Tasman National Park

and

Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site
Mount Arthur State Reserve
Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area
Safety Cove State Reserve
Stewarts Bay State Reserve
Tessellated Pavement State Reserve

Management Plan
2011
Tasman National Park and Reserves Management Plan 2011

This management plan for Tasman National Park and Reserves has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Part 3 of the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002.

Unless otherwise specified, this plan adopts the interpretation of terms given in the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002. The term ‘Minister’ when used in the plan means the Minister administering this Act. The terms ‘park’ and ‘national park’ refer to the Tasman National Park.

In accordance with Section 30(1) of the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002, the managing authority for the park, in this case the Director of National Parks and Wildlife, shall carry out duties in relation to the park for the purpose of giving effect to, and in accordance with the provisions of, this management plan. The term ‘Director’ when used in the plan means the Director of National Parks and Wildlife.

The appendices do not form part of the statutory plan, but are provided as additional information to assist in management.

The draft management plan altering the 2001 plan was released for public comment from 2 February to 11 March 2008. The Resource Planning and Development Commission reviewed public comments on the plan and the Director’s report on proposed responses to those comments and provided a report to the Minister in June 2009.

Many people have assisted in the preparation of this plan by providing information and comments on earlier drafts. Their time and efforts are gratefully acknowledged.

Approval

This management plan was approved by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council on 26 July 2011 and took effect on 28 September 2011, being seven days after publication of that approval in the Government Gazette.


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Summary

Located on the Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas in south-eastern Tasmania, Tasman National Park is well renowned for its striking coastal panoramas, including 300 metre high sea cliffs and other spectacular features of geodiversity. The park and reserves contain one third of plant species found in the state, including a significant area of eucalypt forest and heathland, which is poorly reserved elsewhere in the state. They also protect a number of threatened flora and fauna species, including several species of *Euphrasia* endemic to the Tasman Peninsula – *Epacris marginata* and *E. myrtifolia* and the southern most populations of *Hibbertia hirsuta* and *Olearia archeri.*

Tasman National Park contains offshore rocks and islands important for nesting seabirds and seal haulouts, and wedge-tailed and white-bellied sea eagle nest sites.

The park and reserves are fundamental for protecting a vast cultural heritage, which dominates the landscape, including historic heritage of the convict era, the visible remains of early timber harvesting, shipwrecks and whaling.

The park and reserves will be managed to protect their outstanding natural and cultural values, and provide for a range of recreational opportunities, including beach walking, camping, hang gliding and bushwalking. Facilities will be developed in areas of high visitor numbers and will complement the natural and cultural landscape.

Further visitor research will be undertaken to build a comprehensive visitor management model to better predict visitor growth and impact trends, over the long term.

The major management initiatives for the park and reserves are summarised below:

- undertake planning and assessment for the Three Capes Track, a proposed multi-day hut-based walk through the park with associated water-based experiences, and ensure that all identified negative impacts can be adequately avoided or mitigated prior to approval and implementation;
- emphasise protection and interpretation of the peninsulas’ rich geodiversity;
- promote the park and reserves as an important visitor destination in south-eastern Tasmania;
- upgrade and promote the Tasman Coastal Track between the Blowhole and Fortescue Bay for day use and easy-access camping;
- implement an integrated site development plan for the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone as the major visitor destination in the park and reserves;
- finalise and implement a *Phytophthora cinnamomi* management plan for the park to identify areas and strategies for minimising the potential for further disease impact;
- review and, as necessary, revise the Fortescue Bay Site Plan and prepare a site plan for the Remarkable Cave Visitor Services Site to take account of the potential flow-on effects from the proposed Three Capes Track;
- facilitate commercial tourism development in accordance with these site plans and associated with park visitation elsewhere on the peninsula;
- day-to-day management of the national park and reserves will be in accordance with the Tasmanian Reserve Management Code of Practice.
1. Introduction

1.1 Overview of the Park and Reserves

The Tasman National Park, Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site and State reserves are situated on the Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas in south-east Tasmania (see Map 1). The Tasman Peninsula is approximately 465 km² in area with approximately 240 km of coastline. A narrow isthmus at Eaglehawk Neck links it to the Forestier Peninsula and the Forestier Peninsula is itself joined to mainland Tasmania by a narrow neck at Dunalley. The two peninsulas project south from the mainland, protecting the coastal waters to the north and west. To the south the Tasman Peninsula meets the Tasman Sea, usually in spectacular cliffs up to 300 m in height.

The climate of the Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas varies with altitude, from humid and warm near sea level, to moist sub-humid and cool in areas exposed to the southerly winds, and humid and cool at high altitudes. Most of the rainfall occurs in the winter although there is generally rain every month.

1.1.1 The Park and Reserves

Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site

The cultural landscape within the Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site had a significant role in the operation and history of Port Arthur. Today, a combination of topography and historic sites evokes thoughts of past use of the area.

Mount Arthur State Reserve

Mount Arthur State Reserve is a small parcel of land on the summit of Mount Arthur surrounded by State forest. It was proclaimed primarily to protect historic heritage values and for visual management. There is no vehicle access to the reserve.

Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area

Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area is a narrow strip of coastal foreshore between Eaglehawk Neck and the Blowhole in an urbanised environment. It was reclassified from State Reserve in 2007 to better reflect existing values and uses.

Safety Cove State Reserve

Safety Cove State Reserve was formerly part of the Point Puer – Crescent Bay State Reserve. The reserve is a narrow coastal strip extending from Point Puer to the south-eastern end of Safety Cove and has historical significance in relation to the Port Arthur Probation System.

Stewarts Bay State Reserve

The Port Arthur Historic Sites Management Authority manages much of Stewarts Bay State Reserve. However there is a small area between Garden Point and Frying Pan Point which is managed by the PWS. The area is a popular picnic area and provides boating access to Port Arthur.
Tasman National Park

Tasman National Park is located in three large parcels of land. The first wraps around the south-eastern coast of the Tasman Peninsula from Pirates Bay to Cape Pillar and up into the eastern side of Port Arthur, and includes the offshore islands Fossil Island, Hippiolyte Rocks and Tasman Island. The second block begins at the western entrance to Port Arthur at Safety Cove and follows the coast around to West Head and Cape Raoul and to the north-west in Storm Bay and inland to Mount Spaulding. The third begins just north of Osprey Head on the eastern side of the Forestier Peninsula running north in a narrow strip along the coast to Humper Bluff, and includes all islands, rocks and outcrops between Lagoon Bay, Cape Frederick Hendrick and Visscher Island.

Tessellated Pavement State Reserve

The Tessellated Pavement at Eaglehawk Neck has long been recognised as a site of international geoconservation significance and is listed on the Register of the National Estate.

Palmers Lookout State Reserve

Palmers Lookout was originally proclaimed by the Scenery Preservation Board for its value as a lookout. However, a lookout was not established in the State reserve; it is located on freehold land further up the slope. The 2001 management plan prescribed revocation of the reserve subject to prior assessment. This investigation was undertaken and revocation of the reserve was gazetted on 24 June 2009. The management plan therefore no longer covers Palmers Lookout.

1.1.2 Importance of the Park and Reserves

The entire Tasman Peninsula is listed on the Register of the National Estate for its historical significance. The reserves are also listed for their natural and geoconservation values.

In much of the Tasman National Park, the diversity of flora and fauna is high and in a relatively natural state with several species being endemic to the peninsulas. Although the area of the reserves is less than one per cent of Tasmania it contains more than one third of the plant species found in the State.

The range of habitats present, given the small area and insular nature of the peninsulas has provided a diversity of animal species, including several birds listed on the threatened species list.

Past use of the reserves by Aborigines and Europeans has left a series of sites, buildings, and relics, cultural landscapes and records that form a cultural resource and provide source material for educative and interpretative programs.

The Aboriginal sites and areas in the reserves are particularly diverse, with both coastal and inland sites; they are generally well preserved.

The Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas are well known for their spectacular coastal scenery, the high-cliffed coastline, unique erosion features and the internationally significant Tessellated Pavement. These visually obvious features accompanied by a vast cultural landscape, including relics from the convict era and more recently the timber harvesting industry, and a diverse natural landscape, are valued experiences for visitors.

Hence, the area provides a popular tourism and recreational setting; this value is enhanced by the close proximity of the peninsulas to the city of Hobart.

Sightseeing, fishing, diving, walking, surfing, climbing and boating are popular. The reserves provide for extensive bushwalking, nature study, rock climbing and camping. The range of recreational
opportunities for visitors, some of them unique, together with a mild reliable climate, make the parks and reserves a valuable tourist and recreational asset all year round.

The park and reserves contribute to the regional tourism industry of the Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas, with a noticeable pattern of visitation coinciding with tours of Port Arthur Historic Site.

The combination of location and the natural and cultural features provides a contrast with, and complements other destinations on the Tasman Peninsula where more developed facilities are provided for visitors.

1.2 Creation of the Park and Reserves

1.2.1 Reservation History

Tasman National Park was formally proclaimed on 30 April 1999. The park includes the former Cape Raoul State Reserve, Cape Pillar State Reserve, part of Point Puer – Crescent Bay State Reserve, Tasman Island Nature Reserve, Hippolyte Rocks Nature Reserve, part of Tasman Arch State Reserve, part of Abel Tasman Forest Reserve, unallocated Crown land and State forest.

In July 1999, the Abel Tasman Forest Reserve on the Forestier Peninsula, previously managed by Forestry Tasmania, was incorporated into the park.

In December 2000, the Mount Spaulding block (RFA No. 451), previously managed by Forestry Tasmania, was incorporated into the park.

Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site was proclaimed in 1994, having been part of Tasman Arch State Reserve since 1976.

Details of the reservation history of Mount Arthur State Reserve, Safety Cove State Reserve, Stewarts Bay State Reserve and Tessellated Pavement State Reserve are located in Appendix 1.

1.2.2 Area and Boundaries

Tasman National Park has an area of 10,755 hectares. The park extends to the low water mark and includes the adjacent offshore rocks and islands including Hippolyte Rocks, Kelly, Visscher and Tasman Islands. To the west most of the park is adjacent to production State forest.

The exact boundaries of the park are set out on Central Plan Registry plan numbers 4215 and 1128.

Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site has an area of approximately six hectares and extends to the low water mark.

Mount Arthur State Reserve has an area of approximately three hectares.

Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area has an area of 28 hectares in a narrow strip along the coast between Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site and Tasman National Park and extends to the low water mark.

Safety Cove State Reserve has an area of 16 hectares in a narrow strip along the coast between Port Arthur Historic Site and Tasman National Park and extends to the low water mark.
Stewarts Bay State Reserve has an area of approximately 78 hectares or thereabouts and extends to the low water mark, but only approximately seven hectares of the reserve are managed by the Parks and Wildlife Service.

Tessellated Pavement State Reserve has an area of about half a hectare and extends to the low water mark.
2. Vision and Objectives

2.1 Vision for the Park and Reserves

Developing a vision for the park and reserves provides people with an understanding of the future management direction. This strategic direction assists in avoiding inappropriate development and management.

The reserves of the Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas contain facets which, combined, create an imposing cultural and natural landscape. It is important that the management decisions made today provide future generations with a clear path to follow, in an environment which continues to be worthy of reserve status.

2.1.1 The Vision

Tasman National Park

A visitor to the park finds a rich natural biodiversity and viable populations of native species. The heathland communities within the park are healthy, free from disease and not threatened by human activities.

The geodiversity is identified, protected and, where appropriate, interpreted and presented to visitors.

The old growth forest communities and those identified as having CAR\(^1\) values are ecologically viable and safeguarded.

Landforms are undisturbed or rehabilitating, and the air, land and water are unpolluted.

Water catchments are secure, there has been no disturbance or contamination to the catchments and water quality meets the protected environmental values.

The Aboriginal and historic heritage of the park is identified, protected and, where appropriate, interpreted.

Most day visitors experience, enjoy and gain a good understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural values of the park through the provision of well designed, high quality recreation and tourism facilities. Families, walkers and keen anglers enjoy well-managed camping at Fortescue Bay.

Bushwalkers enjoy a wide range of walking opportunities.

The new Three Capes Track, with stunning coastal scenery and high quality tracks and huts, offers visitors an inspiring experience on the edge with the power of nature. It is Australia’s premier coastal bushwalking experience.

Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site

A visitor to the reserve finds the historic heritage identified, protected and explained through well-designed visitor information and access facilities.

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\(^{1}\) Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (see 3.6)
Mount Arthur State Reserve
The reserve contains protected historic heritage and an undisturbed visual landscape.

Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area
Visitors appreciate the reserve for its scenic natural landscapes.
There are well-designed visitor information and access facilities, which do not detract from the recreational, heritage and environmental values of the reserve.

Safety Cove State Reserve
The reserve contains healthy breeding populations of shorebirds.
Ecological processes and systems are recovering their natural integrity.
The Aboriginal and historic heritage of the reserve is identified, protected and where appropriate presented.
Visitors enjoy the reserve for its peaceful atmosphere and scenic natural landscapes.

Stewarts Bay State Reserve
Visitors enjoy the reserve for its relaxed atmosphere and easy access.
The blue gum community continues to thrive and provide habitat for swift parrots.

Tessellated Pavement State Reserve
Visitors appreciate the geodiversity of the reserve through high quality interpretation.
Landforms are undisturbed or rehabilitating, and the air, land and water are unpolluted.

2.2 Purposes and Objectives of National Parks

National parks are a class of reserved land under the Nature Conservation Act 2002. They are large natural areas of land containing a representative or outstanding sample of major natural regions, features or scenery.

As set out in the Nature Conservation Act 2002, national parks are reserved for the protection and maintenance of the natural and cultural values of the area of land while providing for ecologically sustainable recreation consistent with conserving those values. Tasman National Park is reserved for these purposes.

The objectives for management of national parks are set out in the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002 (see below). Not all of the objectives for national parks set out in the Act apply in Tasman National Park. Using the National Estate threshold for wilderness (Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission 1997, page 37), Tasman National Park does not contain any areas of wilderness. Therefore, the objective dealing with wilderness does not apply. All the other objectives for national parks listed below apply to Tasman National Park. Because of the complex interrelationship of factors to be considered in managing the park, the reasons these objectives apply and the manner in which the objectives will be achieved are dealt with in a number of sections of the management plan. The sections of the management plan which primarily deal with each management objective in the Act are shown in brackets below.

The management objectives of national parks that apply in Tasman National Park are:
to conserve natural biological diversity (Sections 3.3, 3.4 and 3.6);

• to conserve geological diversity (Section 3.1);

• to preserve the quality of water and protect catchments (Section 3.2);

• to conserve sites or areas of cultural significance (Section 3.5);

• to encourage education based on the purposes of reservation and the natural or cultural values of the national park, or both (Section 5.3);

• to encourage research, particularly that which furthers the purposes of reservation (Section 7.3);

• to protect the national park against, and rehabilitate the national park following, adverse impacts such as those of fire, introduced species, diseases and soil erosion on the national park's natural and cultural values and on assets within and adjacent to the national park (Section 4);

• to encourage and provide for tourism, recreational use and enjoyment consistent with the conservation of the national park's natural and cultural values (Section 5); and

• to encourage cooperative management programs with Aboriginal people in areas of significance to them in a manner consistent with the purposes of reservation and the other management objectives (Section 3.5.1).

The State Coastal Policy 1996 applies to all of Tasmania including all islands except for Macquarie Island. It therefore applies to the Tasman National Park and associated reserves of which the majority falls within the Policy's definition of the coastal zone.

The management objectives for national parks under the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002 and the policies, objectives and actions within the Tasman National Park and Reserves Management Plan are considered to be consistent with the outcomes of the State Coastal Policy 1996.

2.3 Purposes and Objectives of State Reserves

State reserves are a class of reserved land under the Nature Conservation Act 2002. They are areas of land containing any of the following: significant natural landscapes; natural features; and sites, objects or places of significance to Aboriginal people.

The purposes of reservation of State reserves, as set out in the Nature Conservation Act 2002, are the protection and maintenance of any one or more of the following:

a) natural and cultural values of the area of land;

b) sites, objects or places of significance to Aboriginal people contained in that area of land; and

c) use of the area of land by Aboriginal people,

while providing for ecologically sustainable recreation consistent with conserving any of the things referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) as applicable. Mount Arthur State Reserve, Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area, Safety Cove State Reserve, Stewarts Bay State Reserve and Tessellated Pavement State Reserve are reserved for purposes (a) and (b) while providing for ecologically sustainable recreation consistent with (a) and (b).

The objectives for management of State reserves are set out in the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002 (see below). All of the objectives for State Reserves set out in the Act apply to Mount Arthur State Reserve, Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area, Safety Cove State Reserve,
Stewarts Bay State Reserve and Tessellated Pavement State Reserve. Because of the complex interrelationship of factors to be considered in managing the reserves, the reasons these objectives apply and the manner in which the objectives will be achieved are dealt with in a number of sections of the management plan. The sections of the management plan which primarily deal with each management objective in the Act are shown in brackets below. The management objectives of State reserves are:

- to conserve natural biological diversity (Sections 3.3, 3.4 and 3.6);
- to conserve geological diversity (Section 3.1);
- to preserve the quality of water and protect catchments (Section 3.2);
- to conserve sites or areas of cultural significance (Section 3.5);
- to encourage cooperative management programs with Aboriginal people in areas of significance to them in a manner consistent with the purpose of reservation and the other management objectives (Section 3.5.1);
- to encourage education based on the purposes of reservation and the natural or cultural values of the State reserve, or both (Section 5.3);
- to encourage research, particularly that which furthers the purposes of reservation (Section 7.3);
- to protect the State reserve against, and rehabilitate the State reserve following, adverse impacts such as those of fire, introduced species, diseases and soil erosion on the State reserve’s natural and cultural values and on assets within and adjacent to the State reserve (Section 4); and
- to encourage tourism, recreational use and enjoyment consistent with the conservation of the State reserve’s natural and cultural values (Section 5).

2.4 Purposes and Objectives of Historic Sites

Historic sites are a class of reserve under the Nature Conservation Act 2002. They are areas of land of significance for historic cultural heritage.

The purposes of reservation of historic sites as set out in the Nature Conservation Act 2002 are:

- the conservation of the historic features of the area of land; and the presentation of those features for public appreciation and education.

Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site is reserved for these purposes.

The objectives for management of historic sites are set out in the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002 (see below). All of the objectives for historic sites set out in the Act apply to Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site. Because of the complex interrelationship of factors to be considered in managing the historic site, the reasons these objectives apply and the manner in which the objectives will be achieved are dealt with in a number of sections of the management plan. The sections of the management plan which primarily deal with each management objective in the Act are shown in brackets below.

- to conserve sites or areas of historic cultural significance (Section 3.5);
- to conserve natural biological diversity (Sections 3.3, 3.4 and 3.6);
- to conserve geological diversity (Section 3.1);
- to preserve the quality of water and protect catchments (Section 3.2);
• to encourage education based on the purposes of reservation and the natural or cultural values of the historic site, or both (Section 5.3);
• to encourage research, particularly that which furthers the purposes of reservation (Section 7.3);
• to protect the historic site against, and rehabilitate the historic site following, adverse impacts such as those of fire, introduced species, diseases and soil erosion on the historic site’s natural and cultural values and on assets within and adjacent to the historic site (Section 4);
• to encourage tourism, recreational use and enjoyment consistent with the conservation of the historic site’s natural and cultural values (Sections 5); and
• to encourage cooperative management programs with Aboriginal people in areas of significance to them in a manner consistent with the purposes of reservation and the other management objectives (Section 3.5.1).

2.5 Purposes and Objectives of Nature Recreation Areas

Nature recreation areas are a class of reserve under the Nature Conservation Act 2002. They are areas of land that are:
- predominantly in a natural state; and
- contain sensitive natural sites of significance for recreation.

The purposes of reservation of nature recreation areas as set out in the Nature Conservation Act 2002 are for public recreation and education consistent with conserving the natural and cultural values of the area of land. Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area is reserved for these purposes.

The objectives for management of nature recreation areas are set out in the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002 (see below). All the objectives for nature recreation areas set out in the Act apply to the Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area with the exception of objective j) exploration and use of mineral resources. This objective is not considered appropriate for the reserve given its history of reservation and significance for tourism and recreation on the Tasman Peninsula.

Because of the complex interrelationship of factors to be considered in managing the reserve, the reasons these objectives apply and the manner in which the objectives will be achieved are dealt with in a number of sections of the management plan. The sections of the management plan which primarily deal with each management objective in the Act are shown in brackets below.

• to conserve natural biological diversity (Sections 3.3, 3.4 and 3.6);
• to conserve geological diversity (Section 3.1);
• to preserve the quality of water and protect catchments (Section 3.2);
• to conserve sites or areas of cultural significance (Section 3.5);
• to encourage tourism, recreational use and enjoyment consistent with the conservation of the nature recreation area’s natural and cultural values (Section 5);
• to encourage education based on the purposes of reservation and the natural or cultural values of the nature recreation area or both (Section 5.3);
• to encourage research, particularly that which furthers the purposes of reservation (Section 7.3);
• to protect the nature recreation area against, and rehabilitate the nature recreation area following, adverse impacts such as those of fire, introduced species, diseases and soil erosion on the nature recreation area’s natural and cultural values and on assets within and adjacent to the nature recreation area (Section 4); and

• to encourage cooperative management programs with Aboriginal people in areas of significance to them in a manner consistent with the purposes of reservation and the other management objectives (Section 3.5.1).

2.6 Specific Park and Reserve Management Objectives

It is necessary to elaborate on the statutory management objectives for national parks, State reserves, historic sites and nature recreation areas to maintain the particular values of this park and reserves, and to achieve the desired visions for them. These specific objectives are fundamental to the long-term protection of the park and reserves. They underpin sustainable recreational and tourism use.

These objectives elaborate upon and give emphasis to the statutory management objectives in the light of the particular features, circumstances, issues and values that prevail in the park and the reserves, as identified in this management plan. The context makes clear to which reserve the objectives apply. Where no particular category of reserve is mentioned then the specific objectives apply to all of them.

• Conserve threatened species, habitats and communities of conservation significance, including CAR values, National Estate values, and natural diversity.

• Conserve natural landscapes and sites of geoconservation and National Estate significance.

• Protect and retain the recreational and tourism character of the park and reserves.

• Provide recreation and tourism opportunities and facilities based on appreciation and enjoyment of the natural, cultural and historic heritage, recreational and educational values of the park and reserves.

• Enrich visitor experiences of park and reserve values through education and interpretation.

• Develop public understanding of the values and goals for the management of the park and reserves.

2.7 Reserve Management Code of Practice


Policy

Management of the park and reserves will be in accordance with the Tasmanian Reserve Management Code of Practice 2003 or subsequent versions.

2.8 Management Zones

The park and reserves contain a rich diversity of natural environments and features and have a variety of existing and potential demands for tourism and recreation activities. To ensure
appropriate management of these values and activities management zones and sites have been
designated to take account of and protect the natural, cultural and historic heritage, recreational,
and educational values of the reserves.

Identifying management zones aims to provide guidance on appropriate activities in certain areas
and identify which management objectives are the priorities in a given zone.

Objectives
The objectives of zoning are to:

- take account of localised features, conditions, and values;
- ensure substantial areas of the park are undisturbed;
- protect and enhance reserve values by concentrating and guiding tourism and recreation
development to designated locations; and
- provide a range of recreational and tourism opportunities consistent with the values of the
  reserves.

Policies

- Four management zones and two management sites are designated for the park and
  reserves. See Map 2. They are:
  1. Pirates Bay Visitor Service Zone; incorporating Tessellated Pavement State Reserve,  
     Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site, Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area including the
     Blowhole area, and Tasman Arch, Devils Kitchen and the hang gliding launch site in
     Tasman National Park
  2. Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone
  3. Remarkable Cave Visitor Services Site
  4. Tasman Island Site
  5. Recreation Zone
  6. Natural Zone.
- Tourism and recreation facilities and services in each zone or site will be limited to those
  provided for in Section 5 of this management plan.
- Stewarts Bay State Reserve will not be zoned, but generally management prescriptions for
  the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone will apply.
- Safety Cove State Reserve will not be zoned, but generally management prescriptions for
  the Recreation Zone will apply.
- Mt Arthur State Reserve will not be zoned, but generally management prescriptions for the
  natural zone will apply.
- Maingon Road within Tasman National Park will not be zoned, but general management
  prescriptions for the Recreation Zone will apply.
Table 1  Management Zones and Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone or Site</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone** | This zone encompasses the Tessellated Pavement State Reserve, Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site, Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area including the Blowhole area, and Tasman Arch, Devils Kitchen and the hang gliding launch site in Tasman National Park. See Map 3.                                                                 | • provide high quality recreational and tourism opportunities for day visits consistent with the natural and cultural setting;  
• protect and conserve the recreational and tourism atmosphere and character;  
• minimise the impact of recreation and tourism on significant natural and cultural features;  
• protect, maintain and monitor the recreational and tourism character;  
• provide recreational and tourism opportunities consistent with the above objectives; and  
• consistent with the above, provide the principal visitor and management services and facilities for the park and reserves. |
| **Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone** | Located at the southern end of Fortescue Bay the site is currently a low key day visitor and overnight camping destination. The area currently has two campgrounds, with provision for 41 campsites, two basic amenity blocks, barbecue facilities and a boat ramp. The area also caters for bushwalkers using the Tasman Coastal Track and Cape Hauy Track. | • provide high quality recreational and tourism opportunities for day and overnight visits consistent with the natural and cultural setting;  
• protect and conserve the family and recreational atmosphere and character;  
• minimise the impact of recreation and tourism on significant natural and cultural features; and  
• provide recreational and tourism opportunities consistent with the above objectives. |
| **Remarkable Cave Visitor Services Site** | Remarkable Cave is popular with visitors after a tour of Port Arthur Historic Site. The site is a day visitor destination, and currently is subject to the greatest visitor use outside the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone. There is a carpark and two short walks to Maingon Lookout and Remarkable Cave. The site contains the starting point for tracks to Mount Brown and Crescent Beach. The site may be extended in the future to provide for increased parking and day facilities. | • protect, maintain and monitor environmental features and values;  
• protect, maintain and monitor the recreational and tourism character;  
• provide a range of recreational and tourism opportunities compatible with the above objectives; and  
• provide a level of day visitor services and facilities secondary to those in the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone. |
| **Tasman Island Site**                | Tasman Island is extremely isolated and any management of this area must take into consideration transport costs onto the island. Currently the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) has a 25 year lease on the lighthouse and helipad. Other infrastructure includes three lighthouse keepers’ residences, haulage way remnants and sheds. The houses are in need of weatherproofing and regular maintenance. | • protect, maintain and monitor environmental and heritage features and values; and  
• allow for low impact, low level, non-intrusive visitor use and enjoyment of the area. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone or Site</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Recreation Zone   | The Recreation Zone essentially covers the existing track network along the coast and to key locations inland. On the Tasman Peninsula it includes:  
• Tasman Coastal Track from Waterfall Bay to Fortescue Bay  
• Cash’s Lookout Track  
• existing tracks associated with the proposed Three Capes Track: Cape Hauy Track, Cape Pillar Track and Cape Raoul Track as well as the indicative locations of new tracks to be constructed from Tornado Ridge to Denmans Cove, Remarkable Cave to Mount Raoul and from Tunnel Bay to the park boundary near White Beach  
• tracks to Mount Brown and Crescent Bay  
The zone is primarily a corridor for low impact recreational travel to access several outstanding geo features, spectacular coastal landscapes and other natural areas.  
The zone also provides for tent based camping and for five overnight nodes where any huts associated with the proposed Three Capes Track would be located. See Map 2. | • protect, maintain and monitor environmental and heritage features and values; and  
• provide for low impact, low density, non-intrusive recreational use and enjoyment of the area. |
| Natural Zone      | For many years now, much of the Tasman National Park has remained as a substantially undisturbed landscape with important environmental values. Much of this zone covers the more remote and rugged parts of the park with little evidence of development except for some remains of past human activity, such as fire trails. The Regional Forest Agreement process identified high quality natural landscape values and key fauna habitat for threatened species in parts of the park and most are contained within this zone (Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission 1996 & 1997). Parts of the zone are of particular significance for flora conservation. Protection of the different vegetation types and the sense of remoteness are the primary management concerns. By preserving the isolation and naturalness of the area, the diversity of recreational opportunity in the park is maintained. See Map 2. | • conserve the natural integrity of the zone;  
• protect, maintain and monitor the diversity of plant and animal species and communities;  
• protect, maintain and monitor geodiversity;  
• protect Aboriginal and historic heritage; and  
• allow sustainable recreational use but no new facilities or tracks will be provided. |
Map 4 FORTESCUE BAY VISITOR SERVICES ZONE

Tasman National Park and Reserves Management Plan 2011
3. Conservation

3.1 Diversity

The Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas have spectacular coastal scenery, which would rival many other parts of Australia for its beauty, geoconservation significance and scientific value. The geodiversity of the reserves is visually obvious as the marine processes operating on the Jurassic and older rocks have produced a cliffed coastline with many erosion features noted for their grandeur. These include features recognised to have National Estate values and some are of international significance.

Horizontally bedded Permian (marine) and Triassic (non-marine) sediments intruded by Jurassic dolerite dominate the peninsulas. The oldest rock types known in the area are quartzites and metapelites found well below sea level at Eaglehawk Neck. At Deep Glen Bluff and at Hippolyte Rocks the granitic outcrops are the most southerly extensions of granite bodies that are well exposed along a significant portion of the Tasmanian eastern coast.

Erosion as a result of wave action over the last 6,000 years has produced a suite of high-energy coastal landforms, including features such as sea caves, geos, stacks, arches and collapse features, which are arguably some of the best examples within a concentrated area in Tasmania.

On the Forestier Peninsula, carbonate stalactites and extensive sheets of travertine occur where lime rich Permian sediments crop out near sea level.

There has not been a systematic survey of soils within the park or reserves, however three soil types have been identified and include grey-brown podzolic soils on dolerite and yellow podzolic soils on sandstone.

The range of coastal landforms on the Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas contributes to a varied and scenic landscape that is of great appeal to visitors and is of very high geoconservation significance. Spectacular examples of these landforms are the clifflines between Pirates Bay and Cape Hauy which clearly show how the high energy wave environment has created features such as the Devils Kitchen and the Blowhole.

The reserves contain 22 sites listed on the Tasmanian Geoconservation Database Version 6.0. These include significant geological, geomorphological (landform) and soil features listed in Table 2 below. Two of these are considered to be internationally significant: Tesselated Pavement and Cape Surville Dolerite Feeder Intruding Basement. Several other geoconservation features are considered to be of national or state significance.

Objectives

The objectives of geoconservation in the park and reserves are to:

- protect, maintain and monitor geodiversity;
- protect, maintain and monitor sites of geoconservation significance;
- maintain the natural rates and magnitudes of change in earth processes; and
- minimise harmful impacts on geoconservation values.
Table 2 Sites Listed in the Tasmanian Geoconservation Database (Version 7.0) within the Tasman National Park and Reserves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cape Surville Dolerite Feeder Intruding Basement</td>
<td>World</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tessellated Pavement</td>
<td>World</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarkable Cave</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasman Island – Cape Pillar Dolerite Geomorphology</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basket Bay Catastrophic Wave Deposit</td>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Hauy High Energy Coastal Erosion Landform Suite</td>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep Glen Bay Area Granite Sea Caves</td>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep Glen Bay Permian Nonconformity</td>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestier Peninsula Coastal Cliffs and Sea Caves Travertines and</td>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speleothems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Yellow Bluff Natural Landslip</td>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maingon Blowhole and Zawn</td>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas High Energy Coastline</td>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Bluff Upper-Lower Parmeener Supergroup Boundary</td>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Raoul Dolerite Jointing and Soils</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep Glen Bay Lower Parmeener Supergroup Section</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortescue Plains Erosion Surface</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship Stem Bluff Fossil Wood</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel Bay Shore Platform</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walters Opening Last Interglacial Geo</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaglehawk Neck Last Interglacial Isthmus</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hippolyte Rock Granite</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visscher Island fissures</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Policies

- Potential adverse impacts on geodiversity and earth processes will be assessed when planning any development or action, including land rehabilitation and stabilisation (See Section 4.5).
- Management practices and development will avoid or otherwise minimise impacts on the integrity of sites of geoconservation significance.
- Protect geoconservation values including sites listed in the Tasmanian Geoconservation Database.

Actions

- Propose sites for listing in the Tasmanian Geoconservation Database, or amendments to existing listings, where new information becomes available on geoconservation values.
- Monitor the condition of geodiversity values, particularly at sites of known geoconservation significance and, if necessary, alter management regimes to protect geodiversity and/or conduct appropriate rehabilitation activities.
- Improve access and provide interpretation signs to significant geoheritage sites such as the Blowhole, Tasman Arch, Devils Kitchen, Tessellated Pavement and Waterfall Bay in the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone.
- Provide interpretation signs to geoconservation sites in the Remarkable Cave Visitor Services Site.

3.2 Natural Landscape

Tasman National Park contains large relatively undisturbed areas with topographic and catchment integrity where natural processes continue largely unmodified by human intervention. Part of the park has been assessed as an indicative area of National Estate significance as a natural landscape (Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission 1997).

Objectives

The objectives of natural landscape management in the park and reserves are to:

- protect, maintain and monitor the National Estate values of the natural landscape;
- maintain or enhance water quality designated by protected environmental values; and
- protect scenic values.

In accordance with the State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997, protected environmental values are required to be set for any surface waters and ground waters within the park and reserves. Because the park and some reserves extend to the low water mark, the marine waters between low water and high water are within the park and reserves for the purposes of the State policy. For these marine areas protected environmental values will be set at a later stage.

The Board of Environmental Management and Pollution Control and the Director set the values, which were initially proposed in a draft version of the 2001 management plan. The Board will determine appropriate indicators for each of the values and would be expected to apply the most stringent numerical criteria to all indicators. This set of indicators and numbers will be the Water Quality Objectives for the park and reserves. They will ensure protection of all of the values and be...
used to determine whether the values are being met over time. The protected environmental values for the park and reserves are listed below in Table 3.

**Actions**

- Identify and protect the significant natural landscape features and attributes that contribute to the National Estate values of the park and reserves as a natural landscape.
- Identify and protect significant natural landscape viewfields.
- Assess the visual impact of proposed developments on natural landscape values prior to approval of such developments.
- Where feasible, remove, relocate, or replace facilities whose location or design significantly impact on natural landscape quality.

**Table 3  Protected Environmental Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surface waters within, and that have their headwaters within the Tasman National Park, Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site, Mount Arthur State Reserve, Safety Cove State Reserve, Stewarts Bay State Reserve, Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area or Tessellated Pavement State Reserve.</th>
<th>A - Protection of Aquatic Ecosystems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Pristine or nearly pristine ecosystems having regard for the management objectives for national parks, State reserves and nature recreation areas outlined in Schedule 4 of the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B - Recreational Water Quality and Aesthetics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Primary contact water quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Secondary contact quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Aesthetics quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That is, as a minimum, the water quality shall be managed to provide water of a physical and chemical nature to support a pristine or nearly pristine aquatic ecosystem and which will allow people to safely engage in recreational activities such as swimming, paddling or fishing in aesthetically pleasing waters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surface waters flowing through the Tasman National Park, Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site, Mount Arthur State Reserve, Safety Cove State Reserve, Stewarts Bay State Reserve, Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area or Tessellated Pavement State Reserve from private land, State forest or unallocated Crown land.</th>
<th>A - Protection of Aquatic Ecosystems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Protection of modified (not pristine) ecosystems from which edible fish are harvested, having regard for the management objectives for national parks, state reserves and nature recreation areas outlined in Schedule 4 of the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B - Recreational Water Quality and Aesthetics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Primary contact water quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Secondary contact water quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Aesthetic water quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That is, as a minimum, the water quality shall be managed to provide water of a physical and chemical nature to support a healthy but modified aquatic ecosystem from which edible fish may be harvested; and which will allow people to safely engage in recreational activities such as swimming, paddling or fishing in aesthetically pleasing waters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3 Flora

The vegetation of Tasman National Park has significant conservation values and contains a number of threatened species. The area contains excellent examples of coastal heath, scrub, fern gullies and forest of which many have a high priority for conservation under the criteria established by the Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) System for Forests in Australia.

The Regional Forest Agreement between the Tasmanian and Commonwealth Governments was based on the establishment and management of a forest reserve system, which is comprehensive, adequate and representative (CAR), with the requirement for strategies to protect old growth forest, biodiversity and wilderness.

Areas within the park identified as contributing to CAR values include four eucalyptus forest communities and a blackwood forest community. The Tasman Peninsula was identified as an indicative area for endemic flora, and as the southern limit of several plant species. Areas were also identified as indicative areas of high flora species richness. See Section 3.6 for more detail on National Estate and CAR values.

A vegetation map covering the Tasman National Park was prepared, during the Regional Forest Agreement mapping program. Flora species are listed in Appendix 2.

Although the area of the Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas is less than one per cent of the state, the number of plant species present is over one third of the total plant species found in the state; some 566 plant species. The vegetation types present include coastal heaths, dune vegetation, wetlands, saltmarshes, dry and wet sclerophyll forests and some small areas of sub alpine scrub and rainforest. Tall open forest and coastal heathlands dominate the vegetation in the eastern half of the Tasman National Park.

There is high biological diversity in heathlands in Tasmania, dominated by species such as tea tree *Leptospermum* spp, and heaths *Epacris* spp. There are also many less well-known species such as orchids, herbs and sedges. *Phytophthora cinnamomi* is one of the biggest threats to heath communities, but inappropriate fire regimes also affect species composition and distribution.

Pure heath communities have developed in some areas. Wet heaths in poorly drained areas are characterised by the presence of swamp heath *Sprengelia incarnata*, dogrose *Bauera rubioides* and sword sedge *Lepidosperma filiforme*; the dominant tall shrubs are *Leptospermum scoparium*, *Melaleuca squarrosa* and *M. squamea*. Dry heaths occur on skeletal dolerite soils and on shallow sand sheets overlying dolerite.

Extensive heathland and coastal scrub complex communities are found at Cape Pillar, Mount Brown and Cape Raoul and, to a lesser extent, at Cape Hauy.

From Pirates Bay to Cape Pillar stringybark *Eucalyptus obliqua* and blue gum *E. globulus* open forest are the major plant communities. Higher up the slopes mountain gum *E. delegatensis* becomes the major forest type with blackwood *Acacia melanoxylon* growing as a secondary species with a dogwood *Pomataderris* sp. and blanket leaf *Bedfordia* sp. shrub layer.

On wetter sites such as gullies and more shaded slopes rainforest or mixed forest dominated by mountain ash *E. regnans* is found. On drier rockier sites stringybark *E. obliqua* and silver peppermint *E. tenuiramis* open forest occurs and other wet sclerophyll and short prickly shrubs with sags *Lomandra longifolia* or bracken *Pteridium* spp. dominate the ground and replace the dogwood *Pomataderris* spp. shrub layer.

In exposed sub-coastal and cliff-top areas *E. tenuiramis* woodland is the major eucalypt community, with wet and dry heaths comprising the understorey layer, depending on site drainage.

The park contains several plant species which are otherwise rare in Tasmania. Four species of eyebright *Euphrasia semipicta*, *E. phragmostoma*, *E. amphisysepala* and *E. sp. ‘fabula’* are found only in coastal heathland communities in the park. In the vicinity of Cape Pillar another species found is the
capes sheoak *Allocasuarina crassa*, *Epacris marginata* and *E. myrtifolia* are present in heathlands. The park also marks the southern limit of plants species such as *Hibbertia hirsuta* and *Olearia archeri*.

The park and reserves are also important for the conservation of several orchid species including the tapered leek orchid *Prasophyllum apoxychilium*, the chestnut leek orchid *P. castaneum* and the pretty leek orchid *P. pulchellum*.

### Table 4  Threatened Flora Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Status in Tasmania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acacia ulicifolia</td>
<td>juniper wattle</td>
<td>rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agrostis aequata</td>
<td>even blowed grass</td>
<td>rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Allocasuarina crassa</em></td>
<td>capes she-oak</td>
<td>rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caladenia filamentosa</td>
<td>daddy long legs</td>
<td>rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptandra exilis</td>
<td>bitter cryptandra</td>
<td>endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danthonia procera</td>
<td>tall wallaby - grass</td>
<td>rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Epacris marginata</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>rare*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Epacris myrtifolia</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>rare*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphrasia amphisysepala</td>
<td>shiny cliff eyebright</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphrasia sp. 'fabula'</td>
<td></td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphrasia phragnostoma</td>
<td>hairy cliff eyebright</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphrasia semipicta</td>
<td>peninsula eyebright</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakea megadenia</td>
<td>lesser beaked hakea</td>
<td>rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juncus vaginatus</td>
<td>clustered rush</td>
<td>rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucopogon lanceolatus</td>
<td>lance beard heath</td>
<td>rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthoceras strictum</td>
<td>homed orchid</td>
<td>rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pomadems orania</em></td>
<td>coast pomadems</td>
<td>rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prasophyllum apoxychilium</td>
<td>tapered leek orchid</td>
<td>endangered*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stellars multiflora</td>
<td>rayless starwort</td>
<td>rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thelymitra azurea</td>
<td>azure sun orchid</td>
<td>rare*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* occasionally observed in the park and reserves
Objectives
The objectives of vegetation conservation in the park and reserves are to:

- protect and maintain ongoing evolutionary processes;
- protect, maintain and monitor natural flora diversity, threatened flora species and communities of conservation significance;
- minimise harmful impacts on flora; and
- provide opportunities for the public to enjoy flora.

Policies
- The following vegetation types and areas will be given high flora conservation priority:
  - old growth forest communities;
  - heathlands;
  - rainforest;
  - fern gullies;
  - vegetation types which contribute to CAR values; and
  - any area containing threatened flora species or communities of conservation significance.
- Identified adverse impacts on high conservation priority areas will be avoided or limited to those which are of minimal impact.
- Only local provenance of species native to the park and reserves will be used in rehabilitation works unless alternatives are authorised by the Director.
- All practicable efforts will be made, consistent with the available resources, prevailing Fire Danger Rating, fire intensity and fire crew safety, to exclude unwanted wildfire from or restrict its spread in high conservation priority areas.

Actions
- Prepare programs for ecological management burning, setting out the fire frequencies necessary to maintain viable populations of species and communities of conservation priority in particular heathland and buttongrass communities.
- Prepare and implement management programs for threatened flora species or communities of conservation significance.
- Continue to implement the Euphrasia Recovery Plan.

3.4 Fauna
Despite the early settlement of the Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas, much of the land remains largely unmodified and those areas set aside for agriculture have developed in a mosaic amongst the natural vegetation. The narrow isthmuses at Eaglehawk Neck and Dunalley isolate the peninsulas from the rest of Tasmania; thus opportunities for the movement of animals into and out of the peninsulas are limited.
Fauna known to occur in the park and reserves is listed in Appendices 3 and 4, however a comprehensive fauna survey for the park and reserves has not been carried out.

**Mammals**

The park and reserves contain a great diversity of wildlife with some species in abundance. The larger herbivores such as the Tasmanian pademelon *Thylogale billardieri*, Bennetts wallaby *Macropus rufogriseus rufogriseus* and common wombat *Vombatus ursinus tasmaniensis* have increased in numbers in response to the development of pastures around the park and reserve boundaries.

In the 1930s both the Tasmanian devil *Sarcophilus harrisii* and eastern quoll *Dasyurus viverrinus* were reported as being more widespread than today. Both species occur in the park and reserves, but it is probable that they are in small populations within a limited distribution. The park and reserves may provide important refuge habitat for the Tasmanian devil population from the Devil Facial Tumour Disease.

The Tasmanian bettong *Bettongia gaimardi* and southern potoroo *Potorous tridactylus apicalis* are found in the drier regions of the reserves.

Dusky antechinus *Antechinus swainsonii*, swap antechinus *Antechinus minimus minimus*, eastern barred bandicoot *Perameles gunnii* and southern brown bandicoots *Isoodon obesulus affinis*, all four possum species, swamp rat *Rattus lutreolus* and water rat *Hydromys chrysogaster*, seven species of bats and the long-tailed mouse *Pseudomys higginsi* have been recorded.

The Australian fur seal *Arctocephalus pusillus* occurs and has recognised haulouts at Hippolyte Rocks, Tasman Island, Visscher Island and Capes Hauy, Pillar and Raoul. The leopard seal *Hydrurga leptonyx*, elephant seal *Mirounga leonina macquariensis* and New Zealand fur seal *Arctocephalus forsteri* have been observed in the waters and rocks off Tasman National Park.

**Birds**

Bird life in the reserves is rich and varied. There are several little penguin *Eudyptula minor* colonies at Pirates Bay, Fortescue Bay, Tasman Island and Hippolyte Rocks and on the Mt Brown walking track. There are also short-tailed shearwater *Puffinus tenuirostris* and sooty shearwater *Puffinus griseus* burrows and fairy prion *Pachyptilla turtur* nesting areas at Tasman Island and Hippolyte Rocks.

Several sea and shorebird species have been observed on sandy beaches including the pied oystercatcher *Haematopus longirostris*, sooty oystercatcher *Haematopus fuliginosus*, crested tern *Sterna bergii*, red - capped plover *Charadrius ruficapillus* and hooded plover *Thinornis rubicollis*.

Visscher Island north of Cape Frederick Hendrick on the Forestier Peninsula is an important breeding area for several bird species. The Caspian tern *Sterna caspia* which is listed in both the Japan Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA) and the China Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA), along with black-faced cormorant *Phalacrocorax fuscens*, Pacific gull *Larus pacificus*, kelp gull *Larus dominicanus* and silver gull *Larus novaehollandiae*, all breed on Visscher Island.

In order to protect the breeding habitat for these birds Visscher Island has been identified as a restricted area to which the public does not have a general right of access.

Other offshore rocks and islands are also important breeding areas for birds.

Blue gum *Eucalyptus globulus* stands on the foreshore at Fortescue Bay and Stewarts Bay are important habitats for swift parrots *Lathamus discolor*. 
The park provides breeding and foraging habitat for the endangered Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle *Aquila audax fleayi*, and white-bellied sea eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster*. Approximately nineteen eagle nests have been recorded in the Tasman Peninsula portion of the park.

Field surveys and database collection record approximately 120 bird species in the park and reserves, including some threatened species.

**Reptiles and Amphibians**

The leatherback turtle has been observed in waters around the park and reserves. The three species of Tasmanian land snakes have been recorded in the park. These are the tiger snake *Notechis ater*, copperhead *Austrelaps superbus*, and white-lipped whipsnake *Drysdalia coronoides*. Nine species of lizards are recorded as well as six of the ten frog species occurring in Tasmania.

**Fish**

There are several permanent streams in the park and reserves and these carry populations of native fish. Nine species of fish have been recorded including two species native to Tasmania, the Tasmanian smelt *Retropinna tasmanica* and Tasmanian whitebait *Lovettia sealii*.

**Invertebrates**

The broad-toothed stag beetle *Lissotes latidens* and Mt Mangana stag beetle *Lissotes menalcas* have been recorded in the park on the Forestier Peninsula. The spotted microcaddisfly *Orphninotrichia maculata* and burgundy snail *Helicarion rubicundus* have also been recorded and are included on the list of threatened species.

In a statewide survey of strandline fauna the sandy beach at Fortescue Bay was identified as having the richest faunal diversity of all beaches surveyed and provides a habitat for two crustaceans: a rare endemic undescribed sandhopper and an as yet undescribed landhopper.
Table 5  
Threatened Fauna Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Status in Tasmania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accipiter novaehollandiae*</td>
<td>grey goshawk</td>
<td>rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquila audax fleayi</td>
<td>wedge-tailed eagle</td>
<td>endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctocephalus doriferus*</td>
<td>New Zealand fur seal</td>
<td>rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thalassarche cauta*</td>
<td>shy albatross</td>
<td>endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diomedea melanophrys melanophrys*</td>
<td>black-browed albatross</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helicanion rubicundus</td>
<td>burgundy snail</td>
<td>rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lathamus discolor</td>
<td>swift parrot</td>
<td>endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lissotes latidens</td>
<td>broad toothed stag beetle</td>
<td>endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lissotes menalcas</td>
<td>Mt Mangana stag beetle</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphinotrichia maculata</td>
<td>spotted microcaddysfly</td>
<td>rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parvulastra vivipara</td>
<td>live-bearing sea star</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perameles gunnii gunnii</td>
<td>eastern barred bandicoot</td>
<td>vulnerable ^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarcophilus harrisii</td>
<td>Tasmanian devil</td>
<td>endangered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* occasionally observed in the park and reserves  
^ Commonwealth status – this species is only listed at national level (under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999)

Objectives

The objectives for fauna conservation in the park and reserves are to:

- protect, maintain and monitor threatened fauna species;
- protect, maintain and monitor the diversity of indigenous fauna and habitat;
- minimise harmful impacts on indigenous fauna and habitats; and
- provide opportunities for visitors to encounter wildlife.

Policies

- The following park and reserve habitats will be left undisturbed or otherwise given special protection:
  - threatened species habitat such as wedge-tailed eagle nest sites and swift parrot blue gum forest habitat;
  - habitat of white-bellied sea eagle nest sites;
- habitat of beach-breeding birds during the breeding season between September and March;
- island habitat for seabirds on Visscher Island, Tasman Island and Hippolyte Rocks; and
- habitat of raptors during the breeding season where they coincide with rockclimbing activities.

- All practicable efforts will be made to prevent fire and other impacts on the breeding of threatened species.
- Use of areas where shorebirds are breeding may be limited or access restricted if monitoring shows disturbance to breeding.
- Information and education will be provided to visitors on minimising impacts on shorebirds’ breeding.
- Animal management and control measures, including fencing, culling, biological control, pasture improvement, removal, or relocation, will be adopted if studies show them to be warranted and practicable.
- Pursuant to Section 37 of the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002, Visscher Island to low water mark is declared a restricted area to which the public has not a general right of access.
- Except for management purposes approved by the Director, pursuant to Section 17 of the National Parks and Land Regulations 2009, a person must not enter or remain in a restricted area, declared pursuant to Section 37 of the Act, unless he/she is granted written authority by the Director of National Parks and Wildlife or is accompanied by an authorised person.

**Actions**

- Prepare programs for ecological management, including the fire regimes for maintaining habitat and viable populations of wedge-tailed eagle and white-bellied sea eagle nest sites and swift parrot blue gum forest habitat.
- Monitor the breeding success of shore birds at Pirates Bay, Fortescue Bay and Safety Cove beaches.
- Monitor the impacts of dog walking near little penguin colonies at Pirates Bay.
- Conduct fauna surveys to fill gaps in knowledge useful for management and protection.
- By making visitors aware of the harmful effects of inappropriate food and dependence on humans, discourage visitors from feeding wildlife.
- Promote safe seal-watching guidelines to visitors and commercial operators.
- Continue to implement the Swift Parrot Recovery Plan.
- Encourage visitors to follow the sustainable fishing practices promoted in the Recreational Sea Fishing Guide.
- Monitor the impact of hang gliding activities at Pirates Bay on nesting wedge-tailed eagles and other raptors.
- Monitor the impact of activities within the park on nesting raptors, such as walking and rockclimbing.
- Eradicate marram grass on Fortescue Bay beach in order to maintain the habitat and protect the diversity of important strandline fauna.
3.5 Aboriginal and Historic Heritage

3.5.1 Aboriginal Heritage

The Aboriginal heritage of the park and reserves has not been systematically investigated. The knowledge of human history in the Tasman Peninsula area is restricted to historical records and archaeological investigation of the sites created by thousands of years of Aboriginal occupation and use. Aboriginal people have lived in Tasmania continuously from at least 37,000 years ago and have been on the Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas since the time of formation approximately 6,000 years ago when the sea stabilised at its present level.

The peninsulas are within the territory of the Oyster Bay Tribe (Brown, 1991). The historical records suggest that the Py.dair.re:me band of the tribe, based around Eaglehawk Neck, used the Tasman area. Given the scarcity of historical evidence we have to rely on the archaeological evidence that has been discovered through various studies. These indicate that Aboriginal people occupied the area on a permanent basis, visiting the coast and inland areas of the peninsulas at all times of the year and carrying out a variety of social activities.

The peninsulas contain a number of sites, mainly in the form of middens, quarries and artefact scatters. A number of these have been listed on the Register of the National Estate because of their cultural significance.

The park and reserves are considered to be an area of high archaeological sensitivity and significance because they contain a diversity of Aboriginal sites.

The Aboriginal sites and landscapes of the park and reserves have a strong and continuing significance to the Tasmanian Aboriginal community.

As a result of their historical links, the area continues to have contemporary significance for the Aboriginal community. The Aboriginal community uses the area to reconnect with their heritage places.

Aboriginal sites need to be located and protected, particularly from the impacts of development and visitor use. There is potential for the Tasmanian Aboriginal community to promote and interpret these sites and provide a greater understanding of Aboriginal culture to the wider community.

Objectives

The objectives of management of Aboriginal heritage are, in cooperation with the Aboriginal community, to:

- identify and record sites of Aboriginal heritage;
- protect and conserve Aboriginal heritage; and
- interpret Aboriginal heritage.

Policies

- Aboriginal heritage values will be assessed and protected in accordance with this management plan and any agreed national or state charter or guidelines for Aboriginal sites.
- Sites of Aboriginal significance will not be publicised unless the site has been assessed in cooperation with the Aboriginal community and deemed suitable for educational or
interpretative use. Where applicable, make use of any agreed Aboriginal interpretation strategy.

- The Aboriginal community will be consulted on any undertaking or development, which may impinge upon Aboriginal sites.
- All proposed landscape modification, development, or maintenance within the park and reserves will be subject to the prescriptions of Section 4.5.
- As far as possible, development will be located well away from areas of Aboriginal heritage.
- Aboriginal heritage will not be deliberately disturbed for management, development or research purposes unless the Director determines there is no practicable alternative and a permit to disturb Aboriginal relics has been issued under the Aboriginal Relics Act 1975.

**Actions**

- In cooperation with the Aboriginal community, identify and record Aboriginal sites.
- Report all Aboriginal sites discovered in the park and reserves to the Director, in accordance with the Aboriginal Relics Act 1975.
- Consult with the Aboriginal community on the management of Aboriginal heritage.
- Develop interpretation of the Aboriginal heritage of the park and reserves, in consultation with the Aboriginal community.
- Monitor Aboriginal sites and protect them from damage.

### 3.5.2 Historic Heritage

In 1642 crew from Abel Tasman’s historic voyage went ashore near Cape Frederick Henrick on the Forestier Peninsula, as did Marion Dufresne’s crew in 1772. The spectacular dolerite columns of the Tasman Peninsula were the first geological features noted by Matthew Flinders in 1798; they were again noted in 1802 by Peron on Baudin’s expedition.

Initially there was little onshore development of the peninsulas. Whaling stations sprang up around the Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas in the early 1800s and accounted for a sizable percentage of the colony’s oil exports. The use of the peninsulas for whaling eventually ran counter to the government’s plan to establish a major penal settlement at Port Arthur. From the mid 1830s the entire peninsula was closed to all non-penal related activities and, as a result, whaling became unlawful along the coastal reaches of the Tasman Peninsula.

In 1830 Port Arthur was identified as an appropriate place to establish a secondary penal settlement and sawing establishment. By 1833 Port Arthur housed some 475 prisoners and nearly double that number two years later. In 1840 transportation to New South Wales was abolished and the assignment system of convict labour was also abolished in Van Diemen’s Land. In its place a probation system was established which saw a proliferation of various convict settlements throughout the Tasman Peninsula.

However, it wasn’t until the closure of Port Arthur as a gaol in 1877 that the settlement of the Tasman Peninsula developed two separate ‘identities’. One centred on Port Arthur, providing services for tourists and visitors and the other centred on small communities relying on small mixed farming, orchards, fishing and timber harvesting. By the 1900s sawmills had been well established throughout the peninsula at sites such as Fortescue Bay and Doo Town.

Several historic sites have been recorded in the park and reserves, and include examples of historic heritage from the convict era, through to maritime history and timber harvesting.
The history of the reserves presents an opportunity for interpretation and education. However, the significance and integrity of the historic sites needs to be respected and maintained.

The historic heritage values of the park and reserves need protection from avoidable decay or disturbance, and maintenance of their integrity.

Historic features all form an identifiable heritage setting of varying significance. Conservation of heritage values requires not only attention to remaining structures, features, and artefacts, but also careful and sympathetic management of the surrounding settings and cultural landscapes.

**Objectives**

The objectives of historic heritage conservation and management are to:

- identify and record historic heritage in the park and reserves;
- actively conserve and maintain the heritage integrity and quality of significant cultural landscapes (including pastures), heritage structures and vegetation, and other heritage fabric and features;
- protect and conserve historic heritage from damage;
- present and interpret historic heritage; and
- exclude intrusive development and activity.

**Policies**

- Conservation and management of historic heritage in the park and reserves will adhere to the Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter), see Marquis-Kyle and Walker (1992) and its associated guidelines.
- A conservation policy statement or conservation plan, including specific assessment of significance, will be prepared before any decisions are made about major works, use, removal or interpretation of individual elements of historic heritage. Such statements or plans will be prepared in accordance with the principles outlined in the Burra Charter.
- Adaptations to heritage structures that may be provided for in a conservation policy statement or conservation plan will be readily reversible and new services will not be apparent from outside buildings, or impact upon heritage values.
- Accurate, detailed working documentation, appropriate to the scale and significance of the works, will be prepared prior to any conservation works and to record any conservation works undertaken.
- To avoid disturbance of historic ground features, including quarries, sub-surface remains, and archaeological deposits such as building footings, drainage channels and tracks, an archaeological assessment will be required before approval of any development. See Section 4.5.
- Introduced plants of heritage significance within Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site will be retained and, if necessary, replaced to maintain continuity of the historic cultural landscape.
- Introduced plants retained for their heritage significance will be managed to prevent their invasion into indigenous plant communities.
- A cyclical and ‘catch up’ maintenance program will be developed and implemented for historic places.
- Historic places will be protected from natural and human actions that have an adverse effect.
**Actions**

- Identify community values associated with historic places, for the purpose of taking such values into account in management and increasing opportunities for the community to engage in the conservation of these places and values.
- Conserve and promote the military station and dogline for interaction with the general public.
- Increase awareness of historic places through off-reserve interpretation.
- Maintain a record of historic places for the purposes of management, monitoring, research, public interest and accountability.
- Make safe any dangerous structures, in keeping with their heritage significance.
- Remove any damaging uses, activities and developments which intrude upon or detract from heritage values.
- Prepare conservation policy statements or plans for all significant historic heritage features.
- Catalogue, appropriately store, or present historic artefacts to visitors. When warranted, adopt conservation measures.
- Provide suitable fire protection for all heritage structures.
- Identify, record and assess the condition and significance of all historic features.
- Prepare a conservation plan for the Tasman Island lighthouse keepers’ residences and associated infrastructure prior to any leasing arrangements.
- Assess the historical and social significance of the Eaglehawk Neck Community Hall in consultation with the Eaglehawk Neck Community Hall Association and users.
- Assess the historical significance of the sluice gate remains on Frerks Creek in Safety Cove State Reserve.
- Assess the historical significance of the semaphore station within Mount Arthur State Reserve and the convict track leading up to it.

**3.5.3 Cultural Landscape**

The Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas form a cultural heritage landscape of national significance which is based on an extensive system of remnant built historic sites as well as considerable landscape modification such as the excavation of the dunes at Eaglehawk Neck to form the dogline.

**Objectives**

The objectives of cultural landscape management in the park and reserves are to:

- identify and maintain significant heritage vegetation and cultural landscapes (including pastures); and
- revegetate or allow natural regeneration of all other pastures and disturbed areas.
Policies

- Cultural landscape management will be based on:
  - identification, management and maintenance of significant cultural landscapes and heritage vegetation; and
  - identification and protection of significant viewfields.
- Relevant archaeological, historic heritage, botanical and zoological information will be used in developing cultural landscape management programs.
- Introduced plants of heritage significance will be retained and, if necessary, replaced to maintain continuity of the historic cultural landscape.
- Pasture that forms part of significant cultural landscapes will be retained.
- Cultural landscape maintenance and renewal will be based on the researched layout of heritage plantings and cleared areas.
- Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site will be managed and interpreted as an overall landscape, which demonstrates its own history and significance.

Actions

- Identify, record and assess the significance of historic plantings and cultural landscapes.
- Prepare and implement a garden planting plan for the Officers’ Quarters within Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site.
- Prevent the spread of introduced plant species retained for heritage purposes within Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site.
- Liaise with Tasman Council on identifying and protecting the Eaglehawk Neck cultural landscape viewfields.
3.6 **CAR and National Estate Values**

The 1997 Regional Forest Agreement between the Tasmanian and Commonwealth Governments was based on the establishment and management of a forest reserve system, which is comprehensive, adequate and representative (CAR) with the requirement for strategies to protect old-growth forest and biodiversity. Areas within the park identified as contributing to CAR values include:

- grassy shrubby dry sclerophyll forest *Eucalyptus pulchella* – *E. globulus* and *E. viminalis*;
- *E. tenuiramis* forest on dolerite;
- *E. regnans* forest;
- shrubby *E. ovata* – *E. viminalis* forest; and
- *Acacia melanoxylon* on rises.

Grassy *E. globulus* forest has also been identified as a rare, vulnerable and endangered forest community and is present within the reserves.

During the comprehensive regional assessment undertaken for the Regional Forest Agreement, National Estate values were identified covering natural landscapes, undisturbed catchments, old growth, wilderness, flora, fauna, natural history, geology, geomorphology and soils.

The National Estate values identified within the park and reserves include areas with natural values, such as Capes Pillar, Raoul and Hauy, Thumbs Point – Dolomieu Point, Tasman Arch, Devils Kitchen, the Blowhole, the Tessellated Pavement and fern gullies on the Forestier Peninsula. The entire Tasman Peninsula is listed on the Register of the National Estate for its historic value.

The comprehensive regional assessment also identified areas as having indicative National Estate values. The Tasman Peninsula was identified as an indicative area for endemic flora, particularly *Epacris marginata*, *Euphrasia phragmostoma* and *E. semipicta* and as the southern limit of species such as *Hibbertia hirsuta* and *Olearia archeri*.

Areas near MacGregor Peak on the Forestier Peninsula and Tatnells Hill on the Tasman Peninsula have been identified as indicative areas of high flora species richness with some 14 eucalypt species present within 10km².

The Tasman Peninsula is also rich in geodiversity and several sites have been identified as being indicative National Estate geological, geomorphological and soil areas including Capes Hauy, Surville and Pillar, Deep Glen Bay, Remarkable Cave, Tasman Island and the coastal landforms between Tasman Arch and Waterfall Bay. Mount Arthur and Fortescue Bay were identified as having indicative social and aesthetic values.

Following the identification of CAR and National Estate values, conservation management guidelines for geodiversity and natural National Estate values and places were developed, as a basis for future Australian Heritage Commission advice and as a contribution to Tasmanian land management.

**Policies**


- Give priority to the protection of identified and indicative National Estate values.
4. Protection

4.1 Fire Management

Fire has played a significant part in determining the present day vegetation patterns of the park and reserves. The vegetation has been exposed to periodic fire for thousands of years and fire is a natural part of the reserve environment. In some cases, fire maintains a diversity of plant communities by enabling more fire-tolerant communities (principally grasslands, heathlands and woodlands) to regenerate.

The plant species diversity in heathlands is lower in long unburnt areas than in adjacent more recently burnt areas. This is because many heathland species are short lived, but regenerate freely after fire. Fire management activities need to take particular account of the distribution and regeneration strategies of different plant communities. The exclusion of fire can also adversely impact on some flora and fauna species, particularly epacridaceous plants. If fire is excluded for too long in these communities, the habitat becomes unsuitable.

The topography of the park greatly influences visitor use, and increased fire risk is often associated with visitor activities. There are several walking tracks to the hinterland through heath communities of the park.

Vehicular access for fire management is available via a number of fire trails including Cashs Lookout, Doo Town boundary and dam, Tasman Arch boundary, Benjafields Ridge and Link, Mt Spaulding boundary, Cripps Creek and the East-West fire trail.

Visitor activities and arson pose the main fire risks to the park and reserves, but records show that the incidence of such fires is low.

The Parks and Wildlife Service is responsible under the Fire Service Act 1979 and the Fire Service (Miscellaneous) Regulations 1996 for all aspects of fire management within the reserve system, including prevention and suppression, subject to the Inter-Agency Protocol 2007.

Much of the park and reserves are adjacent to populated areas. The focus of wildfire prevention is on protection of heavily visited areas and neighbouring properties and areas of high environmental or heritage significance.

The highest priority for wildfire suppression is protection of visitors, neighbouring properties and park and reserve facilities and buildings. The safety of walkers and campers in the event of a bushfire is of particular concern. Nevertheless, during a wildfire, fire behaviour and suppression limitations will determine the on-ground actions and may mean that priorities need modification on the day. The development of high fuel loads may preclude direct suppression of any actively spreading fire, which might occur in the Recreation and Natural Zones.

A fire management plan has been prepared for the national park, historic site and state reserves. This plan aims to reduce the risk of fire to life and property and maintain the natural diversity of communities and species.
Objectives

The objectives of fire management are to:

- protect visitors and staff;
- protect neighbours and their property;
- protect park and reserve facilities and assets; and
- maintain or improve nature conservation values.

Policies

- On the basis of contemporary knowledge, fire management priorities will be directed towards provision of fire protection considered necessary to protect human life and property.
- Fire management activities will be undertaken in accordance with the fire management plan for the park and reserves, which includes a program of strategic fuel reduction burns and ecological burns.
- Fire management will be undertaken in consultation with relevant authorities and local landholders including Forestry Tasmania, taking into account the interactions between the characteristics of fuel accumulation, slope and aspect.
- Fire management and suppression procedures will accord with the Inter-Agency Fire Management Protocol agreed between the Parks and Wildlife Service, the Tasmania Fire Service and Forestry Tasmania (Forestry Tasmania et al, 2007).
- All fire management actions including habitat management burning, fuel reduction burning, waterhole and fire track construction or maintenance will be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.5.
- Fuel reduction, including burning, slashing, mowing, and similar methods, may be used for wildfire prevention and mitigation.
- Ecological management burning may be undertaken where and when considered appropriate to maintain biodiversity while not impacting adversely on geodiversity values.
- Fire frequencies set out in ecological management programs will aim to maintain viable populations of and/or habitats for plants and animals of conservation value.
- All practicable measures consistent with this management plan will be taken to diminish the risk of wildfires occurring in the park and reserves and to lessen their impact.
- Existing vehicular tracks will be maintained if they are required for fire management and will be designated as a fire management asset.
- The park and reserves will be a ‘fuel stove only area’ and no fires will be allowed except in designated fire places provided in the Fortescue Bay Camping Area. Fires in the Fortescue Bay Camping Area will be prohibited during periods of very high fire danger and during days of total fire ban.
- When fire danger conditions warrant, the Director or authorised staff may close all or some areas of the park and reserves by restricting access.
- Except on days of relatively low Fire Danger Index, suppression procedures will usually involve bringing the fire to safe edges provided by the sea, firebreaks, and any low fuel areas.
Within their capacity to do so, Parks and Wildlife Service personnel and equipment will be provided for effective first attack capability. Further assistance may be sought through the Tasmania Fire Service and Forestry Tasmania.

Forest communities identified as having old-growth values require a careful fire management regime, involving a reduced burning regime and priority for wildfire suppression.

The ridgeline between Goats Hill and Humper Bluff on the Forestier Peninsula has been identified as an important swift parrot nesting area and is a priority area for limiting fire frequency in accordance with the Swift Parrot Recovery Plan 1997.

Fire management for the Mount Spaulding block will be in consultation with the adjacent landowner in accordance with Section 6.2.

**Actions**

- Implement the fire management plan for the park and reserves.
- Investigate and, as necessary, carry out ecological management burns in identified heathland and buttongrass communities.
- Monitor plant communities after fire, to identify long term trends in vegetation change and species population.
- Explain fire management policies and fire safety procedures to visitors as part of an interpretive program for the park and reserves.
- Maintain firebreaks along the Blowhole Road within Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area.
- Maintain the fire trails off the Tasman Arch Road in Tasman National Park and around Mount Spaulding.
- Prevent public vehicular access to fire trails.
- Strictly enforce any restrictions which apply to lighting fires.
- Make all practicable efforts, consistent with the available resources, prevailing wind, Fire Danger Rating, fire intensity and fire crew safety, to exclude wildfire from or restrict the spread of wildfire in high conservation priority areas.
- Provide suitable fire protection for all structures.
- Maintain fire suppression equipment to operational standards.
- Train staff in fire prevention and suppression procedures, including fuel reduction burning and wildfire fire fighting, use of fire-fighting equipment, and actions to be taken at different fire ratings.
- Implement and promote a ‘fuel stove only’ policy for Tasman National Park, excluding Fortescue Bay Camping Area.
- Liaise with Forestry Tasmania on limiting fire on the ridgeline between Goat Hill and Humper Bluff on the Forestier Peninsula.
- Liaise with the Tasman Council on hazard reduction burning programs within the Tasman Municipality.
- For fire management purposes, designate vehicular tracks to be retained or constructed as firebreaks or fire trails.
• Maintain the following fire trails: Doo Town Boundary, Doo Town Dam, Tasman Arch Boundary, Benjafields Ridge, Benjafields Link, Mount Spaulding Boundary, Cripps Creek and East-West.
• Consult with Forestry Tasmania on planning and maintaining access roads and fire trails that cross between the reserves and State forest.
• Consult with relevant landowners, currently Norske Skog, on maintenance of fire trails and fire breaks that cross between the park and freehold land.
• Prepare a fire response plan that addresses visitor safety in heavily used areas including Tasman Arch, Fortescue Bay and the proposed Three Capes Track.

4.2 Pests, Weeds, and Diseases

4.2.1 Introduced Fauna
Exotic mammals introduced to the reserves include rabbits, black rats, house mice, and feral cats. Some exotic birds also occur, including the common starling, house sparrow, gold finch, green finch and European blackbird (See Appendix 4).

Management and control varies according to the species and its impact on native species and ecosystems.

Objectives
The objectives of management of introduced fauna in the park and reserves are to:
• eradicate introduced species where this is feasible and warranted by the damage being caused; and
• control and manage introduced species where eradication is not practicable or warranted.

Policies
• Any proposal to introduce or locate to the park and reserves Tasmanian fauna not historically indigenous within the boundaries of the park and reserves will require a prior comprehensive scientific assessment before approval.
• Eradication of introduced fauna will only be attempted where populations of non-target species are not threatened by the proposed methods, unless the threat from the introduced species is greater than the threat from eradication methods.
• Eradication, control, and containment programs and priorities will be based on clear, well-documented contemporary knowledge or, where necessary, additional research.
• Except in accordance with the National Parks and Reserved Land Regulations 2009, stock, pets and other domestic animals will not be authorised entry into the park and reserves.

Actions
• Eradicate introduced species where practicable.
• Monitor introduced animal populations.
• Develop and implement a feral cat eradication program for Tasman Island.
• Develop and implement a feral cat eradication program for Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone.

4.2.2 Weeds

Many plants have been introduced into the park and reserves: some have become weeds, invading bushland and competing with native species. Effective control and management of weeds is necessary and identifying priority targets for weed control is essential to effectively manage weed invasion.

Sites such as Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site contain plants which are culturally significant. The heritage significance of introduced plants needs associated with historic sites to be identified and managed accordingly.

The Pirates Bay area has a widespread, well-established weed problem including a large proportion of garden escape plants. Safety Cove contains self-sown radiata pine, tree lucerne and marram grass. Effective weed management in these areas can only be addressed if the community as a whole is willing to participate in eradication programs.

Objectives

The objectives of weed management in the park and reserves are to:

• manage significant adverse impacts of weeds on the environment;
• prevent the spread of significant weeds onto adjoining land; and
• be consistent with regional weed management plans.

Policies

• In general, weed management will accord with the provisions of the PWS Introduced Plants Policy.
• Weed management will be linked with:
  - protection of natural and cultural values;
  - erosion control; and
  - revegetation works.
• An integrated regional approach to weed management, involving neighbouring landowners and managers, will be supported.
• The assistance of volunteers will be sought for control and eradication where suitable planned and programmed works and effective supervision or direction is available.
• Priority will be given to the eradication of boneseed *Chrysanthemoides monilifera*, pampas grasses *Cortaderia* spp. and bridal creeper *Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*.

Actions

• Continue to implement the South East Weed Strategy or a subsequent/replacement regional weed strategy.
• Monitor for new weed invasions.
• Prevent the spread of introduced plant species retained for heritage purposes.
• Eradicate, control and contain marram grass and gorse outbreaks at Fortescue Bay and Safety Cove beaches.
• Liaise with the Eaglehawk Neck, Penzance and Doo Town communities in developing a cooperative approach to weed eradication within Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area.

4.2.3 Phytophthora cinnamomi

Phytophthora cinnamomi is a microscopic fungus which lives in the soil and roots of plants and causes dieback or death in a large number of Tasmanian native plant species in sedgeland, heath, open forest, scrub and disturbed rainforest communities.

Phytophthora is a threat not only to vegetation communities but also to the fauna that rely on them. Although the disease can spread by natural means, it is spread more rapidly and over greater areas by human activity. The disease can be spread in infected soil carried on boots, wheels and tracks of vehicles and machinery and by animals which scratch or dig in the soil.

Once an area is infected there is no known practical means to eliminate it from that area. Treatments are being trialled to determine whether the impacts may be reduced, however these will only be practical for treating threatened species and limited areas.

Tasman National Park is climatically suitable for Phytophthora and communities in the heathlands are most susceptible to damage. The park already has Phytophthora infections in a number of places containing susceptible rare and threatened plant species. The heath communities along the Cape Hauy track are infected and infection also occurs along the Cape Pillar track near Tunnah Plains and the East-West track near Mt Spaulding.

Prevention is the best available management option for controlling the impact of Phytophthora. Once it is introduced to an area it cannot be eradicated and the course of the disease will proceed. Efforts to reduce the development of disease within plants are being developed but at this stage are experimental, costly and likely to have only limited application to very small populations of threatened species.

Given the extent of Phytophthora infection in native vegetation in Tasmania a strategic approach has been adopted to protect representative areas of rare species and communities at risk.

The Report on Conservation of Tasmanian Plant Species and Communities Threatened by Phytophthora cinnamomi (Schahinger et al. 2003) identified the park as an important representation management area for the protection of Allocasuarina crassa, Epacris myrtifolia and Epacris marginata. The report identified three Phytophthora management areas within the park where there is considered to be a reasonable chance of minimising the risk of disease spread:

- SE4 Cape Pillar and Tasman Island
- SE3a Cape Raoul to Tunnel Bay
- SE3b Tunnel Bay to north of Curio Bay

The proposed Three Capes Track would pass through all of these areas.

The park contains important heathlands within the Cape Raoul, Ship Stern Bluff and Curio Bay areas, which are currently free of Phytophthora.

People can spread Phytophthora to new areas principally through the movement of soil particularly along roads with vehicles and machinery and along walking tracks.
Areas such as Capes Pillar and Hauy are at high risk of further disease spread due to the presence of disease on walking tracks. Interlinked infected and uninfected tracks, new track construction and increased use of tracks through susceptible areas will all have a bearing on the potential for further disease impacts on the rare species and heathlands.

Washdown stations are employed where possible to reduce this risk but are not a complete solution or practical to apply in many instances. Public knowledge and cooperation to minimise the risks will be critical to reducing the spread of disease.

To enable detailed planning and assessment of the proposed Three Capes Track, a Phytophthora management plan is in preparation to provide strategies for avoiding and minimising the potential for further impact on flora.

Objectives

The objectives of Phytophthora management are to:

- minimise the spread of Phytophthora in the park and reserves;
- prevent further heathlands and populations of Allocasuarina crassa, Epacris myrtifolia and Epacris marginata from becoming diseased; and
- educate the community in Phytophthora prevention hygiene measures.

Policies

- A Phytophthora management plan will be prepared for the park to identify appropriate areas and strategies for minimising the potential for further disease impact and inform planning and assessment of the proposed Three Capes Track. The plan will address:
  - areas appropriate for management as Quarantine Areas;
  - appropriate management strategies such as installing wash down stations and carrying out track work;
  - rerouting tracks away from existing infestations;
  - appropriate public access options;
  - limiting development of new roads or tracks in highly susceptible areas;
  - investigating the application of restricted areas to prevent further spread of the disease;
  - suitable information and education strategies including signage; and
  - management prescriptions for heathland communities.

- Liaise closely with Phytophthora specialist staff in the development of this plan and subsequent detailed track planning and management.

- All practicable steps will be taken to prevent the spread of Phytophthora into uninfected areas where efforts to exclude the disease are warranted by the values at risk.

- Quarantine Areas may be identified to manage and ensure the long-term survival and conservation of heathland communities.

- In general, limit development and recreation activity to those areas already infected or of low priority for disease exclusion, such as the Visitor Services Zone and the Recreation Zone.
Limit track development in areas that contain highly susceptible plant species to reduce the risk of Phytophthora infection.

**Actions**

- Undertake periodic surveys of Phytophthora-prone areas to monitor the disease status of the park and reserves.
- Inform visitors of the Phytophthora threat to Tasman National Park, given that over half of the area contains plant species which are highly susceptible.
- Implement management actions identified in the Phytophthora management plan to minimise the risk of spreading the disease in the park.

4.3 **Soil Conservation and Erosion Control**

Much of the park and reserves are located on soils derived from Jurassic dolerite, which is not prone to serious soil erosion problems. However, some areas on soils derived from Permian and Triassic sediments are prone to erosion.

Several sites of geoconservation significance including the Blowhole, Devils Kitchen, Tasman Arch and Waterfall Bay are formed on erodible substrates and rocks prone to collapse.

Fortescue Bay Camping Area has areas of bare earth where tents, vehicles and caravans have been sited over summer. The only time the ground has to recover is over winter when plant growth is at its slowest.

Track erosion is occurring in some areas such as Clemes Peak, Mt Fortescue, and Mt Brown; and along the Cape Pillar, Cape Hauy and Cape Raoul tracks. Some action has been taken to combat erosion but more work is required to control existing erosion problems and prevent future degradation.

**Objective**

The objective of soil conservation and erosion control in the park and reserves is to:

- prevent unnatural rates and magnitude of erosion and rehabilitate damaged areas.

**Policies**

- Erosion hazard and status assessments will be made where significant ground disturbance or soil exposure is proposed.
- Land rehabilitation and stabilisation will be carried out on the basis of a prior geomorphological assessment.

**Actions**

- Monitor the Fortescue Bay, Safety Cove and Crescent Bay beaches and dunes for erosion and dune stability where caused by human actions.
- Monitor the Tessellated Pavement, the Blowhole, Tasman Arch, Devils Kitchen, Remarkable Cave and the Lanterns for visitor impact and stability.
4.4 Managing Visitor Impacts

Visitor services are provided to assist in the management of impact and to provide opportunities for visitors in the park and reserves.

Rubbish is found around campgrounds, in carparks, along walking tracks and on beaches.

Visitors in large groups may disturb the recreational character of some zones within the park and reserves.

Firewood collection is causing degradation at the Fortescue Bay Camping Area and in other camping areas in the park at Camp Falls, Bivouac Bay, Lunchtime Creek and Perdition Ponds.

A program of track upgrading around the Blowhole, Tasman Arch and Devils Kitchen has reversed previous impacts from high numbers of visitors.

Tracks and pads are being formed to gain access to rockclimbing areas at Thumbs Point, Cape Hauy and Mount Brown and tracks have been illegally cut to provide access to Salters Point west of Tunnel Bay.

To assist in minimising impact, a minimal impact bushwalking program has been developed by the Parks and Wildlife Service.

Objectives

The objectives for managing visitor impacts are to:

- protect, maintain and monitor environmental and heritage values;
- protect, maintain and monitor the special tourism and recreation character of the park and reserves; and
- maintain the park and reserves in a state that is valued by visitors.

Policies

- Visitor numbers, services and activities will be limited to those which are ecologically sustainable.
- The best available and practicable technology will be used to protect environmental quality from human impacts.
- The maximum party size for licensed walking tour groups will be consistent with the prescriptions of the PWS Track Classification Scheme.
- The general public will be encouraged to observe the same party size requirements as licensed groups.
- Toilets not connected to sewage treatment facilities will be managed to ensure that adjacent water bodies are not polluted by waste discharged from them.
- Camping areas in the most popular walking destinations will be designated, tent sites defined and, where necessary, improved to minimise environmental damage. See Section 5.5.

Actions

- Investigate options and the requirement for low impact, environmentally sustainable toilets in identified camping areas associated with the proposed Three Capes Track and elsewhere
as needed. Implement proposals for environmentally sustainable toilets identified in the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone Plan 2007.

- Keep under review the need for toilets in the Eaglehawk Neck area.
- Provide an environmentally sustainable toilet at Remarkable Cave Visitor Services Site in accordance with Section 5.5.3.
- Inform visitors of, and encourage them to apply, techniques for minimal impact use of the park and reserves.
- Encourage visitors to take their rubbish with them.
- Implement and promote a ‘fuel stove only’ policy in Tasman National Park, excluding Fortescue Bay Camping Area.

4.5 Managing Development Works

Development works can range from constructing a new track or installing a toilet, to constructing new buildings or improving existing ones, and installing or repairing services. Major developments are large in scale, often have high public interest and the potential for substantial impacts on the values of the park and reserves. Examples include tourism accommodation developments and interpretation centres.

Objectives

The objectives of managing development works are to:

- avoid or minimise the impact of development works on park and reserve values;
- protect, maintain and monitor the special tourism and recreation character of the park and reserves; and
- foster public confidence in approved developments.

Policies

- All proposals for any development landscape modification, research, management or maintenance work involving any ground breaking, structural disturbance, or environmental manipulation of any kind will be assessed in accordance with procedures approved by the Director.
- Unless already detailed in a site plan, a comprehensive environmental, social and heritage effects assessment will be required for all major development proposals, in accordance with guidelines established by the PWS. This assessment will be made available for public comment.
- The installation and construction of huts, toilets and associated structures will be implemented using best practice water use and management, including water efficiency and sustainable water catchment and supply systems.
- In the Visitor Services Zones, development will be controlled and guided in a coordinated and integrated manner, by the prior preparation and approval of a comprehensive site plan covering the whole zone.
- The design, placement and construction of existing visitor facilities will be reviewed in site plans, which will prepare a strategy for the long term development and management of
such facilities and will consider the rationalisation of facilities where conditions are sub-standard and where impacts or demand do not warrant the number or type of facilities provided.

- Development in the Recreation and Natural Zones will be limited to that permitted by the zoning. Such development may first require an approved site plan.
- Planning and design objectives and performance standards will be defined in the site plan for the relevant zone. This will include environmental standards and the extent and quality of visitor and management facilities and services.
- All development will be required to meet applicable statutory requirements.
- New private memorials or commemorative plaques will not be authorised in the park and reserves.
- Public memorials or commemorative plaques may be authorised in the park and reserves if they commemorate events or people of the area that are of regional, state, national or international significance and are approved by the Director.
- With the approval of the Director, plaques acknowledging park and reserve infrastructure or services provided by bequests or commercial sponsorship may be attached to the infrastructure and include a company name and logo but no product advertising will be authorised on such plaques.
- Neighbouring landowners and land managers will be consulted when their interests may be affected in accordance with Section 6.2.

### Actions

- Implement the approved site plan for Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone 2007.
- Review, revise and implement the Fortescue Bay Site Plan.
- Prepare a comprehensive development proposal and environmental management plan, comprising a master plan, environmental impact assessment and environmental management controls for the proposed Three Capes Track in accordance with Section 5.5.
- Prepare a site plan for the Remarkable Cave Visitor Services site in accordance with Section 5.5.
- Make draft site plans available for public comment prior to finalising and approving them, and subsequently whenever modifications are proposed to them.
- Provide visitors with on-site information about the intent and progress of any significant developments.
- Reduce the incidence of swift parrot collisions with structures through consideration of their requirements in the design of any new development.
5. Visiting the Park and Reserves

5.1 Understanding Visitation

The Tasman Peninsula is a popular day visitor destination, with over 280,000 visitors to Port Arthur Historic Site annually.

There are several access roads into Tasman National Park and the State Reserves and visitor numbers differ with location and activity.

In 2003/04 approximately 155,000 people visited Tasman Arch, while the Remarkable Cave area received around 84,000 visitors and Fortescue Bay 29,000.

Visitor numbers haven’t been recorded for the Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site or the Tessellated Pavement State Reserve, but anecdotal information suggests that these sites are well-visited.

There has been some collection of walking track use statistics. It has been estimated that annually approximately 14,000 visitors walk some part of the Tasman Trail network. Use of the walking tracks to the Tessellated Pavement and between Tasman Arch and Waterfall Bay is anecdotal, but there has been no systematic recording of numbers. Statistics for people using the tracks are difficult to reliably collect and numbers of visitors arriving by boat, usually at Fortescue Bay are not reliably collected.

Preliminary analysis of the Cape Pillar track logbook indicates that approximately 200 walking parties per annum visited the area over the past three years. Over 70% of parties are small, of one or 2 people, while another 20% consist of 3 or 4 people. Over 90% of overnight walks are for one or 2 nights and over 60% of parties are Tasmanian.

December and January are the busiest months, with November through to March receiving more than half of all visitors.

The busiest time of the year for vehicle-based camping is between January and March. Very few people camp in winter.

There is considerable scope for increasing the number of day and overnight visitors, and except in peak season, the camping area at Fortescue Bay is under-utilised.

There are three broad categories of visitors to the park and reserves:

- day visitors consisting primarily of small groups of families, friends and independent visitors, but also passengers delivered by several coach companies, especially to the Tasman Arch, Blowhole and Remarkable Cave areas.
- overnight visitors to Fortescue Bay consisting mainly of Tasmanian holiday-makers during summer and holidays.
- overnight visitors during other periods are mainly bushwalkers, interstate visitors and school and community groups.

Visitors with boats and trailers use the boat ramps at Pirates Bay, Fortescue Bay and Stewarts Bay as a base for fishing and those on yachts anchor in Fortescue Bay and Port Arthur when the conditions are favourable.

Overnight walkers use the Tasman National Park, particularly to walk the Tasman Coastal Track and its natural extension to Cape Hauy, over Mt Fortescue and on to Cape Pillar, but most visitors use the park and reserves for short walks of half a day or less.
The Tasman Peninsula is strategically important in implementing the Tasmanian Walking Tracks Strategy and Marketing Plan 1998. Several half- and full-day walks within the park and reserves are included in the ‘60 Great Short Walks’ of Tasmania booklet, including Devils Kitchen to Waterfall Bay, Fortescue Bay to Bivouac Bay, and the Cape Hauy and Cape Raoul tracks.

Objectives

The objectives of understanding visitation to the park and reserves are to:

- understand visitor pressures on the park and reserves; and
- provide the basis for effective visitor management.

Policies

- Visitor research will be focussed on improving the inventory and understanding of visitor numbers and characteristics, behaviour, needs and expectations, and assisting visitor management.

Actions

- Collect visitor arrival information regularly at major access points to the park and reserves.
- Monitor and investigate visitor pressures on the park and reserves.
- Continue working with other agencies to ensure that the promotion of visitor sites and walking tracks is in accord with statewide strategies.

5.2 Promoting the Park and Reserves

The Tasman National Park encompasses spectacular coastal scenery, striking cultural landscapes and inspiring natural settings that provide visitors with a wide range of attractive recreational opportunities.

The combination of Tasman National Park, the reserves and Port Arthur Historic Site provide the Tasman Peninsula with a unique appeal and strong focus for promoting itself to visitors. In an accessible and compact area, the Peninsula can present many natural and cultural heritage themes of Tasmania.

Although the park is an important component of tourism in the region, this is principally in the form of short side trips to the Blowhole and Tasman Arch as part of day trips to Port Arthur – the major visitor focus.

An emphasis of tourism promotion on the Peninsula has been to change the area from a day trip destination to one that encourages overnight stays. To achieve this, the Tasman Tourism Development Strategy 2006 proposed a new focus on an iconic seaciff precinct based at Pirates Bay. This in turn led to the development and implementation of the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone Site Plan and provision of funding to develop the Blowhole and Tasman Arch precincts.

The marine environment in the Bruny Bioregion offshore from the Tasman Peninsula is recognised as being one of the most biologically diverse and interesting in Australia. New marine protected areas in State waters have been agreed from Pirates Bay to just north of Fortescue Bay and around the Hippolyte Rocks. These marine reserves will increasingly draw visitors for boating and diving recreation.
The coast has been receiving investment in the form of boat-based fishing and wildlife tourism. The World Heritage values of the Port Arthur site have recently been recognised and there are a number of tourism projects under way or being considered for the Tasman Peninsula. These are all likely to increase future visitation and add to the national and international exposure of the Tasman National Park coastline in particular.

The Three Capes Track proposal would also contribute to this increase in interest in and recognition of the values of the Tasman National Park.

Tasman Peninsula has a continuing history of local use for sightseeing, fishing, walking and camping as well as being increasingly known as a niche hand gliding location. Promotion of the park and reserves will be mindful of the needs of long-standing users.

**Objectives**

The objectives of promoting the park and reserves are to:

- increase the profile of the park and reserves’ features and values with potential visitors; and
- encourage visits to the park and reserves and the region.

**Policies**

- The tourism and recreational themes for the park and reserves will be:
  - spectacular geodiversity: Gondwana, landforms, rocks and coastal processes;
  - significant cultural landscapes: Aboriginal, convicts, military stations, semaphore system, whaling, fishing and timber industry;
  - plant endemism, heathlands and kelp forests;
  - seabirds, shorebirds, sea-eagles, seals;
  - diving, fishing, climbing, hang gliding, walking;
  - accessibility;
  - ‘where the forest meets the sea’.
- All tourism and recreational development and marketing for the park and reserves should conform with, where possible, and emphasise the tourism and recreational themes.
- Cooperative promotion of the park and reserves with regional tourism groups will be encouraged.

**Actions**

- Liaise with Tourism Tasmania, the Tasman Council and local tourism groups in promoting the peninsulas as an overnight destination.
- Provide staff training in visitor reception and communication.
- Develop and implement a sign plan for the park and reserves to promote and guide visitors around the reserves.
- Provide information to assist visitors to have a safe and enjoyable visit.
5.3 Interpretation and Education

Visitors are increasingly looking to enjoy, understand and appreciate their visit through the high quality presentation of information, interpretation and education. Therefore, interpretation and education are critical to the delivery of enhancing park and reserve experiences, as well as fostering an appreciation of and caring attitude towards the park and reserves.

There is very little on-site interpretation in the park and reserves. An interpretive sign at Fortescue Bay and a series of signs at the Blowhole, Tasman Arch, Devils Kitchen and Tessellated Pavement interpreting the formations have been installed.

At Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site there is a comprehensive interpretation display within the Officers’ Quarters and a short walk has been developed which interprets the dogline at Eaglehawk Neck as part of the regional ‘Convict Trail’ interpretive project.

Objectives

The objectives of interpretation and education for the park and reserves are to:

- encourage pre-visit awareness of the park and reserves’ special recreational and tourism character, facilities, opportunities and experiences;
- reveal the diversity and values of the environmental and heritage features of the park and reserves;
- explain the different historical periods of people’s use of the park and reserves;
- encourage visitors to pursue their interests and explore what the park and reserves has to offer;
- realise the educational values of the park and reserves;
- canvas issues to be confronted in managing the park and reserves;
- increase public awareness of safety issues; and
- inform visitors of park and reserve etiquette and minimal impact practices.

Policies

- High priority will be given to provision of good quality visitor information and interpretation.
- Interpretation programs and facilities will be concentrated mainly in the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone (See Map 3) and, to a lesser extent, in the Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone (See Map 4). Some basic interpretation will be provided at the Remarkable Cave Visitor Services Site and possibly in the Recreation Zone at track heads at Cape Hauy, Cape Raoul and Waterfall Bay. Additional interpretation would be provided as part of the proposed Three Capes Track. No interpretation facilities will be located in the Natural Zone.
- Use of the park and reserves for teaching visitors about its environmental and heritage values will be encouraged.
- School and other groups undertaking educational activities will be encouraged to discuss their proposed program with staff when planning their visit.

Actions

- Prepare and implement an interpretation plan using themes identified in Section 5.2 to guide the development of interpretation facilities in the park and reserves.
• Provide prospective park and reserve visitors with pre-visit information.
• Upgrade interpretation for day visitors in the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone, Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone and Remarkable Cave Visitor Services Site.
• Develop interpretation on the coastal geodiversity values of Tasman National Park as identified in Section 5.2.
• Educate and encourage visitors to adopt safe practices and provide them with sufficient information about potential hazards to enable them to make responsible decisions.
• Promote guidelines for safe seal watching and sustainable recreational fishing practices around jetties and boat ramps.
• Develop and disseminate guidelines on minimising the spread of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* as identified in Section 4.2.3.
• Develop and disseminate guidelines for a ‘Fuel Stove Only’ policy for the park, excluding Fortescue Bay Camping Area as identified in Section 4.1.

### 5.4 Access

Tasman National Park wraps around the coast for some eighty kilometres and access to the park and reserves is via a network of public roads, roads managed by Forestry Tasmania, walking tracks and by sea. The number of access points to the reserves provides access to a variety of environments and opportunities. One of the main challenges in managing a range of recreational opportunities is to ensure that the recreational diversity is maintained while managing for the conservation of other reserve values.

**Objectives**

The objectives for access to and within the park and reserves are to:

• maintain, develop and promote opportunities for people, including those with disabilities, to visit;
• protect park and reserve values by concentrating and limiting developed visitor arrival points and travel routes to designated locations in the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone, Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone, Remarkable Cave Visitor Service Site and Recreation Zone.

### 5.4.1 Boating

Boating occurs in the waters adjacent to the park and reserves. The waters of Pirates Bay, Fortescue Bay, Port Arthur and the Tasman Sea are popular destinations because of the beauty of the area, the access, the sheltered waters and good fishing.

Marine and Safety Tasmania (MAST) is the Government agency charged with providing public facilities and provides and maintains appropriate boat launching facilities at Garden Point and Nubeena. Boat ramps managed by PWS are located at the Blowhole in Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area, at Fortescue Bay in Tasman National Park and via beach access in Stewarts Bay State Reserve.

The Garden Point boat ramp has recently been upgraded by MAST and provides for an all-weather, deep-water access with parking and a finger pier.
Commercial fishing boats and cruising boats use Pirates Bay, Fortescue Bay and Port Arthur as sheltered overnight anchorages or as a destination.

Sea kayaking and canoeing around the rugged cliffs of Tasman National Park and Port Arthur are increasing in popularity. Kayakers and canoeists sometimes come ashore at Bivouac Bay, Fortescue Bay and Denmans Cove to camp overnight.

The Blowhole jetty and boat ramps within Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area are currently managed by MAST. The beach access at Stewarts Bay is managed by the Parks and Wildlife Service and provides a hard surface to the beach for launching and retrieving boats.

The Fortescue Bay boat ramp is very popular as it provides quick access to the Tasman Sea and local information suggests that its location is strategically important when weather conditions change quickly. It has been replaced and then further improved so that it is accessible in most weather conditions.

There has been some informal launching and retrieving of boats from the southern end of Safety Cove Beach. Apart from occasional boat launching and walking, the beach is little used. The beach provides habitat for a pair of hooded plovers and other nesting shore birds.

Currently the use of Safety Cove for boat launching is limited to adjacent landowners. This access has been the subject of discussions amongst the community. Consideration also needs to be given to the impacts of vehicle beach access and the standards required in providing access and adequately protecting the natural values.

New or upgraded existing facilities to enable transfer of visitors to vessels as part of the proposed Three Capes Track experience may be required at Fortescue Bay, Denmans Cove and Safety Cove.

**Policies**

- Public boat ramp and jetty facilities will be limited to the existing ramp at Fortescue Bay in Tasman National Park, at the Blowhole in Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area and facilities associated with the Three Capes Track.

- Vehicle access on beaches to launch and retrieve boats will only be permitted in Stewarts Bay State Reserve.

- An authority may be issued under Regulation 28(1)(a) of the National Parks and Reserved Land Regulations 2009 to allow for access to launch and retrieve boats on the beach in Safety Cove State Reserve.

- Access to launch and retrieve boats on the beach in Safety Cove Reserve will be monitored and use modified if the need arises, following consultation with users.

**Actions**

- Maintain the existing Fortescue Bay boat ramp and liaise with MAST and local fishing clubs to ensure that it remains functional in most weather conditions.

- Monitor the use of Stewarts Bay for launching and retrieving boats.

- Liaise with Tasman Council, MAST and users in implementing the Pirates Bay Site Plan 2007 to improve access to the jetty and boat ramps.

- Liaise with kayak and canoe clubs on requirements for informal camping within the park and reserves.

- Monitor and manage visitors to the park and reserves arriving by boat.
• As part of the Master Plan for the proposed Three Capes Track experience, identify and assess new or existing facilities to enable transfer of visitors to vessels in the Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone, Denmans Cove and Safety Cove.

5.4.2 Air

Both private and commercial operators undertake recreational flights in planes over the park and reserves. The Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) has a lease over the helicopter pad and lighthouse on Tasman Island and periodically flies staff in to service the lighthouse. There are no other aircraft landing grounds in the park and reserves.

Commercial seaplane charter flights operate from Port Arthur and there is interest in developing flights into Fortescue Bay in the future.

Construction and servicing of the proposed Three Capes Track would involve helicopter overflights and landings.

Policies

• Airdrops within the park and reserves will only be permitted for management or emergency purposes.

• AMSA has full access rights through its lease agreement and does not require an authority to land on Tasman Island.

• Except in an emergency, or for management purposes, all aircraft, including helicopters, (excluding AMSA) will require an authority to land or take off in the park and reserves as required by the National Parks and Reserved Land Regulations 2009.

• Only helicopter landings associated with emergency and management requirements, and with the construction and essential servicing of huts and infrastructure for the proposed Three Capes Track would be permitted. Associated flight paths that do not impact on wildlife and other users will be identified and strictly controlled.

• Seaplane landings at Fortescue Bay may be authorised, subject to conditions to ensure the safety and enjoyment of other beach users.

Actions

• In consultation with the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA), the Royal Australian Air Force, and commercial and private pilots, develop, or make use of existing overflight guidelines to minimise the impact of low-flying aircraft on the recreational experiences of park and reserve visitors and on wildlife.

• Provide commercial aircraft operators with interpretative information on the park and reserves.

5.4.3 Vehicles

Access to the park and reserves is via a network of public, private and forestry roads. Within Tasman National Park private motor vehicles are only permitted along the campground access roads in the Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone.
Visitors in vehicles also have access to the Blowhole, Tasman Arch, Cape Raoul, Cape Pillar, Waterfall Bay and Remarkable Cave carparks via the public road network. Access to the hang gliding site above Pirates Bay is via Plateau Road, which is maintained by Forestry Tasmania.

Access to Tatnells Hill can be gained via Balts Road or Plateau Road, which are maintained by Forestry Tasmania and should not be relied upon, as the roads are for operational purposes. If road access is required the local Forestry Tasmania office should be contacted.

In the west of the park there are disused vehicular tracks to Tunnel Bay and Ship Stern Bluff which cross freehold land. Maingon Road, identified as a public road by Tasman Council, crosses into the park from freehold blocks and is sometimes used by horse riders and regularly by people accessing their properties.

In the Mount Spaulding area public vehicle access is limited, as freehold and State forest surround the block. The boundary of the block on the eastern side is in part identified by Benjafields Ridge Track. The block also contains tracks adjacent to Cripps Creek and a central track known as the East-West track.

Access to the northern section of the park, on the Forestier Peninsula can be gained along Richardson’s Road, which is maintained by the landowner and is gated two and a half kilometres from the park boundary. Access to this area may be restricted on days of extreme fire danger.

Direction signs on highways, roads and intersections leading in to the park and reserves are, in some cases, poorly located or absent, making it difficult for visitors to find the reserves.

Several vehicle tracks exist in close proximity to overnight nodes identified as part of the proposed Three Capes Track and may be suitable for management access for construction and maintenance.

There are several vehicular tracks within the park and reserves constructed prior to the proclamation of the reserves which are overgrown and no longer used. However, there are a number of tracks which still have some occasional use. The siting of these tracks and the access they provide are not appropriate for the long-term management of the park and reserves.

Illegal use of trail bikes occasionally occurs, particularly on management and fire trails on the Forestier Peninsula.

**Policies**

- Input from relevant authorities will be sought to provide adequate direction signs to the park and reserves.
- Relevant authorities will be encouraged to upgrade road access to the park and reserves, particularly in the vicinity of the Blowhole, Waterfall Bay, Tasman Arch and Devils Kitchen.
- Only vehicles registered for use on public roads will be permitted in the park and reserves.
- Public vehicular access within the park and reserves will be limited to those roads, tracks, beaches, parking and standing areas designated in or permitted by this plan, through site plans, codes of conduct, notesheets or permits and licences.
- Public use of motorised vehicles, including registered trail bikes and off-road vehicles, will only be permitted on designated formed roads within the reserves. Use anywhere else in the park and reserves will not be permitted.
- Before construction of any new roads or vehicular tracks, or the re-routing of existing ones, survey the proposed route for disease risk, habitat, species and heritage significance.
- Liaise with the Tasman Council regarding the maintenance of Maingon Road.
- Roads and vehicular track development and maintenance will be in accordance with the prescriptions of Section 4.5.
**Actions**

- Continue to liaise with Forestry Tasmania to review and improve arrangements for public use and maintenance of Fortescue Bay Road and other roads, tracks and visitor access points of mutual interest.
- Gate and sign or otherwise restrict public access to roads and vehicular tracks designated for management purposes or permit access only.
- Permanently close roads and vehicular tracks not required for public or management use.
- Assess the suitability of existing vehicle tracks in the Tunnel Bay – Ship Stern Bluff area as management access for construction and maintenance of facilities and emergencies in overnight nodes on the proposed Three Capes Track. Close to vehicular traffic and rehabilitate these vehicle tracks if they are not required.
- Close to vehicular traffic and rehabilitate the Curio Bay track from the park boundary.
- Liaise with private land owners on conditions for track access to the water reservoir north-east of Osprey Head.
- Adopt measures to control vehicle speeds on roads within the park and reserves.
- Once redevelopment of the consolidated Tasman Arch – Devils Kitchen visitor node is complete as per the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone Site Plan 2007, introduce vehicle access management arrangements on the Waterfall Bay road. Maintain the road for management purposes and examine opportunities for public use including walking and mountain bike riding.

**5.4.4 Walking Tracks**

The Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas provide some of the most scenic walking opportunities in Tasmania, from a fifteen minute stroll along towering cliff edges to a multi-day trip through extensive heathlands, pockets of rainforest and rugged sea cliffs.

Walking is one of the main activities people undertake when visiting Tasmania: 44% of all visitors to the State take a day walk or short stroll and a further 2% go on an overnight walk.

There are over 30 identified walking tracks within the park and reserves. Within the limits imposed by the size and configuration of the park and reserves, these tracks provide a wide range of predominantly coastal walking experiences. There are tracks ranging from short strolls on flat terrain to longer overnight walks in relatively remote and rugged areas (see Appendix 5). The park provides one of the few opportunities for overnight walks on the south-east coast of Tasmania. The magnificent coastal environment, climate and proximity to Hobart have led to the park being a favoured destination for long day and overnight trips by Tasmanian bushwalkers.

The walking tracks to Capes Hauy, Pillar and Raoul were originally put in by members of the Hobart Walking Club and the Climbers Club of Tasmania and the track from Waterfall Bay to Fortescue Bay by the Hobart Walking Club. The Hobart Walking Club and community groups have contributed to maintenance of these and other tracks on the Peninsula for many years. The continuing involvement of club and community members in walking track management will be encouraged and supported through mutually beneficial engagement opportunities.

Over the last 30 years there has been a vision amongst members of the local community and bushwalking enthusiasts to create a walking track from Dunalley to Nubeena by linking several of the existing tracks. It was intended that this would also extend day and low impact overnight walking opportunities. The community has also recognised and promoted existing walks, notably

In 1998 the Parks and Wildlife Service, Forestry Tasmania and Tourism Tasmania coordinated a Tasmanian Walking Tracks Strategy and Marketing Plan, which identified an increasing demand for short walks, half-day to day walks and, to a lesser extent, overnight walks in Tasmania.

Sixty ‘Great Short Walks’ were identified in the state including four in the Tasman National Park: Devils Kitchen to Waterfall Bay, Fortescue Bay to Bivouac Bay, and the Cape Hauy and Cape Raoul tracks.

In this context the 2001 management plan emphasised development and maintenance of the Great Short Walks in the park with the development of the Tasman Coastal Track to be promoted in the future as one of the state’s eight Great Bushwalks.

Under the 2001 plan significant work has been undertaken to upgrade the Tasman Blowhole, Tasman Arch, Tessellated Pavement and Devils Kitchen walking tracks to cater for high numbers of visitors. There has been a major upgrade in the safety standard of walks and lookouts associated with access to the cliff-tops at the Tasman Blowhole, Devils Kitchen, Tasman Arch and the walk to Waterfall Bay. Safety upgrade work is to be undertaken for the Remarkable Cave access track and viewing platform.

The Tasmanian Walking Tracks Strategy and Marketing Plan (1998) identified the Tasman Coastal Track as a three to four day walk along existing tracks between the Tasman Blowhole and Cape Pillar with potential for a six day walk that could be broken into a variety of segments for short walks, day walks and overnight walks. Work on many sections of this track has been undertaken.

In 2005, with increasing popularity and demand for the experience offered by the Overland Track in the Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park, the Tasmanian Government decided to investigate the potential for another multi-day “Great Bushwalk”. Consultants, Planning for People, were engaged and prepared the Great Bushwalk Scoping Study: Key Attributes and Supply Analysis (March 2006), which assessed the market for great walks and eighteen potential great walks around Tasmania. A six day walk taking in the three capes of Tasman Peninsula, from Pirates Bay to White Beach, was identified as having the greatest potential in the state for such a walk.

A feasibility study into the Three Capes Track was completed in March 2007 and may be viewed on the parks website at: www.parks.tas.gov.au. The study assessed the viability of such a walk and how it might look on the ground. The feasibility study supported the findings of the 2005 assessment and scoping study concluding that there was enough demand to support another ‘Great Bushwalk’ in Tasmania and that it would provide significant social and economic benefit to the state. Information about the expected economic benefits is available in the feasibility study and two economic impact analysis reports (available from the PWS).

The Three Capes Track proposal is the result of careful consideration of market and environmental factors through a number of studies. Alternative models for the track have been suggested and a number of refinements have been adopted. Alterations to the route using track sections within the existing and indicative Recreation Zone would not require changes to this management plan. Further examination of distinctly different models is not considered appropriate.

Based on market research and community consultation a preferred option of a six day – five night walk incorporating two water journeys was put forward. The market research was based on a questionnaire survey of walker demographics and walk feature preferences which was quantitatively analysed using discreet choice modelling methodology to give insight into the type of walk that would have the greatest market appeal. Choice modelling is based on the respondents’ preferences in the context of all other preferences on offer – how walkers trade off features against one another. Both independent and commercial bushwalkers who had undertaken an overnight bushwalk were surveyed.
The State Government’s vision for the Three Capes Track is for it to be Australia’s premier coastal bushwalking experience.

The feasibility study also included development of a master plan. The plan identified a range of values that will potentially be impacted and proposed the following guiding principles for protecting values:

- The natural and cultural values of the Three Capes Track are an important part of the inspiration for the Track.
- Protection of values is fundamental to planning, development and management activity for the Track.
- The track will be developed and managed to maximise opportunities to best protect and present the values.
- A complete environmental impact study will be prepared as part of the planning and development stage of the Three Capes Track.

The proposed Three Capes Track would provide improved access and facilities for all walkers, not just those undertaking the full walk, since it would be available for use by day walkers as well as overnight campers in some designated areas. Also, by providing a relatively safe and easy walking option with supported overnight facilities, the track would make the experience more accessible to a wider section of the community than traditional overnight tent based-walking.

In recent years the ‘big wave’ surf location at Ship Stern Bluff has become widely known and received international media coverage. Increasing numbers of people are walking in on the Tunnel Bay track to view the waves. Issues of safety and environmental damage are emerging associated with this increased use.

**Policies**

- In general, priority for short walks will be given to the maintenance of the:
  - Great Short Walks identified in the Tasmanian Walking Tracks Strategy and Marketing Plan 1998; and
  - short walks within or from the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone (as outlined in the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone Site Plan 2007), Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone or Remarkable Cave Visitor Service Site.
- Walking track development and maintenance will be in accordance with the prescriptions of Section 5.5.
- Where feasible, disabled access will be provided in the Visitor Services Zones.
- Allow for a new, high standard, long distance walking track, the Three Capes Track, to be developed through the relevant reserves to provide Australia’s premier coastal bushwalking experience, subject to the satisfactory completion of detailed planning and environmental assessment.
- If it is approved, the entire length of the proposed Three Capes Track would be available to the general public. Use of the walking tracks for day walks would not require booking. There would be increased opportunities for day walks in the park and reserves, by improving existing day walk tracks and providing additional tracks. Tent-based overnight walking to Cape Pillar and Mount Fortescue would continue to be catered for with more formalised management for environmental protection. Three Capes Track huts would be available for general public use without booking or fees outside the booking season. It is proposed that public infrastructure would be managed by the PWS through a commercial business enterprise model and booking system similar to that operating on the Overland
Track. It is likely that management arrangements for infrastructure managed by commercial operators would be formalised through a lease.

- Walker crowding at popular sites such as lookouts will be monitored and, if necessary, managed through site design to minimise impacts on the environment and walker experiences.
- The Tasman Coastal Track from Tasman Blowhole to Cape Pillar would be managed to maintain an alternate overnight walking and camping-only experience, as well as day walk opportunities.

**Actions**

- Prepare a Master Plan for the proposed Three Capes Track, undertake a thorough environmental impact assessment in accordance with Section 5.5.7 and, subject to necessary approvals, implement the plan.
- Implement the prescriptions for walking tracks in the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone Plan 2007.
- Upgrade and maintain the Tasman Coastal Track between Waterfall Bay and Canoe Bay to PWS T4 standard, and where applicable, to Australian Standard Class 3 standard.
- Implement *Phytophthora* hygiene measures on walking tracks as identified in the *Phytophthora* management plan.
- Liaise with Tasman Council regarding upgrading and rehabilitating the car park at the start of the Cape Raoul Track.
- Monitor visitor numbers and impacts on higher use walking tracks as appropriate.
- Liaise with clubs and community groups concerning management of tracks for established uses.
- Identify campsites and formalise tent-based camping for overnight walkers along the Tasman Coastal Track and in the Cape Pillar area.
- Establish a booking and fee system for users of overnight facilities on the proposed Three Capes Track. The system would provide for sustainable use and management, and improve visitor experiences.
- Continue to foster the involvement of volunteers and partnership groups in implementing track maintenance and track work.

### 5.4.5 Bicycles

Public roads and vehicular tracks are used by cyclists to access the park and reserves. Suitable vehicular tracks provide a low impact form of access. Inappropriate use of bicycles such as on walking tracks and beaches can create conflict with other users and can impact on environmental, Aboriginal and historic heritage values.

**Policies**

- Bicycles may be ridden on public roads and designated vehicular tracks only.
- Bicycles will not be permitted on any walking tracks or beaches.
• The impacts of bicycle use in the park and reserves will be monitored and use modified if the need arises following consultation with user groups.

**Actions**

• Investigate the suitability of existing roads and vehicle tracks for bicycle use and, as appropriate, designate and signpost.

• Consider designation of a mountain bike access area using the Waterfall Bay road.

**5.4.6 Dog Walking**

In the last decade there has been an active education program to highlight the damage dogs and cats can cause to nesting shorebirds and penguin colonies in the Pirates Bay area, but there has been very little enforcement of the reserve regulations in relation to dogs.

Whilst not wishing to exclude people from walking their dogs on the beaches at Pirates Bay, Safety Cove and Stewarts Bay, it is important that dog owners are aware of the harm their pets can cause to birds and other animals and to consider other users of the beach.

Tessellated Pavement State Reserve is also occasionally used by the local community for dog walking. The reserve, a narrow coastal strip containing important shore platforms is a significant tourist destination on the peninsula.

For the purposes of this plan, Section 4(3) of the *Dog Control Act 2000* will be used to define ‘dogs under effective control’.

A dog shall be regarded as being under the effective control of a person if it is:

- in close proximity to the person, in sight of the person and the person can demonstrate to the satisfaction of an authorised person that the dog is immediately responsive to the person’s commands; or

- secured and restrained by means of a lead no greater than 2 metres long held by hand by a person able to control the dog; or

- tethered to a fixed object by a lead no greater than 2 metres long for a period not more than 30 minutes.

**Policies**

• Dogs will be permitted within the Tessellated Pavement State Reserve on leash and under effective control.

• Dog access will be permitted in Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area, Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site and Safety Cove State Reserve on leash and under effective control above the high tide mark and off leash and under effective control below the high tide mark.

• Dog access will be permitted in Stewarts Bay State Reserve on leash and under effective control above the high tide mark and off leash and under effective control below the high tide mark.

• Dog access in Stewarts Bay State Reserve will be permitted all year round but during the summer months at designated times only.

• Dog owners will be required to clean up any dog faeces.
• The impacts of dogs in Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area, and Stewarts Bay, Safety Cove and Tessellated Pavement State Reserves and Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site will be monitored and use modified if the need arises following consultation with individuals and user groups.

• Dog walking will be restricted to formed walking tracks and on beaches.

**Actions**

• Prepare, disseminate and promote a code of practice for the use of dogs in Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area, Safety Cove, Stewarts Bay and Tessellated Pavement State Reserves and Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site in consultation with interested individuals and user groups.

• Provide the community with information on beach use and the importance of beaches to beach-breeding birds.

• Liaise with the Tasman Council on the implementation, including enforcement, of dog control legislation.

• Liaise with dog walkers and naturalist groups on management strategies for minimising impacts where beach-breeding birds are identified.

• Install appropriate signage at the designated areas.

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5.4.7 **Rockclimbing and Abseiling**

Tasman Peninsula has an international reputation as a rockclimbing venue.

The spectacular dolerite columns and cliffs along the coastline of the national park are the most popular areas for climbing and abseiling. Well known sites are sea stacks north of Fortescue Bay, the ‘Candlestick’ and ‘Totem Pole’ at Cape Hauy, as well as cliff lines around Mt Brown and Dauntless Point.

Many of the cliffs climbed are of geoconservation value. They are part of the Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas High Energy Coastline listed on the Tasmanian Geoconservation Database and of state significance (see Section 3.1).

Within the rock climbing community the current general practice of “sport climbing” relies on permanent artificial anchors (“bolts”) being attached to rock faces. In contrast, the practice of traditional “clean climbing” only entails the temporary placement of chocks of various shapes and sizes to provide support for the climber.

Artificial anchors have been installed without authority by climbers and are used extensively at Mt Brown, Cape Haug, Cape Pillar and The Moai (near Bivouac Bay), as described in several climbing guidebooks. These anchors damage the rock formations and, if they proliferate over time, may also degrade the climbing experience.

**Policies**

• Climbing impacts will be monitored and use modified if the need arises, in consultation with user groups.

• A ‘clean climbing’ ethic/practice involving the use of lead climbing techniques and removable climbing protection will be encouraged.

• New tracks to provide access to climbing routes will not be constructed.
Climbing will not be permitted from August to December at sites identified as raptor or seabird breeding sites.

**Actions**

- Prepare an inventory of the condition of popular rockclimbing and abseiling sites and their associated access routes and campsites.
- Consult with climbers on climbing policy and practices in the park including investigation of models used elsewhere such as designated rockclimbing areas.
- Identify raptor nest sites within identified climbing areas within the park and reserves.
- Inform rockclimbers and abseilers of the risk of *Phytophthora* to susceptible heathland communities, particularly in the Mount Brown area.

### 5.4.8 Hang Gliding and Paragliding

There are two established sites for hang gliding in the Pirates Bay Visitor Service Zone, one near Arthurs Peak and a low level site below the Blowhole Road. The Arthurs Peak site is managed through a joint management agreement with Forestry Tasmania, the Parks and Wildlife Service and the Hang Gliding Association of Tasmania.

The sites are used periodically by hang gliding clubs and enthusiasts when conditions are suitable, mainly in the summer months when north-east and south-east winds prevail.

The Pirates Bay Visitor Service Zone Plan 2007 identified some interest in establishing a new low-level launch site near the existing site below the Blowhole Road that would be useable in a wider variety of wind conditions.

Hang gliding and paragliding are regulated by Civil Aviation Regulations, Civil Aviation Orders and by the rules and regulations established by the Hang Gliding Federation of Australia (HGFA). Within the park and reserves, these activities are also subject to controls imposed by the PWS.

**Policies**

- Hang gliders and paragliders may fly over Tasman National Park and Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area in accordance with aviation regulations.
- The existing hang gliding and paragliding launch sites may be retained. Landing is permitted in a designated area on the beach in Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area. An additional low-level launching site would be considered subject to environmental assessment.
- The use of hang gliders and paragliders in Tasman National Park and Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area will be permitted through an authority. The authority conditions will be monitored and use modified if the need arises, in consultation with user groups.
- Hang gliding and paragliding impacts will be monitored and use modified if the need arises following consultation with user groups.
- The PWS will not promote the hang gliding and paragliding launch site, or encourage visitors to use the site as a lookout.
- No motorised equipment will be permitted to use the launch and/or landing sites.
**Actions**

- Develop a licence and maintenance agreement for the launch ramp, walking access and the landing area in association with the Hang Gliding Association of Tasmania (HGAT).
- Consult with HGAT over establishment of an additional low-level launch site in the Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area.

### 5.4.9 Surfing

Surfing is a popular activity on the Tasman Peninsula when the weather conditions are suitable. There are several good surf breaks at Eaglehawk Neck including Osprey Head, Clydes Island, Lufra Cove, the Tessellated Pavement and Fossil Island. Surfing is also popular at Fortescue Bay. Ship Stern Bluff has become renowned for ‘big wave’ surfing.

**Actions**

- Assess requirements for safe viewing of ‘big wave’ surfing at Ship Stern Bluff and implement appropriate measures for safety and environmental protection.
- Consult with surfers and involve them, as appropriate, in the management of the area.

### 5.4.10 Horse Riding

Many areas which are now within the Tasman National Park have previously been used by horse riders. Today, horse riding in the park occurs on a 200 metre section of Maingon Road, identified by the Tasman Council as a public road, which provides the main access to several freehold blocks. Horse riders use Maingon Road as a thoroughfare between Palmers Lookout and Stormlea infrequently, usually as an annual club event.

Horse riding also occasionally occurs along the East-West track near Mount Spaulding in the park from freehold land.

**Policies**

- Horse riding may continue along a section of Maingon Road and along the East-West track in the park.
- Horse riding activities will be monitored and use modified if the need arises following consultation with user groups.
- Horse riding on Maingon Road and the East-West track will be permitted through an authority. Authority conditions will be monitored and use modified if the need arises, following consultation with user groups.

**Actions**

- Liaise with local horse riding clubs and other horse riders regarding the use of Maingon Road and the East-West track in the park.
5.5 Developing Facilities and Services

The park and reserves are valuable visitor, recreational and educational resources, which the PWS is interested in developing further. Visitor facilities and services which complement the park and reserves inherent values are needed to enhance the visitor experience.

It is important that any development be sympathetic to the unique values of the park and reserves. The challenge for management is to provide facilities and services in a coordinated way, which complements the values of the park and reserves. Developing a system of zoning for the park and reserves to reflect the range of recreational opportunities and maintaining and enhancing recreational settings helps to do this.

The grandeur of the rugged cliffs, the sandy beaches and forested hills attract visitors for their spaciousness and solitude, for beach and water activities and as places to explore. Visitors to the peninsulas stroll around the cliff edges and marvel at the dramatic features created by the sea and winds millions of years ago or try to imagine life at the Eaglehawk Neck military station.

Some visitors escape into the sky and hang glide above the forested hills or climb the vertical stacks jutting out of the Tasman Sea.

Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site

Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site is situated at the entrance to a vast cultural landscape. It provides a precursor to visiting Port Arthur.

Visitors to the site can stroll through the Officers’ Quarters building, unravel the story of how the building’s use changed over the years and hear the stories of attempted escapes, evasions and capture, culminating in a walk to the notorious dogline.

Changes in use of the land once occupied by the Officers’ Mess commercial establishment may have implications for public access, parking and toilet facilities for visitors to the historic site.

Mount Arthur State Reserve

Mount Arthur State Reserve protects the ruins of one of the many semaphore stations around the peninsula. There is no public access, but part of the old convict walking trail to the summit can still be followed if permission is granted by landowners.

Within the surrounding timber reserve, a mobile phone tower has recently been constructed and associated with maintenance of the tower is a vehicular track which is within 400 metres of the reserve boundary. Although the track is gated and locked, there may be more visitation to the reserve in the future.

Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area

Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area, incorporating the beach and foreshore between Eaglehawk Neck and the Blowhole is important for the local community, tourism, shorebirds and as an attractive landscape.

The reserve is adjacent to the settlements of Eaglehawk Neck, Penzance and Doo Town and includes the jetty, boat ramps and boatsheds near the Blowhole. The only facility on the western end of Egg Beach is a carpark known locally as the ‘surfies carpark’. Between the carpark and the Blowhole is a series of firebreaks, which also provide access to the foreshore.

The Blowhole precinct is a vibrant working port. There is a collection of buildings of different ages and infrastructure for fishing, tourism and visitors. The precinct has a relaxed and utilitarian quality. It has been subject to growing visitor numbers and is often busy and congested during the fishing
and tourist seasons. Incremental development around the Blowhole has resulted in a loss of naturalness but improved amenity and functionality at the site.

The Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone Site Plan 2007 has been prepared as a guide to managing the requirements of visitors, the commercial fishing industry, recreational fishers and the growing water-based tourism industry within this scenic natural area.

**Safety Cove State Reserve**

Safety Cove State Reserve encompasses the foreshore and beach from south of Point Puer to the south-east corner of Safety Cove Beach. There are several beach access tracks and two formal carparks. The beach is used by adjacent landowners to exercise their dogs and as a viewpoint for visitors who stop to stretch their legs and catch a glimpse of Tasman Island.

**Stewarts Bay State Reserve**

Stewarts Bay State Reserve is partly managed by the Port Arthur Historic Sites Management Authority, the Tasman Council and the PWS. The section of reserve managed by the PWS provides access to the beach and a walking track to Port Arthur. The facilities include vehicular beach access to launch and retrieve boats, a carpark, a grassy open area and toilet.

**Tasman National Park**

Tasman National Park is divided into three blocks. The northern block encompasses a narrow coastal strip on the eastern side of the Forestier Peninsula from Lagoon Bay to Osprey Head including all offshore rocks and islands. Within this block are several ‘low key’ walking routes, extensive coastal geoheritage sites and pockets of tall rainforest and fern gullies. The park is adjacent to State forest and access is via a network of forestry roads.

The second or central block encompasses a vast area between Fossil Island at Pirates Bay and Denmans Cove in Port Arthur. Tasman Arch, the Devils Kitchen, the Blowhole and Waterfall Bay are the main features of a very popular visitor destination within the park. The Blowhole-Waterfall Bay area is heavily visited by commercial and recreational fishers and a wide range of visitors, many of whom visit as part of a day trip to Port Arthur. This area has the highest visitor impact of all PWS-managed sites on the Tasman Peninsula.

Fortescue Bay, located halfway along the eastern coast of the Tasman Peninsula, is one of a few areas within the park that has a sandy beach and is vehicular accessible. The area is a popular day and overnight destination with provision for basic camping and good access to fishing grounds. Fortescue Bay is also the main access for walking tracks north to Waterfall Bay and south to Capes Hauy and Pillar.

Within this part of the park camping also currently occurs at Bivouac Bay and around Lunchtime Creek and Perdition Ponds on the Cape Pillar Track.

The third or western block encompasses Crescent Bay and Mount Brown to Cape Raoul and Curio Bay in a narrow coastal strip, including the Mount Spaulding area, which juts inland to the north.

The Remarkable Cave carpark is a focus for many visitors and gives them the opportunity to look into the Southern Ocean from Maingon lookout or walk down to Remarkable Cave. The carpark is also the main access onto the Mt Brown track, a popular rockclimbing destination, as well as to various surf breaks.

The only other formal access to the western part of the park is via the Cape Raoul carpark. From the carpark walking tracks lead to Ship Stern Bluff, Tunnel Bay and Cape Raoul.
The proposed Three Capes Track would provide a six-day hut-based walk and water experience around the eastern and southern coastline of the park between White Beach and Pirates Bay. The new track would provide improved access and opportunities for day walks and complement existing overnight use.

**Tessellated Pavement State Reserve**

The Tessellated Pavement has long been of interest to visitors and scientists alike for its outstanding wave cut rock platform. A carpark on freehold land provides access to a track, which leads visitors onto the shore platform.

**Objectives**

The objectives of developing visitor facilities and services are to:

- provide opportunities for activities, relaxation, contemplation, enjoyment and educational experiences through direct contact or participatory involvement with the values of the park and reserves;
- enhance visitor experiences of the park and reserves;
- encourage understanding of and support for the park and reserves by highlighting and presenting the values of the park and reserves;
- safeguard the special visitor use of the park and reserves;
- minimise impacts on park and reserve values;
- promote sound, sustainable, environmental behaviour and practices;
- contribute directly to meeting the costs of researching, protecting, and managing the park and reserves; and
- provide economic benefit to the community.

While flexibility in response to visitor needs, budgetary circumstances and protection of park and reserve values must be maintained, the general policies for development of visitor facilities and services are set out below.

**Policies**

- All visitor facility development will conform with and contribute to the realisation of this management plan, site plans, conservation plans, and the visitor strategy prepared for the park and reserves.
- All visitor use will accord with any requirements and codes established by the PWS for sustainable environmental practices and behaviour and protection of heritage values.
- Consistent with this plan, visitor facilities and services will be provided, principally in the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone, Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone and Remarkable Cave Visitor Service Site.
- To provide for the heaviest visitor pressures and make most effective use of management resources, generally priority will be given to developing visitor facilities in the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone and the Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone.
- The range of visitor facilities provided will complement rather than replicate those which are, or could be, provided in nearby areas.
• In the Visitor Services Zones, development will be guided by the site plans for each zone, prepared in accordance with Section 4.5.

• Inform visitors of the *Phytophthora* threat to the park, given that over half of the area contains plant species which are highly susceptible to the disease.

• All promotional material developed should, where possible, contain information on the *Phytophthora* threat to the park and methods used to reduce the risk of the disease spreading.

• In general, limit development and visitor activity to those areas already infected or of low priority for disease exclusion, such as the Visitor Service Zones/Sites and the Recreation Zone.

• Rubbish bins will not be provided and visitors will be encouraged to remove their rubbish.

5.5.1 **Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone**

The Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone is a focal point for visitors to the Tasman Peninsula. The zone is surrounded by a dramatic visual backdrop and includes a range of exceptional cultural, historic and natural values and fascinating visitor opportunities from short strolls looking at spectacular geodiversity and informative displays on historic heritage, to the provision of facilities to access the Tasman Sea.

This zone (see Map 3) provides visitors with an introduction to the park and reserves and incorporates several notable reserves: Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site, Tessellated Pavement State Reserve, Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area and part of the Tasman National Park, including a hang gliding and paragliding launch site.

The Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone is intended to serve as the principal location for the development of facilities for a high number of short-term visitors to the park and reserves, while taking into consideration the needs of those people wishing to use the boat ramp, jetty and sheds at the Blowhole and the local community use of the Eaglehawk Neck Community Hall.

The provision and extent of visitor and management facilities for the zone are outlined in the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone Plan 2007.

**Policies**

• High numbers of day visitors will be encouraged and well provided for in this zone.

• Facilities in this zone may include visitor information and interpretation buildings, picnic facilities, car parks, toilets, nature trails, management structures such as park entry fee booths, walking tracks and interpretative displays in accordance with an approved site plan.

• Stewarts Bay State Reserve will not be zoned, but generally management principles for Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone will apply.

• Construction and maintenance in the zone will be sufficient to withstand the impact of the anticipated high number of visitors.

• Potential uses of any historic building will be determined by the preparation of a conservation plan. See Section 3.5.2.

• There is no provision for overnight visitors in this zone.

• Camping will not be permitted.

• Fires are not permitted.
• Concessions aimed at providing a visitor opportunity will be encouraged if consistent with the zone’s natural and cultural values.
• The Tuna Clubrooms and weighing station shall be retained.
• Leases for the 11 boatsheds will continue to be renewed providing lease conditions are met.
• The Eaglehawk Neck Community Hall shall be retained in accordance with Section 3.5.2.
• No further buildings or extensions to existing licensed or leased structures in the Blowhole area will be permitted.
• The eight private licenced boat ramps will be assessed and may be removed if they are no longer required for launching and retrieving boats.
• There will be provision for a hang gliding launch and landing area in this zone in accordance with Section 5.4.8
• Vehicular access and boat launching will be permitted in accordance with Sections 5.4.1 and 5.4.3.
• Dogs will be permitted in this zone in accordance with Section 5.4.6.
• Habitat may be managed to reduce fire risks, or to maintain a low risk environment for the public in accordance with Section 4.1.
• Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site will be managed and interpreted as a cultural landscape which demonstrates its own history and significance.

Actions
• Implement the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone Plan 2007.
• Revise the Draft Eaglehawk Neck Military Station Conservation Plan 1992 and prepare and seek resources to implement a site plan for Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site with the aim of managing and interpreting the overall cultural landscape of the site.
• Upgrade existing walking tracks and improve safety on tracks in accordance with Section 5.4.4.
• Improve the presentation of the geoconservation sites the Blowhole, Devils Kitchen, Tasman Arch and Tessellated Pavement by developing appropriate signage, on site interpretation and access.
• Liaise with the Tasman Council to identify and protect the Eaglehawk Neck cultural landscape viewfields in accordance with Section 3.5.3.
• Liaise with the Hang Gliding Association of Tasmania on the maintenance of the launch and landing sites in accordance with section 5.4.8.
• Liaise with the Tasman Council and the Port Arthur Historic Sites Management Authority on the future management of Stewarts Bay State Reserve.

5.5.2 Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone

The Fortescue Bay area was previously used as a timber-milling site from the 1880s, only closing in 1952. Similarly, a fish freezer works, packing shed and jetty were located at Canoe Bay until the 1970s.
Fortescue Bay is a popular day and overnight destination with approximately 26,000 visitors annually. The area caters for campers, anglers, divers and walkers wishing to do a short or longer walks. The area is the main access on to the Tasman Coastal Track north and south to Capes Hauy and Pillar tracks. The bay also provides anglers in boats with quick access to the Tasman Sea, or sheltered fishing within the confines of the bay. See Map 4.

The Fortescue Bay Camping Area has evolved over the last forty years, being formalised in the late 1970s when the (then) Forestry Commission took over the management of the site and the access road was gradually upgraded. The camping area, managed by caretakers who live on site, currently has 46 campites, a boat ramp and basic amenities and has become an ‘institution’ for keen anglers, crayfishers and Tasmanian families over the summer months.

Many of the campers to the area have a long association with Fortescue Bay, having visited the area on and off during Christmas and Easter holidays for over forty years to fish, walk, swim, kayak, dive, boat, camp and socialise with other campers.

Amongst these users there is a strong desire to retain the existing informal recreational setting of Fortescue Bay.

In 2003 a site plan was prepared for the zone that provided for a standing camp. A landscape plan was developed in 2007 to improve amenity and soil compaction issues in the campgrounds. This was partially implemented in 2009 with fencing replaced and vegetation planted at both campgrounds. Further work is required to improve campground amenity and condition.

**Policies**

- Moderate numbers of day and overnight visitors will be provided for in this zone.
- Facilities in this zone may include visitor information and interpretation structures, picnic facilities, carparks, boat ramp, jetty, nature trails, campgrounds, amenities blocks, camp kitchen shelter, built accommodation, interpretative displays and management facilities such as park entry fee booths in accordance with an approved site plan.
- Construction and maintenance in the zone will be sufficient to withstand the impact of the anticipated number of visitors.
- The provision of a tourism development such as self-contained accommodation, standing camp, hostel-type accommodation and bunk house consistent with the prescriptions of this management plan and the site plan, will be considered in accordance with Section 5.5.7.
- Prior to the approval of any tourism proposal in the zone, an environmental impact assessment and environmental management plan will be required to assess the natural, cultural and social values of the area, the likely impacts of a development, and to avoid and mitigate impacts on the site in accordance with Section 5.5.7.
- Camping in this zone will be available only in designated camping areas.
- Camp fires are permitted in the Fortescue Bay Camping Area, subject to certain conditions, in designated fireplaces in accordance with Section 4.1.
- Habitat may be managed to reduce fire risks, or to maintain a low-risk environment for the public.
- The existing boat ramp in Fortescue Bay will be retained.

**Actions**

- Undertake assessments of natural, cultural and social values of Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone.
Based on these assessments, develop assessment guidelines and criteria for tourism and recreation proposals at Fortescue Bay, including requirements and codes of sustainable environmental practices and behaviour.

Liaise closely with users of the Fortescue Bay Camping Area to retain, as far as possible, the special family camping atmosphere and improve the environmental quality of the campground through measures such as campsite reorganisation, drainage and landscape improvement.

Review and revise, as necessary, the Fortescue Bay Site Plan.

Encourage campers to bring fuel stoves.

Maintain and, as appropriate, upgrade the existing boat ramp at Fortescue Bay.

Undertake periodic surveys of Phytophthora cinnamomi on the Cape Hauy Track to monitor the disease status of that area.

Implement appropriate fire management strategies for the Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone in accordance with Section 4.1.

5.5.3 Remarkable Cave Visitor Services Site

It is likely that the Three Capes Track will pass through the Remarkable Cave area and will increase the level of visitation to the site.

The Remarkable Cave Visitor Services Site (See Map 2) provides visitors with short walking opportunities to Remarkable Cave and Maingon Lookout and is the main access to Mount Brown and Crescent Bay. Rock climbers also access the cliffs around West Head and Dauntless Point from this site. Surfers access the coast from this site.

Policies

- Short stay day visitors will be provided for in this site by focusing on short strolls with interpretation on the geodiversity of the area.
- Facilities in this site will be limited to nature trails and walking access to Mt Brown, interpretative displays, toilets, carparks and management facilities such as park entry fee booths in accordance with an approved site plan.
- Camping will not be permitted.
- Fires will not be permitted.

Actions

- Prepare and implement a site plan for the area.
- Improve the parking arrangements and traffic flow within the site.
- Provide signage and an interpretation booth.
- Install an environmentally sustainable toilet at the Remarkable Cave carpark.
- Install a boot washdown station at the start of the Mt Brown – Crescent Bay Track.
- Prepare interpretative material for Maingon Lookout and Remarkable Cave.
5.5.4 Tasman Island Site

Tasman Island has spectacular dolerite sea cliffs and well-developed talus slopes. The vegetation on the plateau has been greatly modified, but the ledges and inaccessible cliffs contain vegetation which may be significant and provide roosting areas for seabirds.

The light station and associated infrastructure, built in 1906, is significant for its association with the development of navigational aids along the eastern coast of Tasmania. The light station was automated in 1976 and the associated infrastructure has become dilapidated through vandalism and lack of maintenance.

In 1993 the site was proclaimed a nature reserve. In 1998 the light station was one of a number handed over to Tasmania by the Commonwealth government. Subsequently, the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) leased the lighthouse structure and helipad from the State government for a period of 25 years.

In 1999 PWS sought expressions of interest in the tourism potential of the site. To date there has been very little commercial interest.

Policies

- Proposals to use any of the historic buildings or infrastructure will be determined by the preparation of a conservation plan in accordance with Section 3.5.2.
- Prior to the approval of any tourism or other proposal in the site an environmental impact assessment and environmental management program will be required to assess the natural, cultural and social values of the island, the likely impacts of the development, and means of avoiding and mitigating impacts on the site in accordance with Section 4.5 and 5.5.8.
- Only built infrastructure required to carry out identified appropriate activities will be considered for the island.

Actions

- Seek to develop a management agreement with AMSA on sharing transport costs to and from the island.
- Undertake waterproofing works of the buildings to forestall further deterioration, excluding the AMSA lease-back site.
- Develop and implement a cyclical maintenance program for the buildings on the site excluding the AMSA lease-back site.
- Liaise with AMSA on its future requirements of the light house.
- Develop and implement a feral cat eradication program for the island.
- Liaise with AMSA on the use of the leased helipad and access to the lighthouse residences.

5.5.5 Recreation Zone

The Recreation Zone within the park includes areas that are popular with bushwalkers, canoeists and rockclimbers and are suitable for relatively high levels of day and overnight use due to their location and access. The zone provides for a range of recreational opportunities, ranging from half-day to overnight bushwalks, access to a suite of features suitable for rockclimbing and access to the coast.
There are over 30 identified walking tracks in the park and reserves, most located wholly within the Recreation Zone (see Appendix 5).

There are several recognised campsites in this zone at Bivouac Bay, Perdition Ponds and Lunchtime Creek in the park. Occasionally camping also occurs at the Oasis, Cape Raoul, Tunnel Bay, Denmans Cove and Retakunna Creek near Mount Fortescue.

Rockclimbing is becoming increasingly popular at Mount Brown, Cape Hauy and Dolomieu Point near Fortescue Bay. See Section 5.4.7.

Sandboarding, which involves surfing down the face of steep sand dunes, may occur at Crescent Bay.

To accommodate the proposed Three Capes Track the Recreation Zone has been extended as shown in Map 2.

Policies

- Safety Cove State Reserve will not be zoned, but generally management prescriptions for the Recreation Zone will apply.
- Maingon Road within the park will not be zoned, but general management prescriptions for the Recreation Zone will apply.
- The types of recreational uses and levels of use will be limited to those which minimise impacts on environmental and heritage features and values.
- Facilities in this zone may be developed to the level of walking tracks, some interpretation, designated camping sites with environmentally sustainable toilets, roof water collection and signs.
- Existing track and campsite infrastructure will be maintained in accordance with Section 5.4.4.
- Where necessary, closed track sections and campsites will be actively rehabilitate.
- Track marking and upgrading will accord with prescriptions set out in Sections 4.5 and 5.4.4.
- Buildings for accommodation purposes will not be provided in the Recreation Zone except at overnight nodes for the proposed Three Capes Track.
- Formalised camping sites may be developed in appropriate areas on walking tracks. Any camp sites associated with the proposed Three Capes Track will be formally designated and camping limited to these sites. Additional facilities would be limited to toilets and water tanks.
- Subject to environmental assessment and conditions, temporary standing camp, equipment cache, or similar accommodation provisions may be permitted in the Recreation Zone.
- Signs will be limited to those giving information or directions on natural and cultural features, safety of users and protection of the park and reserves.
- No further walking tracks beyond those identified in this plan will be developed, in accordance with Section 5.4.4.
- Rockclimbing and abseiling will be permitted in this zone in accordance with Section 5.4.7
- Horse riding will be permitted in this zone in accordance with Section 5.4.10.
- Tasman National Park, excluding the Fortescue Bay Camping Area, will be designated a ‘fuel stove only’ area, to maintain the quality of the campsites.
**Actions**

- Maintain and, as necessary, upgrade tracks to ensure protection of the environment and the reasonable safety of users in accordance with Section 5.4.4.
- Maintain or replace the boot washdown station at Lunchtime Creek on the Cape Pillar Track.
- Clearly mark tracks in accordance with Section 5.4.4.
- Promote the ‘fuel stove only’ policy.
- Monitor user impacts.
- Upgrade the carpark, start of the track and signage at the beginning of the Cape Raoul track.
- Investigate the provision of a boot washdown station at the start of the Cape Raoul track in accordance with Section 5.4.4.
- Develop and foster the involvement of volunteers and partnership groups in implementing track maintenance and track works.
- Undertake periodic surveys of Phytophthora-prone areas to monitor the disease status of the Recreation Zone.
- Investigate options and requirements for environmentally sustainable toilets on the Cape Pillar track and on the Tasman Coastal Track.
- Keep under review the level and environmental impacts of sandboarding at Crescent Bay and, as necessary, implement management measures which may include mitigation or prohibition.

**5.5.6 Natural Zone**

This zone covers a substantial area of Tasman National Park, which is in a relatively unmodified condition and contains important natural and cultural values. See Map 2.

The zone is particularly significant for flora and fauna conservation and is to be managed principally for the conservation of natural values.

**Policies**

- Except for safety, environmental or heritage protection, and fire management, structures or any other type of development (including tracks) will not be permitted in the zone.
- Mount Arthur State Reserve will not be zoned, but generally management prescriptions for the natural zone will apply.
- Camp fires will not be permitted.
- Existing routes and T4 tracks, consistent with the classifications of the PWS Reserve Standards Framework Policy 2008, may be permitted.
- No visitor buildings or similar facilities will be provided in the zone.
- Standing camps, equipment cache, or similar accommodation provisions will not be permitted in the zone.
- Concessions will not be permitted in this zone.
• No habitat management will occur unless essential for the protection of threatened species or cultural heritage values.

**Actions**

• Monitor user impacts.
• Discourage the use of walking routes in areas identified as being highly susceptible to *Phytophthora*.
• Liaise with adjacent landowners on maintaining boundary fences.
• Undertake periodic surveys of *Phytophthora*-prone areas to monitor the disease status of the zone.
• Monitor access to Mount Arthur State Reserve.

**5.5.7 Assessing Development Proposals**

The State government through an interagency working group identified Fortescue Bay as a possible site for tourism infrastructure in natural areas.

During the site planning process for Fortescue Bay, the PWS has investigated the natural, cultural and social values of the Fortescue Bay area and identified some options for future siting of visitor facilities and associated infrastructure.

A new iconic bushwalk is proposed in the Tasman National Park, inspired by the success of the Overland Track. The proposed Three Capes Track is envisaged as a six day – five night including two sea passages between White Beach and Pirates Bay. Infrastructure associated with the proposal could include:

- construction of a new walking track, major and minor upgrading of existing tracks;
- new viewing/resting areas, interpretation, entry/exit signage and track signs, and *Phytophthora* wash down sites and other *Phytophthora* management measures;
- overnight accommodation and services at each of the five sites incorporating both a public hut with basic facilities, a commercial hut for guided trips with higher level facilities, and hut host/track ranger accommodation. Each hut site would ideally have a coastal access track and helipad and water storage (tanks/pipes);
- boat landing/launching facilities – possibly some new jetties, although beach landings are a possibility at Safety Cove and Denmans Cove, which would then see existing jetties at Port Arthur (if needed) and Pirates Bay being used. Consideration might need to be given to a new jetty or beach pick-up at Canoe Bay; and
- gateway facilities including walker registration, signage, shelter and other services are likely to be located at White Beach, Fortescue Bay and Pirates Bay.

**Policies**

• Proposed developments of tourism and recreational opportunities, facilities or services in the park and reserves will be required to:
  - be based on the features and values of the park and reserves;
  - explain how the viability, diversity and values of environmental features and processes will not be damaged;
incorporate environmentally sustainable operating practices and the use of environmentally ‘best practice’ goods and technologies;

- describe how it will behave and operate in a manner compatible with protection of Aboriginal and historic heritage features and values;

- how it will explain the principles of minimal impact on environmental and heritage values to clients;

- explain how impacts on the legitimate enjoyment and experience by others of the park and reserves’ features and values will be avoided;

- explain how they will contribute to any external costs (for example road or sewerage upgrading) resulting from the proposal; and

- accord with the management plan, and be sustainable and achievable within the realistic capacity of management resources.

Visitor development proposals will conform with and support realisation of this management plan and any applicable site plans, conservation plans, and park and reserve visitor strategy.

All proposals to develop visitor opportunities in the park and reserves will adopt environmental ‘best practice’ methods for:

- sewage treatment;

- stormwater management;

- water supply;

- energy generation and conservation;

- vehicle storage and maintenance;

- machinery installation and maintenance;

- fuel delivery and storage;

- storage and disposal of solid and liquid waste;

- reduction in the incidence of swift parrot collisions with structures; and

- bushfire risk mitigation.

Proposals will be assessed according to processes outlined in Section 4.5

Depending on the proposal, additional assessment guidelines and criteria may be required.

Development will complement existing facilities and services, foster visitor appreciation and understanding of the park and reserves’ features and values in accordance with the interpretation plan, and provide efficient, high quality service to the public.

Any sale within the park and reserves of souvenirs and memorabilia will be, as far as possible, focused on Tasmanian-made merchandise directly related to the features and values of the park and reserves.

Tourism and recreation development proposals will provide a clearly demonstrated benefit to the Tasmanian community.

All commercial development proposals will submit a detailed business and financial plan showing at least a three-year projection of operations, demonstrating economic viability while according with this management plan.

Any financial, infrastructure, managing authority services, or environmental resource subsidy of a visitor development proposal will be, where possible, made explicit and public.
Visitor use of the park and reserves will directly and identifiably make a contribution to research, conservation or management of the park and reserves.

**Actions**

- Periodically reassess natural, cultural and social values and significance of the Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone.
- Based on these assessments, develop assessment guidelines and criteria for tourism and recreation proposals at Fortescue Bay, including requirements and codes for sustainable environmental practices and behaviour.
- Conduct thorough assessments of impacts on natural, cultural and social values of the reserves associated with the proposed Three Capes Track and ensure that all identified negative impacts can be adequately avoided or mitigated as part of the assessment and approval process required in Section 4.5.

**5.5.8 Reserves Standards Framework**

The Reserves Standards Framework (RSF) is a PWS management tool designed to assist land managers to strategically provide and maintain visitor services and infrastructure across the reserve system. The RSF provides a mechanism for ensuring that context-appropriate standards are established for the provision of services, such as toilets, camping areas and tracks. The framework employs an explicit assumption that the safety and comfort standards applicable to, say, facilities provided to walkers in remote wilderness areas, are different from those applicable to a busy visitor centre. Implementation of the RSF is intended to provide reliable outcomes with respect to visitor management, risk management and financial management.

Management plans identify the type of recreation setting a visitor might expect at different locations, as well as proposing future levels of service. Having identified, with community assistance, the type of experience opportunities presently offered and, where applicable, future aspirational recreation opportunities, the PWS (or delegated authority) can then apply suitable standards in the provision and maintenance of infrastructure. The site classification employed under the RSF is outlined in Appendix 8.

**Objective**

- To provide and maintain visitor facilities to an appropriate standard in order to support the desired visitor experience.

**Policy**

- The current recreational settings for the reserves and proposed aspirational settings are set out in Table 6.
## Table 6

Recreation Settings for the National Park and Reserves

(refer to Appendix 8 for explanation of the designated levels of service)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Site or area</th>
<th>Existing level of service</th>
<th>Aspirational level of service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tasman National Park</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone</td>
<td>Tasman Arch/Devils Kitchen visitor site</td>
<td>Day Use Comfort (mid)</td>
<td>Day Use Comfort (complex)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blowhole to Tasman Arch track</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
<td>Day Use Comfort (mid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remainder of zone</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone</td>
<td>Fortescue Bay access road</td>
<td>Day Use Comfort (mid)</td>
<td>Day Use Comfort (mid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fortescue Bay day use area</td>
<td>Day Use Comfort (mid)</td>
<td>Day Use Comfort (mid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Banksia campsites</td>
<td>Easy Access Camping (mid)</td>
<td>Easy Access Camping (mid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mill Creek campsites</td>
<td>Easy Access Camping (mid)</td>
<td>Easy Access Camping (mid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fortescue Bay beach</td>
<td>Day Use Get Away (basic)</td>
<td>Day Use Get Away (basic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remainder of zone</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarkable Cave Visitor Services Site</td>
<td>Remarkable Cave carpark, lookout</td>
<td>Day Use Comfort (mid)</td>
<td>Day Use Comfort (complex)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recreation Zone</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>Site or area</td>
<td>Existing level of service</td>
<td>Aspirational level of service</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cape Pillar walking track</td>
<td>Bushcamping Backcountry (mid)</td>
<td>Bushcamping Backcountry (mid) and Bushcamping Backcountry (complex) for sections that would be part of the proposed Three Capes Track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New walking track from Tornado Ridge to Denmans Cove (part of the proposed Three Capes Track)</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
<td>Bushcamping Backcountry (complex)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mount Brown – Crescent Bay tracks</td>
<td>Day Use Get Away (mid)</td>
<td>Day Use Get Away (mid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New walking track from Remarkable Cave site to Cape Raoul track (part of the proposed Three Capes Track)</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
<td>Bushcamping Backcountry (complex)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Zone</td>
<td>Cape Raoul walking track (part of the proposed Three Capes Track)</td>
<td>Day Use Get Away (basic)</td>
<td>Bushcamping Backcountry (complex). Track section from park boundary would remain Day Use Get Away (basic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tunnel Bay and Ship Stern Bluff track</td>
<td>Day Use Get Away (basic)</td>
<td>Bushcamping Backcountry (complex)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New walking track from Tunnel Bay to White Beach (part of the proposed Three Capes Track)</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
<td>Bushcamping Backcountry (complex)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cape Surville/Yellow Bluff track</td>
<td>Day Use Get Away (basic)</td>
<td>Day Use Get Away (basic)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cashs viewing area (hang gliding site)</td>
<td>Day Use Get Away (basic)</td>
<td>Day Use Get Away (basic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Zone</td>
<td>Tatnells Hill walking track</td>
<td>Bushcamping Backcountry (mid)</td>
<td>Bushcamping Backcountry (mid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arthurs Peak walking track</td>
<td>Bushcamping Backcountry (basic)</td>
<td>Bushcamping Backcountry (basic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visscher Island</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remainder of national park</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasman Island Site</td>
<td>Tasman Island</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site</td>
<td>All Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site</td>
<td>Day Use Comfort (mid)</td>
<td>Day Use Comfort (mid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone</td>
<td>All Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site</td>
<td>Day Use Comfort (mid)</td>
<td>Day Use Comfort (mid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt Arthur State Reserve</td>
<td>Mount Arthur State Reserve</td>
<td>Not managed for visitor services</td>
<td>Not managed for visitor services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Zone</td>
<td>Mount Arthur State Reserve</td>
<td>Not managed for visitor services</td>
<td>Not managed for visitor services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area</td>
<td>Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone</td>
<td>Day Use Comfort (complex)</td>
<td>Day Use Comfort (complex)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blowhole visitor site</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pirates Bay beach and carpark</td>
<td>Day Use Get Away (basic)</td>
<td>Day Use Get Away (basic)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remainder of reserve</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safety Cove State Reserve</th>
<th>Not zoned</th>
<th>Day Use Get Away (basic)</th>
<th>Day Use Get Away (basic)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Safety Cove roads, tracks and beach</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Remainder of reserve</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stewarts Bay State Reserve</th>
<th>Not zoned</th>
<th>Day Use Comfort (mid)</th>
<th>Day Use Comfort (mid)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stewarts Bay track and picnic area</td>
<td>Day Use Get Away (basic)</td>
<td>Day Use Get Away (basic)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stewarts Bay beach</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remainder of reserve</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tessellated Pavement State Reserve</th>
<th>Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone</th>
<th>Day Use Comfort (mid)</th>
<th>Day Use Comfort (mid)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tessellated Pavement visitor site</td>
<td>Day Use Get Away (basic)</td>
<td>Day Use Get Away (basic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tessellated Pavement carparks and beach</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remainder of reserve</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
<td>Not Managed for Visitor Services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Involving the Community

6.1 Community Support

Community support for the park and reserves is critical to the conservation of their values in the long term. Many community groups and organisations make regular use of the park and reserves, as do local residents.

It is largely due to the efforts of the Hobart Walking Club over the last thirty years that many of the longer walking tracks within the Tasman National Park exist.

The Tasman Council, the Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas Outdoor Recreation Group and the Port Arthur Historic Sites Management Authority have also been instrumental in obtaining funding to upgrade walking tracks such as the track to Waterfall Bay and the historic dogline.

Objectives

The objectives of fostering community support are to:

- develop community appreciation of and support for park and reserve values;
- promote a positive image of the park and reserves and their contribution to the community; and
- encourage community involvement in park and reserve management.

Policies

- Relevant people, communities and groups will be consulted when their interests may be affected.
- Partnerships will be developed with local and other communities and groups that wish to be involved in the management of the park and reserves in accordance with this management plan.
- Volunteers will be encouraged when suitable planned and programmed works and adequate supervision are available.

Actions

- Develop mechanisms and opportunities for consulting with people interested in management of the park and reserves.
- Encourage community involvement through the Wildcare structure.
- Develop and foster the involvement of volunteers and partnership groups in implementing track maintenance and track works.
- Liaise with the Eaglehawk Neck, Penzance and Doo Town communities in developing a cooperative approach to weed eradication within Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area in accordance with Section 4.2.2.
- Liaise with the community in identifying and seeking funding sources to implement suitable projects identified in the management plan.
6.2 Working with Neighbours

Private land, both residential and rural, and State forest, managed by Forestry Tasmania, fringe the park and reserves.

Forestry Tasmania has an annually updated three-year wood production plan. Timber harvesting may be scheduled on either side of the Fortescue Bay Road and other areas to the west of the park.

Objectives

The objectives of working with neighbours are to:

- take account of concerns of neighbours in managing the reserves;
- encourage conservation and sound land management practices on lands adjoining the reserves; and
- enlist cooperation of neighbours in conserving reserve values.

Policies

- Neighbouring land owners and land managers will be consulted when their interests may be affected by reserve management activities.
- Management agreements may be developed with neighbours.
- Land management practices which require off-reserve or cross-tenure implementation to protect natural and cultural values will be developed cooperatively with neighbours.

Actions

- Regularly liaise and develop good working relations with adjacent landowners and land managers on management issues and projects of common interest.
- Continue to liaise with Forestry Tasmania on the use and maintenance of the forestry road network.
- Liaise with Forestry Tasmania on future harvesting proposals and seek to minimise their impact on the park and reserve values and/or visitor experiences.
- Continue to liaise with adjacent landowners on issues of concern such as fire and wildlife management.
7. **Other Issues**

7.1 **Boundaries and Tenure**

There have been initial discussions with several landowners who may be interested in land swaps adjacent to Tasman National Park near Cape Raoul and Curio Bay.

On the Forestier Peninsula the park boundary in part follows Chasm Creek but does not include the east-flowing water catchment.

There are two freehold blocks located within the Tasman National Park, one north of Curio Bay and the other near Canoe Bay; neither block has any vehicular access or infrastructure.

The marine environment, although not part of the reserve system, is a complementary and interdependent part of the terrestrial environment of the park and reserves.

As prescribed by the 2001 Management Plan, revocation of the Palmers Lookout State Reserve was investigated and subsequently completed and the Pirates Bay State Reserve was reclassified to a Nature Recreation Area to better reflect existing values and uses.

**Actions**

- If the opportunity arises, incorporate within the park any areas which will:
  - improve the protection of important natural or cultural values;
  - protect the integrity of the park and reserves;
  - assist in more effective management; or
  - provide opportunities to improve the presentation of the park and reserves and/or the provision of visitor services and facilities.

- Consider the boundaries of the park and, if the opportunity arises, investigate purchasing both freehold blocks at Mount Spaulding, Crescent Bay and Canoe Bay and incorporate them into the park.

7.2 **Leases, Licences and Permits**

There are currently several licences within the park and reserves. The Tasman Council has a lease for the intake of water for domestic water supply from a dam located adjacent to Waterfall Bay Road.

The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, in partnership with the Royal Yacht Club of Tasmania, has installed a radio repeater station with mast, batteries and solar panels on the top of Mount Raoul within the park. The Department has a 25 lease (until 2013) on the site, and services the equipment annually on foot.

Within Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area there are several licences for boatsheds and boat ramps and the Tuna Club of Tasmania has a licence for a weighing station and clubrooms. A landowner adjacent to the reserve has a licence for the removal of treated sullage.

The Eaglehawk Neck Community Hall Association has a lease for the community hall within Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site. The hall, built in the 1920s, has been identified as an important part
of the social landscape. It was partially destroyed by fire in 2009 and is being repaired on the original footprint with similar materials.

An authority is required for hang gliding and paragliding launching and landing within the reserves.

An authority is required for horse riding within the park along Maingon Road and along the East-West track in the park.

An authority is required to visit Visscher Island.

There are several concessions issued for commercial tourism operators to operate in the park and reserves, ranging from the operation of a food van to running guided activities, kayaking tours and rockclimbing and abseiling within the park and reserves.

**Objectives**

The objectives of leases, licences and permits are to:

- provide efficient high-quality facilities and services to the public;
- manage and control uses and activities not undertaken by the managing authority;
- contribute to recovery of costs arising from leased, licensed or permitted uses; and
- ensure reserve values are protected.

**Policies**

- All leases, licences and permits will be consistent with the goals, objectives, and prescriptions of this management plan.
- Subject to the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002* and this management plan, leases and licences to provide services within the park and reserves may be issued for tourism, recreation or education purposes.
- Authorities to conduct infrequent organised events or activities within the park and reserves, of not more than one-week duration, may be issued by the Director. Where Section 38 of the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002* applies, a business licence will be required.
- Leases, licences and authorities may be issued for any zone in the reserve, provided that they conform to the objectives and prescriptions for that zone.
- Consistent with Section 4.5 of this plan, an environmental and heritage assessment may be required before lease, licence or permit proposals are considered. A detailed proposal, including a site plan, may also be required.
- Compliance with the terms and conditions of leases and licences will be monitored and reviewed prior to any renewal.

**Action**

- Liaise with concessionaires and licencees on licence, lease and authority conditions.
7.3 Research and Monitoring

Research, involving surveying, recording, monitoring and analysing, is a prerequisite for conservation of the values of the park and reserves.

Objectives

The objectives of research in the park and reserves are to:

- improve the inventory and understanding of environmental and heritage features and processes;
- use the park and reserves as a scientific reference area;
- monitor the natural rates and magnitudes of change;
- improve knowledge and understanding of visitor behaviour;
- assess impacts of and long-term cumulative changes caused by development or use of the park and reserves; and
- assist and improve management of the park and reserves.

Policies

- All proposed research, which may have an impact on the park and reserves, will require written approval of detailed study proposals and methods before research begins, and be subject to this management plan.
- Researchers will submit to the managing authority not less than three copies of all work produced during the period of the research. The Director will determine requirements for the form of submission, its timing, confidentiality, and any other matters.
- Authorities for the collection of research material within the park and reserves will not be issued where the Director determines that it is possible and appropriate to collect the material outside them.
- Only research that does not have long-term adverse effects on the environmental, heritage, or aesthetic values of the park and reserves will be permitted.
- The approval of the Tasmanian Aboriginal community will be obtained for any research involving Aboriginal heritage.
- Research that improves the inventory and understanding of the natural and cultural values of the park and reserves, or assists management of them, will be encouraged.
- Research that improves the inventory and understanding of visitor numbers and characteristics, behaviour, needs and expectations, or assists visitor management will be encouraged.
- Use and development practices will be monitored for their effects on park and reserve values, and where necessary, modified.
- The efficacy of management practices in the park and reserves and the effects of management actions on park and reserve values will be monitored, and where necessary, modified.
- Any cumulative changes in park and reserve values will be documented at regular intervals.
7.4 Statutory Powers

Under Section 35(1) of the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002 certain statutory powers may not be exercised in a national park or State reserve unless authorised in a management plan.

A provision in a management plan which authorises the exercise of any such statutory power (in effect, for the purpose of permitting the use or development of a national park or State reserve otherwise than under the powers conferred by the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002) will not take effect unless it has the approval of both Houses of Parliament.

Surveyor - General

In consultation with the Director, the Surveyor - General is authorised to continue to exercise all statutory powers under the Survey Co-ordination Act 1944 in relation to the establishment and maintenance of existing permanent survey marks located within the park and reserves provided that:

- the establishment of new permanent survey marks and associated beacons will be minimised and is subject to the specific approval of the Director.
- access for surveying and maintenance purposes is in accordance with Section 5 and that no new vehicle tracks to Geodetic Survey Stations are constructed.
- care will be taken to ensure that environmental damage is minimal, and that appropriate measures are taken to avoid the spread of plant disease.
- when specific beacons or cairns of no historical value are identified as being no longer required, the Surveyor - General will, after consultation with the Director, coordinate the removal of such beacons or cairns.

Marine and Safety Authority of Tasmania

The Marine and Safety Authority of Tasmania is authorised to exercise all of its statutory powers under the Marine and Safety Authority Act 1997 provided that, where it is proposed to install any new navigational aid or create any new structures, the works first have the approval of the Director.

The Marine and Safety Authority of Tasmania is authorised to continue to operate and maintain the jetty and three boat ramps at the Blowhole in the Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area.

Australian Maritime Safety Authority

The Australian Maritime Safety Authority is authorised to exercise all of its statutory powers under the Australian Maritime Safety Authority Act 1990 provided that, where it is proposed to install any new navigational aid or create any new structures within the leased area, the Director has been notified.

The Australian Maritime Safety Authority is authorised to continue to establish, operate and maintain a marine aid to navigation and to maintain and use the existing helipad on Tasman Island under the terms and conditions of a lease agreement.
7.5 **Plan Evaluation and Review**

This management plan sets out how the vision for the park and reserves will be achieved. To check the effectiveness of the management plan in succeeding in this, indicators can be used to evaluate implementation of the plan and to check if the vision and management objectives have been achieved.

**Policies**

- The plan will be reviewed ten years after gazettal of its approval by the Governor, or sooner if research, monitoring or other circumstances show this to be needed.

- In reviewing the plan, the implementation of the management actions and their effectiveness in achieving the vision and management objectives of the plan will be evaluated.

- As a minimum, the performance indicators set out in Appendix 6 will be used when evaluating the plan’s implementation and outcomes.

- Any relevant additional monitoring and evaluation procedures developed during the period of the plan will be used when evaluating the plan’s implementation and outcomes.
8. Glossary

**Biodiversity (biological diversity)** means the variety of life forms: the different plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems they form. It is usually considered at four levels: genetic diversity, species diversity, ecosystem diversity and community diversity.

**CAMBA** China – Australia Bird Migratory Agreement

**Comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system (CAR)** means a reserve system displaying features of comprehensiveness, adequacy and representativeness:

- **comprehensiveness** – the degree to which the full range of ecological communities and their biological diversity is incorporated in the reserve system;
- **adequacy** – the reserve system’s ability to maintain the ecological viability and integrity of populations, species and communities; and
- **representativeness** – the extent to which areas selected for inclusion in the reserve system are capable of reflecting the known biological diversity and ecological patterns and processes of the ecological community or ecosystem concerned.

**Conservation** means all the processes and actions of looking after a place so as to retain its significance, always including protection, maintenance and monitoring.

**Earth processes** means the interactions, changes and evolutionary development of geodiversity over time.

**Geodiversity** means the range or diversity of geological (bedrock), geomorphological (landform) and soil features, assemblages, systems and processes that exist naturally.

**Indigenous species** means a species that occurs at a place within its historically known natural range and that forms part of the natural biodiversity of a place.

**Introduced species** means a translocated or alien species occurring at a place outside its historically known natural range as a result of intentional or accidental dispersal by human activities.

**JAMBA** Japan – Australia Bird Migratory Agreement

**Natural integrity** means the degree to which a natural system retains its condition and natural rate of change in terms of size, biodiversity, geodiversity and habitat.

**Natural landscape** means a large, relatively undisturbed area with topographic and catchment integrity where natural processes continue largely unmodified by human intervention.

**Protection** means taking care of a place by maintenance and by managing impacts to ensure that significance is retained.

**Regional Forest Agreement (RFA)** – an agreement between the Commonwealth and a State or Territory government, for the long-term management and use of forests in a particular region. The purpose is to reduce uncertainty, duplication and fragmentation in government decision-making by establishing a durable agreement on the management and use of forests.

**Threatened species** means a species listed in the Schedules of the Threatened Species Protection Act 1995.
9. Sources of Information


Kirkpatrick, JB and Harris, S 1999, The Disappearing Heath Revisited, Tasmanian Environment Centre, Hobart.


Parks and Wildlife Service 2007, Tasman National Park Pirates Bay Visitor Service Zone Site Plan, Department of Tourism, Arts and Environment, Hobart.


Potts, WC 2000, Recovery Plan for Threatened Tasmanian Lowland Euphrasia Species, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Hobart.


Resource Planning and Development Commission 1998b, Inquiry into areas to be reserved under the Tasmania – Commonwealth Regional Forest Agreement proposed recommendations report CAR Reserves, Resource Planning and Development Commission, Hobart.

Schahinger, R, Rudman, T and Wardlaw, T 2003, Conservation of Tasmanian Plant Species and Communities threatened by Phytophthora cinnamomi – Strategic Regional Plan for Tasmania, technical report 03/03, Nature Conservation Branch, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Hobart.


Storey, P and S 1996, Peninsula Tracks – 35 walks in and around the proposed Tasman National Park, Tasmanian Conservation Trust, Hobart.


### 10. Appendices

#### Appendix 1  Reservation History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reserve</th>
<th>Proclamation</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site</td>
<td>Area, name and tenure altered from Tasman Arch State Reserve to historic site</td>
<td>24 August 1994</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Arthur State Reserve</td>
<td>Under the Scenery Preservation Act 1915 reserved for public purposes</td>
<td>15 December 1938</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmsers Lookout State Reserve</td>
<td>Under the Land Resumption Act 1957 the area was acquired as a scenic reserve</td>
<td>24 August 1965</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revoked</td>
<td>24 June 2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area</td>
<td>Part of Tasman Arch State Reserve originally proclaimed under the Scenery Preservation Act 1915 as a reserve for public purposes</td>
<td>19 July 1917</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tasman Arch State Reserve under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</td>
<td>27 July 1976</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduced in size and renamed Pirates Bay State Reserve when Tasman National Park proclaimed</td>
<td>30 April 1999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reclassified and renamed Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area, to better reflect existing values and uses</td>
<td>14 November 2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety Cove State Reserve</td>
<td>Originally part of Point Puer – Crescent Bay State Reserve proclaimed under the Scenery Preservation Act 1915</td>
<td>4 August 1948</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduced in size and renamed when Tasman National Park proclaimed</td>
<td>30 April 1999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewarts Bay State Reserve</td>
<td>Proclaimed under Scenery Preservation Act 1915</td>
<td>8 March 1955</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proclaimed under National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970 (increased in size)</td>
<td>14 June 1977</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A large part of the reserve is vested with Port Arthur Historic Site under the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority Act 1987</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasman National Park</td>
<td>Remarkable Cave – Mt Brown State Reserve proclaimed under the Scenery Preservation Act 1915</td>
<td>30 May 1918</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part of Point Puer – Crescent Bay State Reserve under the Scenery Preservation Act 1915</td>
<td>4 August 1948</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28 November 1983</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tasman Island Nature Reserve under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</td>
<td>22 December 1993</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part of Tasman Arch State Reserve originally proclaimed under the Scenery Preservation Act 1915 as a reserve for public purposes</td>
<td>19 July 1917</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tasman Arch State Reserve under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</td>
<td>27 July 1976</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abel Tasman Forest Reserve, originally proclaimed, then extended under the Forestry Act 1920</td>
<td>9 December 1992</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22 June 1994</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eaglehawk Neck and foreshore reserve under the Scenery Preservation Act 1915</td>
<td>28 June 1938</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cape Raoul State Reserve, Cape Pillar State Reserve, part of Pt Puer – Crescent Bay State Reserve, Tasman Island Nature Reserve, part of Tasman Arch State Reserve, part of Abel Tasman Forest Reserve and State forest proclaimed under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970 as Tasman National Park</td>
<td>30 April 1999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abel Tasman Forest Reserve on the Forestier Peninsula and all offshore rocks and islands, including Kelly and Visscher Islands proclaimed under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970 as Tasman National Park</td>
<td>15 July 1999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Addition of Mt Spaulding State forest block</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tessellated Pavement State Reserve</td>
<td>Under the Scenery Preservation Act 1915</td>
<td>December 2000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8 November 1966</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LILIACEAE
Arthropodium milleflorum
Bulbine bulbosa
Bulbine semibarbata
Dianella revoluta
Dianella tasmanica
Dymophila cyanocarpa
Loxmannia orientalis
Thysanotus patersonii
Wurmbea uniflora

ORCHIDACEAE
Acianthus caudatus
Acianthus pusillus
Cyrtostylis reniformis
Townsonia viridis
Burnetia cuneata
Caladenia carnea
Caladenia catenata
Caladenia alata
Caladenia caudata
Caladenia dilatata
Caladenia filamentosa
Caladenia gracilis
Caladenia patersonii
Caleana major
Calochilus campestris
Calochilus robertsonii
Chiloglottis cornuta
Chiloglottis gunnii
Chiloglottis reflexa
Corybas aconitiflorus
Corybas diemenicus
Cryptostylis subulata
Dipodium roseum
Diuris pardina
Eriochilus cucullatus
Pyrorchis nigricans
Lyperanthus suaveolens
Microtis parviflora
Microtis rara
Microtis unifolia
Prasophyllum album
Prasophyllum australis
Prasophyllum caeruleum
Prasophyllum perangustum
Prasophyllum plicatum
Prasophyllum pedunculatum
Prasophyllum plumosum
Prasophyllum toveyanum
Thelymitra azurea
Thelymitra ixioides
Thelymitra mucida
Thelymitra nuda
Thelymitra pauciflora
Thelymitra retecta
Thelymitra rubra
Thelymitra trinervia
Thelymitra cyanaea

POACEAE
Elymus scaber
Australopyrum velutinum
Agrostis aemula
Agrostis avenacea
Agrostis billardierei
Ara caryophyllea
Ara elegans
Ammophila arenaria
Anthoxanthum odoratum
Bromus hordeaceus
Dactylis glomerata
Austrodanthonia caespitosa
Austrodanthonia diemenica
Rytidosperma dimidiatum
Austrodanthonia geniculata
Austrodanthonia laevis
Austrodanthonia pilosa
Notodanthonia gracilis
Austrodanthonia setacea
Deeyeuxia contracta
Deeyeuxia quadrata
Deeyeuxia radwayi
Dichelochne crenata
Dichelochne radwayi
Distichlis distichophylla
Austrofestuca littoralis
Hierochloe redolens
Holcus lanatus
Hordum murinum
Hordum marinum
Lolium perenne
Nassella trichotoma
Poa annua
Poa labillardieri
Poa poiformis
Poa rodwayi
Poa sieberiana
Polypogon monspeliensis
Austrostipa aphylla
Austrostipa flavescens
Austrostipa mollis
Austrostipa rudis
Austrostipa pubinoda
Austrostipa semibarbara
Austrostipa stipoides
Eriochilus acuminatus
Eriochilus distichophyllus
Thelymitra triandra
Vulpia bromoides

RESTIONACEAE
Calorophus elongatus
Empodium minus
Hypochaenium fastigiata
Apodasmia brownii
Apodasmia tenax
Leptocrinia muelleri
Baloskion tetrophyllum

RUPPIACEAE
Ruppia sp.

TYPHACEAE
Typha sp.

XYRIDACEAE
Xyris gracilis
Xyris muelleri
Xyris operculata

ZOSTERACEAE
Zostera sp.

Gymnospermae

CUPRESSACEAE
Calitris rhomboidia

PODOCARPACEAE
Phyllocladus aspleniifolius

Pteridophyta

ADIANTAECES
Adiantum aethiopicum
Cheilanthes australis

ASPLENIACEAE
Asplenium bulbiferum
Asplenium flavifolium
Asplenium obtusatum
Asplenium terrestre

BLECHNACEAE
Blechnum chambersii
Blechnum fluitabile
Blechnum minus
Blechnum nudum

Blechnum patersonii
Blechnum wattsi
Ctenopteris heterophylla

CYATHEACEAE
Cyathea australis
Cyathea cunninghamii

DICKSONIACEAE
Dicksonia antarctica

GLEICHENIACEAE
Gleichenia dactyloidea
Gleichenia microphylla
Sticherus tener

GRAMMITIDACEAE
Grammitis billardieri
Grammitis magellanica

DENNSTAEDTIACEAE

Hisptopteris incisa
Hypolepis rugosula

HYMENOPHYLLACEAE
Hymenophyllum australasiacum
Hymenophyllum cupressiforme
Hymenophyllum flabellatum
Hymenophyllum pellatum
Hymenophyllum rarius

DRYOPTERIDACEAE

Lastreopsis acuminata
Polystichum praeferrum
Polypodium venosum
Rumohra adiantiformis

LINDSEAEACEAE
Lindstroemia linearis

LYCOPODIACEAE
Huperzia australiana
Lycopodium euterodensum
Lycopodium lateralis
Lycopodium serpentinum

POLYPODIACEAE
Microsorium pustulatum

PTERIDACEAE
Pteridium esculentum
Pteris tremula

SCHIZAEACEAE
Schizaea bifida

SELAGINELLACEAE
Selaginella uliginosa

OSMUNDACEAE
Todea barbara
### Appendix 3

**Recorded Fauna in Tasman National Park and Reserves (excluding birds)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mammals</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ORNITHORHYNCHIDAE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</td>
<td>platypus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TACHYGLOSSIDAE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tachyglossus aculeatus setosus</td>
<td>echidna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DASYURIDAE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antechinus minimus minimus</td>
<td>swamp antechinus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antechinus swainsonii swainsonii</td>
<td>dusky antechinus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dasyurus viverrinus</td>
<td>eastern quoll</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarcophilus harrisii</td>
<td>Tasmanian devil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERAMELLIDAE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoodon obesulus affinis</td>
<td>brown bandicoot</td>
<td>eastern barred bandicoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perameles gunnii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VOMBATIDAE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vombatus ursinus tasmaniensis</td>
<td>common wombat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PETRAURIDAE</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pseudochirulus peregrinus viverrinus</td>
<td>ringtail possum</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PHALANGERIDAE</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Trichosurus vulpecula fuliginosus</td>
<td>brushtail possum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BURRAMYIDAE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercomys nanus nanus</td>
<td>eastern pygmy possum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POTOROIDAE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bettongia gaimardi</td>
<td>Tasmanian bettong</td>
<td>southern potoroo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potorous tridactylus apicalis</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MACropODIDAE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macropus rufogriseus rufogriseus</td>
<td>Bennett's wallaby</td>
<td>Tasmanian pademelon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thylogale billardierii</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VESPERTILIONIDAE</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalinolobus gouldii</td>
<td>Gould's wattled bat</td>
<td>chocolate wattled bat</td>
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<td>Chalinolobus morio</td>
<td>lesser long-eared bat</td>
<td>Gould's long-eared bat</td>
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<td>Nyctophilus geoffroyi pacificus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vespadelus regulus</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MURIDAE</strong></td>
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Invertebrates

ASTEROIDEA
Allostichaster polyplax
Asterina scobinata
Coscinasterias calamaria
Patiriella calcar
Patiriella gunni
Patiriella regularis
Patiriella wipora
Patricia vernicina
Tosia australis
Tosia magnifica

CHILOPODA
Crypts sp.
Henicorps maculata

CRUSTACEA
Austrotroides longicornis
Austrotroides maritimus
Keratroides angulosus
Keratroides rex
Mysticotalitus cryptus
Mysticotalitus tasmaniae
Styloniscus maculosus
Styloniscus nichollsi
Styloniscus squarrosus

ECHINODERMA
Centrostephanus rodgersii
Helicarion erythrogramma

GASTROPODA
Helicarion rubicundus

HOLOTHUROIDEA
Chiridota gigas
Neoamphicyclus lividus

INSECTA
Apis mellifera
Chilo lativitae
Conoesucus framus
Conoesucus norellus
Gastora rotasca
Epsyaxa subidaria
Hesperilla chrysoticha
Hesperilla donnyra
Hesperilla idothea
Heterocoelellus brunellus
Lingora aurata
Lissotes latidens
Lissotes menalas
Orphninotrichia macleata
Peripposcus edwardii
Peripposcus tilyardi
Tasmanoplectran isolatum
Vespula germanica

ONYCHOPHORA
Ooperipatellus insinis

OPHIUROIDEA
Ophionyx australis
Ophioneresis sp.

ROTIFERA
Dicranophorus robustus
## Appendix 4

### Recorded Birds in Tasman National Park and Reserves

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<td>Charadriidae</td>
<td>Turdus merula</td>
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<td>Acanthizidae</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Charadriidae</td>
<td>Maluridae</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Charadriidae</td>
<td>Deloria novaehollandiae</td>
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<td>Charadriidae</td>
<td>Lonchura species</td>
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<td>Acanthizidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Acanthizidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>-------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</td>
<td>yellow-rumped thornbill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lichenostomus flavicollis</td>
<td>yellow-throated honeyeater</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Melithreptus validirostris</td>
<td>strong-billed honeyeater</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melithreptus affinis</td>
<td>black-headed honeyeater</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Phylidonyros pyrrhoptera</td>
<td>crescent honeyeater</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Phylidonyros novaehollandiae</td>
<td>New Holland honeyeater</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</td>
<td>eastern spinebill</td>
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<tr>
<td>PARDALOTIDAE</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pardalotus punctatus</td>
<td>spotted pardalote</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pardalotus striatus</td>
<td>striated pardalote</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZOSTEROPIDAE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zosterops lateralis</td>
<td>silvereye</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRINGILLIDAE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carduelis chloris</td>
<td>European greenfinch</td>
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<td>Carduelis carduelis</td>
<td>European goldfinch</td>
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<tr>
<td>MELIPHAGIDAE</td>
<td>yellow wattlebird</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anthochaera paradoxa</td>
<td>little wattlebird</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anthochaera chrysoptera</td>
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<tr>
<td>PASSERIDAE</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emberiza bella</td>
<td>beautiful firetail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passer domesticus</td>
<td>house sparrow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PLOCEIDAE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Emberiza bella</td>
<td>beautiful firetail</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARTAMIDAE</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artamus cyanopterus</td>
<td>dusky wood swallow</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRACTICIDAE</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cracticus torquatus</td>
<td>grey butcherbird</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strepera fuliginosa</td>
<td>black currawong</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strepera versicolor</td>
<td>grey currawong</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corvus tasmanicus</td>
<td>forest raven</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

Note: bird species names follow the taxonomy of Christidis & Boles (1994)
* birds listed under international migratory agreements JAMBA and/or CAMBA
## Appendix 5  Walking Track Options for Visitors to the Tasman National Park and Reserves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walk</th>
<th>Length (km)</th>
<th>Current standard (AS2156)</th>
<th>Aspirational standard</th>
<th>Tenure</th>
<th>Comment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Great Walk</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The proposed Three Capes Track</td>
<td>c. 70</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Class 3</td>
<td>PWS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overnight walks</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape Pillar return</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>Class 4</td>
<td>Class 3 / 4</td>
<td>PWS / SF</td>
<td>Sections covered by Three Capes Track to be upgraded to Class 3 / 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Pillar – Mount Fortescue – Cape Hauy circuit</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>Class 4</td>
<td>Class 3 / 4</td>
<td>PWS / SF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasman Coastal Track (Waterfall Bay to Fortescue Bay)</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>Class 4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PWS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Great Short Walks</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td>Waterfall Bay</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>Class 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PWS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Hauy</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>Class 4</td>
<td>Class 3</td>
<td>PWS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape Raoul</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>Class 4</td>
<td>Class 3</td>
<td>PWS</td>
<td>Some will become part of Three Capes Track</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bivouac Bay</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>Class 4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PWS</td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>Short tracks (up to 3 hrs)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Blowhole circuit</td>
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<td>PWS</td>
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<td>Garden Point to Carnarvon Bay</td>
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<td>Class 2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PAHSMA</td>
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<td>Maingon Bay Lookout</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Class 2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PWS</td>
<td>At Remarkable Cave</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tasman Arch Circuit (incl. Devils Kitchen)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Class 2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PWS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tessellated Pavement</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>Class 2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PWS</td>
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<td>Remarkable Cave</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>PWS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blowhole to Tasman Arch</td>
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<td>Class 4</td>
<td>Class 3</td>
<td>PWS</td>
<td>Upgrade proposed in site plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cashs Lookout</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Class 4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PWS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mill Creek</td>
<td>3.2</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>PWS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waterfall Bluff</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Class 4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PWS</td>
<td>From Tasman Coastal Track</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Day walks (3 hrs or longer)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown Mountain and Crescent Bay</td>
<td>c. 10</td>
<td>Class 4</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape Surville</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>Class 4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PWS / SF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mount Fortescue from Cape Hauy Track</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>Class 4</td>
<td>Class 3</td>
<td>PWS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape Surville to MacGregor Peak via Fazackerleys Range</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>Class 6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PWS / SF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tatnells Hill from Balts Spur</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Class 4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PWS / SF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track Description</td>
<td>Length</td>
<td>Difficulty</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tunnell Bay to Ship Stern Bluff</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Class 4</td>
<td>Class 3</td>
<td>PWS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cashs Lookout to Tatnells Hill</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>Class 5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PWS / SF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clemes Peak from Tasman Coastal Track</td>
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<td>Class 5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PWS</td>
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<td>High Yellow Bluff</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>Class 5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PWS / SF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Arthurs Peak</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>Class 6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PWS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep Glen Bay from Cape Surville Track</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Class 6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmans Cove</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>Class 6</td>
<td>Class 4</td>
<td>PWS / SF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MacGregor Peak to Osprey Point</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Class 6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PWS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmans Cove to Arthurs Peak</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>Route only</td>
<td>Class 3</td>
<td>PWS / SF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Remarkable Cave to Cape Raoul</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>Route only</td>
<td>Class 3 / 4</td>
<td>PWS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tornado Ridge to Arthurs Peak</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Route only</td>
<td>Class 3</td>
<td>PWS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* this table contains the main tracks managed by the PWS. FT = Forestry Tasmania, SF = State Forest

Tasman National Parks and Reserves

Map 5 WALKING TRACKS

Legend

- Three Capes Track (indicative routes) overnight walks
- Great Short Walks
- Short tracks
day walks
- existing route and class 5 & 6 tracks
- State Forest
- Tasman National Park and Reserves
Appendix 6  Performance Indicators

Performance indicators provide a guide for measuring progress in implementing the management plan and evaluating how well the management objectives of the plan have been achieved. During the life of this plan, further, more detailed research and monitoring programs, policies or procedures approved by the managing authority may be applied to evaluation of this plan and its implementation. As a minimum, the following performance indicators will be used when evaluating the plan’s implementation and outcomes.

- The natural biological diversity of the indigenous flora and fauna in the park and reserves is at least equal to that which occurred at the commencement of the plan.
- Populations of threatened species within the park and reserves are stable or increasing upon that which occurred at the commencement of the plan.
- The significant natural landscapes and catchments in the park and reserves are intact or restored.
- Water quality in the park and reserves has not deteriorated or has improved.
- Geological diversity and sites of geodiversity significance in the park and reserves are intact or reserved.
- Sites and areas of historic heritage are protected, managed and, in appropriate circumstances, interpreted.
- An interpretation plan for the park and reserves has been prepared, implemented and reviewed.
- Research is available which improves the knowledge of the park and reserves.
- Research and monitoring results are available which assist effective management decision making on conservation and management of the park and reserves.
- Damaged or degraded areas of the park and reserves have been stabilised or rehabilitated and restored.
- Fire management programs for the park and reserves have been undertaken.
- Park and reserve values and neighbouring lands have not been adversely impacted upon by fire.
- Phytophthora and other plant diseases have not spread into areas unaffected at the commencement of the plan.
- Introduced flora and fauna are controlled or have been eradicated.
- The recreational and tourism character of the park and reserves is one of quietness and relaxation in an attractive natural setting.
- Coordinated and integrated site planning has been undertaken and implemented for all developments.
- Recreation and tourism opportunities and facilities identified in the management plan or in site planning have been developed in accordance with the plans.
- Visitor impacts on park and reserve values are at sustainable levels for the zone or area in which they occur.
- Visits to the park and reserves have increased since approval of the plan.
- Visitor and community interest and involvement in, and comment upon, the state of the park and reserves, and their management, is regular and predominantly favourable.
### Implementation Schedule

Implementation Priorities: High = H; Moderate = M; Low = L

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.1 Geodiversity</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propose sites for listing in the Tasmanian Geoconservation Database, or amendments to existing listings, where new information becomes available on geoconservation values.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor the condition of geodiversity values, particularly at sites of known geoconservation significance and, if necessary, alter management regimes to protect geodiversity and/or conduct appropriate rehabilitation activities.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve access and provide interpretation signs to significant geoheritage sites such as the Blowhole, Tasman Arch, Devils Kitchen, Tessellated Pavement and Waterfall Bay in the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone.</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide interpretation signs to geoconservation sites in the Remarkable Cave Visitor Services Site.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.2 Natural Landscape</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify and protect the significant natural landscape features and attributes that contribute to the National Estate values of the park and reserves as a natural landscape.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify and protect significant natural landscape viewfields.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assess the visual impact of proposed developments on natural landscape values prior to approval of such developments.</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where feasible, remove, relocate, or replace facilities whose location or design significantly impacts on natural landscape quality.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.3 Flora</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare programs for ecological management burning, setting out the fire frequencies necessary to maintain viable populations of species and communities of conservation priority in particular heathland and buttongrass communities.</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare and implement management programs for threatened flora species or communities of conservation significance.</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continue to implement the Euphrasia Recovery Plan.</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.4 Fauna</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare programs for ecological management, including the fire regimes for maintaining habitat and viable populations of wedge-tailed eagle and white-bellied sea eagle nest sites and swift parrot blue gum forest habitat.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor the breeding success of shore birds at Pirates Bay, Fortescue Bay and Safety Cove beaches.</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor the impacts of dog walking near little penguin colonies at Pirates Bay.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct fauna surveys to fill gaps in knowledge useful for management and protection.</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By making visitors aware of the harmful effects of inappropriate food and dependence on humans, discourage visitors from feeding wildlife.</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote safe seal-watching guidelines to visitors and commercial operators.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continue to implement the Swift Parrot Recovery Plan.</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage visitors to follow the sustainable fishing practices promoted in the Recreational Sea Fishing Guide.</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Monitor the impact of hang gliding activities at Pirates Bay on nesting wedge-tailed eagles and other raptors.  
Monitor the impact of activities within the park on nesting raptors, such as walking and rockclimbing.  
Eradicate marram grass on Fortescue Bay beach in order to maintain the habitat and protect the diversity of important strandline fauna.  

3.5.1 Aboriginal Heritage  
In cooperation with the Aboriginal community, identify and record Aboriginal sites.  
Report all Aboriginal sites discovered in the park and reserves to the Director, in accordance with the Aboriginal Relics Act 1975.  
Consult with the Aboriginal community on the management of Aboriginal heritage.  
Develop interpretation of the Aboriginal heritage of the park and reserves, in consultation with the Aboriginal community.  
Monitor Aboriginal sites and protect them from damage.  

3.5.2 Historic Heritage  
Identify community values associated with historic places, for the purpose of taking such values into account in management and increasing opportunities for the community to engage in the conservation of these places and values.  
Conserve and promote the military station and dogline for interaction with the general public.  
Increase awareness of historic places through off-reserve interpretation.  
Maintain a record of historic places for the purposes of management, monitoring, research, public interest and accountability.  
Make safe any dangerous structures, in keeping with their heritage significance.  
Remove any damaging uses, activities and developments which intrude upon or detract from heritage values.  
Prepare conservation policy statements or plans for all significant historic heritage features.  
Catalogue, appropriately store, or present historic artefacts to visitors. When warranted, adopt conservation measures.  
Provide suitable fire protection for all heritage structures.  
Identify, record and assess the condition and significance of all historic features.  
Prepare a conservation plan for the Tasman Island lighthouse keepers’ residences and associated infrastructure prior to any leasing arrangements.  
Assess the historical and social significance of the Eaglehawk Neck Community Hall in consultation with the Eaglehawk Neck Community Hall Association and users.  
Assess the historical significance of the sluice gate remains on Frerks Creek in Safety Cove State Reserve.  
Assess the historical significance of the semaphore station within Mount Arthur State Reserve and the convict track leading up to it.  

3.5.3 Cultural Landscape  
Identify, record and assess the significance of historic plantings and cultural landscapes.  
Prepare and implement a garden planting plan for the Officers’ Quarters within Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site.  
Prevent the spread of introduced plant species retained for heritage purposes within Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site.  
Liaise with Tasman Council on identifying and protecting the Eaglehawk Neck cultural landscape.
4.1 Fire Management

Implement the fire management plan for the park and reserves.  

Investigate and, as necessary, carry out ecological management burns in identified heathland and buttongrass communities.  

Monitor plant communities after fire to identify long term trends in vegetation change and species population.  

Explain fire management policies and fire safety procedures to visitors as part of an interpretative program for the park and reserves.  

Maintain firebreaks along the Blowhole Road within Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area.  

Maintain the fire trails off the Tasman Arch Road in Tasman National Park and around Mount Spaulding.  

Prevent public vehicular access to fire trails.  

Strictly enforce any restrictions which apply to lighting fires.  

Make all practicable efforts, consistent with the available resources, prevailing wind, Fire Danger Rating, fire intensity and fire crew safety, to exclude wildfire from or restrict the spread of wildfire in high conservation priority areas.  

Provide suitable fire protection for all structures.  

Maintain fire suppression equipment to operational standards.  

Train staff in fire prevention and suppression procedures, including fuel reduction burning and wildfire fire fighting, use of fire-fighting equipment, and actions to be taken at different fire ratings.  

Implement and promote the ‘fuel stove only’ policy for Tasman National Park, excluding Fortescue Bay Camping Area.  

Liaise with Forestry Tasmania on limiting fire on the ridgeline between Goat Hill and Humper Bluff on the Forestier Peninsula.  

Liaise with the Tasman Council on hazard reduction burning programs within the Tasman Municipality.  

For fire management purposes, designate vehicular tracks to be retained or constructed as firebreaks or fire trails.  

Maintain the following fire trails: Doo Town Boundary, Doo Town Dam, Tasman Arch Boundary, Benjafields Ridge, Benjafields Link, Mount Spaulding Boundary, Cripps Creek and East-West.  

Consult with relevant landowners, currently Norske Skog, on maintenance of fire trails and fire breaks that cross between the park and freehold land.  

Prepare a fire response plan that addresses visitor safety in heavily used areas including Tasman Arch, Fortescue Bay and the proposed Three Capes Track.  

4.2.1 Introduced Fauna

Eradicate introduced species where practicable.  

Monitor introduced animal populations.  

Develop and implement a feral cat eradication program for Tasman Island.  

Develop and implement a feral cat eradication program for Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone.  

4.2.2 Weeds

Continue to implement the South East Weed Strategy or a subsequent/replacement regional weed strategy.  

Monitor for new weed invasions.  

Prevent the spread of introduced plant species retained for heritage purposes.  

Eradicate, control and contain marram grass outbreaks at Fortescue Bay and Safety Cove beaches.
Liaise with the Eaglehawk Neck, Penzance and Doo Town communities in developing a cooperative approach to weed eradication within Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area.

### 4.2.3 Phytophthora cinnamomi

- Undertake periodic surveys of Phytophthora-prone areas to monitor the disease status of the park and reserves.
- Inform visitors of the Phytophthora threat to Tasman National Park, given that over half of the area contains plant species which are highly susceptible.
- Implement management actions identified in the Phytophthora management plan to minimise the risk of spreading the disease in the park.

### 4.3 Soil Conservation and Erosion Control

- Monitor the Fortescue Bay, Safety Cove and Crescent Bay beaches and dunes for erosion and dune stability where caused by human actions.
- Monitor the Tessellated Pavement, the Blowhole, Tasman Arch, Devils Kitchen, Remarkable Cave and the Lanterns for visitor impact and stability.

### 4.4 Managing Visitor Impacts

- Investigate options and the requirement for low impact environmentally sustainable toilets in identified camping areas and associated with the proposed Three Capes Track. Implement proposals for environmentally sustainable toilets identified in the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone Plan 2007.
- Keep under review the need for toilets in the Eaglehawk Neck area.
- Provide an environmentally sustainable toilet at Remarkable Cave Visitor Services Site in accordance with Section 5.5.3.
- Inform visitors of, and encourage them to apply techniques for minimal impact use of the park and reserves.
- Encourage visitors to take their rubbish with them.
- Implement and promote a ‘fuel stove only’ policy in Tasman National Park, excluding Fortescue Bay Camping Area.

### 4.5 Managing Development Works

- Implement the approved site plan for Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone 2007.
- Review, revise and implement the Fortescue Bay Site Plan.
- Prepare a comprehensive development proposal and environmental management plan, comprising a master plan, environmental impact assessment and environmental management controls for the proposed Three Capes Track in accordance with Section 5.5.
- Prepare a site plan for the Remarkable Cave Visitor Services site in accordance with Section 5.
- Make draft site plans available for public comment prior to finalising and approving them, and subsequently whenever modifications are proposed to them.
- Provide visitors with on-site information about the intent and progress of any significant developments.
- Reduce the incidence of swift parrot collisions with structures through consideration of their requirements in the design of any new development.

### 5.1 Understanding Visitation

- Collect visitor arrival information regularly at major access points to the park and reserves.
- Monitor and investigate visitor pressures on the park and reserves.
- Continue working with other agencies to ensure that the promotion of visitor sites and walking tracks is in accord with statewide strategies.

### 5.2 Promoting the Park and Reserves

- Liaise with Tourism Tasmania, the Tasman Council and local tourism groups in promoting the peninsulas.
as an overnight destination.

Provide staff training in visitor reception and communication.  

Develop and implement a sign plan for the park and reserves to promote and guide visitors around the reserves.  

Provide information to assist visitors to have a safe and enjoyable visit.  

**5.3 Interpretation and Education**

Prepare and implement an interpretation plan using themes identified in Section 5.2 to guide the development of interpretation facilities in the park and reserves.  

Provide prospective park and reserve visitors with pre-visit information.  

Upgrade interpretation for day visitors in the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone, Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone and Remarkable Cave Visitor Services Site.  

Develop interpretation on the coastal geodiversity values of Tasman National Park as identified in Section 5.2.  

Educate and encourage visitors to adopt safe practices and provide them with sufficient information about potential hazards to enable them to make responsible decisions.  

Promote guidelines for safe seal watching and sustainable recreational fishing practices around jetties and boat ramps.  

Develop and disseminate guidelines on minimising the spread of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* as identified in Section 4.2.3.  

Develop and disseminate guidelines for a ‘Fuel Stove Only’ policy for the park, excluding Fortescue Bay Camping Area as identified in Section 4.1.  

**5.4.1 Boating**

Maintain the existing boat ramp at Fortescue Bay and liaise with Marine and Safety Tasmania and local fishing clubs to ensure that it remains functional in most weather conditions.  

Monitor the use of Stewarts Bay for launching and retrieving boats.  

Liaise with Tasman Council, Marine and Safety Tasmania and users in implementing the Pirates Bay Site Plan 2007 to improve access to the jetty and boat ramps.  

Liaise with kayak and canoe clubs on requirements for informal camping within the park and reserves.  

Monitor and manage visitors to the park and reserves arriving by boat.  

As part of the Master Plan for the proposed Three Capes Track experience, identify and assess new or existing facilities to enable transfer of visitors to vessels at Fortescue Bay, Denmans Cove and Safety Cove.  

**5.4.2 Air**

In consultation with the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA), the Royal Australian Air Force, and commercial and private pilots, develop, or make use of existing overflight guidelines to minimise the impact of low-flying aircraft on the recreational experiences of park and reserve visitors and on wildlife.  

Provide commercial aircraft operators with interpretative information on the park and reserves.  

**5.4.3 Vehicles**

Continue to liaise with Forestry Tasmania to review and improve arrangements for public use and maintenance of Fortescue Bay Road and other roads, tracks and visitor access points of mutual interest.  

Gate and sign or otherwise restrict public access to roads and vehicular tracks designated for management purposes or permit access only.  

Permanently close roads and vehicular tracks not required for public or management use.  

Assess the suitability of existing vehicle tracks in the Tunnel Bay – Ship Stern Bluff area as management access for construction and maintenance of facilities in overnight nodes on the proposed Three Capes Track. Close to vehicular traffic and rehabilitate these vehicle tracks if not required.
Close to vehicular traffic and rehabilitate the Curio Bay track from the park boundary. 

Liaise with private land owners on conditions for track access to the water reservoir north-east of Osprey Head.

Adopt measures to control vehicle speeds on roads within the park and reserves.

Once redevelopment of the consolidated Tasman Arch / Devils Kitchen visitor node is complete as per the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone Site Plan 2007, introduce vehicle access management arrangements on the Waterfall Bay road. Maintain the road for management purposes and examine opportunities for public use including walking and mountain bike riding.

### 5.4.4 Walking tracks

Prepare a Master Plan for the proposed Three Capes Track, undertake a thorough environmental impact assessment in accordance with Section 5.5.7 and, subject to necessary approvals, implement the plan.

Implement the prescriptions for walking tracks in the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone Plan 2007.

Upgrade and maintain the Tasman Coastal Track between Waterfall Bay and Canoe Bay to PWS T4 standard, and where applicable, to an Australian Standard Class 3 standard.

Implement *Phytophthora* hygiene measures on walking tracks as identified in the *Phytophthora* management plan.

Liaise with Tasman Council regarding upgrading the car park at the start of the Cape Raoul Track.

Monitor visitor numbers on higher use walking tracks and impacts as appropriate.

Liaise with clubs and community groups concerning management of tracks for established uses.

Identify campites and formalise tent based camping for overnight walkers along the Tasman Coastal Track and in the Cape Pillar area.

Establish a booking and fee system for users of overnight facilities on the proposed Three Capes Track. The system would provide for sustainable use and management and improved visitor experiences.

Continue to foster the involvement of volunteers and partnership groups in implementing track maintenance and track work.

### 5.4.5 Bicycles

Investigate the suitability of existing roads and vehicle tracks for bicycle use and, as appropriate, designate and signpost.

Consider designation of a mountain bike access area using the Waterfall Bay road.

### 5.4.6 Dog Walking

Prepare, disseminate and promote a code of practice for the use of dogs in Pirates Bay, Safety Cove, Stewarts Bay and Tessellated Pavement State Reserves and Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site in consultation with interested individuals and user groups.

Provide the community with information on beach use and the importance of beaches to beach-breeding birds.

Liaise with the Tasman Council on the implementation, including enforcement, of dog control legislation.

Liaise with dog walkers and naturalist groups on management strategies for minimising impacts where beach-breeding birds are identified.

Install appropriate signage at the designated areas.

### 5.4.7 Rockclimbing and Abseiling

Prepare an inventory of the condition of popular rockclimbing and abseiling sites and their associated access routes and campites.

Consult with climbers on climbing policy and practices in the park including investigation of models used elsewhere such as designated rockclimbing areas.
Identify raptor nest sites within identified climbing areas within the park and reserves.

Inform Rockclimbers and Abseilers of the risk of Phytophthora to susceptible heathland communities, particularly in the Mount Brown area.

### 5.4.8 Hang gliding and Paragliding

Develop a licence and maintenance agreement for the launch ramp, walking access and the landing area in association with the Hang Gliding Association of Tasmania (HGAT).

Consult with HGAT over establishment of an additional lowlevel launch site in the Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area.

### 5.4.9 Surfing

Assess requirements for safe viewing of big wave surfing at Ship Stern Bluff and implement appropriate measures for safety and environmental protection.

Consult with surfers and involve them, as appropriate, in the management of the area.

### 5.4.10 Horse Riding

Liaise with local horse riding clubs and other horseriders regarding the use of Maingon Road and the East-West track in the park.

### 5.5.1 Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone

Implement the Pirates Bay Visitor Services Zone Plan 2007.

Revise the Draft Eaglehawk Neck Military Station Conservation Plan 1992 and prepare and seek resources to implement a site plan for Eaglehawk Neck Historic Site with the aim of managing and interpreting the overall cultural landscape of the site.

Upgrade existing walking tracks and improve safety on tracks in accordance with Section 5.4.4.

Improve the presentation of the geoconservation sites the Blowhole, Devils Kitchen, Tasman Arch and Tessellated Pavement by developing appropriate on site interpretation and access.

Liaise with the Tasman Council on identifying and protecting the Eaglehawk Neck cultural landscape viewfields in accordance with Section 3.5.3.

Liaise with the Hang Gliding Association of Tasmania on the maintenance of the launch and landing sites in accordance with section 5.4.8.

Liaise with the Tasman Council and the Port Arthur Historic Sites Management Authority on the future management of Stewarts Bay State Reserve.

### 5.5.2 Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone

Undertake assessments of natural, cultural and social values of Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone.

Based on these assessments, develop assessment guidelines and criteria for tourism and recreation proposals at Fortescue Bay, including requirements and codes of sustainable environmental practices and behavior.

Liaise closely with users of the Fortescue Bay Camping Area to retain, as far as possible, the special family camping atmosphere and improve the environmental quality of the campground through measures such as campsite reorganisation, drainage and landscape improvement.

Review and revise, if necessary, the Fortescue Bay Site Plan.

Encourage campers to bring fuel stoves.

Maintain and, as appropriate, upgrade the existing boat ramp at Fortescue Bay.

Undertake periodic surveys of Phytophthora cinnamomi on the Cape Hauy Track to monitor the disease status in that area.

Investigate appropriate fire management strategies for the Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone in accordance with Section 4.1.
### 5.5.3 Remarkable Cave Visitor Services Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prepare and implement a site plan for the area.</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve the parking arrangements and traffic flow within the site.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide signage and an interpretation booth.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install an environmentally sustainable toilet at the Remarkable Cave carpark.</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install a boot washdown station at the start of the Mount Brown – Crescent Bay Track.</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare interpretative material for Maingon Lookout and Remarkable Cave.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.5.4 Tasman Island Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Level</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seek to develop a management agreement with AMSA on sharing transport costs to and from the island.</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undertake waterproofing works of the buildings to forestall further deterioration excluding the AMSA lease-back site.</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop and implement a cyclical maintenance program for the buildings on the site, excluding the AMSA lease-back site.</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liaise with AMSA on its future requirements of the lighthouse.</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop and implement a feral cat eradication program for the island.</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liaise with AMSA on the use of the leased helipad and access to the lighthouse residences.</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.5.5 Recreation Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Level</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maintain and, as necessary, upgrade tracks to ensure protection of the environment and the reasonable safety of users in accordance with Section 5.4.4.</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintain or replace the boot washdown station at Lunchtime Creek on the Cape Pillar Track.</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearly mark tracks in accordance with Section 5.4.4.</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote a ‘fuel stove only’ policy.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor user impacts.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upgrade the carpark, start of the track and signage at the beginning of the Cape Raoul track.</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigate the provision of a boot washdown station at the start of the Cape Raoul track in accordance with Section 5.4.4.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop and foster the involvement of volunteers and partnership groups in implementing track maintenance and track works.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undertake periodic surveys of Phytophthora-prone areas to monitor the disease status of the Recreation Zone.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigate options and requirements for environmentally sustainable toilets on the Cape Pillar track and on the Tasman Coastal Track.</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep under review the level and environmental impacts of sandboarding at Crescent Bay and, as necessary, implement management measures which may include mitigation or prohibition.</td>
<td>M</td>
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</table>

### 5.5.6 Natural Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Level</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monitor user impacts.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discourage the use of walking routes in areas identified as being highly susceptible to Phytophthora.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liaise with adjacent landowners on maintaining boundary fences.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undertake periodic surveys of Phytophthora-prone areas to monitor the disease status of the zone.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor access to Mount Arthur State Reserve.</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 5.5.7 Assessing Development Proposals

Periodically reassess natural, cultural and social values and significance of the Fortescue Bay Visitor Services Zone.

Based on these assessments, develop assessment guidelines and criteria for tourism and recreation proposals at Fortescue Bay, including requirements and codes for sustainable environmental practices and behaviour.

Conduct thorough assessments of impacts on natural, cultural and social values of the park associated with the proposed Three Capes Track and ensure that all identified negative impacts can be adequately avoided or mitigated as part of the assessment and approval process required in Section 4.5.

### 6.1 Community Support

- Develop mechanisms and opportunities for consulting with people interested in management of the park and reserves.  
  
- Encourage community involvement through the Wildcare structure.
- Develop and foster the involvement of volunteers and partnership groups in implementing track maintenance and track works.
- Liaise with the Eaglehawk Neck, Penzance and Doo Town communities in developing a cooperative approach to weed eradication within Pirates Bay Nature Recreation Area in accordance with Section 4.2.2.
- Liaise with the community in identifying and seeking funding sources to implement suitable projects identified in the management plan.

### 6.2 Working with Neighbours

- Regularly liaise and develop good working relations with adjacent landowners and land managers on management issues and projects of common interest.
- Continue to liaise with Forestry Tasmania on the use and maintenance of the forestry road network.
- Liaise with Forestry Tasmania on future harvesting proposals and seek to minimise their impact on park and reserve values and/or visitor experiences.
- Continue to liaise with adjacent landowners on issues of concern such as fire and wildlife management.

### 7.1 Boundaries and Tenure

- If the opportunity arises, incorporate within the park any areas which will:
  - improve the protection of important natural or cultural values;
  - protect the integrity of the park and reserves;
  - assist in more effective management; or
  - provide opportunities to improve the presentation of the park and reserves and/or the provision of visitor services and facilities.

- Consider the boundaries of the park and, if the opportunity arises, investigate purchasing both freehold blocks at Mount Spaulding, Crescent Bay and Canoe Bay and incorporate them into the park.

### 7.2 Leases, Licences and Permits

- Liaise with concessionaires and licencees on licence, lease and authority conditions.
Appendix 8  RSF Site Classification System

Day Use – Comfort (mid, complex or visitor centre)
Day Use – Comfort visitor sites cater to visitors who stopover for up to two hours to look at features usually on the way to another destination. Such visits often incorporate a drink/meal break, a stretch of the legs or a short walk and viewing natural and/or cultural features that may be accompanied by interpretative signs. Such sites also provide the opportunity for day-long visits and are often associated with family or other social group outing. Activities may include barbeques/picnics, as well as group recreation such as ball games. These sites may also provide a base for beach activities, boating and fishing in adjacent areas. These sites provide a natural (or rural) setting that foster a sense of space and freedom. Visitors to such sites can enjoy for low risk experiences associated with high standard facilities. Hazards are managed to a neutral or moderate level depending on the characteristics of the site and the level of service provided.

Day Use – Get Away (mid or basic)
Day Use – Get away sites provide visitors with the opportunity to undertake one or more nature-based activities in a natural setting. The typical get-away visitor seeks to go beyond the security and comfort of facilities such as toilets, barbeques, picnic benches and shelters, and often undertake walks of two hours or more in duration. Such sites provide experiences in natural settings that foster a sense of space and freedom. Visitors must be prepared to encounter hazards of a moderate to severe nature depending on the site’s characteristics and the level of service provided.

Easy Access Camping (4wd basic, 2WD basic, mid or complex)
These campsites are easily accessed and allow visitors to camp with a family group and or with friends. Varying levels of service (basic, mid or complex) are provided in these predominantly natural settings and facilities are managed to ensure they are well kept. The hazard environment is variable. At the basic end hazards may be substantial or severe, while mid or complex sites are maintained at either a moderate level or neutral. The easy access camping experience can be described as social or solitary. For social campers, the social aspect of the camping experience (eg. parties, group games and activities) is as important as the natural setting. In contrast, solitary campers favour small groups and little or no contact with other people. Campsites predominantly serve as a base-camp with activities pursued off site.

Bushcamping Backcountry (basic, mid or complex)
Bushcamper backcountry sites provide visitors with the opportunity to travel and camp in semi-remote bush areas with some facilities provided. Degrees of comfort vary depending on the level of service (basic, mid or complex) and vary from commercial hut-based experiences to those where accommodation is tent-based. The major activity is bushwalking, but may also include rafting, kayaking, fishing and hunting (where permitted). Visitors are expected to be self-reliant and, depending on the site’s characteristics and the level of service provided, must be prepared to encounter hazards of a moderate to severe nature.

Bushcamping Remote (basic)
Bushcamping remote sites provide visitors with the opportunity to venture into areas with few, if any, facilities. In these locations, facilities are provided for environmental purposes only. Access is usually on foot but may also be by boat or air and visitors are expected to be self-reliant. Visitors are expected to be self-reliant and must be capable of coping with severe hazards associated with remote areas.

Not Managed for Visitor Services
In these locations, facilities are provided for environmental purposes only. Visitors are expected to be self-reliant and must be capable of coping with severe hazards associated with remote areas.
CONTACT DETAILS
Parks and Wildlife Service
GPO Box 1751
Hobart, Tasmania, 7001
1300 135 513
www.parks.tas.gov.au