



*Inquiry into certain Crown lands
in the Central Highlands of Tasmania*

Final Recommendations Report

April 1999

Resource Planning and Development Commission



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background to the inquiry

On 4 June 1997, the Minister for the (then) Department of Environment and Land Management (DELM) issued a reference to the (then) Public Land Use Commission to conduct an inquiry into the determination of appropriate land use classifications or disposal options for certain Crown lands in the Central Highlands of Tasmania.

The functions of the Public Land Use Commission were assumed by the Resource Planning and Development Commission established under the *Resource Planning and Development Commission Act 1997*. The inquiry has been conducted by the Commission's Standing Committee on Public Land Use. Membership of the Standing Committee comprises the Executive Commissioner Mr Bruce Leaver, Commissioner Dr Bruce Davis, Mr John Hepper and Dr Robert Taylor.

The recommendations in this report are those of the Commission.

1.2 Inquiry Terms of Reference

The inquiry Terms of Reference (see Appendix 1) apply to unallocated Crown land in the Central Highlands of Tasmania:

- (a) within 20 kilometres of Lake Lea and known as the Vale of Belvoir;
- (b) within 17 kilometres of the settlement of Cramps on the eastern shore of Great Lake; and
- (c) within 10 kilometres of Little Pine Lagoon, west of Miena.

The extent of land subject to the inquiry has been reduced as a consequence of the land allocation decisions of the Regional Forest Agreement 1997 (RFA). The area east of Great Lake (b) is to be reserved as a Conservation Area in accordance with the RFA.

In (a), unallocated Crown land on Bonds Range and in the area called Reynolds Falls (see Map 1) is subject to a separate Commission inquiry related to the RFA. The Commission's RFA inquiry recommends categories for areas to be reserved under the comprehensive, adequate and representative (CAR) forest reserve system.

Bonds Range and the northern part of Reynolds Falls are contiguous with the Vale of Belvoir inquiry area and share some of the same land use issues. For these reasons, the Commission has considered these three areas together and made recommendations for the Vale of Belvoir which include Bonds Range and the northern part of Reynolds Falls (see Map 1).



1.3 The inquiry process

In accordance with Part 2 of the *Public Land (Administration and Forests) Act 1991*, the Tasmanian community had three opportunities to participate in the inquiry. The Commission published and sought comment on the draft inquiry terms of reference, a background report and a proposed recommendations report. One hundred and nine written submissions to the background and proposed recommendations reports were received (see Appendix 3). The Commission also held discussions with local landowners, key interest groups and individuals, including the Friends of the Vale Landcare Group, the Tasmanian Traditional and Recreational Land Users Federation, members of fishing organisations and conservation groups.



2.0 Recommendations – Vale of Belvoir region

2.1 The Vale of Belvoir region

The Vale of Belvoir region is in the north western highlands of Tasmania near the northern entrance to the Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park. The unallocated Crown land is approximately 6250 hectares comprising the Black Bluff Range in the west, a narrow tract of the Vale of Belvoir along the base of Black Bluff Range and an area of the Vale extending south from Lake Lea for some 500 metres. Approximately 80% of the Vale of Belvoir is private property – the majority of the public land is in the ranges. Bonds Range Deferred Forest Land forms the eastern rim of the Vale of Belvoir.

2.2 Classification of the Vale of Belvoir and Black Bluff Range

2.2.1 Land tenure options

The inquiry Terms of Reference require the Commission to determine land classification or disposal options for the unallocated Crown land in the Vale of Belvoir region.

Classification options were discussed at length during the public consultation process. In summary, most participants in the consultation process were either strongly in favour of reserving the land as a State Reserve or National Park because of its high conservation values, or strongly in favour of a multiple use classification in which traditional land uses such as hunting, cattle grazing and fishing could continue. No-one suggested that the land be sold.

Some participants did not want any change in the status of the land, fearing that their access would be curtailed. The Commission considers the unallocated status of the land, without any formal management arrangements, to be a rather tenuous way of maintaining traditional attachments and access to the area. The unallocated Crown land could be sold or subdivided. The private land could also be sold – and not necessarily to a member of the local community. As the community has discovered, a change in land ownership can have profound implications for the pattern of use in the area.

The Commission does not consider it to be in the best interests of any of the participants in the inquiry process to retain the public land in the Vale of Belvoir region as unallocated Crown land.



Recommendation 1

That the unallocated Crown land in the Black Bluff Range, Vale of Belvoir and Bonds Range (as shown on Map 1 and described in Appendix 2) be added to the State's reserve system.

2.2.2 Reserve categories

The Commission recommends that the inquiry area be reserved as two separate reserves: (i) Vale of Belvoir-Bonds Range; and (ii) Black Bluff Range. This separation is appropriate because of the marked differences in the way people use those parts of the inquiry area and the cultural and recreational values they attribute to those parts. Both parts have high nature conservation values. Treating the inquiry area as two parcels is consistent with item 2.3 of the inquiry Terms of Reference (see Appendix 1).

Many in the local community have a strong cultural attachment to the Vale of Belvoir-Bonds Range area because they and their forebears have grazed cattle, hunted and camped in the valley and the ranges for many years. Black Bluff Range does not have the same recreational focus. Black Bluff Range is popular with bushwalkers because of the network of tracks in the north and the Coast to Cradle Track.

State Reserve or National Park categories were suggested by DELM, the Tasmanian Conservation Trust and others. They said that the cultural, natural, recreational and national estate values were of such significance that the inquiry area should be added to the Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park. The Commission agrees that these values are significant and should be protected in a reserve – all reserve categories (as adopted under the RFA) have management objectives to conserve biological diversity, geological diversity, water catchments and cultural values.

The Commission has not recommended State Reserve or National Park categories for the Vale of Belvoir-Bonds Range area because the purpose and management objectives of those categories would not provide for some of the recreational uses that are culturally important to many local people.

In its draft recommendations the Commission proposed that part of the Vale of Belvoir be reserved either as a Cultural Landscape – a category proposed by the Commission in a previous inquiry (see item 2.2 (b) Terms of Reference in Appendix 1) – or a Conservation Area. The Cultural Landscape category, as proposed by the Commission, would provide for traditional land uses.

However, the Cultural Landscape category is not included in the reserve categories adopted under the RFA (see item 2.2 (c) Terms of Reference – Appendix 1) and the Commission, therefore, recommends the Conservation Area category for the Vale of Belvoir-Bonds Range area. The Tasmanian Traditional and Recreational Land Users Federation, whose members have a keen interest in the Vale of Belvoir, said that in the absence of a Cultural Landscape category, a



Conservation Area would be the best reserve category to manage the cultural and natural values of the area. Forestry Tasmania also suggested that the Vale of Belvoir area be managed as a Conservation Area.

The Commission recommends that Black Bluff Range be reserved as a Nature Recreation Area because of its high recreational values. These values derive mainly from bushwalking and nature-based tourism centred on the many walking tracks in the range. Several tracks are linked with the Coast to Cradle Track which runs between Penguin on the north coast and the Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park, crossing the Black Bluff Range (see Map 1).

The Nature Recreation Area category includes management objectives to encourage tourism and recreation and to provide for exploration and utilisation of mineral resources – there is a mineral exploration licence across the northern part of the range.

Recommendation 2

That the unallocated Crown lands of the Vale of Belvoir and Bonds Range – as shown on Map 1 and described in Appendix 2 – be reserved as a Conservation Area.

Recommendation 3

That the unallocated Crown lands of Black Bluff Range – as shown on Map 1 and described in Appendix 2 – be reserved as a Nature Recreation Area.

2.2.3 A management structure for the Vale of Belvoir-Bonds Range Conservation Area

The Vale of Belvoir and Bonds Range are regarded by the local community as a ‘common’ that it has enjoyed for generations. Many participants described a long history of camping, fishing, horse riding, cattle mustering, bushwalking and hunting. Local people regard this history as integral to their identity and sense of place.

Given this high level of local interest in the Vale of Belvoir and the community’s desire to maintain the cultural and landscape values of the area, the Commission believes that a community-based management framework would facilitate the best social and nature conservation outcomes for the area. The Commission recommends that a Conservation Management Trust be established for the Conservation Area covering Vale of Belvoir-Bonds Range. The Friends of the Vale Landcare Group has been active in the area and the Commission endorses the group’s involvement in any future management arrangement.



Recommendation 4

That the management of the Conservation Area comprising the Vale of Belvoir and Bonds Range – as shown on Map 1 and described in Appendix 2 – be undertaken by a Conservation Management Trust established in accordance with sections 23A-D of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970 and that the Trust membership includes The Friends of the Vale Landcare Group.

2.2.4 Management of land use in the Vale of Belvoir-Bonds Range

Management planning for the Vale of Belvoir-Bonds Range Conservation Area will need to address the protection of many significant natural and cultural values – European and Aboriginal. It will also need to provide a management framework for a range of recreational activities.

The values and management issues that the Commission considers should be addressed in a management plan are summarised below and included in Recommendation 5.

Natural values

The natural values of the Vale of Belvoir-Bonds Range area are associated with flora and fauna, and hydrological and geomorphological features.

The Vale contains diverse plant communities and populations of rare and threatened plants of national significance. The montane grassland in the Vale is one of the most extensive in Tasmania. There are also important plant fossil sites near the River Lea.

The varied plant communities and the presence of Lake Lea and various streams and rivers provide many habitats for wildlife. Many vertebrate and invertebrate species are recorded in the Vale of Belvoir-Lake Lea area, including several species of high conservation significance.

The hydrology of Lake Lea is unusual – the direction of the flow of water reverses during dry periods. This reversal of flow is a rare phenomenon in Australia.

The Vale of Belvoir also contains an impressive range of glacial and karst features which are highly significant for historical geomorphology.

Cultural and recreational values

The Vale of Belvoir region has a rich Aboriginal and European cultural history.

The coastal and inland areas of northern Tasmania have been occupied by Aboriginal people for at least 35 000 years. The Vale of Belvoir and other open grassy areas appear to have been heavily occupied. Several artefacts were found during construction of the Cradle Mountain Link Road.



The Vale of Belvoir has been the focus of a variety of European activities for about 170 years. Much of the grassy country in north west Tasmania was part of Van Diemen's Land Company properties settled in the early days of the colony. The history of cattle grazing, trapping and snaring of native animals and associated huts and trails in the region are important components of the cultural heritage of local people and of the State.

The Vale of Belvoir-Bonds Range area is popular for many other activities including camping, trout fishing, hunting, horse riding and bushwalking. Currently there is no formal management framework for these activities – patterns of use and favoured locations have been established over many years. A framework should be developed through the management planning process.

Cattle grazing

Cattle grazing has been a land use in the area for over 150 years. Grazing is now concentrated on private blocks and leased public land in the Vale.

Management planning will need to address issues concerning cattle grazing on public land. There is some agreement among ecologists that a small amount of low level grazing in the Vale of Belvoir is not adversely affecting the flora values of grasslands and may even be preserving the intertussock spaces where rare herbs grow. There is some concern, however, that cattle may be damaging some of the karst features and the shoreline of Lake Lea and causing some sedimentation of water and erosion of soils.

Fire management

Burning of the buttongrass moorlands in this subalpine area has a long history, dating from Aboriginal occupation. The frequency of fire probably has increased since the arrival of European people. Regular patch burning to promote new growth was, and still is, carried out in the Vale of Belvoir by graziers.

There has been a number of small outbreaks of fire in the Vale of Belvoir in recent years that may have been caused by hunters, graziers or campers. Access provided by the Link Road is thought to be a factor in the increased likelihood of fire ignition.

The Commission considers that the use of fire as a management tool, for environmental or pastoral purposes, should have a scientific basis and recommends that this matter be addressed in the management planning process.



Integration of the management of public and private land

There are several blocks of private land in the Vale of Belvoir (see Map 1). Some of these private blocks and public land are used for grazing cattle in the summer time.

One block on the western shore of Lake Lea, 2041, is in a strategic position in terms of public access to the lake. Currently, anglers are unable to gain access to favoured boat launching sites because a gate over the road to block 2041 is locked.

It is clear to the Commission that the management of land uses on private land will need to be compatible with the management objectives for the public land if the many natural, cultural and recreational values of the Vale of Belvoir-Bonds Range are to be maintained. The Commission recommends that the integration of the management of private and public land be addressed through the management planning process.

Recommendation 5

That a management plan for the recommended Vale of Belvoir-Bonds Range Conservation Area be prepared as soon as practicable and that the plan provides for the following matters:

- protection of natural and scenic values;*
 - inventory of karst features and the implementation of protection measures;*
 - inventory of Aboriginal and European cultural heritage values and the implementation of management provisions;*
 - management of horse riding, hunting and fishing;*
 - management of human waste, delineation of camping areas and rationalisation of bushwalking tracks;*
 - management of the road to Lake Lea including: confining all recreational vehicles to the road; the standard of the road; measures to reduce the visual and other impacts of the road; parking; vehicle turning; boat launching; and, through discussions with the owner, pursuit of access arrangements to Lake Lea through private block 2041;*
 - management of cattle grazing on leased areas as determined by the results of impact monitoring and biodiversity studies;*
 - investigation of the impacts of cattle grazing on the Lake Lea shoreline and provision for the regulation of grazing on the shoreline if the impacts are deleterious; and*
 - implementation of a fire management regime, based on historical fire management practices and biodiversity studies, undertaken in conjunction with fire management on adjoining private property.*
-



2.2.5 Management of Black Bluff Range Nature Recreation Area

The Black Bluff Range has high nature conservation and recreational values.

The high nature conservation values derive from the presence of a high diversity of plant species and communities and a rare cushion plant in the Black Bluff-Winter Brook area. The northernmost stands of King Billy pine also occur in this area.

Glacial features include a small cirque at Paddys Lake which is the northernmost such feature in Tasmania.

The recreational values of Black Bluff Range are associated mainly with bushwalking and nature-based tourism focused on the many walking tracks in the area, including the Coast to Cradle Track.

The Coast to Cradle Track has been identified in the final draft of the Tasmanian Walking Track Strategy and Marketing Plan prepared by Tourism Tasmania, Forestry Tasmania and DELM as one of Tasmania's "Eight Great Bushwalks" which could, with some upgrading to make heavy traffic sustainable, be promoted as one of the 'icon' walks of Tasmania. Two tourism companies operating in the region offer walking packages to Black Bluff and the Winterbrook Falls.

In view of the bushwalking values attributed to the Black Bluff Range the Commission recommends that the management planning process specifically addresses the maintenance of these values, as well as the natural values.

Recommendation 6

That the management plan and management objectives for the recommended Black Bluff Range Nature Recreation Area emphasise the protection of natural values, especially significant alpine and other plant communities, and the maintenance of recreational values. The management structure recommended for the Vale of Belvoir-Bonds Range Conservation Area is not recommended for Black Bluff Range Nature Recreation Area.



3.0 Recommendations – unallocated Crown land south east of Little Pine Lagoon

3.1 Location and natural features

The inquiry area is approximately 2750 hectares of unallocated Crown land on the Central Plateau east of the Marlborough Highway between Little Pine Lagoon and Lake Echo. An area of State Forest known as MacKenzies Tier adjoins the inquiry area and the Marlborough Highway in the north west corner.

Landforms are mainly undulating plains, rocky ridges and crests. Marshland predominates on undulating plains between rocky ridges and crests.

The major vegetation types are shrubby subalpine *Eucalyptus delegatensis* forest (gum topped stringybark), shrubby subalpine *E. coccifera* (snow gum) woodland and treeless subalpine complex.

3.2 Classification

3.2.1 Land tenure options

Most of the submissions commenting on this land supported its reservation because of its natural values and the apparent lack of competing interests. No-one suggested that it be sold.

Natural values identified in the area include: wildlife habitat; a high complement of endemic species in the forest and woodland communities; and a treeless subalpine complex which is regarded as an important relict community of the Eastern Central Plateau.

The Commission recommends that this block of Crown land south east of Little Pine Lagoon be reserved as it would make an important contribution to the protection of local and regional conservation values, particularly high altitude grassy vegetation communities. The Commission recommends that this land be reserved and managed as part of the Central Plateau Conservation Area because the two areas have a similar land use history.

Recommendation 7

That the unallocated Crown land south east of Little Pine Lagoon – as shown on Map 2 and described in Appendix 2 – be reserved as part of the Central Plateau Conservation Area.



3.2.2 Management issues

The most pressing management issue in this block is fire. The Commission notes that fires occurring over the past decade have been ignited for purposes other than conservation or protection of assets. All vegetation communities have been burnt frequently, the treeless subalpine complex in particular.

The Commission recommends that, in the development of a management plan, there should be an assessment of the natural values of the land and the determination of an appropriate fire management strategy.

Recommendation 8

That the management planning process for the land south east of Little Pine Lagoon, recommended as an addition to the Central Plateau Conservation Area, includes an assessment of the area's natural features and an assessment of the characteristics of fuel accumulation and the interaction between these factors and the slope and aspect of the land to determine a fire management strategy. The fire management strategy should be developed in cooperation with adjacent land manager, Forestry Tasmania, to achieve an integrated approach to fire management.

Appendix 1 – Terms of Reference

A reference for an inquiry into the future land use of certain Crown lands in the Central Highland areas of Tasmania

The Public Land Use Commission is to conduct an inquiry into the determination of the appropriate land use classifications and land disposal options for certain Crown lands in the central highland areas of Tasmania being Crown lands in the area known as the Vale of Belvoir, areas east of Great Lake around Tumbledown Creek, and the area south of Little Pine Lagoon.

1. A description of the land

Those lands, being unallocated Crown lands and any adjoining area reserved under section 8 of the *Crown Lands Act 1976*:

- a) being within 20 kilometres of Lake Lea and known as the Vale of Belvoir;
- b) being within 17 kilometres of the settlement of Cramps on the eastern shore of Great Lake;
- c) being within 10 kilometres of Little Pine Lagoon, west of Miena.

2. The scope of the Inquiry

2.1 The inquiry is to evaluate the best use of the lands based on an evaluation of the potential of the lands to fulfil social, economic and or environmental needs.

2.2 Inquiry recommendations are to:

- a) make recommendations for the classification and boundaries of lands described in paragraph 1 according to the current Tasmanian system of reserve classifications provided by the *Forestry Act 1920*, *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* and the *Crown Lands Act 1976*;
- b) make recommendations for the classification and boundaries of lands described in paragraph 1 according to the Tasmanian Protected Lands Classification System recommended by the Public Land Use Commission Inquiry into Crown Land Classifications;
- c) make recommendations for the classification and boundaries of lands described in paragraph 1 according to any revised system of classifications adopted by the Tasmanian Government as a consequence of the recommendations described in paragraph 2.2(b) and, in the event of such a revised system being adopted, the inquiry requirements of paragraphs 2.2(a) and 2.2(b) will lapse;



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- d) make recommendations, if and where it is deemed appropriate, for the sale of any of the lands described in paragraph 1.
- 2.3 In making its recommendations the Commission may treat any area of the lands as a discrete parcel of land for the purposes of making a recommendation.

3. Date for submission of final recommendations

Final recommendations will be given by 31 December 1998.

4. Principles to be taken into account

The Inquiry recommendations will be formulated having regard to section 7 of the *Mining (Strategic Prospectivity Zones) Act 1993*.

Appendix 2 – Boundary descriptions

Recommendation 2 – Vale of Belvoir-Bonds Range Conservation Area

The Conservation Area includes Lake Lea, River Reserves 2040 and 2042, approximately 500 hectares of unallocated Crown land in the Vale of Belvoir, part of Bonds Range Deferred Forest Land and part of Reynolds Falls CAR reserve. The boundary is described as:

commencing on the southern boundary of private block 2041 at the junction of that block and River Reserve 2042; west and north along the boundary of private block 2041 to the north west corner of that block; west and south following (approximately) contour line 846 (Lea 4040) excluding patches of medium and dense forest (Lea 4040), to the Cradle Mountain Link Road, following the Link Road to private block 2021; north, east then south following the boundaries of private blocks 2021, 2023, 3430, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2019, 2020 and 2021 to meet the Vale River at the western boundary of 2021; following the eastern bank of the Vale River to its junction with Speeler Creek; following the northern bank of Speeler Creek to meet the Coast to Cradle Track at grid reference 085 952 (Pencil Pine 4039); east along the Coast to Cradle Track to meet the eastern boundary of Reynolds Falls CAR reserve; north along that boundary to the Link Road; north to include the Crown land block north of the Link Road (marked A on Map 1); west along the southern boundary of private block 2017; north along the western boundaries of blocks 2017 and 2016; east, north and then east along the boundaries of blocks 2016 and 2015; north and east along the boundary of private block 2011; north along the boundaries of State Forest and private block 2035 to the River Lea; west along the southern and eastern banks of the River Lea to include River Reserve 2040; around the shoreline of Lake Lea to River Reserve 2042; including River Reserve 2042 to meet the starting point.

Recommendation 3 – Black Bluff Range Nature Recreation Area

The Black Bluff Range Nature Recreation Area includes unallocated Crown land in the Black Bluff Range, Tiger Plain and south of the Link Road and west of the Vale River; that part of the Bonds Range Deferred Forest Land north of the River Lea; and Crown land blocks 1787, 2038 and 2039. The boundary is described as:

commencing at the junction of the Vale River and private block 2023; south west along the Vale River to (approximately) grid reference 044 968 (Pencil Pine 4039); north to the south eastern corner of Surrey Hills private land; north along the eastern boundary of Surrey Hills to (approximately) grid reference 043 005; north following the Crown land boundary generally along the 900 metre contour line; east at (approximately) grid reference 074 110 (Loongana 4041)



along the 900 metre contour line to Brookes Track; south along the State Forest boundary and Crown land boundary east of Paddys Lake; east following the Crown land boundary (mostly on 1000 metre contour line); south along the Crown land/Deferred Forest Land boundary to the River Lea; west following the southern bank of the River Lea; south west following the eastern bank of the River Lea (excluding private blocks 3429 and 2036) to the boundary of River Reserve 2040; north west following the boundary of (and excluding) River Reserve 2040; following the shoreline of Lake Lea to private block 2041; along the northern and western boundaries of block 2041; west and south following (approximately) the 846 metre contour line (Lea 4040) and including patches of medium and dense forest to the Cradle Mountain Link Road; south following the Cradle Mountain Link Road to commencement at the boundary of private block 2023.

Recommendation 7 – Land south east of Little Pine Lagoon

The boundaries of the land south east of Little Pine Lagoon are boundaries of Crown land block 1341 (Monpeelyata 4634) excluding that portion (MacKenzies Tier) which is State Forest.



Appendix 3 – Submission lists

Table 1: Written submissions to the Background Report

| Submission # | Name and organisation |
|--------------|--|
| 1 | S Charleston |
| 2 | J Charleston |
| 3 | Dr R Mesibov |
| 4 | S Mattingley |
| 5 | F Y Hanai |
| 6 | S Cubit, Tasmanian Traditional & Recreational Land Users Federation Inc. |
| 7 | S Cubit |
| 8 | C Nelson |
| 9 | A Connell |
| 10 | D Heap, Savage River Caving Club |
| 11 | S Charleston |
| 12 | J Barker, Tasmanian Outdoor Recreation Council |
| 13 | D Duncan |
| 14 | B M Hays |
| 15 | A J Loone |
| 16 | A L Loone |
| 17 | H Drielsma, Forestry Tasmania |
| 18 | R Nicholls |
| 19 | B Baker |
| 20 | W Connell, Friends of the Vale Landcare Group Inc. |
| 21 | W Connell |
| 22 | J Charleston |
| 23 | P Farrell |
| 24 | D Archer |
| 25 | S Laskey |
| 26 | R K Berne |
| 27 | D Nicholls |
| 28 | I Hope |



Table 1: Written submissions to the Background Report (continued)

| Submission # | Name and organisation |
|--------------|--|
| 29 | N W Hays |
| 30 | C E Hays |
| 31 | J F Charleston |
| 32 | P Kaine |
| 33 | M Hays |
| 34 | M Hays |
| 35 | M William |
| 36 | D Maxwell |
| 37 | M & M Fifield |
| 38 | J Fawdry |
| 39 | C Evans |
| 40 | C Howard |
| 41 | C Miles, North Western Fisheries Association Inc. |
| 42 | D & S Appleby |
| 43 | B Heathcote, North Western Fisheries Association Inc. |
| 44 | D Burns, Northwest Walking Club Inc. |
| 45 | G Woodberry, North West Hound Owners Assoc, Devonport Branch |
| 46 | A Porter |
| 47 | W Charleston |
| 48 | K Charleston |
| 49 | S & S Colbeck |
| 50 | K Colbeck |
| 51 | M Gibson |
| 52 | J Bauld |
| 53 | S & S van der Meulen & Family |
| 54 | P Kerry, A & K Hobbs, K A Hobbs |
| 55 | R J Cooper |
| 56 | S Bunton, Southern Tasmanian Caverneers Inc. |
| 57 | N Cox |
| 58 | M Woodberry |



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Table 1: Written submissions to the Background Report (continued)

| Submission # | Name and organisation |
|--------------|--|
| 59 | T Ritchie |
| 60 | Dr H Dunn, National Estate Documentation Project |
| 61 | C Williams |
| 62 | P C Sims, Tarkine National Coalition |
| 63 | M Hunnibell, Hydro-Electric Corporation |
| 64 | T Willis |
| 65 | Tasmanian Conservation Trust Inc |
| 66 | M Kitchell, Parks & Wildlife Service |
| 67 | J & J Wright |
| 68 | L G Charleston |
| 69 | W H Duncan |
| 70 | P J Lovett, Kentish Council |
| 71 | G Woodberry |

Table 2: Written submissions to the Proposed Recommendations Report

| Submission # | Name and organisation |
|--------------|--|
| 1 | T Ritchie |
| 2 | J Barker |
| 3 | R Tyshing, Tasmanian Traditional & Recreational Land Users Federation Inc. |
| 4 | H Drielsma, Forestry Tasmania |
| 5 | Craig Evans |
| 6 | Darren Nicholls |
| 7 | Henry H Burrows |
| 8 | Des Archer |
| 9 | Basil M Hays |
| 10 | D H Duncan |
| 11 | N W Hays |
| 12 | W Charleston |



**Table 2: Written submissions to the Proposed Recommendations Report
(continued)**

| Submission # | Name and organisation |
|--------------|--|
| 13 | K Charleston |
| 14 | W A Connell |
| 15 | I Hope |
| 16 | K Cook |
| 17 | W Connell |
| 18 | G Woodberry |
| 19 | D F Pitt, Tamar Valley Four Wheel Drive Club Inc. |
| 20 | B Baker |
| 21 | R K Berne |
| 22 | W Hastings |
| 23 | K Colbeck – Friends of the Vale Landcare Group Inc |
| 24 | G Rogers |
| 25 | P Bierford |
| 26 | C Miles |
| 27 | K Colbeck |
| 28 | M Hunnibell, Transend Networks Pty Ltd |
| 29 | M Leary |
| 30 | H Dunn, National Estate Documentation Project, Australian Heritage Commission |
| 31 | Forest Protection Society Ltd |
| 32 | A W & K M Porter |
| 33 | S Mattingley |
| 34 | J Smith, Tasmanian Aboriginal Land Council Aboriginal Corporation |
| 35 | M Kitchell, Department of Environment & Land Management |
| 36 | Tasmanian Conservation Trust |
| 37 | P C Sims OAM, Tarkine National Coalition |
| 38 | C Howard |



Appendix 4 – Estimate of inquiry costs

In accordance with section 30 of the *Public Land (Administration and Forests) Act 1991*, the estimate of inquiry costs is \$42,000.00.