

Tasmanian Climbing Code of Conduct *(interim)*

Version 1.0

Effective from Oct 2021

**CLIMBERS CLUB
OF TASMANIA**





1. Introduction

We acknowledge the Tasmanian Aboriginal Community as the original owners and continuing custodians of lutruwita (Tasmania). We pay our respects to their stories, traditions and living cultures, and commit to building a brighter future together.

1.1. About this Document

This code of conduct is underpinned by the objectives of the Climbers Club of Tasmania (CCT) and informed by Codes of Conduct from other states and internationally. The purpose of this document is to define best practices for the Tasmanian climbing community. The term climbing used in this document refers to all forms of rock climbing, bouldering, mountaineering, abseiling and associated activities.

As Tasmania has a variety of exceptional environments that have differing land tenures and conservation status, specific reference will be made to the differing practices that apply within them. In particular, the World Heritage Area is a focus of a significant subsection of this Code.

Respecting Aboriginal cultural heritage values is an important issue for climbers in Australia and this Code includes sections relating to Aboriginal heritage that climbers should be aware of when accessing and climbing natural cliffs in Tasmania.

1.2. Document Control

Version	Date	Changes
v1.0	14/10/2021	Prepared and authorised by the CCT committee, after consultation with the climbing community and other stake-holders.

1.3. About the CCT

The CCT is an incorporated association representing climbers in Tasmania. It was initially formed in 1965 and reconstituted in 2010.

The objectives of the CCT are:

- **Communication**—fostering better communication between Tasmanian climbers, including maintaining guidebooks.
- **Policy**—making decisions on issues, publishing codes of conduct, and other standards.
- **Access and Advocacy**—enabling access to climbing areas and representing climbers' views to public and private landowners, government, Aboriginal representatives and other organisations.
- **Maintenance and Environmental Work**—track and crag work, environmental and heritage protection works, signage, and route maintenance. Some of these tasks are managed through our affiliate organisation Crag Care.

To contact the CCT:

- Visit www.thesarvo.com and follow the links to the CCT page.
- Via an email to cct@thesarvo.com.

1.4. Disclaimer

Rock Climbing is a dangerous sport. You may be killed or severely injured while climbing. The CCT does not in any way take responsibility for your safety. Use of any climbing area and any fixed anchors found there is entirely at your own discretion and risk. It's your own personal responsibility to acquire the necessary equipment, skills and techniques to limit the inherent risks in the activity.



1.5. **Aboriginal Heritage and the CCT**

The CCT continues to engage with Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) to identify Aboriginal cultural heritage at climbing areas. If a site is identified as being a site of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance the CCT will engage with stakeholders, including land managers where advised, to help protect Aboriginal heritage and where possible, maintain climbing access.

The CCT continues to work with Aboriginal Tasmanians, AHT, local land managers, including Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service (TPWS), and the climbing community to:

- Support Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments at climbing areas.
- Increase cultural awareness, respect and protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites.
- Implement mitigation measures to help manage climbing impacts on cultural heritage.
- Support ongoing dialogue and communication regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage within Tasmanian climbing areas.
- Educate the climbing community about best practice when utilising these sites

1.6. **References**

Document	URL
Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania, “ Standards and Procedures ” and “ Unanticipated Discovery Plan ”	https://www.aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au/
“ Rock Climbing Code of Conduct ”, Launceston City Council.	http://vceoes.weebly.com/uploads/4/3/5/3/43534219/rock_climbing_dl_brochure_10.pdf Note that this code of conduct covers the Cataract Gorge and Punchbowl Reserves.
“ Leave no trace ”, PWS	https://parks.tas.gov.au/explore-our-parks/know-before-you-go/leave-no-trace
Wellington Park Trust Management Plan	Wellington Park Management Plan 2013
Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service, National Park Management Plans	https://parks.tas.gov.au/about-us/managing-our-parks-and-reserves/management-plans-reports Each National Park has a separate management plan.
“ The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan 2016 ”	https://dpiwte.tas.gov.au/conservation/tasmanian-wilderness-world-heritage-area-(twwha)/twwha-management-plan
Tasmanian Adventure Activity Standards	https://www.communities.tas.gov.au/csr/sportrec/adventure-activity-standards
“ CCT Fixed Anchor Guidelines ”, published by the CCT.	http://www.thesarvo.com/confluence/download/attachments/330432692/CCT%20Fixed%20Anchor%20Guidelines%20v1.7.pdf?api=v2
“ Code of Conduct for Climbers ”, New Zealand Alpine Club	https://alpineclub.org.nz/parkside/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/NZAC-4.-Code-of-Conduct-for-Rock-Climbers-Dec-2017.pdf
“ Climbing Management – A Guide to Climbing Issues and the Development of a Climbing Management Plan ”, The Access Fund	http://www.wilderness.net/toolboxes/documents/vum/Climbing_Mgmt_Plan_Guide_AF.pdf
“ What the New NPS Wilderness Climbing Policy Means for Climbers & Bolting ” & “ Directors Order #41 ” – US Policy document discussing climbing in wilderness areas	https://www.accessfund.org/open-gate-blog/what-the-new-nps-wilderness-climbing-policy-means-for-climbers-bolting#:~:text=The%20new%20NPS%20policy%20also,convenience%20or%20to%20develop%20bolt%2D https://www.nps.gov/policy/dorders/do_41.pdf
“ UIAA - The Tyrol Declaration on Best Practice in Mountain Sports ”, UIAA	https://www.theuiaa.org/declarations/tyrol-declaration/



2. Code of Conduct

2.1. General Principles

Tasmania has a long and diverse history of climbing. Aboriginal people were recorded on first contact to be highly skilled tree climbers, and patterns of Aboriginal habitation indicates a people highly adept at moving across rocky landscapes. Recorded climbing history in Tasmania dates from the late 1800s, and includes mountaineering, traditional climbing, sport climbing and bouldering. Competitive indoor sport climbing is not further referenced herein, and is managed by the Tasmania Sport Climbing governing body. Tasmania has a particularly rugged landscape and recreational climbing is well recognised locally, nationally and internationally.

Cliffs, boulders and mountains are a limited resource that must be shared by climbers and other groups and used sustainably for the benefit of future generations. This code of conduct outlines behaviour aimed at achieving this objective. Key objectives include:

- Minimise impact on the cliff environment;
- Minimise impact on Aboriginal Heritage
- Maintain access to climbing areas;
- Consider other users of cliff environments;
- Maximise safety and personal responsibility; and
- Respect established climbing practice, ethics and tradition.
- Reiterating the provisions previously published for climbing in the TWWHA

2.2. Protect Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

This section has been written in consultation with Aboriginal Tasmanian input, but consultation is ongoing and the advice here-in may change over time.

The Tasmanian climbing community strongly recognises and respects Tasmanian Aboriginal cultural heritage and is committed to working with the Tasmanian Aboriginal community to facilitate protection of sites of cultural significance, both in the cliff environment (Section 2.2.2) and in the landscape generally.

A site is defined as having Aboriginal cultural heritage if relics (defined in the [Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975](#) [‘the Act’]) are found there, or if identified by the Tasmanian Aboriginal Community as being a site of cultural, spiritual, aesthetic and historical significance. Tasmanian Aboriginal cultural material or sites are defined as ‘relics’ and therefore protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* (the Act). Use this guide to respect and report potential heritage sites. Note that some areas of landscape will be designated off limits for climbing due to heritage, either tangible or intangible, and in some instances the nature of heritage will not be published in order to avoid potential vandalism to a site. Please respect these closures.

Where a climber or other visitor to a climbing area discovers potential Aboriginal Cultural Heritage **notification must be made to AHT and TPWS** consistent with the Act. Please also consult the CCT committee cct@thesarvo.com prior to your notification to both check whether climbers have previously reported the site, and to ensure appropriate interim steps can be undertaken within the climbing community. Guidance for unexpected finds is provided by AHT at this link [here](#), and specifically elaborated for climbers below.

The common forms of heritage climbers may encounter include [middens](#), [rock shelters](#), [rock markings](#) (some pigment based markings may not be visible to the naked eye), [artefacts](#), [quarry sites](#), [hut depressions](#), [stone arrangements](#) and [burial sites](#). Your reporting may prompt further investigation and lead to important and exciting discoveries about our Tasmanian Aboriginal heritage.



Artefacts

Items such as stone, bone or wooden tools, built structures etc. Most climbing and walking areas in Tasmania will have artefacts in the surrounding area. It is important they are not disturbed during access to climbs. While artefacts are widespread, it is possible that none have been previously recorded in the area you are visiting. If artefacts or suspected artefacts are discovered please note the following guidance:

- Do not move or disturb the artefact, if inadvertently disturbed leave artefact in situ.
- Record and report the following information to AHT:
 - photograph the artefact, including a gauge of size if possible (ruler, phone or other item); also photograph the position of the object adjacent the nearest landmark
 - if able record a GPS point or map coordinate

Middens

The combination of edible shellfish species and the remains of campfires (charcoal and ash) are key indicators of a midden site. They are mostly found in coastal areas, but also beside estuarine and major inland river systems. Middens contain evidence of past Aboriginal hunting, gathering, food processing.

- Middens are most likely to be encountered during access to climbing locations
- Climbers must ensure that access routes that are unique to climbers should specifically avoid crossing Middens, as this will degrade their heritage value.
- Climbing or bouldering over Middens should be avoided.
- Report cliffs or boulders suitable for climbing that are above known middens to the cct@thesarvo.com (include a GPS point and a photo), and the following actions will be undertaken by the CCT committee after consultation with Aboriginal cultural groups and TPWS (where relevant):
 - The boulders/cliffs will be recorded on thesarvo as a cliff (not a climb), with an associated photo, and the advice not to climb on this site. If there is associated heritage nearby, it may be the exact location will not be recorded. The advice may state that climbing should not be undertaken at this site in order to protect Aboriginal Heritage.
 - This approach helps protect the site against other climbers inadvertently damaging the site.

Rock Shelters

An Aboriginal rockshelter is a cave, overhang or rock arch that contains evidence of use and occupation by Aboriginal people. Rockshelters were used to provide refuge from the weather, for short or long periods of habitation. They were also places for performing ceremonies or making stone tools.

Rockshelters are important to the Aboriginal community and may be found throughout Tasmania. For example, North Cave at Rocky Cape is a highly significant rockshelter.

It is possible that rock climbers may encounter Aboriginal rockshelters whilst climbing in Tasmania. These could be known sites or previously discovered shelters found whilst exploring the landscape or developing new areas.

Existing Aboriginal Rockshelter Sites

Some climbs that had previously been established within rockshelters have subsequently been closed for climbing.

If you feel existing climbs may be impacting a rockshelter, please report this to cct@thesarvo.com, who will check whether this site has been assessed under the CCT Aboriginal Heritage reporting process. Be aware that existing areas are undergoing assessment and their status may evolve over time. Please check www.thesarvo.com regularly for updates.



Discovery of Previously Unidentified Aboriginal Rockshelter Sites in New Climbing Areas

Climbers should inspect rock overhangs and caves before climbing as they could be previously unidentified Aboriginal rockshelter sites.

A substantial rock overhang over dry, flat earth that offers a person significant protection from the weather, should be assumed by climbers to be a potential Aboriginal rockshelter. Other factors increasing the chance of a site being a culturally significant rock shelter include:

- Access to drinkable water and/or food resources
- Proximity to other culturally significant sites, such as ochre mines, middens, etc.

Sheer, steep faces of rock that do not provide significant protection from the weather are generally not Aboriginal rockshelters. Small caves that do not easily afford human entry are generally not to be considered shelters - although climbers are encouraged to inspect such sites for signs of heritage all the same.

If there are signs of habitation in a rockshelter (artefacts, evidence of fire, rock markings, quarrying or engravings) or the surrounding landscape is of particular significance to Aboriginal Tasmanians, then this site should be considered a significant shelter and climbing should not be undertaken here until further assessment by AHT (and other relevant organisations if necessary).

Climbers involved in exploring new areas are encouraged to use the mobile app aDStretch/iDStretch for inspecting overhangs for rock art. The app can be found at DStretch.com

Identification can be difficult to the untrained eye and if in doubt further advice should be sought from AHT.

If a previously unidentified Aboriginal rockshelter site is suspected:

- Inform the CCT to ensure appropriate interim steps are taken by the climbing community.
- Report any suspected heritage to AHT to ensure it can be appropriately assessed and protected.
- Do not climb there (climbing may or may not be permitted in the future after assessments have taken place)
- Take photos and collect GPS coordinates
- Do not post information online regarding such discoveries

If you find no evidence of habitation in or around a potential rockshelter, and the site is not within an area well known to be of great cultural significance, then this site should still be considered a **potential, or an unoccupied rockshelter**.

It is important climbers treat such places with respect even in the absence of signs of habitation, as areas of potential shelter are recognised as important features of the cultural landscape, particularly in areas where traditional people may have hunted or travelled. Follow the following principles to ensure a respectful approach to climbing in such areas:

- Do not place bags at back of significant overhangs, or disturb the ground underneath
- For overhangs suitable for bouldering, consider careful placement of mats while you climb to protect the ground. Avoid dragging or scuffing the ground with the mat as it is placed or moved.
- Do not leave significant chalk marks under overhangs where weather will not naturally clean the rock.
- Do not light fires within rock overhangs
- Do not place fixed anchors inside potential rock shelters prior to desktop assessment and further consultation (see below for further advice)



2.3. *Protect the Cliff Environment*

Climbers should minimise their impact on cliff, boulder and mountain environments, habitats and wildlife wherever possible:

- Practice minimal impact bushwalking techniques when accessing climbing areas. Refer to [minimal impact bushwalking guidelines](#) for further information on reducing the impact of non-climbing activities.
- Stay on tracks and hard ground during approaches and descents.
- Minimize the environmental impact to vegetation, by limiting the disturbance around climbing areas. Avoid habitats of rare species of plants and animals and damage to fragile vegetation at the base and top of cliffs.
- If there is a toilet, use it, otherwise bury all faecal waste and toilet paper in holes 15-20cm deep at least 100m from cliffs, water, camps and tracks. Cover and disguise the hole when finished. Strongly consider a “poo tube” to remove faecal matter and toilet paper, especially in environments with minimal soil accumulation.
- Carry all rubbish out with you.
- Keep climbing groups small to reduce environmental impacts and disturbance to wildlife around climbing sites.
- Camping and fires:
 - Comply with the relevant fire land management fire policy and seasonal restrictions. In general avoid lighting fires near cliffs where charcoal scars can result.
 - Camp in established campsites where possible, and in particular climbers should avoid creating new unofficial campsites at or near popular climbing areas even if camping is allowed under existing land management policy.
 - In specific areas of higher climber traffic the climbing community has recommended a stricter approach to camping and fire management than land managers in order to mitigate cumulative impacts. Please observe such recommendations in guidebooks and online resources.
- If taking dogs to a climbing area where dogs are permitted please be mindful of other users, ensure local wildlife safety, and adhere to relevant dog management policies for that area. Please dispose of faecal matter appropriately.
- Respect seasonal access restrictions during the breeding and nesting periods of peregrines and other raptors. Breeding seasons vary from year to year but typically fall between **August and December**. Peregrine falcons observed circling, screeching, or swooping in this period is typically a sign of nest disturbance and climbers should back away. As soon as you become aware of any breeding activity, alert fellow climbers via online forums, posted notices and conversations. **Remain clear of nesting areas until after the breeding season ends in December (or otherwise specifically indicated)**. Areas known to be Peregrine nesting sites include Hillwood, Bare Rock, Rocky Cape, and Sand River. Refer to the article [here](#) for further details.
- Do not chip, enhance holds or otherwise deliberately damage the rock.
- Removal of loose rock that may be a hazard to climbers or other users is recommended

2.4. *Establishing Climbs on Previously Unclimbed Cliffs or Boulders*

- If visiting a new cliff area, consider the current land management status before proceeding with any climbing.
 - Consider whether the land is managed by Aboriginal people, forestry, PWS or private land holders, and seek advice appropriately. This has a substantial impact on whether climbing can be undertaken, and what styles of climbing may be appropriate. The CCT committee can



provide assistance and support in discerning who manages a particular piece of land and in approaching land managers.

- Check thesarvo for areas listed as off limits for climbing
- Consider whether a new climbing site may be of heritage significance using the above guidance, including an inspection of the surrounding landscape.
 - If a new cliff has no signs of heritage on the cliff, but is in land areas particularly significant to Aboriginal people, then please consult the CCT to ensure appropriate consultation processes are followed.
 - Do not place fixed anchors within potential rock shelters prior to completion of AHT desktop assessment.
 - Some areas will also require further on ground assessment or prior approval from the relevant Aboriginal communities.
 - Note: there is precedence in Tasmania of such activities being supported in Tasmania by appropriate Aboriginal representatives.
 - If desktop assessment reveals the site is unlikely to be a rock shelter of cultural significance, then careful use of fixed anchors can be considered where appropriate to broader land management, and after consultation with the CCT.
- Areas that are deemed unsuitable for climbing due to heritage will be listed on thesarvo as off limits to climbing.
- A record of all new climbing areas (GPS coordinates from thesarvo) will be submitted by the CCT to AHT each year to ensure we maintain a close understanding of the cultural significance of the country in which we climb.

2.5. Maintain Access

All climbers should strive to ensure access to climbing areas is maintained by using simple, common sense behaviours:

- Observe existing access restrictions, agreements and management plans, and respect decisions to permanently or temporarily close cliffs for legitimate safety, access, Aboriginal heritage or other environmental reasons.
- Obtain approval from private landowners and managers before entering or crossing over their land. The original position of any gate should be maintained, and any disturbance to stock or crops minimized.
- Respect sites of Aboriginal cultural heritage, geological and historical significance.
- Do not take dogs onto private land without permission, and keep dogs on a lead when required on Council land. Dogs are not allowed in National Parks or the Tasmanian World Heritage Area.
- Maintain a friendly and cooperative attitude when liaising with land managers and comply with their requirements.
- If you find yourself at odds with land managers, refer the issue to the CCT. Communication with land managers is most often best done through the CCT rather than individually.
- Many climbing areas on public land are covered by management plans or policies, which may have statutory force. Climbers should be aware of the plans in the table below.

Area	Land Manager	Management Plan
National Parks (eg Freycinet, Tasman, Ben Lomond etc)	Parks & Wildlife Service	https://parks.tas.gov.au/about-us/managing-our-parks-and-reserves/management-plans-reports



		Each National Park has a separate management plan.
Tasmanian World Heritage Area	Parks & Wildlife Service	Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan 2016
Wellington Park	Wellington Park Trust	Wellington Park Management Plan 2013
Cataract Gorge	Launceston City Council	Rock Climbing Code of Conduct

2.6. Consider Other Users of the Cliff Environment

Climbers are not the only people that use cliff and mountain environments. Ensure your behaviour respects the rights of other groups:

- Respect the rights of non-climbers using an area. Resolve differences with other user groups through discussion and negotiation. In many instances it may be more effective for the CCT to manage issues of tension.
- Be aware of commercial and educational climbing groups. If you are leading a group, minimise the group’s negative impact on recreational climbers. Group leaders should comply with the Tasmanian Adventure Activity Standards and/or the Education Department’s guidelines for rock climbing.
- Use quick draws or other carabiners for top roping from fixed anchors to minimise wear on the anchors.
- Avoid excessive chalk on holds, particularly when visible from walking tracks. When finished, brush chalk from climbs where possible. Similarly camouflage or reduce the profile of fixed anchors to minimise their visual impact. The CCT maintains a fixed anchor policy [here](#).
- Warn onlookers of dangers and be careful when other users are nearby.
- Avoid sites where injury to others from climbing activities is likely.
- Avoid monopolising climbing routes and crags when other climbers are waiting to use the route or crag.

2.7. Safety and Personal Responsibility

Safety of yourself and others is paramount when climbing. It is your responsibility:

- Exercise judgment and discretion at all times. Be aware of the likely impact of your actions on the safety of your group and other users.
- Ensure that you have the skills and knowledge to safely use climbing equipment and techniques. Use well maintained and UIAA rated gear at all times. Climbing helmets are highly recommended.
- Take care with loose rock on routes. Use the commonly accepted warning shout of *ROCK* or *BELOW* to warn of accidentally dislodged rocks or debris. Look below and warn others before throwing down ropes.
- Any fixed anchors placed in Tasmania should conform to the guidelines outlined in the [CCT Fixed Anchor Guidelines](#). This document gives extensive guidance to appropriate types of anchors and their proper placement. Read and understand the CCT fixed anchor guidelines and this code of conduct before installing any fixed anchors. When using fixed anchors you are responsible for assessing the suitability and safety of the anchors.
- To report an emergency dial 000 (if on mobile service, dial 112). Police are responsible for cliff rescues and the coordination and allocation of rescue services.
- Consider participating in the CCT Search and Rescue group. Participating in the Search and Rescue group requires a base level of skill and a commitment to be available to assist with practice and rescues. Further information is available at [here](#).



2.8. *Climbing Practice, Ethics and Traditions*

Climbing practice and ethics are areas of discussion within the climbing community, and they evolve over time. These guidelines attempt to establish what is reasonable when climbing in Tasmania:

- Respect established traditions and precedents at climbing areas. These traditions and accepted behaviours should be understood prior to implementing irreversible changes to the area. For example there are many areas in Tasmania where use of fixed anchors is accepted; equally there are areas where there are no fixed anchors, such as Ben Lomond.
- Respect the style and ethics that were adopted on the first ascent of a climbing route where it does not conflict with this code of conduct.
- Existing climbing routes should only be changed (such as adding additional fixed anchors) in consultation with the broader climbing community including the first ascensionists where possible.
- The maintenance of fixed anchors is necessary to maintain their safety over time. Maintenance should be in accordance with the [CCT Fixed Anchor Guidelines](#) and follow this code of conduct.

When establishing new climbing routes or boulder problems:

- Check the Aboriginal Cultural heritage for the area;
- Adopt the accepted ethics of the area;
- Consider the safety and enjoyment of future ascensionists;
- Do not change the nature of nearby climbing routes without engaging the climbing community, this includes adding anchors too close to existing bolted climbs;
- Do not place fixed anchors where natural protection exists, unless the area has been developed as a sport climbing area.



2.9. Climbing in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area



The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA) protects one of the last true wilderness regions on Earth and encompasses a great range of natural and cultural values. It represents about 1/5 of the area of Tasmania. It protects vast tracts of wilderness that harbours a wealth of outstanding natural and cultural heritage. The TWWHA is managed by PWS under the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan. Some of Australia’s best climbing and mountaineering is found within

the TWWHA:

- Cradle Mountain
- Devil’s Gullet
- Federation Peak
- Frenchmans Cap
- Mt Blackwood Summit
- Mt Field
- Mt Geryon and the Acropolis
- Precipitous Bluff
- Sentinel Range
- Western Arthurs

In addition to the general points of this code of conduct outlined above, and the climbing provisions in the management plan, the following additional points apply particularly to climbing in the TWWHA. They should not be read as necessarily applying to other areas.

Climbing Should Be Consistent with the Natural and Cultural Values of the TWWHA:

- Follow the principles of *Leave No Trace* bushwalking and climbing. Most climbing areas in the TWWHA are accessed via significant bushwalks. In accessing an area make sure you know the principles of minimal impact bushwalking, and adhere to them.
- Follow the guidance provided by the Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) for walking in the TWWHA: (See PWS [website](#))
- Minimise the additional impact that approaching and descending climbs may have on fragile alpine environments. Walk-off descents on existing trails are encouraged in the TWWHA.
- Minimise build-up of abseil slings. As a guide only, it is recommended the addition of a third sling to an anchor should signal to the climber that they should remove the old slings and leave a single good quality fresh sling in situ.

Minimize the Use and Impact of Fixed Anchors in the TWWHA: Climbers accept a higher level of risk when climbing in wilderness areas; and recognise that the creation of climbing routes that *primarily* rely on fixed anchors for protection is incompatible with the values of the TWWHA. The following prescriptions are documented in the TWWHA management Plan, effective Dec 2016:

- The TWWHA will be predominantly maintained as a traditional climbing area.
- The establishment or maintenance of routes that are protected primarily or exclusively using fixed anchors (i.e. ‘sport’ climbs) is generally prohibited.
- Existing routes in the 2013 minor boundary extension that use fixed anchors may be maintained.
- New routes may be established in existing locations where fixed anchors are utilised subject to approval by PWS.
- Based on historical precedence, the occasional limited installation (or replacement) of permanent anchors at Mt Geryon, The Acropolis, and Frenchmans Cap is permitted.
- Written authority must be obtained from the PWS before using power-driven equipment to install or replace any permanent anchor in the TWWHA.
- If placing a fixed anchor in the TWWHA, consult widely within the climbing community and with the CCT to ensure that it meets these criteria prior to approaching PWS.
- In addition, any fixed anchor should not be readily visible to other users of the TWWHA. This will require well considered placement and camouflaging of the anchor, and/or serious consideration of the appropriateness of the anchor if it is possible to view by other users.