and whether BGLC and Traditional Owners have adequate decision-making power. These comments were often distinct from comments seeking reduced access restrictions and show an important counterpoint in the data.

"More closures where determined by local first people's communities." Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: I use a different term

"I would add measures that properly implement self-determination of Wotjobaluk Nations Peoples via the Barengi Gadjin Land Council." Residential grouping: Arapiles and surrounds; Gender: Man or boy

"These sites must be protected under the Aboriginal Heritage Act with Traditional Owners recognised as primary guardians of their heritage." Gender: Woman or girl

Safety, accessibility and emergency needs

This theme appeared in 27 responses, or 10.8% of valid responses. Participants raised climbing safety, lower-off safety, emergency access, beginner climbing areas, disability inclusion and all-abilities access.

In practical terms, participants wanted any route changes to consider practical safety and access implications. Some questioned how lower-offs would work, who would install and maintain anchors, and whether emergency access would remain possible. Others emphasised the importance of beginner routes, accessible climbing areas and meaningful involvement of people with disability in future planning and advisory groups.

"Only keeping advanced climbing areas open will limited the range of climber experiences and make climbing more dangerous as people may overextend themselves and take unknown risks on harder climbs." Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: Woman or girl

“Local CFA (Country Fire Authority) and SES (State Emergency Service) people who are also climbers need to be in consulted specifically on this.” Residential grouping: Arapiles and surrounds; Gender: Woman or girl

“Existing and proposed climbing restrictions should therefore be assessed through a disability inclusion lens.” Residential grouping: Arapiles and surrounds; Gender: Woman or girl

Other recurring views

Several other themes were also evident. **Apply approach to Gariwerd or elsewhere** appeared in 34 responses (13.7%), with participants asking for the Dyrurite approach to be applied to Gariwerd/Grampians or other parks. **No change / supports draft** appeared in 35 responses (14.1%), indicating that some participants did not suggest changes or were broadly satisfied with the draft. **Other / unclear** appeared in 22 responses (8.8%), including responses that referred to attached submissions or raised issues outside the main themes.

“A similar approach should be taken for Gariwerd/ the Grampians.” Residential grouping: Interstate; Gender: Man or boy

“No, I am happy with it.” Residential grouping: Rural or regional; Gender: Man or boy

“No I think its a good way forward” Residential grouping: Arapiles and surrounds; Gender: Woman or girl

Important differences, tensions and minority views

The main tension in responses was between calls to reduce or remove access restrictions and calls to strengthen cultural heritage protection. Some participants argued that closures should be removed, reduced or justified with more evidence, while others asked for larger buffers, stronger enforcement, greater Traditional Owner authority or broader protection of sensitive places. The **remove or reduce closures** sub-theme appeared in 35 responses (14.1%), while **strengthen protection and enforcement** appeared in 12 responses (4.8%).

A second major tension related to transparency. Many participants supported cultural heritage protection but wanted more information about the reasoning behind access decisions, including non-sensitive summaries of risk, categories of heritage values, or explanations of how harm and mitigation were assessed. At the same time, some respondents were concerned that publishing maps or cultural heritage information could expose sensitive places to harm or vandalism.

A third recurring concern was implementation. Participants asked for clear timeframes, funding, responsibilities, review points and practical details so that temporary restrictions do not become indefinite and so that people understand how re-routed climbs, lower-offs, barriers, tracks and signs will work on the ground. Some also raised safety, accessibility and emergency access issues that they felt needed more explicit attention before finalisation.

Questions provided through survey and submission comments

A series of questions were raised across participant feedback. The summary included below may help inform future communications or engagement approaches for this or other related projects.

Theme	Questions summarised	Primary focus	Mentions
Evidence, risk and proportionality	Are risk assessments evidence-based or hypothetical; what evidence supports restrictions?	Evidence and decision rationale	9
Re-routing design and practicality	How will routes or starts be re-routed; what must be avoided; will grade or length change; and how will Aardvark and other specific routes work in practice?	Route design and implementation	8
What is protected and how harm occurs	What cultural heritage or values are protected at each place; what form or mechanism of harm applies; why is climbing treated differently from walking; and are risks activity-specific?	Heritage values and harm mechanisms	7
Lower-offs and abseil infrastructure	Will anchors or new bolts be installed, where, by whom, with what funding and maintenance responsibility; and how will mandated anchors differ from other anchors?	Safety, infrastructure and accountability	5
Communication, compliance and enforcement	How will changes and re-routes be communicated; will websites, apps and guidebooks be updated; how will visitors be supported; how will closures be signed, monitored and reported?	Visitor information and compliance	5
Specific route or area status	Is Bard closed; is Pilot Error risk sufficient for a total ban; does “rehabilitate” mean environmental areas will close; and are the Trench Warfare or Sport Climb This entries errors?	Named routes and areas	4
Decision-making and governance	Who determines the cultural values present, who implements the framework, and who participates when new heritage is discovered?	Roles and representation	3

Theme	Questions summarised	Primary focus	Mentions
Monitoring and new discoveries	Should monitoring technology or mandatory reporting be used; what happens when new sites are found; and who handles the process?	Monitoring and response process	3
Meaning of draft wording	What does “cultural heritage better protected without closure of known climbing routes” mean, and does “rehabilitate” mean closing areas or improving tracks?	Definitions and clarity	2
Physical barriers	Will a physical barrier be erected at the cave beneath Mesa and Neta?	Site treatment	1

Specific corrections to the draft Addendum noted in survey and submission comments

Participants noted that some information presented in the draft was incorrect or inconsistent. The summary included below may help address errors or omissions and support the finalisation of the Addendum.

Draft location	Reported error or correction	Requested resolution	Mentions
Pages 13 - 26	“Climbs closed include” makes the route lists non-exhaustive.	Replace “include” with “are” and state closures exhaustively.	4
Appendix 3 summary / Table 1	Comic Strip Wall, Bum Rock and Werewolf Area show nil re-routed and nil closed, while Table 1 makes all routes lower-off-only.	Record lower-off-only consistently and correct the summary counts.	3
Appendix 3 - Tiger Wall	The entry says 11 routes are re-routed but names only 10.	Correct the count or add the missing route.	3
Table 1 / Appendix 3 - Castle Crag	Appendix 3 lists Procul Harum as re-routed, but Table 1 names only Nati Dread.	Add Procul Harum to Table 1 or correct Appendix 3.	3
Table 1 / Appendix 3 - Voidoid	The route is written as “Jack Ass Crack” in Table 1 and “Jack Ass Creek” in Appendix 3.	Use one verified route name consistently.	3
Page 25 - Werewolf Area map	The red polygon is reportedly too high; respondents place it down-left, with one specifying about 30 metres toward Windy Butress.	Relocate and verify the polygon against the intended culturally sensitive area.	3
Table 1 / Appendix 3 - Pilot Error	Fixed Smile is shown with a mitigation in Table 1 but as closed in Appendix 3.	Reconcile the route status between Table 1 and Appendix 3.	2

Draft location	Reported error or correction	Requested resolution	Mentions
Page 21 - Pharos Front Wall	The page title reportedly omits Ministry Wall; the left red polygon is on Ministry Wall and relates to Undercover Agent.	Retitle it “Ministry Wall and Pharos Front Wall” and align the route identification.	2
Page 21 - Pharos Front Wall map	The top red polygon is reportedly misplaced over French Crack, a climb and descent route.	Move the polygon to the intended protected location.	2
Draft-wide editing	Respondents report typographical errors, grammatical inconsistencies, vague wording and ambiguous terminology.	Undertake a full copy-edit and terminology review.	2
Appendix 3 - Ethereal Buttress	The summary table gives 2 closures, while the list names 4: High Traverse, Ministry of Fig Pluckers, Zub and Cyclops.	Reconcile the table count and route list.	1
Appendix 3 - Pharos Front Wall	The summary table gives 2 closures, while the list names 3: Prevarication, Sport Climb This and Undercover.	Reconcile the table count and route list.	1
Appendix 3 - Pilot Error Wall	The summary table gives 5 closures, while the list names 4.	Reconcile the table count and route list.	1
Table 1 / Appendix 3 — Lou and Evelyn Wall	Table 1 says “Fox Hole Escape” at “Lou and Evelyn Wall”; Appendix 3 says “The Foxhole Explorer” at “Evelyn and Lou”.	Verify and standardise both the route and area names.	1
Appendix 3 – Kachoong	“Power, Lies and Corruption, Cellular Destruction, Cellular Banana” reportedly garbles “Power Corruption and Lies” and makes the comma-separated list unclear.	Correct the route name and make the list unambiguous.	1
Page 17 - Steel Delinquency / Organ Pipes Gully	Trench Warfare is listed as closed there, but the respondent says the route of that name is elsewhere at Dyurrite.	Verify the route and area assignment.	1
Page 21 - Pharos Front Wall	Sport Climb This is listed as closed, but the respondent reports no red exclusion at that location.	Reconcile the closure list and map.	1
Route names	“Intangled” at Pilot Error and “Craddock Creek” at Bushranger’s Bluff are reported as incorrect names.	Confirm spelling and terminology with climbing representatives.	1

Draft location	Reported error or correction	Requested resolution	Mentions
Affected-climb total	The total is reported as incorrect because about 44 unlisted climbs are affected but absent from current guidebooks or the referenced website.	Recalculate totals including the reported unlisted climbs.	1
Climb counts - unspecified areas	A respondent says some area-level climb numbers do not add up but provides no locations or figures.	Audit the area-level counts; no specific correction was supplied.	1
Section 3 - Dyurrite Community Working Group	Three paragraphs present in an advanced draft are reported missing, including the shared-intent statement.	Consider reinstating the three paragraphs and shared-intent wording.	1
Appendix 3 maps	Red polygons at Bushrangers (Sunnyside), D Minor and Plaque Rock may not align with intended closures or may affect access unnecessarily.	Refine the polygon extents with the Sub Working Group.	1
Environmental management wording	"Rehabilitate" is ambiguous about whether areas will close or tracks will be improved.	Use wording that clearly states the intended treatment.	1
Section 2.3 - climbing connection	The text is reported as inaccurately framing knowledge of the climbing community's connection as arising only from consultation after the 2024 draft.	Correct the timing/context of the acknowledged connection.	1
2026 Addendum - environmental content	Reference to the Skeleton Fern in the 2024 draft is reported as omitted from the 2026 Addendum.	Confirm whether the omission is intentional and restore it if required.	1

Next steps

Parks Victoria would like to thank everyone who took the time to provide their feedback on this project.

This report, and the underlying feedback will be used by Parks Victoria to inform changes to the draft Addendum, on-ground management as well as inform priorities and ideas for facilities upgrades.

Once changes have been made, we will share further information with interested community, stakeholders and partners.

For updates on how your feedback was used, please follow the engage.vic.gov.au/Dyurrite project page, and subscribe to receive email updates.