



File numbers: 4368, 1/2/153/14
Contact: Denise White Ph: 06 271 2134

14 July 1993

Mr John Corkill
Sydney Area Co-ordinator
North East Forest Alliance
New South Wales Environment Centre
39 George Street
THE ROCKS NSW 2000

Dear Mr Corkill

NORTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES FOREST ISSUES

Thank you for arranging the meeting held in Mr Harry Wood's Parliament House office on 8 June 1993, to discuss northern New South Wales forest issues with Commission staff. At this meeting the Commission undertook to investigate a number of matters and advise you by letter at a later date. I write now to provide the information requested.

The documentation for the Chaelundi State Forest nomination is now sufficient to commence assessment. The Commission has also received a nomination for the Guy Fawkes River Wilderness Area, which includes Chaelundi State Forest. These two nominations will be considered together, because the Guy Fawkes nomination documents the national estate values of Chaelundi in a broader context. As explained in the meeting consultation with Aboriginal groups with interest in the area will be undertaken before the nomination is presented to a Commission meeting for a decision regarding possible listing in the Register of the National Estate.

The Commission considers north eastern New South Wales as a suitable area to carry out a regional assessment, but will not be able to do so in the immediate future while available resources are being used for the projects in Victoria and Western Australia. It intends seeking discussions with the relevant New South Wales Government authorities in the future regarding the possibility of carrying out such an assessment. As mentioned at the meeting, the New South Wales National Parks

and Wildlife Service is currently carrying out relevant work in the area with funding assistance from the National Estate Grants Program.

The Commission has obtained a copy of the latest guidelines for the Sawmillers Exports EIS from CEPA (see enclosure). Paragraph 6.2 states that the impact on national estate values of places which will be affected by the proposal must be considered in the EIS. The Guidelines may change as result of requirements of the proponent and to take into account new or additional information.

I am also pleased to inform you that North Washpool Wilderness Area was entered in the Register of the National Estate on 22 June 1993.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Sharon Sullivan', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Sharon Sullivan
Executive Director

cc: Mr Harry Woods MHR



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Sharon Sullivan
Executive Director

cc: Mr Harry Woods MHR

1/18/123/9:DW

*FAKED TO
Big Scrub
8/4.*

53 Blackall Street
Barton ACT 2600

GPO Box 1567
Canberra ACT 2601
AUSTRALIA

Phone (06) 271 2111
Fax (06) 273 2395

6 April 1993

Mr John Corkill
Sydney Area Co-ordinator
North East Forest Alliance
New South Wales Environment Centre
39 George Street
THE ROCKS NSW 2000

Dear Mr Corkill

I refer to your letter of 2 March 1993 regarding the listing of North Washpool Wilderness Area in the Register of the National Estate.

Thank you for bringing to our attention the sighting of the Hastings River Mouse within the area by Mr A Gilmour. The Statement of Significance will be amended to include the additional information.

Your criticism of the Commission's handling of the consultation with Aboriginal communities is unfortunate and unwarranted. Extensive consultation has been carried out with the Banyulgil Aboriginal people. The Commission's Aboriginal Liaison Officer visited the area and spoke with Mr Bob King, an elder from the region. Additional contact was made by telephone with the community over a six months period. They did not suggest any amendments or additions to the statement of significance for the area. The Commission believed it important to consider the listing of the area for natural environment values, and allowed two years before entering North Washpool in the interim list. I recall that the North East Forest Alliance was keen that the Commission proceed quickly to list the area. The Commission would still welcome any material on cultural values which could be incorporated into the listing details.

Please note the Commission does not have a responsibility under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975)* to identify places for inscription in the World Heritage List. You may wish to pursue this with the Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories who are responsible for the nomination of places for inscription on the List. You may also wish to contact the New South Wales Government, regarding potential additions to the Australian East Coast Temperate and Sub-tropical Rainforest Parks World Heritage listing.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Sharon Sullivan', written in a cursive style.

Sharon Sullivan
Executive Director

ANTHROPOLOGICAL CRITIQUE AND PROPOSED
RECOMMENDATIONS

DRAFT REPORT

NAME: TREVOR DONNELLY

QUALIFICATIONS: Descendant of the Bunjalung tribal people. Have had extensive experience in locating and recording Aboriginal sites throughout New South Wales. Sites include all types ie. archaeological, anthropological both traditional and contemporary significant during employment with the National Parks and Wildlife Service. Have compiled reports on various areas of New South Wales on sites of significance (North Washpool Anthropological Survey to Forestry Commission of NSW).

At this time presently operating my own business "Bunjalung Consultancy Service".

I have been requested to consider section of the two EIS's relevant to my field of expertise in anthropological history of the subject area.

To date there is no known recorded evidence of the full use of the ridge tops and river ways which were most likely used quite extensively by the tribal people to undertake a major part of the traditional ceremonial initiations into adulthood.

According to a documented sighting "at Coffs Harbour local stories that coastal Aboriginal people would allow inland Aboriginals into their territory for a change of diet (Belshaw:1966:IV).

To many archaeologists, this implies that in some instances coastal and people further from the coast were of different tribes. I do not consider this to be true as in some cases reported tribal boundaries compiled by non-Aboriginal people are questionable.

Archaeologists have been carrying out their surveys in and around the subject areas with no anthropological evidence of support as to what uses were made of the landscape.

I am of the opinion that the people observed moving along the ridges were most likely a sub-tribe, clan or family group of one of the major tribes. These tribes had at that time territorial boundaries extending from the eastern ranges to the coast.

The territorial boundaries were clearly defined before European settlement. Assumptions were made as to the boundaries of each tribe which, however in some circumstances, not the correct tribal lands. (Tyndale: map of Australia Tribal Boundaries of Australia).

further north and south than indicated by Tyndale's map.

Thus the movement of groups of Aboriginal people along the ridges of the area. West of Coffs Harbour may have been an observation at the times of ceremonial activities. The tribal people had been doing this as part of their traditional way of living for thousands of years in this part of New South Wales. (McBryde: excavation Seelands Rock Shelter; radio carbon dating approx. years B.P.). However these traditions were forced to cease to a degree because of European settlement.

Ridgelines in the area were given to easier access to designated areas thus culminating in one particular area for ceremonial activities.

Information given by an Elder who is a descendant of the Bunjalung tribal people is that people had used the ridges extensively during ceremonial activities. He has also given information in regards to the more accurate tribal boundaries of the Bunjalung people which he said as told by his father extended to ("around Bowraville way").

The Aboriginal consultant also "hinted" at the possibility of the people from the south using the ridgelines as an access to an area known as the "Bull Paddock" on the Orara River approximately 10kms south of Grafton.

This particular area is one of the most significant areas of the Bunjalung people because it is the final initiation areas of the Bunjalung tribal people. (Donnelly T.J: report Anthropological Survey of North Washpool State Forest: 1989).

It must also be appreciated that at times access along the ridgeways may be impossible because of the terrain and perhaps weather conditions.

The site of the "Bull Paddock" has been extensively archaeologically recorded both by Aboriginal (Morris G; Donnelly T: Aboriginal sites in the "Bull Paddock" area: 1978: NPWS).

Because of the past surveys carried out by archaeologists, Aboriginal people are quite wary of divulging sacred information to non-Aboriginal people mainly through lack of trust.

The archaeologists of the past were somewhat callous in gaining historical and pre-historical data about the indigenous people of Australia.

Lack of full and proper consultation was the main offender of the earlier professional people, who with complete disregard of any cultural significance went ahead with their own professional investigations to gain their academic qualifications. It can at times be seen that their lack of full consultation with Aboriginal people leaves a question mark. For instance, the locating of a stone arrangement site

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GRAFTON NGERRIE

or stone cairn site is in most cases documented but the question of a) How they came to be there?
b) Why are they there?
c) What does it mean?
remains unanswered. This to some Aboriginal people is not the proper and correct procedure. Assumptions about the significant sites can at times be misleading.

The excavating of a site can at times have a sorrowing effect on descendants of tribal people. Aboriginal people in the past did not or would not outwardly show any emotions connected with the site because of fear of repercussions. However, within themselves there must have been some remorse because of the desecration of their history and of their ancestors of many generations.

The lack of full and proper consultation with relevant Aboriginal people who are quite knowledgeable in relation to past Aboriginal activities also gives rise to the lack of communication.

This is why archaeologists can only see physical evidence of Aboriginal occupation. It does occur that an archaeologist on occasions will pass by a very unique and significant mythological site which is of great sacredness and very important to their traditional history.

Such is the case of a proposed development occurring where the proposed developer will correctly abide by all cultural issues known to them but will miss important natural feature sites the inadequate process of consultation and communication.

Assumptions by professional people can also be misleading to the general public. Because ground visibility will limit the locating of sites a number of assumptions will arise and one that is concerning and has been seen in past archaeological reports is "It is unlikely that unidentified sites occur within the survey areas" (Rich E: Proposed Coffs Harbour Water Supply Augmentation: April 1989:P.2.)

This type of reporting and recommended assessment is not satisfactory to Aboriginal communities.

PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Before any archaeological or anthropological assessment is made a full and proper consultation with the relevant Aboriginal people be observed.
2. A full and proper ongoing link of communication be available at all times with the relevant Aboriginal communities.
3. Professional people show the respect warranted to a significant sacred site.
4. Adequate preservation and protection measures should be strongly considered on all types of sites.

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5. Consent for disturbing sites be negotiated with the Local Aboriginal Land Council for the preservation of any salvaged archaeological artifacts.
6. Any assumptions made by archaeologists about the likelihood of sites not occurring not be considered final.

TREVOR DONNELLY

Trevor Donnelly

CONSULTANT

Program Administration

Co-ordination at the Commonwealth level and professional and technical advice is provided by the Australian Heritage Commission, GPO Box 1567, CANBERRA ACT 2601. Telephone: (06) 271 2111



State and Territory Administering Bodies

Program Co-ordinator
Heritage Branch
Department of Planning
GPO Box 3927 SYDNEY NSW
2001
Telephone: (02) 391 2061

The Manager
Policy and Projects Services
Department of Conservation and
Environment
PO Box 41 EAST MELBOURNE
Vic. 3002
Telephone: (03) 412 4775

The Manager
Heritage Section
Department of Environment and
Heritage
PO Box 155 NORTH QUAY Qld
4002
Telephone: (07) 227 6491

The Administrative Officer
Environment Division
Department of Environment and
Planning
GPO Box 667 ADELAIDE SA
5001
Telephone: (08) 216 7706

The Secretary
Heritage Council of Western
Australia
PO Box 7657 Cloisters Square
PERTH WA 6000
Telephone: (09) 322 4375

Executive Director
Office of the National Estate
Department of Environment and
Planning
GPO Box 44A HOBART Tas.
7001
Telephone: (002) 30 6550

Heritage Unit
Conservation Commission of the
Northern Territory
PO Box 496 PALMERSTON NT
0831
Telephone: (089) 89 4416

The Manager
ACT Heritage Unit
Department of the Environment,
Land and Planning
GPO Box 1908 CANBERRA
ACT 2601
Telephone: (06) 246 8601

Application forms and further information about the national component are available from:
The NEGP Liaison Officer, Australian Heritage Commission, GPO Box 1567 CANBERRA ACT 2601
Telephone (06) 271 2111

THE NATIONAL ESTATE GRANTS PROGRAM

The National Estate Grants Program (NEGP)

Summary

- Under the NEGP grants are approved to State and Territory governments and organisations for projects which conserve or present national estate places — those parts of Australia's natural, Aboriginal and historic environment worth keeping.
- Grants are also available for 'national component' projects — those which cut across state boundaries or which do not fit into state programs, e.g. surveys, research or publications which have wide application across Australia or across parts of Australia.
- The NEGP is funded by the Federal Government and co-ordinated by the Australian Heritage Commission in consultation with State and Territory governments.

The Australian Heritage Commission

The Australian Heritage Commission, a Commonwealth Government statutory body, began operation in 1976. It advises the Commonwealth Government on the National Estate. One of its major tasks is to compile the Register of the National Estate.

consult with the Australian Heritage Commission. As a general principle the publication and broad dissemination of material is encouraged in order to promote public information and awareness of the objectives of the program.

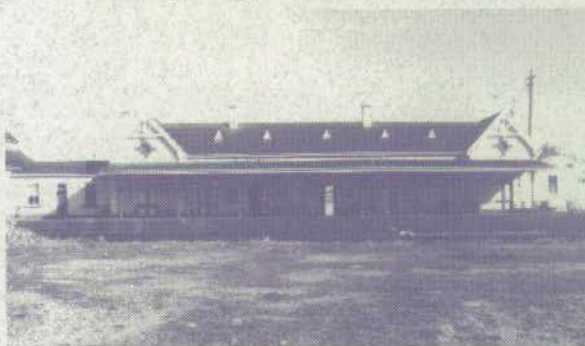
3. Projects involving tertiary institutions:

Any application for a grant that may involve significant direct funding to a tertiary education institution will be referred to the Tertiary Education Commission for its agreement.

4. Capital Purchases:

No capital purchases, such as motor vehicles or equipment, may be made from a program grant but all other costs may be included.

NB It should also be noted that **eligibility does not guarantee a grant**. Each year applications far exceed the available funds. Urgent or high priority projects are given precedence.



Railway Station, Queanbeyan, NSW

administering body. This is in addition to any copies required for State/Territory government use and for lodgement with archives.

- grant recipients should acknowledge in any documents produced that funding was provided under the Commonwealth National Estate Grants Program for the relevant financial year.
- for projects wholly or significantly funded by the Commonwealth, grants are conditional on the acknowledgment that copyright is assigned to the Crown in Right of the Commonwealth of Australia. This includes all material in reports or studies and covers photographs, cassette tapes for audio visual displays and the like. For projects substantially assisted by funds from non-Commonwealth sources, the Commonwealth reserves the right to use, in any way it deems fit, material produced as a result of the project.
- grant recipients should provide to the Commission completed nomination forms for the Register of the National Estate for those places within their study areas identified as being of possible national estate significance.
- permission for any subsequent publication of material should be sought from the relevant State/Territory administering authority which will

The National Estate

The National Estate is those parts of Australia's natural, Aboriginal and historic environment, which are identified as worth keeping for future generations as well as for the present community.

Australia's heritage includes far more than historic buildings, it covers natural and cultural environments in all their aspects.

Natural environment places range from national parks, nature reserves, habitats of endangered species, islands, rivers, wetlands, deserts and wilderness areas to outstanding geological features and landscapes.

The cultural environment is equally diverse. It includes Aboriginal sites and historic places. Types of Aboriginal sites are cave paintings, fishtraps, carved trees, middens, burial places and significant landforms. Examples of historic places are government, residential and commercial buildings; mining and industrial structures and associated equipment; transport facilities; shipwrecks; parks and gardens.

Individual places may have both natural and cultural values. For example, national estate forests may include sites of Aboriginal significance as well as historic places. It is the balance between these elements that makes up the heritage that should be passed on to future generations.

The Register of the National Estate

The Register of the National Estate is Australia's national list of Aboriginal, historic and natural places which the Commission has decided have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special values. Any part of Australia, including its territories or its territorial sea may be registered without regard to ownership or use, provided the place meets specified criteria of national estate significance.

The Register of the National Estate is intended to alert planners, decision-makers, researchers and the community to the heritage value of places listed in the Register.

Listing in the Register does not place any direct legal constraints or controls over the actions of State or local government or private owners. It does not give the



Coongie Lake, SA.

-
3. Timing — the closing date for applications is the last Friday in March.
 4. Costing — salaries should be costed at the standard rates of the organisation applying for the grant.

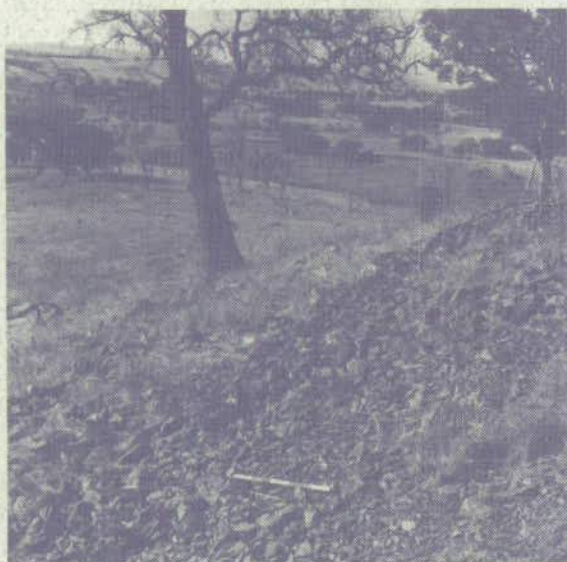
Grant requirements

1. Physical work projects:
 - require periodic progress reports as specified by the State/Territory administering body;
 - supply of three copies of the final report to the Commonwealth via the State/Territory administering body. Extra copies should be provided for State/Territory government use and lodgement with archives, as required. The final report should include 'before' and 'after' documentation, with plans and photographs as appropriate.
 - work in the cultural environment must be carried out in a manner consistent with the principles outlined in the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter)*. Copies are available from the Commission and State/Territory administering bodies.
2. Study/research projects:
 - projects resulting in study reports and/or published materials require the supply of three copies for the Commonwealth via the State/Territory

How to apply for NEGP funds

The Australian Heritage Commission and each State and Territory advertise the availability of NEGP funds during February and March each year. The Commission also advertises the availability of funds from the National Component of the program at the same time.

1. Application forms for ***national component*** grants can be obtained from the Australian Heritage Commission.
2. Application forms for ***all other grants*** should be obtained from the relevant State or Territory administering body. The relevant administering body is the one in the State or Territory where the project is to be carried out, irrespective of the location of the applicant's home.



Aboriginal Stone Quarry, Mt William, Victoria

Commonwealth Government any powers to manage, acquire or enter private property.

The National Estate Grants Program

The National Estate Grants Program (NEGP) is designed to provide assistance to the States and Territories, and organisations within them, to identify, conserve and present the National Estate. The NEGP is the main Commonwealth Government program under which financial assistance can be given for conservation and presentation of the National Estate in all States and Territories of Australia. Recipients of NEGP grants usually include professional and community organisations, religious and academic institutions, local government bodies, and State and Territory government departments and authorities.

The program is co-ordinated by the Australian Heritage Commission in Canberra in consultation with State and Territory authorities. State and Territory governments have the primary responsibility for developing and administering their respective programs, while the Commission is responsible for the 'national component'.

State and Territory authorities consider applications in the second half of each financial year. The proposed programs are

developed by consultation between the Commission and State and Territory heritage committees. Recommended programs are then forwarded by the relevant State or Territory Minister to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment for approval.

National Component

The national component of the NEGP is designed to fund projects which meet the eligibility criteria but which, because of their national application, their applicability across State and Territory borders or for some other reason of national relevance, are *not* appropriate for funding as part of a State or Territory program. Examples would include projects which require the support or involvement of more than one State and/or Territory government and projects such as surveys, research or publications which have wide application across Australia or across parts of Australia encompassing more than one State and/or Territory.



Stanley, Tasmania.

conservation or presentation of the National Estate; and

- co-ordinate the use of resources to conserve or present the National Estate.

Applicants should note that:

- conservation or research work on moveable objects or museum items (e.g. musical organs or furniture) are not eligible under the NEGP unless the objects or items are an integral part of the cultural significance of a building, site or structure eligible for funding under the NEGP;
- although most land acquisitions are beyond the capacity of overall program appropriations, projects to acquire small, critical and fragile areas of land are eligible for NEGP funding if such acquisitions are essential in order to conserve a place listed in the Register of the National Estate or in the Interim List;
- projects to co-ordinate the use of resources to conserve or present the National Estate could include the development of conservation plans, heritage studies, relevant educational and informative material and appropriate conferences, workshops and seminars;
- funds will not be provided for the purpose of supplementing everyday running costs. Applications must be for project-based work, with a clearly defined methodology and outcome.

Which organisations can apply?

The types of organisations which are eligible to receive grants under the NEGP are :

- community organisations, including voluntary conservation organisations, National Trusts and Aboriginal Land Councils;
- professional bodies, academic and religious institutions;
- local government bodies; and
- State/Territory government departments and authorities.

All non-government bodies applying for grants must be incorporated. An unincorporated association or an individual may be able to arrange for an eligible party to apply on their behalf and to be responsible for the acquittal of funds and compliance with grant requirements.

What types of projects are eligible for funding?

A range of projects are eligible to receive funding under NEGP. These include projects which aim to:

- conserve places in the Register of the National Estate, or in the Interim List of the Register;
- identify or present the National Estate;
- further training, education and practice in fields relating to identification, conservation or presentation of the National Estate;
- organise and engage in research and investigation relating to identification,

The Commission has identified issues of nationwide application, which will be given priority for funding under the national component of the NEGP.

National component program emphasis and priorities will change from year to year. A current list of priorities can be obtained from the Australian Heritage Commission.

This component may also be applied to identification, assessment and conservation issues in Australia's External Territories.

Objective of the NEGP

The objective of the NEGP is to provide financial assistance to projects aimed at the identification, conservation or presentation of the National Estate.

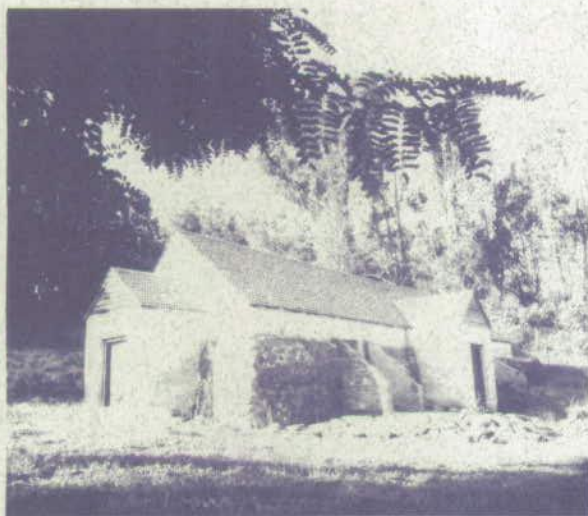
In this context **conservation** means the process undertaken to retain and protect the national estate significance of a particular place.

In the case of the natural environment, these processes include the protection, maintenance and preservation of the national estate qualities of a place.

In the case of the cultural environment, these processes include:

- **preservation:** maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding its deterioration;

- **restoration:** returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new materials;
- **reconstruction:** returning a place as closely as possible to a known earlier state. It is distinguished from restoration because it includes the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric. It does not mean conjectural reconstruction or recreation;
- **adaptation:** modifying a place to suit compatible uses. Compatible uses are those which involve no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which impose a minimal impact.



Duntroon Dairy, ACT Photo: N. Plant.

Conservation also includes planning for works and management of national estate places. All works to be funded under NEGP must be preceded by adequately documented conservation planning.

In the case of the cultural environment, the principles outlined in the Australia ICOMOS *Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* (The Burra Charter) are regarded as being the minimum standards of conservation required for NEGP funding.

Conservation also encompasses the meaning of 'improvement' as defined in the *Australian Heritage Commission Act* 1975, sub-section 3 (1):

'improvement', in relation to the national estate, includes the restoration of places included in the national estate, and 'improve' has a corresponding meaning.

Presentation means increasing the public's understanding of the National Estate by:

- exhibition and display of a registered place;
- providing or improving access to an appropriately conserved and protected registered place;
- the publishing of educational and other information about the National Estate.

6000:ASR



14 September 1992

Mr John Corkill
Sydney Area Co-ordinator
North East Forest Alliance
New South Wales Environment Centre
39 George Street
THE ROCKS NSW 2000

53 Blackall Street
Barton ACT 2600

GPO Box 1567
Canberra ACT 2601
AUSTRALIA

Phone (06) 271 2111
Fax (06) 273 2395

Dear Mr Corkhill

PRIORITY SETTING FOR THE 1993-94 NATIONAL ESTATE GRANTS PROGRAM

As you may know, the Australian Heritage Commission now provides policy and procedural co-ordination for the Commonwealth Government's National Estate Grants Program. This program is the Government's primary source of financial assistance for projects aimed at identifying, conserving and promoting places throughout Australia which have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value. The program is administered locally by the State and Territory Governments on behalf of the Commonwealth. There is also a national component administered directly by the Commission to fund projects which, because of their national relevance or wide-ranging scope, are not suitable for inclusion in a State or Territory program. All project grants are approved by the Commonwealth Minister for the Arts, Sport, the Environment and Territories, Mrs Ros Kelly, following consultation with the States and Territories.

Since the National Estate Grants Program began in 1973 about \$58 million has been made available for some 4250 projects in all States, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. These projects range from the stabilisation of fragile historic buildings to the development of methodologies for landscape evaluation; from the protection and interpretation of Aboriginal rock art paintings to the identification and description of important geological monuments; from surveys of the heritage resources of particular regions and ecosystems to the development of educational resources to promote these values among the community. Recipients of grants are usually community organisations (such as voluntary conservation organisations, National Trusts and Aboriginal Land Councils), professional bodies, academic and religious institutions, local government bodies, and State and Territory government departments and authorities.

Each year, the Commission identifies research priorities in consultation with the State and Territory administering bodies to guide the direction of the program. These priorities are designed to help applicants tailor applications to satisfy the objectives of the program and to assist the advisory committees which evaluate applications. This year the Commission would like to broaden the consultation process to involve peak conservation organisations, professional bodies and other groups and individuals with an interest in the program.

The Commission has prepared draft priorities for the coming year's program and would be interested to receive any comments you may have on the subject areas nominated. Draft priorities for the National Component and New South Wales are enclosed. These priorities have been developed within the context of the Commission's *Corporate Plan 1991-94* and with primary reference to its *Research Strategy 1992-95*. A copy of the latter document is enclosed for your information. Please note that Joan Domicelj's report *Balancing the Register of the National Estate*, which is referred to in the Research Strategy, is being prepared for publication and copies will not be available for several weeks. In the interim, please contact Dr Sandy Blair, Acting Director, Historic Section (ph 06-2712138), if you would like to discuss how the report has influenced the Research Strategy and the setting of priorities for the historic environment. Queries about other priorities should be directed to the relevant Directors listed below :

Natural Environment - Mr Jonathon Miller (ph 06-2712140)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Environment - Dr Betty
Meehan
(ph 06-2712123)
Information/Education - Ms Julie Miller (ph 06-2712117)

Written comments on the draft priorities and/or suggested additions should be forwarded to Anne Robertson, Co-ordinator, National Estate Grants Program by Tuesday 6 October 1992. Please note that the Commission intends to improve the focus of the priorities and review the format of the document as part of the revision process. The revised priorities are expected to be endorsed by the Commission in consultation with the State and Territory administering bodies in early November and will be used to guide next year's program. The application period will extend from February to mid-March.

A brochure about the program is enclosed for background information.

Thank you for your co-operation.



Sharon Sullivan
Executive Director

NATIONAL ESTATE GRANTS PROGRAM 1993-1994

DRAFT PRIORITIES FOR THE NATIONAL COMPONENT

Priorities have been identified in the National Estate Grants Program (NEGP) for 1993-1994. The priorities mostly relate to subjects and areas that are considered to deserve more attention than they have received in the past.

To be eligible, a project must relate to the identification of a place that is part of the National Estate; or to the conservation, improvement or presentation of a place or places that are listed in the Register of the National Estate or the Register's Interim List (Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975, Part 5A).

Eligible, well-supported applications that relate to the priorities will be particularly welcomed.

Priorities for the National Component are listed here under the main headings of the types of projects that are eligible for the NEGP. They are *not* in any particular order of priority.

THEMATIC STUDIES AND SURVEYS

Thematic studies and surveys may relate to - • identifying and documenting places of national estate significance; • addressing imbalances in the Register of the National Estate; • establishing a framework for assessing national estate values; and/or • addressing issues relating to the conservation of a type of place of which there are examples listed in the Register of the National Estate or the Interim List.

Projects should document places in a form that enables them to be assessed for possible listing in the Register of the National Estate. Contact the Australian Heritage Commission for advice on this.

In this category priorities are -

Natural

Forests (closed and open) (Areas of interest and areas of exclusion to be specified later)

Woodlands and open forest

Coastal environments

Marine ecosystems

Habitats of rare or endangered species

Remnant vegetation

Historic

Historic values associated with forest

Immigrant settlement of Australia, especially the diversity of cultural groups and post WWII era

Gender in Australian history, especially women's lives and experiences across all cultural and social groups

Rural settlement and landuse, especially entire farms as complex systems, agriculture and forestry sites, eg timber mills

Maritime industry and coastal places

Industrial history

History of mining activity, especially WWII places, and the impact of war on society, eg war memorials

Suburbia and urban development, especially CBD, high rise office building and large suburban gardens

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Environment

Places in coastal areas (these places may be threatened by residential or commercial development, recreational activities and natural erosion)

Places in forested areas (these places may be directly threatened by logging activities)

Historic and current places - Historic places could include missions, reserves, massacre sites and places associated with the pearling, whaling and pastoral industries. Current sites could include religious places such as Biamanga (Mumbulla Mountain), or politically important sites, such as the Tent Embassy in front of Old Parliament House in Canberra.

Effectiveness of NEGP (assessment of past NEGP projects dealing with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait places of national estate significance in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and to highlight areas for funding in the future)

REGIONAL STUDIES AND SURVEYS

Regional surveys may relate to - • identifying and documenting places of national estate significance; and/or • addressing imbalances in the Register of the National Estate.

The "region" may be chosen as appropriate in the context of the project; for example, it could be an administrative division such as a Local Government Area, a culturally or historically cohesive area, or a biogeographic region.

Projects should document places in a form that enables them to be assessed for possible listing in the Register of the National Estate. Contact the Australian Heritage Commission for advice on this.

In this category priorities are -

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Environment

Aboriginal prehistoric, historic and current places in the Nullabor region

Aboriginal prehistoric, historic and current places in the Murray-Darling Basin

Natural

Inland and desert rivers and drainage systems (SA/Qld)

This priority was identified by the SA Dept of Environment and Planning in its 1991-92 NEGP Annual Report (dated 2/9/92)

SITE-SPECIFIC STUDY, PLANNING OR CONSERVATION WORK

Conservation planning or conservation work on a place is eligible if the place is entered in the Register of the National Estate (or the Register's Interim List). For the National Component this category only applies to places in Australia's External Territories. All other projects involving site-specific study, planning or conservation work should apply to the relevant State/Territory component in which the place is located.

In this category priority will be given where - • the place is threatened (either by people or by forces of natural change); • the place is one of a class of places that is generally threatened; • there is some other strong and relevant reason for urgency. This can apply to places in the natural, Aboriginal or historic environments.

Projects should follow an accepted conservation philosophy such as that of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*, and should involve professional expertise appropriate to the significance of the place and the nature of the work.

Natural

Restricted funding is available under this category for projects where the site has localised values of very high significance, particularly if the work meets an immediate conservation need. Applicants are encouraged to consider whether alternative sources of funding are more appropriate, such as under the Save the Bush program.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Environment

Site-specific studies to identify prehistoric, historic and current places of national estate significance for nomination to the Register of the National Estate : for example; middens, missions and religious sites (to be specified after discussion with relevant state organisations).

METHODOLOGY

This category refers to development of methodologies and guide-lines for identification, assessment, conservation and presentation of different types of national estate places, which can be used to accelerate and improve activity in these areas.

In this category priority will be given to projects that relate to the priority areas already listed above as well as the following :

Natural

Identification

- Soil and landform assessment
- Ecosystem processes assessment
- Diversity of natural environment attributes assessment
- Marine and coastal areas
- Refugial site assessment
- Arid lands assessment
- Assessment of national estate values of remnant vegetation
- Typologies and type profiles
 - geology and palaeological sites
 - geomorphic sites
 - lower plants
 - landscapes
 - forests

Conservation

- Forests (impacts, protection guide-lines)
- Linear developments (impacts, rehabilitation)
- Geological sites (impacts, amelioration)
- Offshore petroleum exploration and extraction (impacts, amelioration)
- Impacts of pastoralism on the semi-arid zone
- Remnant bushland areas in urban and semi-arid regions (impacts; management to retain values)
- Mining, particularly sandmining (impacts, rehabilitation)
 - especially studies which consider the effectiveness of rehabilitation in re-establishing national estate values and provide guide-lines for this work

Historic

- Historic places in forest environments (impacts, protection guide-lines)
- Social value assessment and protection guide-lines
- Guide-lines for assessment of places representative of multi-culturalism
- Conservation of sites in extreme environments, eg Antarctic, marine, desert
- Impact of urban redevelopment on historic places and guide-lines for their protection
- Assessment methodology for cultural landscapes

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Environment

- Groups or series of related places
- Development of a methodology for the assessment of a series of connected places for nomination to the Register of the National Estate; for example, dreaming tracks or trade routes.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander values in nominated natural environment places

Development of a methodology for the identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander values in national estate registered natural environment areas.

COMMUNITY AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

This category refers to workshops, education kits, teaching resources, manuals, videos and other publications that promote better identification of the National Estate and better conservation, improvement or presentation of National Estate listed places; or projects that promote these objectives through better public understanding of National Estate places and National Estate issues.

Projects could be for either conservation specialists or the general community, and should have clearly defined target groups.

In this category priorities are -

Natural

Interpretation of national estate values of geological sites in the Register of the National Estate

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Environment

- . Information workshops (workshops, in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander language where possible and appropriate, to inform communities about the Commission, what it does, how to nominate important places to the Register of the National Estate, and how to apply for NEGP funds to document and/or conserve them)
- . Languages (translate statements of significant for national estate registered places into the language of the custodians)
- . Interpretation (interpretative pamphlets, videos, or tapes about places in the Register of the National Estate and made by custodians of those places)

Info/Edu

- Projects for schools which fill an identified need or gap, fit well into existing curricula, and are readily usable in the classroom;
- Training projects for heritage practitioners and for State and Local Government advisers and decision-makers;
- Educational projects for community groups;
- Educational and awareness raising projects for communities, both urban and non-urban.

NOTES RELATING TO ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER ENVIRONMENT PROJECTS

The Australian Heritage Commission encourages Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to apply for funds under NEGP. Funds are available to identify and nominate places of significance to the Register of the National Estate and to conserve places that are already registered. Eligible places include prehistoric places, historic places and places of current significance. Applications should include evidence that the community applying for funds has custodial responsibility for the area being investigated.

Non-Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander individuals and organisations applying for funds relating to Aboriginal places should include written evidence that the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custodians are aware of and support their application.

Applications for identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander places in Historic and Natural Environment priority areas are welcomed.

[Draft 8/9/92]

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION RESEARCH STRATEGY 1992-95

1. INTRODUCTION

A major function of the Commission, defined in the Act, is to carry out research and investigations related to its other functions. In 1983, the Commission's research budget was significantly increased, and a new Australian Heritage Grants Program created. This was renamed the Australian Heritage Research Program (AHRP) in 1986, to better reflect the function of the program.

The first coherent long-term Research Strategy was developed in June 1986, to provide a strategic focus for the AHRP, and to assist in the Commission's comments on the National Estate Grants Program (NEGP) and other funding programs which it was called upon to review from time to time. The Commission committed itself to review the priorities in the Research Strategy annually, and to revise the full Research Strategy every three years.

The AHC's research role was reinforced in November 1988 with the announcement of the Cabinet decision providing extra resources to the Commission. It was agreed that "the process of developing the Register from public nominations should continue, but that systematic survey work by the Commission itself should be increased." This role and the research direction was strengthened by the provision of further resources in 1991/92 to enable expanded regional assessment work.

In 1991 administration of the NEGP was transferred to the Commission. Research priorities are developed between the Commission and states for each years' program. Use of the Research Strategy as a focus for determining these priorities is crucial in helping to maximise the contribution of NEGP towards the identification and protection of the National Estate.

The Research Strategy underpins three key strategies in the 1991-94 Corporate Plan, and provides a focus for a number of others, viz.

Identification Strategies:

- use systematic surveys as a focus for the identification and review of the National Estate, where possible, working jointly with other agencies;
- ensure that Register data for all places is of a high quality and at a level appropriate to the type of place;
- refine and implement appropriate methodologies for the assessment of places;
- maximise the contribution of research programs for the identification of the National Estate.

Conservation Advice Strategies:

- through the AHC Research Strategy, facilitate the preparation and dissemination of expert technical information ... ;

- initiate dialogue with key non-Commonwealth interest groups on identification and conservation of the National Estate ... ;
- foster high quality conservation and methodology projects by key non-Commonwealth interest groups

This document is the second three-year revision of the Strategy, and gives an overview of the total Commission approach. More information is available on request from each of the environmental areas of the Commission (i.e. Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander (ATSI), Historic and Natural) and from the Regional Assessment Group and Information and Education Section.

Purpose

The purpose of the Research Strategy is:

- to provide a framework for AHC decision-making in line with its corporate objectives and broad policy directions;
- to assist the Commission in publicly accounting for its research funding decisions;
- to integrate the research activities of the Commission through:
 - the AHRP;
 - influencing the priorities of the NEGP;
 - in-house research and project development; and
 - seeking to influence other funding and research agencies, where appropriate.

The Commission accepts that the scope of the Research Strategy, in addressing the broadest range of issues related to its statutory functions, will always be beyond the Commission's own ability to fund. However, the aim of the Research Strategy is as much to enable the Commission to comment on (and encourage) external research programs and opportunities, as it is to guide its own. To enable this, the Commission should seek:

- to clarify the purpose, level of resolution and the level of detail it seeks from various types of projects (e.g. thematic surveys, major sites documentation, methodologies) and to communicate those to other funding and research agencies;
- to establish the corresponding needs and priorities of relevant government and non-government agencies;
- to achieve as many as possible of its research targets by consultation and collaboration, rather than direct funding through AHRP.

Research Objectives

The following set of objectives are a framework for considering the particular nature of research activities which accord with the function of the Commission under its Act:

- identification of the national estate through thematic or regional studies and surveys;
- documentation of places of national estate significance;
- methodologies to support identification, assessment, conservation and presentation of the national estate;
- the establishment and refinement of standards of conservation practice;
- the gathering and synthesis of information about specific matters to assist the Commission in the performance of other functions, specifically:
 - advice (S.30 and other);
 - public information and education;
 - training.

The priority accorded to any one area of research activity will differ from program to program and from time to time, based on the objectives of particular programs involved and the current state of knowledge, needs and threats in each area.

2. IDENTIFICATION OF RESEARCH PRIORITIES

From an analysis of past and current research work, it is clear that our state of knowledge about the national estate is steadily improving but still limited in many aspects. This is due to the immensity of the task of identifying and documenting all places of national estate significance in Australia. It is possible, however, to identify obvious gaps in our knowledge, and to isolate actions needed to address those gaps.

In the past, few surveys have resulted in direct nominations to the Register. Over the last three years the Commission Research Officers have been the primary source of natural nominations, local governments and AHC funded surveys have been the primary source of historic nominations, and AHC funded consultants and State sites authorities the main source of Aboriginal nominations.

Tightening of requirements for NEGP grants, the appointment of an AHC Aboriginal liaison officer, a focussed AHC Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Awareness Program, use of professional societies and tertiary institutions etc to carry out "narrow" thematic surveys or research in particular areas, and an emphasis on regional or thematic assessment in co-operation with the states are expected to help overcome this.

The research priorities identified for 1992-95 have been determined through an analysis of:

- corporate objectives;
- thematic or regional gaps in the existing Register of the National Estate;
- types or classes of place under threat;
- the need to provide a framework for government decision-making for particular classes of place or regions at an early stage in the environmental assessment or planning processes;
- the level of documentation of places listed in the Register;
- research programs, strategies and/or objectives of other Commonwealth and state bodies carrying out research relevant to the National Estate.

The Commission has been assisted in this analysis by its Natural Environment Evaluation Panel and Research Officer in each state, experts from each state and territory taking part in a workshop on the Cultural Values in Forests in May 1992, and discussions with state government departments, particularly in Tasmania, WA and Victoria with respect to forests, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island authorities in all states and territories.

The general research priorities identified for 1992-95 are shown in the following sections; those marked with an asterix (*) are included as priorities in the Commission's operational work in 1992-93 under the 1991-94 Corporate Plan.

A. THEMATIC STUDIES AND SURVEYS FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION OF NATIONAL ESTATE PLACES

Objective: to promote systematic identification of the National Estate for priority themes.

Note: this includes, as relevant for each theme, upgrading the documentation of existing places in the Register, assessment of existing nominations and drawing on previous studies carried out under NEGP.

- General
- forests (closed forest; open forest)*
 - audit of Commonwealth property
 - threatened class or type of place

ATSI Where possible identification surveys will be community-based.

- prehistoric, historic and contemporary places in forest areas (especially WA, Vic, Tasmania and NSW)*
- prehistoric, historic and contemporary places on coasts (especially in WA, SA, southeastern Australia and northern Australia)
- historic places (especially massacre sites and sites associated with the pastoral industry)

- Historic
- neglected themes and storylines identified in the report *Balancing the Register of the National Estate* by J. Domicelj (available from the Commission)*
 - historic values associated with forests*
 - immigrant settlement of Australia, especially the diversity of cultural groups and post WWII era*
 - gender in Australian history, especially women's lives and experiences across all cultural and social groups
 - rural settlement and landuse, especially entire farms as complex systems, agriculture and forestry sites, eg timber mills
 - maritime industry and coastal places
 - industrial history
 - history of military activity, especially WWII places, and the impact of war on society, eg war memorials*

- suburbia and urban development, especially CBD, high rise office building and large historic suburban gardens*
- Natural
- arid ecosystems (SA)
 - coastal ecosystems*
 - dry rainforest (NSW, Qld)
 - geology, palaeological & geomorphic sites (NSW, NT, Tas, Vic, WA)
 - grasslands (NSW, Qld, SA, NT)
 - islands (NT)
 - marine ecosystems (NT, SA, Tas, WA)
 - rainforest (northern WA)
 - rare fauna or flora
 - remnant vegetation/refugial sites (SA, Tas, Vic, WA)
 - strike ranges (NT)
 - wetlands, lakes & rivers (NSW, Qld, SA)
 - wilderness (inventory: NSW, NT, SA, Qld, WA; update: Tas, Vic)*

B. REGIONAL STUDIES AND SURVEYS FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION OF NATIONAL ESTATE PLACES

Objective: to promote systematic identification of the National Estate for priority regions.

Note: this includes, as relevant for each region, upgrading the documentation of existing places in the Register, assessment of existing nominations and drawing on previous studies carried out under NEGP.

- General
- forest regions in south-west WA, Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland*
 - Cape York Peninsula*
- ATSI
- Arafura Swamp area (NT)
 - Torres Strait Islands
 - Murray River corridor (Victoria)
 - Nullarbor Plain
 - Wet Tropics Region, northern Queensland
- Historic
- regions identified in the report *Balancing the Register of the National Estate* by J. Domicelj (available from the Commission)*
- Natural
- NSW
 - northern & southern slopes (remnant vegetation)
 - Central Division (vegetation)
 - Western Division (vegetation)
 - NT
 - Arnhem Land
 - Barkly Tablelands
 - Tiwi Islands
 - Gulf region
 - WA
 - Kimberley
 - Goldfields/Dundas

- Tas - northern sandplain
- Qld - Perth metropolitan*
- SA - north-west
- Vic - Mitchell Grass biogeographic region
- agricultural areas (remnant vegetation)
- central

C. METHODOLOGIES FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF NATIONAL ESTATE VALUE AND ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL ESTATE PLACES

Objective: to develop methodologies which provide a consistent, objective, framework for the assessment of national estate values and the identification of national estate places.

- | | |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| General | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • workshops with relevant experts on priority technical subjects • regional assessment methodologies for values associated with forests* • development of information systems, specialised databases and programs to support regional assessments* • threatened class or type of place • natural and cultural landscape assessment* • ongoing development of EARTH Decision Support System* |
| ATSI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • application of <i>terra nullius</i> concept to ATSI landuse and ownership; implications for NE • ATSI concept of landscape and 'wilderness'; implications for NE* • investigation of the use of 'tradition'/'traditional' to describe aspects of ATSI culture; implications for NE • ATSI community naming practices: implications for the NE • methodology for systematic consultation with ATSI communities about natural nominations* • methodology to encourage ATSI communities to initiate surveys of their own land to identify places for the RNE* • typologies and type profiles for ATSI places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in forests* - on coasts |
| Historic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development and application of storyline approach to identification of historic places* • social value assessment* • assessment of historic significance • review of application of type profiles to historic places* • study to identify regions for priority regional assessment* |
| Natural | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soil and landform assessment* • ecosystem processes assessment* • diversity of natural environment attributes assessment* • marine and coastal areas |

- refugial site assessment
- arid lands assessment
- wilderness area identification using the National Wilderness Inventory database*
- typologies and type profiles
 - geology and palaeological sites
 - geomorphic sites
 - lower plants
 - landscapes
 - forests*

D. STUDIES AND SURVEYS (INCLUDING METHODOLOGICAL) FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE

Objective: to further technical understanding of degrading processes and their impact on the National Estate and provide a methodological and/or technical framework to improve the conservation of the National Estate

Note: under the AHC Act "conservation" includes "protection, maintenance and preservation".

- | | |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| General | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tourism and the national estate* • forestry operations and the National Estate* • development of conservation guidelines in priority subjects • workshops with relevant experts on priority subjects • S.30 audit of Commonwealth agencies* • impact on National Estate of commercial charters adopted by government business enterprises (eg Australia Post, TELECOM)* • effectiveness of legal and planning mechanisms, and financial incentives for the protection of the national estate* |
| ATSI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prehistoric, historic and contemporary places in forest environments (eg stone tool scatters, carved/scarred trees, art sites)* |
| Historic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sites in forest environments* • management needs of Historic Environment Places of outstanding national estate value • sites in extreme environments, eg Antarctic, marine, desert • guidelines for the protection of social value, as distinct from amenity value* • impact of urban redevelopment* |
| Natural | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural values of forests (impacts; protection guidelines)* • remnant bushland areas in urban* and semi-arid regions (impacts; management to retain values) • linear developments (impacts, rehabilitation) • offshore petroleum exploration and extraction (impacts, amelioration) • mining, including sandmining (impacts, rehabilitation)* • geological sites (impacts, amelioration) • impacts of pastoralism on arid and semi-arid zones |

- wilderness: development of methods for predicting the impacts of development proposals on wilderness values

E. SITE SPECIFIC STUDY FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION OF NATIONAL ESTATE PLACES

Objective: where identified as a priority need, to assist the Commission in providing advice about the national estate significance of individual places

- General
- places under immediate physical threat
 - objection assessment*
 - places subject to major development proposals, especially those requiring Commonwealth decision*

F. SITE SPECIFIC STUDY, PLANNING OR CONSERVATION WORK TO CONSERVE NATIONAL ESTATE PLACES

Objective: where identified as a priority need, to assist the Commission in providing advice about the conservation of places of national estate significance and help promote conservation of places

Note: under the AHC Act "conservation" includes "protection, maintenance and preservation".

- General
- places under threat
 - places subject to major development proposals, especially those requiring Commonwealth decision*

G. METHODOLOGIES FOR THE PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL ESTATE PLACES

Objective: to develop appropriate frameworks for presenting/improving the presentation of the National Estate

Note: under the AHC Act "presentation" includes

- "(a) the exhibition or display of;
- (b) the provision of access to; and
- (c) the publication of information related to:

places included in the national estate".

- Historic
- method for the development of interpretation plans for major historic sites

H. NATIONAL ESTATE POLICY MATTERS

Objective: to assist the development and implementation of policies at all levels of government which promote better identification and conservation of the National Estate.

- General
- standardised heritage criteria concepts and assessment processes for Commonwealth, State and Territory governments*
 - wilderness policy*
 - mechanisms to resolve conflicting national estate values*

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF RESEARCH STRATEGY

The AHC Research Strategy can be implemented through a number of existing funding programs which are totally or partially under the Commission's control, and by making suggestions in regard to the content of other programs when the Commission's advice and input is sought by other bodies (eg ANPWS, state bodies, DEET, tertiary teaching institutions, etc).

The primary funding programs influenced by the Strategy are the Australian Heritage Research Program (AHRP) and the National Estate Grants Program (NEGP). An annual set of priorities is developed for each program, and this process is directly based on the Research Strategy. Work is carried out under the programs primarily by funding experts to carry out specific research tasks, but also includes specialist workshops etc.

The Commission also uses the Strategy to guide in-house work by Commission staff, and to provide direction for the work of the Commission's natural environment assessment panels and the part-time, state-based research officers.

The focus of the Commission's identification and assessment work is systematic regional or thematic basis studies. Regional surveys of forest areas is likely to remain a high priority in the period 1992-95.

Australian Heritage Research Program

In 1983 when the Australian Heritage Grants Program was first introduced, the Commission established the policy that the program would be aimed at extending the Commission's capacity to carry out its own tasks, and to address nationally important projects not able to be carried out under the NEGP or with other funding. This included urgent conservation works not able to be funded by other means.

When the program became the Australian Heritage Research Program in 1987, it was oriented more to the research side of the Commission's activities, and the application of funding to physical works and planning for such works was limited to exceptional circumstances only (such as in the case of assistance with conservation planning and survey at Heard Island and Mawson's Hut in Antarctica, where there was both urgency and an absence of alternative funding options). Since 1989, a primary focus of AHRP has been research supporting regional surveys being carried out co-operatively by the Commission with state government authorities as a high priority to help resolve forest use issues.

The current AHRP Policy is set out in the document *The Australian Heritage Research Program - Policy*. The approved priorities for 1992-93 are at Attachment 1; priorities for research in forest regional assessment projects are identified separately at Attachment 2. Details of previous AHRP research each year are provided in the Annual Report of the Commission.

National Estate Grants Program

The Australian Heritage Commission assumed the control over the NEGP in 1989, following the Cabinet decision to that effect in November 1988. The Commission set about developing its strategy for the program during 1989, and the first year of its full implementation was 1990-91.

State components

In the development of the National Estate Grants Program for 1990-91, the Commission identified the following program areas as ones which it regarded as having a high priority for funding, or as being areas in which it has special interest.

The priority areas identified for each State/Territory fall into two main categories:

- i) Thematic studies to identify places of national estate significance and fill gaps in the Register of the National Estate, and to help establish a framework to assess national estate values of other areas; and
- ii) Regional surveys to identify and/or document areas of national estate significance, and fill gaps in the Register of the National Estate.

In addition, there are four areas of special interest which apply to all States and Territories. These are:

- iii) Identification by Aboriginal communities of sites of national estate significance
- iv) Conservation planning, physical works, or legal protection (such as by covenant) of specific places entered in the Register of the National Estate where there is a demonstrable threat to a place in the Register of the National Estate or the Interim List, or where the place concerned is representative of a class of places which is generally under threat. This might apply equally to places in the natural, Aboriginal or historic environment;
- v) The development of methodologies and guidelines for the identification, assessment, conservation and presentation of different classes or types of national estate places, which might be used by others to accelerate and improve activity in these areas;
- vi) Projects which result in workshops, education kits, manuals and other publications (including videos) which lead to better assessment, identification, presentation and conservation of the National Estate. Such

information and education projects might be aimed at either the conservation practitioner or the general community.

Each year the Commission and the state NEGP representatives determine priority areas for each State and Territory. The Commission uses its Research Strategy to provide a focus for priorities related to i), ii) and v) above, and to the development of methodologies related to vi) above. Details of the 1992-93 priorities are available separately from the Commission.

The NEGP Policy can be obtained from the Commission as a separate document, and the annual NEGP for each state/territory is listed in full in the Annual Report of the Commission.

National Component

The National Component of the National Estate Grants Program is directed towards issues which are of nation-wide application, identification and assessment projects covering more than one state, and identification, assessment and conservation issues in the External Territories. The Commission determines the priorities for the national component on an annual basis in consultation with the states and territories.

In 1992-93 priority will be given to development of methodologies and wide ranging comparative studies that promote better identification of the National Estate and better conservation, improvement or presentation of National Estate listed places, or projects that promote these objectives through better understanding of National Estate places and National Estate issues. Priority subjects for 1992-93 are listed in Attachment 3.

The NEGP Policy can be obtained from the Commission as a separate document, and the national NEGP for each year is listed in full in the Annual Report of the Commission.

Assessment Panels and Research Officers

In each state and the Northern Territory the Commission has set up voluntary panels to assist in the assessment of places nominated to the Register for their natural values. Part-time research officers in the states/Northern Territory service the panels, document nominations, and act as an on-the spot extension of the Commission in some matters. The panels and research officers have an important role to play in implementing the annual priorities of the Research Strategy, particularly for the identification and documentation of places of national estate significance for their natural environment values.

In-house Research

The Commission's Technical Section staff are expert in various national estate assessment areas. The Commission has recognised the need to both nurture this expertise, and to utilise it in the Commission's work. Hence there will be aspects of

the Commission's Research Strategy which would be most effectively undertaken by Commission staff, both to maintain and extend those skills, and to maximise their use to the Commission's best advantage.

Such work includes detailed review of existing knowledge/research, which is a prerequisite for many areas related to identification and documentation, the development of type profiles and assessment methodologies.

Australian Heritage Commission
August 1992

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE RESEARCH PROGRAM PRIORITIES 1992-93

1. GENERAL POLICY

- RNE vision
- Resolving conflicting heritage values
- Protective measures for heritage places
- Economic value of the National Estate to tourism
- Fiscal incentives for the protection of the National Estate

2. ABORIGINAL & TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER ENVIRONMENT

Thematic studies and surveys: identification and documentation

- Assessment of past NEGP projects

Regional studies and surveys: identification and documentation

- Nullarbor Plain

Methodologies: identification and assessment

- ATSI concept of landscape and 'wilderness'
- *Terra nullius* concept

Site-specific: identification and documentation

- Opportunistic documentation and assessment of ATSI national estate places

3. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Thematic studies and surveys: identification and documentation

- Post-war office architecture
- Post-war immigrant places

Regional studies and surveys: identification and documentation

- Cocos-Keeling Islands

Methodologies: identification and assessment

- Social significance: methodology and application
- Aesthetic value of landscapes
- Completion of *Balanced Register* project
- Type profile: company housing/industrial housing estates

Studies, surveys, methodologies: conservation

- Urban consolidation and conservation of historic National Estate
- Conservation strategies for outstanding national estate places

4. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Thematic studies and surveys: identification and documentation

- Coastal places

Regional studies and surveys: identification and documentation

- Perth metropolitan: bushland

Methodologies: identification and assessment

- Wilderness delineation methodology using NWI
- Geological typology

Studies, surveys, methodologies: conservation

- Protection guidelines for mining
- Protection guidelines for geological sites

Policy

- Commonwealth wilderness policy

FOREST REGIONAL ASSESSMENT RESEARCH PRIORITIES 1992-93

General

- Ongoing development of assessment methodologies
- Development of information systems, specialised databases and programs, including GIS systems
- Cultural assessment methodologies

Western Australia Stage 1

- Identification of Aboriginal sites
- Identification of historic values
- Investigation of the sensitivity and/or resilience of national estate values to forestry operations
- Heritage Model
- Stage 1 report finalisation

East Gippsland

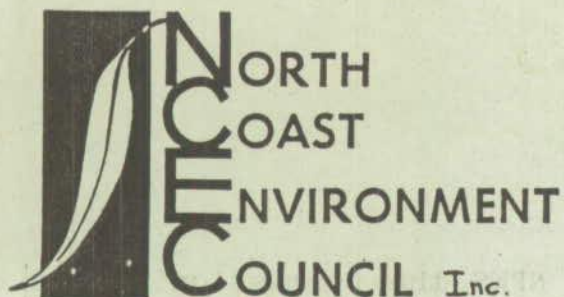
- Identification of Aboriginal values
- Protection guidelines for Aboriginal values
- Identification of historic places
- Protection guidelines for historic values
- National Wilderness Inventory upgrade
- Identification of natural values
- Protection guidelines for natural values

Tasmania

- Development of assessment methodologies for forested areas on a regional basis

**NATIONAL ESTATE GRANTS PROGRAM
APPROVED NATIONAL COMPONENT PRIORITY SUBJECTS 1992-93**

- Coastal and marine ecosystems
- Habitats of rare or endangered species
- Remnant vegetation
- Aboriginal places in coastal environments
- Aboriginal sites in forested areas
- Aboriginal historic places
- Aboriginal pastoral places
- World War II defence facilities — a national comparative survey
- Industrial places — a national overview of types of technology; methodology
- Aviation sites
- Historic places in coastal environments
- Historic places in forested environments
- Lightstations — with respect to the traditional role of lightkeeping
- Sport, recreation and tourism places
- Assessment methodology for cultural landscapes



Mr JLO Tedder, Hon. Sec.,
Pavans Rd, Grassy Head Via
Stuarts Point. 2441.
Ph Fx 065 690 802

The Executive Director,
Australian Heritage Commission,
G.P.O. Box 1567, CANBERRA. A.C.T. 2601

2nd March, 1993

< URGENT !!! >

Dear Director,

Re: North Washpool Wilderness NATIONAL ESTATE Listing

I refer to the Australian Heritage Commission (AHC)'s Notice of Intention to Enter Places in the Register of the National Estate in p.31 SMH 17.11.1992 and to the various background notes provided by the Commission's staff.

The North Coast Environment Council Inc. writes to support AHC's intention to list North Washpool Wilderness Area, in Copmanhurst and Tenterfield local government areas, on the Register of The National Estate.

Council must draw to the attention of the Commission, however, two glaring and obvious omissions from the nominations supporting statements.

No mention is made of the Hastings River Mouse, Pseudomys oralis a Mammal in Imminent Danger of Extinction, captured and positively identified in the Malara Ck catchment of North Washpool area by an expert forest wildlife ecologist Mr A.M. Gilmore, during a further survey in late 1990, completed after the NPWS survey report 1990b.

No mention is made to the significance of the North Washpool area to Bundjalung aboriginal people on the far north coast of NSW. The Washpool Aboriginal Anthropological survey by Trevor Donnelly 1989 referred to in Mr Liddell's affidavit has not been referenced. Council believes the area to be both archaeologically and anthropologically significant, and likely to meet cultural heritage criteria of both National Estate and World Heritage Registers. Both these matters were reported to AHC verbally and in documents provided to Commission staff in early 1991 by Mr Corkill and Mr Pugh from litigation Corkill vs Forestry Commission of NSW, 1990.

Mr Gilmore's affidavit and the affidavit of Neil Charles Liddell, then Acting Heritage Officer, Far North Coast Regional Aboriginal Lands Council are both public documents tendered before the NSW Land and Environment Court and can be referred to in publications. This too was advised to AHC in 1991.

Mr Gilmore of 'Gilmore & Associates' and NSW NPWS can verify the presence of the Hastings River Mouse and its conservation status.

Further, AHC should refer to NSW NPWS the Commission's list of fauna species present in North Washpool for updating of fauna species listing and conservation status following the review of the Schedule 12 of NSW NHPA 1974, Endangered Species completed in 1992. The background notes refer to Schedule 12 NSW NHPA 1973 -!

The omission of two relevant, recently identified features of heritage significance and use of incorrect and outdated references is of concern to the North Coast Environment Council Inc.

We request that you consult the Far North Coast Regional Aboriginal Lands Council, Local Aboriginal Lands Councils and the Bundjalung nation with regard to aboriginal cultural heritage significance of North Washpool area. FNCRALC Lismore ph 066 221 010 fx 066 221 931.

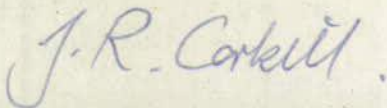
NCEC hopes that AHC will remedy these omissions and ensure that North Washpool Wilderness Area's National Estate Listing gives due recognition to all the area's relevant heritage values.

The Council commends the Commission's charter to identify areas of National Estate and World Heritage significance and urges greater diligence to this important work. NCEC supports the conservation and protection of our unique cultural and natural heritage through effective legislation and enforcement.

Further, the Council recommends that the North Washpool Wilderness National Estate Area be sought to be added to the areas included in the current World Heritage Register re-nomination of the 'Central Eastern Rainforests of Australia' prepared by the Australian, NSW and Queensland state governments in association.

Thank you for this opportunity to participate in decisions affecting the future of our precious environmental heritage.

Yours sincerely,



John R. Corkill
Vice President, NCEC Inc.

CC: Far North Coast Regional Aboriginal Lands Council.
NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.

file copy

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JOHN R. CORKILL

**ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATOR, PLANNER,
POLICY ADVISER**

NSW Environment Centre, 39 George St, The Rocks. 2000. Ph 02 2474 206; Fx 02 2475 945;
'The Big Scrub' Environment Centre, 149 Keen Street, Lismore. 2480 Ph 066 21 3278; Fx 066 224 063;
-----+

Mr Murray John Roberts,
Chairman of Far North Coast
Regional Aboriginal Lands Council,

4.3.1993

Dear J.R.,

Re: Australian Heritage Commission's Listing of
North Washpool Wilderness Area on Register of National Estate

Please find attached for your information copies of the submissions I've prepared and sent to Australian Heritage Commission regarding AHC's Intention to list the area on the National Estate Register. Please feel free to copy these submissions to Local Aboriginal Lands Councils in the FNC Region and to Trevor Donnelly etc.

You'll see I've signed the letter on behalf the North Coast Environment Council Inc. This submission was approved by the NCEC's Executive Committee and represents the views of north coast environment movement. The second letter is a personal submission on the proposed listing, which goes beyond the Council's formal position, as a statement from my heart.

I am pleased to be able to include positive news on plans for the conservation and rehabilitation of the area's disturbed and damaged soils and rainforests. I am still awaiting copies of the Joint Scientific Committees' report and the recommended Working Plan. I'm told they are on the way to me now...As soon as they're received I'd be pleased to provide briefings and information on this recovery work. You'll recall that this is one item for possible discussion at a future NEFA Bundjalung Alliance meeting.

You'll also see that in my personal submission I suggest that if AHC doesn't get its act together to recognise and protect the area, action may be taken in the public arena to show the poor performance of the Australian Heritage Commission. By this I intend to imply that if AHC doesn't begin to properly consult koori people and recognise and respect heritage values, it's in for a rough ride. I hope you already know that I wouldn't generate publicity on AHC and North Washpool aboriginal cultural heritage values. But I would support local koori people in their criticisms of ineffective white heritage laws and numerous broken promises of protection. There's plenty to criticise from our perspective too!

Cheers,

-----+
JOHN R. CORKILL

**ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATOR, PLANNER,
POLICY ADVISER**

NSW Environment Centre, 39 George St, The Rocks. 2000. Ph 02 2474 206; Fx 02 2475 947;
'The Big Scrub' Environment Centre, 149 Keen Street, Lismore. 2480 Ph 066 21 3278; Fx 066 224 063;
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Please feel free to copy these submissions to Local Aboriginal Lands Councils in the FNC Region and to Trevor Donelly etc.

Cheers,

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+-----+

The Executive Director,
Australian Heritage Commission,
G.P.O. Box 1567, CANBERRA. A.C.T. 2601

2nd March, 1993

< URGENT !!! >

Dear Director,

Re: North Washpool Wilderness NATIONAL ESTATE Listing

I write to support the submission of the North Coast Environment Council Inc. on AHC's intention to list North Washpool Wilderness Area on the Register of The National Estate.

Two glaring and obvious omissions from the nomination's supporting statements have marred this much overdue nomination.

The failure by AHC to mention the Hastings River Mouse, Pseudomys oralis, a Mammal in Imminent Danger of Extinction, and the significance of the North Washpool area to Bundjalung aboriginal people on the far north coast of NSW is quite unacceptable since both matters were raised by my colleague Mr Dailan Pugh and me in our discussions with the Commission in early 1991.

Since sworn statements by relevant professionals in both these fields were hand delivered to the Commission in Canberra at no cost to the AHC it is difficult to understand how these matters have not been addressed in the nomination background notes.

Since the latest date in the list of references annexed to the background notes is 1990b, it would appear that these additional documents were not even reviewed in the preparation of the Nomination's supporting statements!

What update did AHC make to its earlier drafts 1990/1991 of the background notes in order to progress the 1992 interim listing? Why has the nomination taken so long, since 1983?, to appear on the Interim List of the NE given that no additional work appears to have been completed on the nominations since 1990?

While the omission of a species of endangered fauna is a serious enough error in itself, the complete omission of reference to aboriginal cultural heritage values is unforgivable in 1993.

I am deeply disturbed at the likely failure, yet again, by an Australian government to recognise in NE listings, the living cultural heritage of aboriginal people, acknowledge true ownership and traditions and agree to protect them.

And this in the face of available evidence from koori people, tendered to NSW Land and Environment Court!

In 1994, International Year of Indigenous People, I must protest!

The cultural heritage of aboriginal people must be acknowledged and RESPECTED in our Australian future. Land, justice, protection of cultural integrity and economic security are urgent national goals.

In the 1990's Australian and world societies need to evaluate and reconcile their dominant attitudes, lifestyles and industries with the need to RESPECT and PROTECT all aspects of our environmental heritage. This requires urgent action NOW!

The AHC has a duty under its legislation to identify Australian heritage but appears to have failed in the case of North Washpool. How will the rest of Australian societies make the necessary shift in consciousness and action to recognise and protect heritage when the Australian Heritage Commission, a Commonwealth funded statutory body with legal requirements to do so, has failed so significantly?

Urgent action is now required to correct these omissions and rescue the AHC's credibility as an agency capable of undertaking basic research to identify Australian heritage.

The Council's recommendation that the North Washpool Wilderness National Estate Area be sought to be added to the areas included in the current World Heritage Register re-nomination of the 'Central Eastern Rainforests of Australia' is not a spurious proposal. It has obvious merit and requires immediate action.

If AHC does not immediately seek to redeem its position on North Washpool with urgent adroit action, I and my colleagues will have no choice but to pursue the matter as public interest advocates in the public arena. I would be pleased to be advised of your action on both the National Estate and World Heritage nominations at your earliest opportunity to forestall the need for this eventuality.

Finally, allow me to report that North Washpool has qualifications that warrant additional recognition under item C1 since the area is likely to contribute substantial information contributing to the wider understanding of Australian natural history. Significant progress has been recently made in the rehabilitation of the disturbed soils and logged rainforests of the North Washpool area, since the briefing given to AHC by Mr Pugh and myself in early 91.

The Commission may be aware that one condition of the termination of litigation by myself against Forestry Commission of NSW was the signing of the formal legally binding North Washpool Agreement made before the Land and Environment Court of NSW.

Under that Agreement FCNSW has agreed to implement substantial soil conservation and sediment control works to stabilise forests roads and tracks damaged in 10 years of illegal logging. Further, the FCNSW has agreed to undertake substantial rainforest rehabilitation procedures to regenerate areas of substantial disturbance caused during that illegal logging.

There can be no gainsaying that in the period of 1980-1990 all rainforest logging in North Washpool was quite illegal and contrary to all formal indications of FCNSW. See the judgement of Hemmings J, in Corkill vs FCNSW 1990 also provided to AHC.

The report of the two Scientific Committees (Soils Conservation and Rainforest Rehabilitation) co-jointly appointed by FCNSW and me personally have recently been finalised and work to implement the Working Plan has begun, I'm told in earnest.

Emeritus Professor Dr Len Webb (Griffith University) and Dr John McGarity (University of New England Armidale) were my nominees for rainforest and soils committees respectively. Prof Webb has indicated his intention to resign shortly and I have accepted his recommendation that I appoint Dr David Doley, Botany Department of University of Queensland, as his replacement.

Dr Doley has an ongoing role as Program Leader for Forest Rehabilitation and Sustainable Management of the Co-operative Research Centre for Tropical Rainforest Ecology and Management associated with James Cook University. He has indicated a willingness to involve post-graduate research students from Griffith Uni in monitoring and researching the North Washpool area.

Both Prof Webb and Dr McGarity report that the rehabilitation exercise which FCNSW is compelled to undertake will be an excellent bench mark, 'in situ' experiment in soil conservation works but more importantly in rainforest rehabilitation and regeneration.

Thus the North Washpool Agreement which arose out of litigation admirably qualifies North Washpool to meet criterion C1 as a 'research site' a 'teaching site', and a 'benchmark site'.

Copies of the North Washpool Soils and Rainforest Rehabilitation Working Plan, the NW Agreement, Prof Webb's correspondence etc can be obtained from me if these are needed to further support North Washpool nomination on this basis.

Yours sincerely,

J.R. Corkill

IN THE LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

No. 40208 of 1990

JOHN CORKILL

Applicant

FORESTRY COMMISSION OF
NEW SOUTH WALES

Respondent

AFFIDAVIT

Deponent:

NEIL CHARLES LIDDELL

Applicant's address
for service:

HILLMAN & WOOLF
Solicitors
10th Floor
82 Elizabeth Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000
DX: 1558 SYDNEY
TEL: 221 8522
FAX: 223 3530
REF: BSW 2489/0



FAR NORTH COAST REGIONAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCIL

P.O. Box 494
Lismore NSW 2480
Telephone (066) 221010
Fax No. (066) 22 1931

25 Orion Street
Lismore NSW 2480

Our Ref:
Your Ref:

In the Land and Environment Court of N.S.W.
No. 40208 of 1990 John Corkill applicant
Forestry Commission of N.S.W. respondent.

AFFIDAVIT

I Neil Charles Liddell of Sams Gully Crofton Rd. Nimbin in the state of N.S.W., occupation, Acting Heritage Officer state on oath as follows, that, I am the Acting Heritage Officer of the Far North Coast Regional Aboriginal Lands Council < FNCRALC >. I have been authorised by the FNCRALC to bring the following matters to the attention of the court.

1. We would humbly seek to bring to the courts attention the concern this Regional Aboriginal Lands Council has in respect to the logging of the Nth Washpool State Forest < part Billilimbra S.F.>

2. We would draw to your attention the Washpool Aboriginal Anthropological survey by Trevor Donnelly, 1989. There appears to be a certain reluctance by Aboriginal informants to provide secret sacred information in respect of the area currently the subject of proposed logging operations by the Forestry Commission of N.S.W.

3. We would support Mr Donnelly in his recommendations and seek to inform the court that consideration of the Malara Creek catchment for logging may require further consultation with the Aboriginal community.

4. The area appears to be of major Anthropological and possibly Archeological significance and sensitivity. The FNCRALC would support injunctive relief until the Aboriginal community is given the opportunity to express it's interest in the area subject to logging.

5. Also, the FNCRALC would support Baryugil and Tabluam Aboriginal Community and Local Aboriginal Lands Council claims to the significance of the area and any recommodations in respect of the management of it's cultural resources in the interests of those aforementioned.

6. We would also draw to the attention of the court the inadequate apprasial of the Malara Creek Catchments Aboriginal Cultural Resources as presented in the 1980 Washpool E.I.S. report commissioned by the N.S.W. Forestry Commission, which they pro- port to provide justification of currently proposed logging operations. As part of a new E.I.S., which is naturally required to substanciate the proposed logging operations, full consulta- tion and cultural investigation should be seen as intregal in the process of negotiation with the Aboriginal community, this would truly enable the respective Aboriginal interests to be comprehen- sively canvassed and represented.

7. Because of the timing, in respect of the announcement and the commencement of logging (less than a week), the FNCRALC has had little time to refer these matters to the respective local Aboriginal Lands Councils and appropriate elders and to assess any agreements and negociations between those aforementioned, the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Forestry Commission of N.S.W. Injunctive relief, would secure time in which the FNCRALC could proceed with comprehensive con- sultation and truly gauge and address the interests and concerns of the Aboriginal community.

Sworn by the deonant before me at *Lismore Ambulance Station*
on the *9TH* day of September, 1990.

signed *La McLenon J.P.*

signed *Neil Liddell*
9/9/90
Acting Heritage
Officer

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION ACT 1975

Notice of Intention to Enter Places in the Register of the National Estate

The Australian Heritage Commission, as required by paragraph 23(2) (a) of the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975, hereby gives notice that —

- (a) the Commission intends to enter the places described in the Schedule (other than those parts of these places which have already been entered) in the Register of the National Estate kept in pursuance of that Act;
- (b) persons have a right to make written objection to the Commission to the entry of any of these places in the Register;
- (c) the date by which all such objections are to be made is February 18, 1993;
- (d) although such objections may be made on any ground, the Commission will, in dealing with any objection, give upmost consideration to the significance of the place as part of the national estate;
- (e) the Commission will supply, on request:
 - (1) if the location of the place cannot otherwise be readily understood—a map of the place; and
 - (2) a statement regarding the significance of the place as part of the national estate; and
- (f) all objections may be forwarded to the following address:

The Executive Director
Australian Heritage Commission,
G.P.O. Box 1567,
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2601.

or Westpac Chambers,
53 Blackall St.
BARTON, A.C.T. 2500.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1992.

LS
Common Seal of the
Australian Heritage Commission.

The Register of the National Estate is an inventory of places that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community. It is a list of the nation's heritage resources available to all decision-makers to assist them to make better-informed decisions. There are no direct legal constraints placed on owners of private property, or on State or local government property by the entry of that property in the Register. Entry in the Register does not grant public access to private property.

In essence the Register is an alerting and educational inventory compiled on the single criterion of national estate significance, which is being developed to be as comprehensive as practicable, and which has implications for protection where actions by the Commonwealth are concerned.

The Commission will give due consideration to all objections made concerning its intention to enter places in the Register and would be assisted by being informed of the specific grounds on which an objection is based. It wishes to point out, however, that the final decision must be made in accordance with the requirements of the Act under which it is operating and therefore the prime consideration in the assessment of an objection must be whether the place in question does or does not have national estate significance.

Telephone inquiries about the Commission, the Register and the places listed in the schedule, are welcome and reverse charge calls will be accepted. The number to call for information on:

The Commission and the Register is (06) 271 2160.

Historic places is (06) 271 2138.

Aboriginal places is (06) 271 2123.

Natural places is (06) 271 2140.

Reasonable requests for statements of significance for places in the schedule and for maps or plans showing the boundary, or relevant parts of the boundary of those places outside built-up areas, will be met.

Location

SCHEDULE

NORTH WASHPOOL WILDERNESS AREA

<u>CRITERION</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>RAT'</u> <u>G</u>
<u>A.1</u> Importance in the evolution of Australia's flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.	The area is of international biogeographic significance because its rainforests are part of the same ecological unit as the rainforests of Washpool National Park, which are listed in the World Heritage list as descendants of the vegetation types which have occurred in Australia since the Tertiary (Adam 1987).	VH
	The area contains 8 plant species at the southern limit of their geographic distribution range including <i>Parsonia induplicata</i> , <i>Erythrina vespertilio</i> , <i>Streptothamnus moorei</i> , <i>Syzygium moorei</i> , <i>Passiflora aurantia</i> , <i>Psychotria daphnoides</i> , <i>Psychotria simmondsiana</i> and <i>Acradenia eudiiformis</i> . It also contains 4 plant species at the northern limit of their geographic distribution including <i>Hymenophyllum marginatum</i> , <i>Dendrobium beckeri</i> , <i>Dendrobium tenuissimum</i> and <i>Grevillea floribunda</i> (Fox 1983).	H
	Approximately 33 of the bird species found within the area occur here at the western limit of their geographic distribution with an additional 8 species occurring at the eastern limit of their distribution (Adam 1987).	H
	The nationally rare Parma Wallaby (<i>Macropus parma</i>) occurs here at the northern limit of its distribution (Adam 1987).	M
<u>A.2</u> Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.	The North Washpool Wilderness Area, in particular the Malara Creek catchment, contributes very significantly to the ecological integrity of the adjoining Washpool National Park/World Heritage Area (NSW NPWS 1990a).	VH
<u>A.3</u> Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.	The area supports a very high diversity of fauna with 52 mammal species, 122 bird species (with an additional 40 species likely to occur), 31 reptile species and 12 amphibian species recorded (Osborne 1982, Adam 1987, NPWS 1990b).	VH
	The area supports a very high diversity of plant species, with approximately 500 species recorded. It also supports a high diversity of vegetation communities including sub-tropical rainforest, warm temperate rainforest, rainforest intermediate between warm temperate and sub-tropical, dry rainforest, 3 types of wet sclerophyll forest 3 types of dry open forest containing a large number of Eucalypt species, wet and dry scrub, (Fox 1983, Adam 1987, NSW NPWS 1990b).	VH
	The North Washpool Wilderness Area, supports rich gradations between the rainforest types and mixed stands of rainforest understorey with a eucalypt canopy (Fox 1983 NSW NPWS 1990b).	H

<p>B.1 Importance for rare endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.</p>	<p>Rare and endangered plant species include <i>Dodonaea megazyga</i> (3RCa), <i>Marsdenia longiloba</i> (3EC-) and <i>Syzygium moorei</i> (2VCi) (NSW NPWS 1990b).</p>	H
	<p>Mammals listed in schedule 12 (endangered fauna) of the <i>New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Act</i> (1983) that inhabit the area include Long-nosed Potoroo (<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>) (threatened), Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby (<i>Petrogale pencillata</i>) (threatened), Common Planigale (<i>Planigale maculata</i>) (threatened), Parma Wallaby (<i>Macropus parma</i>) (rare nationally), Yellow-bellied Glider (<i>Petaurus australis</i>) (rare nationally), Platypus (<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>) (of special concern), Spotted-tailed Quoll (<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>) (of special concern), Brush-tailed Phascogale (<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>) (of special concern), Feathertail Glider (<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i>) (of special concern), Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>) (of special concern), New Holland Mouse (<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>) (of special concern) and Large-footed Myotis (<i>Myotis adversus</i>) (of special concern) (Schedule 12 NSW NPW Act 1973, Strahan (1983), NSW NPWS 1990b).</p>	VH

<p>B.1 (Continued).</p>	<p>Birds listed in schedule 12 which inhabit the area include Powerful Owl (<i>Ninox strenua</i>) (vulnerable and rare), Masked Owl (<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>) (vulnerable and rare), Pacific Baza (<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>) (vulnerable and rare), Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) (vulnerable and rare), Wompoo Fruit-Dove (<i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i>) (vulnerable and rare), Rufous scrub-bird (<i>Attrichornis rufescens</i>) (vulnerable and rare), Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove (<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>) (of special concern), Glossy Black Cockatoo (<i>Calyptrorhynchus lathemi</i>) (of special concern), White-throated Needletail (<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>) (of special concern), Cicadabird (<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>) (of special concern) and Rufous Fantail (<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>) (of special concern) (Schedule 12 NSW NPW Act 1973), Strahan (1983), NSW NPWS 1990b).</p> <p>Reptiles listed in schedule 12 which inhabit the area include Stephens Banded Snake (<i>Hoplocephalus stephensi</i>) (threatened), Majors Skink (<i>Egernia frerei</i>) and Carpet Python (<i>Morelia spilota varigata</i>) (of special concern) (Schedule 12 NSW NPW Act 1973), Strahan (1983), NSW NPWS 1990b).</p> <p>Nationally vulnerable and rare and endangered frogs which inhabit the area include Pouched Frog (<i>Assa darlingtoni</i>) (vulnerable) and Loveridge's Frog (<i>Philoria loveridgei</i>) (potentially vulnerable) (Kennedy 1990, NSW NPWS 1990b).</p> <p>North Washpool Wilderness Area is an integral part of the larger Washpool Wilderness Area, the majority of which is in Washpool National Park. Of all the wilderness areas in New South Wales, Washpool has the largest proportion of rainforest vegetation (Adam 1987, NSW NPWS 1990b).</p> <p>The area contains excellent examples of Tallowwood (<i>E. microcorys</i>) - Blue Gum (<i>E. saligna</i>) - Brush Box (<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>) wet sclerophyll forests. These forests have been heavily logged elsewhere in the state and unlogged extensive stands are now vulnerable and rare (Adam 1987, NSW NPWS 1990a & b).</p>	<p>VH</p> <p>H</p> <p>H</p> <p>H</p> <p>H</p>
<p>C.1 Importance for information contributing to the wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of their use as research sites, teaching sites, Type localities, reference or benchmark sites.</p>	<p>The vegetation communities, particularly the Willowie Scrub rainforest, provide a vulnerable and rare scientific reference site for the study of regeneration processes within warm temperate rainforest (Adam 1987).</p>	<p>H</p>

<p><u>D.1</u> Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.</p>	<p>North Washpool is of high significance because it contains approximately 16% of Willowie Scrub, the largest warm temperate rainforest dominated by Coachwood (<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>) (the remainder of Willowie Scrub is found within Washpool National Park). The area also contains some of the best developed stands of wet sclerophyll forests in New South Wales (Adam 1987, National Parks and Wildlife Service 1990b).</p>	<p>H</p>
<p><u>I.1</u> Overall assessment.</p>	<p>North Washpool Wilderness Area is an integral part of the larger Washpool Wilderness Area, the majority of which is in Washpool National Park. Of all the wilderness areas in New South Wales, Washpool has the largest proportion of rainforest vegetation (Adam 1987, NSW NPWS 1990b)</p> <p>The area is of very high biogeographic significance due to the presence of rainforests which are descendant of the vegetation types which have existed in Australia since the Tertiary. It also contains a large number of plant and animal species at the geographic limits of their distribution range.</p> <p>The Wilderness area supports a very high diversity of plants and vegetation types and contains part of Willowie Scrub, the largest warm temperate rainforest dominated by <i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>. It is also of very high faunal value supporting a high diversity of faunal species a large number of which are vulnerable and rare and endangered.</p>	<p>VH</p>

NAME OF PLACE WASHPOOL NATIONAL PARK

017800 1/18/132/0009/01
REGISTERED

LOCATION/BOUNDARIES:

27,715ha, 12km north-west of Cangai.

TITLE INFORMATION:

NATIONAL PARK UNDER NPWS ACT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

WASHPOOL NATIONAL PARK, ALONG WITH OTHER NORTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES RAINFOREST PARKS IS INSCRIBED IN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST AND IS OF INTERNATIONAL BIOGEOGRAPHIC SIGNIFICANCE BECAUSE ITS RAINFORESTS ARE DESCENDANTS OF THE VEGETATION TYPES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED IN AUSTRALIA SINCE THE TERTIARY. THE NATIONAL PARK IS OF ALSO OF VERY HIGH SIGNIFICANCE BECAUSE IT CONTAINS THE MAJORITY OF WILLOWIE SCRUB, THE LARGEST WARM TEMPERATE RAINFOREST DOMINATED BY COACHWOOD (*Ceratopetalum* *appetalum*) IN THE WORLD, AND THE LARGEST REMAINING RAINFOREST AREA IN NEW SOUTH WALES. IT IS OUTSTANDING NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF ITS SIZE, BUT BECAUSE THE INTERNAL VARIATION OF CANOPY STRUCTURE SUGGESTS A NUMBER OF SERAL STAGES MAYBE PRESENT. IT THUS PROVIDES A RARE SCIENTIFIC REFERENCE SITE FOR THE STUDY OF REGENERATION PROCESSES WITHIN WARM TEMPERATE RAINFOREST. THE PARK ALSO CONTAINS SOME OF THE BEST DEVELOPED STANDS OF WET SCLEROPHYLL FOREST IN NEW SOUTH WALES. THE TALLOWOOD (*E. microcorys*) - BLUE GUM (*E. saligna*) - BRUSH BOX (*Lophostemon confertus*) WET SCLEROPHYLL FOREST ASSOCIATION FOUND WITHIN THE AREA IS A RARE EXAMPLE OF THIS FOREST TYPE WHICH HAS BEEN EXTENSIVELY LOGGED ELSEWHERE.

THE PARK SUPPORTS A VERY HIGH DIVERSITY OF PLANT SPECIES WITH APPROXIMATELY 500 SPECIES RECORDED. OF THESE SPECIES EIGHT PLANT SPECIES ARE FOUND HERE AT THE SOUTHERN LIMIT OF THEIR DISTRIBUTION RANGE INCLUDING *Pisonia induplicata*, *Erythrina vespertilio*, *Streptothamnus moorei*, *Syzygium moorei*, *Passiflora aurantia*, *Psychotria daphnoides*, *Psychotria simmondsiana* AND *Arcadenia eudiiformis* AND FOUR SPECIES ARE FOUND HERE AT THE NORTHERN LIMIT OF THEIR DISTRIBUTION INCLUDING *Hymenophyllum maginatum*, *Dendrobium beckleri*, *Dendrobium tenuissimum* AND *Grevillea floribunda*. THREE RARE AND ENDANGERED PLANT SPECIES HAVE BEEN RECORDED WITHIN THE PARK, *Dodonaea megazyga* (3RCa), *Marsdenia longiloba* (3EC-) AND *Syzygium moorei* (2VCi).

THE PARK ALSO SUPPORTS A HIGH DIVERSITY OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES, WITH A RICHNESS OF GRADATION BETWEEN RAINFOREST TYPES AND MIXED STANDS OF RAINFOREST UNDERSTOREY AND EUCALYPT CANOPY. VEGETATION COMMUNITIES INCLUDE SUB-TROPICAL RAINFOREST, WARM TEMPERATE RAINFOREST, RAINFOREST INTERMEDIATE BETWEEN SUBTROPICAL AND WARM TEMPERATE, DRY RAINFOREST, THREE TYPES OF WET SCLEROPHYLL FOREST, THREE TYPES OF DRY OPEN FOREST, WET SCRUB, DRY SCRUB, NATURAL

GRASSLAND AND SEDGE SWAMPS.

THE WASHPOOL REGION IS A VALUABLE HABITAT COMPLEX WHICH SUPPORTS A GREAT DIVERSITY OF FAUNAL SPECIES. THE AVIFAUNA IS PARTICULARLY RICH WITH 141 BIRD SPECIES RELIABLY RECORDED AND AN ADDITIONAL 40 SPECIES LIKELY TO OCCUR OF THESE 33 COASTAL SPECIES ARE AT THEIR WESTERN LIMIT, EIGHT SPECIES ARE AT THEIR EASTERN LIMIT AND ONE IS AT ITS SOUTHERN LIMIT.

THE AREA ALSO SUPPORTS 52 MAMMAL SPECIES, 31 REPTILE SPECIES AND 12 AMPHIBIAN SPECIES.

THE PARK IS OF VERY HIGH SIGNIFICANCE DUE TO THE LARGE NUMBER OF RARE AND ENDANGERED FAUNAL SPECIES RECORDED.

RARE AND ENDANGERED MAMMAL SPECIES INCLUDE THE NATIONALLY RARE PARMA WALLABY (*Macropus parma*) WHICH IS ITS NORTHERN DISTRIBUTIONAL LIMIT IN THE REGION, LONG-NOSED POTOROO (*Potorous tridactylus*) THREATENED IN NSW, BRUSH TAILED ROCK WALLABY (*Petrogale penicillata*) THREATENED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, YELLOW-BELLIED GLIDER (*Petaurus australis*), PLATYPUS (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*) OF SPECIAL CONCERN IN NSW, SPOTTED-TAILED QUOLL (*Dasyurus maculatus*) OF SPECIAL CONCERN IN NSW, BRUSH-TAILED PHASCOGALE (*Phascogale tapoatafia*) OF SPECIAL CONCERN IN NSW, FEATHERTAIL GLIDER (*Acrobates pygmaeus*) OF SPECIAL CONCERN IN NSW, KOALA (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) OF SPECIAL CONCERN IN NSW, NEW HOLLAND MOUSE (*Pseudomys novaehollandiae*) OF SPECIAL CONCERN IN NSW AND THE LARGE-FOOTED MYOTIS (*Myotis adversus*) OF SPECIAL CONCERN IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

RARE AND ENDANGERED BIRD SPECIES INCLUDE THE POWERFUL OWL (*Ninox strenua*) RARE IN NSW MASKED OWL (*Tyto novaehollandiae*) RARE IN NSW, PACIFIC BAZZA (*Aviceda subcristata*) RARE IN NSW, PEREGRINE FALCON (*Falco peregrinus*) RARE NATIONALLY, WOMPOO FRUIT DOVE (*Ptilinopus regina*) RARE IN NSW, RUFUS SCRUB BIRD (*Attilornis rufescens*) RARE IN NSW, ROSE-CROWNED FRUIT-DOVE (*Ptilinopus regina*) OF SPECIAL CONCERN IN NSW, GLOSSY BLACK COCKATOO (*Calyptrorhynchus lathemi*) OF SPECIAL CONCERN IN NSW, WHITE-THROATED NEEDLETAIL (*Hirundapus caudactatus*) OF SPECIAL CONCERN IN NSW, CICADABIRD (*Cororacina tenuirostris*) OF SPECIAL CONCERN IN NSW AND RUFOUS FAN TAIL (*Rhipidura rufifrons*) OF SPECIAL CONCERN IN NSW.

REPTILES WHICH ARE RARE AND ENDANGERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES INCLUDE STEPHENS BANDED SNAKE (*Hoplocephalus stephensi*) THREATENED, MAJORS SKINK (*Egernia major*) THREATENED AND THE CARPET PYTHON (*Morelia spilota variegata*) OF SPECIAL CONCERN.

RARE AND ENDANGERED FROGS INCLUDE THE POUCHED FROG (*Assa darlingtoni*) VULNERABLE NATIONALLY AND LOVERIDGE'S FROG (*Philoria loveridgei*) POTENTIALLY VULNERABLE.

THE PARK ALSO CONTAINS AN UNDESCRIBED SPECIES OF FRESHWATER COD (*Maccullochella* sp. nova).

THE MAJORITY OF THE WASHPOOL WILDERNESS AREA IS CONTAINED WITHIN THE PARK. OF ALL WILDERNESS AREAS IN NSW, WASHPOOL HAS THE LARGEST PROPORTION OF RAINFOREST AREA. IN ADDITION THE WILDERNESS HAS SIGNIFICANT STRETCHES OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS WITH RIPARIAN FRINGES DOMINATED BY RAINFOREST SPECIES. WASHPOOL CREEK IS AN EXCEPTIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER, BEING THE LARGEST REMAINING RIVER IN THE REGION WITH AN ESSENTIALLY UNDISTURBED CATCHMENT AND A RIPARIAN CORRIDOR DOMINATED BY RAINFOREST VEGETATION.

DESCRIPTION:

WASHPool NATIONAL PARK IS A SERIES OF HIGH RIDGES AND PLATEAUX SEPARATED BY SHARPLY DISSECTED, STEEPLY INCLINED VALLEYS. THE CLEAR WATERS OF THE RIVERS IN THE AREA HAVE POPULATIONS OF THE AS YET UNRECOGNISED EASTERN FRESHWATER COD *Maccullochella* SP. NOV. AND AT LEAST ONE SPECIES OF CRAYFISH FROM THE GENUS *Euastacus*.

THE GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY OF THE PARK COMPRISES:

- (1) A PROBABLY MIDDLE PALAEOZOIC SEQUENCE OF METASEDIMENTS - ARGILLITES, GREYWACKES AND FELDSPAR PORPHYRIES WITH MINOR CHERT HORIZONS, OUTCROPPING IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE PARK;
- (2) A LATE PERMIAN VOLCANIC COMPLEX IN WHICH THREE BROAD SUBDIVISIONS CAN BE RECOGNISED -
 - (a) AN OLDER, PREDOMINANTLY ANDESITIC SEQUENCE OF IGNIMBRITES, TUFFS, BRECCIAS AND LAVAS;
 - (b) A YOUNGER, HOMOGENEOUS BLUE-GREY RHYDOCITIC IGNIMBRITE; AND
 - (c) A BORDERING DYKE-LIKE PLUTON OF ADAMELLITE;
- (3) DANDAHRA CREEK PERMO-TRIASSIC GRANITE PLUTON OCCURS IN THE EXTREME SOUTH OF THE PARK. IT IS AN EVEN-TEXTURED, COARSE PINKISH ROCK WHICH HAS WEATHERED TO GIVE SOME OF THE TORS WHICH ARE ONE OF THE SPECTACULAR LANDSCAPE FEATURES OF THE PARK.

THE OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF THE AREA IS THE DIVERSITY OF PLANT COMMUNITIES AND THE MOSAIC DISTRIBUTION OF WET SCLEROPHYLL AND RAINFOREST COMMUNITIES.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE AREAS OF RAINFOREST ARE OF THE WARM TEMPERATE FORM. MORE LIMITED AREAS OF SUB-TROPICAL RAINFOREST ARE FOUND IN MORE SHELTERED SITES ON BETTER SOILS, WHILE DRY RAINFOREST IS VERY LIMITED IN EXTENT. DESPITE THE AVAILABILITY OF HIGH ALTITUDE SITES WITH VERY HIGH RAINFALL, THERE IS NO COOL TEMPERATE RAINFOREST.

STANDS OF LOWLAND SUB-TROPICAL RAINFOREST OF THE YELLOW CARABEEN - PIGEONBERRY ASH - SOUR CHERRY (*Sleanea woollsii* - *Cryptocarya erythroxylon* - *Syzygium coryanthum*) ASSOCIATION ARE RESTRICTED TO A SERIES OF ALLUVIAL TERRACE AND SPURS BETWEEN 350 AND 400M ALTITUDE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF COOMBADJHA CREEK. ALTHOUGH VERY LIMITED IN AREA, THESE STANDS ARE FLORISTICALLY WELL DEVELOPED WITH VERY LARGE STRANGLER FIGS AND A DENSE UNDERSTOREY OF BANGALOW PALMS (*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*).

MORE WIDESPREAD AND AT HIGHER ALTITUDE IS THE YELLOW CARABEEN - PIGEONBERRY ASH - PURPLE CHERRY (*Sleanea woollsii* - *Cryptocarya erythroxylon* - *Syzygium crebrinerve*) ASSOCIATION, ALTHOUGH THIS IS RESTRICTED TO MOIST ASPECTS IN GULLY HEADS WITH DEEP SOILS AND OFTEN OCCURS AS ISLANDS WITHIN MORE EXTENSIVE STANDS OF WARM TEMPERATE RAINFOREST.

THE REMAINING TYPE OF SUB-TROPICAL RAINFOREST IS THE PIGEONBERRY ASH PURPLE CHERRY - COACHWOOD (*Ceratopetalum apetalum*) ASSOCIATION WHICH, WITH AN A MIXTURE OF WARM TEMPERATE SPECIES, IS INTERMEDIATE BETWEEN SUB TROPICAL AND WARM TEMPERATE RAINFOREST.

THE MAJOR WARM TEMPERATE RAINFOREST TYPE IS THE COACHWOOD - CRABAPPLE (*Schizomeria ovata*) - CORKWOOD (*Caldcuvia paniculosa*) ASSOCIATION. THE WILLOWIE SCRUB WITHIN WASHPool NATIONAL PARK IS THE LARGEST STAND OF COACHWOOD RAINFOREST REMAINING IN AUSTRALIA, AND THEREFORE IN THE WORLD.

THERE ARE ALSO STANDS OF DEPAUPERATE WARM TEMPERATE RAINFOREST WITHIN THE WASHPool AREA ON SHALLOW SOIL, ON SLOPES PRONE TO LANDSLIPS AND AT SITES SUBJECT TO CYCLONE DAMAGE. THESE STANDS HAVE POORLY DEVELOPED CANOPIES AND IN THEM COACHWOOD IS FREQUENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH HOWITTS

MUTTONWOOD (*Rapanea howittiana*).

AT MOISTER, MORE FERTILE SITES AT HIGH ALTITUDES THERE OCCURS A CRABAPPLE - SASSAFRAS (*Doryphora sassafras*) ASSOCIATION. THIS IS A FOREST TYPE INTERMEDIATE BETWEEN WARM TEMPERATE AND SUB-TROPICAL RAINFOREST. AT SLIGHTLY LOWER ALTITUDE COACHWOOD - YELLOW CARABEEN ASSOCIATION OCCUPIES A SIMILAR INTERMEDIATE POSITION. DRY RAINFOREST IS VERY LIMITED IN EXTENT, BUT CAN BE FOUND IN THE MIDDLE AND LOWER REACHES OF WASHPOOL CREEK WHERE IT IS REPRESENTED BY THE SHATTERWOOD (*Backhousia sciadophora*) ASSOCIATION. IT DOES, HOWEVER, CONTAIN SOME SUB-TROPICAL ELEMENTS. THE RED CEDAR (*Toona australis*) ASSOCIATED WITH THIS DRY RAINFOREST ARE REPORTED TO BE THE BEST EXAMPLE OF A STAND OF LARGE TREES OF THIS SPECIES REMAINING IN NSW. WET SCLEROPHYLL FOREST, FREQUENTLY WITH A WELL DEVELOPED RAINFOREST UNDERSTOREY, IS AN OUTSTANDING FEATURE AT HIGH ALTITUDES ALONG RIDGES THE DOMINANT EUCALYPT IS THE NEW ENGLAND BLACKBUTT *E. andrewsii* SSP. *Campanulata*. AT LOWER ALTITUDES ON SHELTERED SLOPES THIS GIVES WAY TO TALLOWOOD -BLUE GUM (*E. microcorys* -*E. saligna*) AND THE TALLOWOOD -BLUE GUM -BRUSH BOX *Lophostemon confertus* COMMUNITIES. WHERE FIRE FREQUENCY IS LIKELY TO BE VERY LOW, *Lophostemon* FORMS THE UPPER CANOPY OVER RAINFOREST. THESE TALL WET SCLEROPHYLL FORESTS HAVE BEEN HEAVILY LOGGED ELSEWHERE IN THE STATE, AND UNLOGGED EXTENSIVE STANDS ARE RARE. WASHPOOL NATIONAL PARK CONTAINS EXCELLENT UNLOGGED EXAMPLES OF THESE FOREST TYPES, WITH AN OPEN SCLEROPHYLL CANOPY OF HIGH TREES UP TO 70M TALL.

AS WELL AS DOMINATING THE HIGHER ALTITUDE WET SCLEROPHYLL FOREST *E. andrewsii* SSP. *campanulata* IS FOUND ON DRIER, HIGH-ALTITUDE RIDGES, WHERE IT FORMS A DRY, TALL OPEN FOREST OVER AN UNDERSTOREY OF GRASSES AND SCLEROPHYLL SHRUBS. AT LOWER ALTITUDES TO THE NORTH-EAST, THERE ARE DRY TALL OPEN SCLEROPHYLL FOREST OF SPOTTED GUM *E. maculata*. ON THE DRIER, STEEP, WEST-FACING SLOPES A LARGE NUMBER OF EUCALYPTS ARE FOUND IN DRY OPEN FOREST. THESE INCLUDE MOUNTAIN GUM (*E. dalrympleana*), BLACKBUTT (*E. pilularis*), SILVERTOP STRINGYBARK (*E. laevopinea*), RED MAHOGANY (*E. notabilis*), SMALL-FRUITED GREY GUM (*E. propinqua*), GREY IRONBARK (*E. siderophloia*) AND BROAD-LEAF WHITE MAHOGANY (*E. umbra* SSP. *carnea*).

AT THE SOUTHERN END OF WASHPOOL NATIONAL PARK, IN THE FORMER WASHPOOL GRANITE FOREST PRESERVE, THE OCCURRENCE OF BLACKBUTT, AND NEEDLEBARK STRINGYBARK (*E. planchoniana*), AT THEIR KNOWN UPPER ALTITUDINAL LIMITS IS OF PARTICULAR NOTE.

BOTH WET AND DRY FORMS OF SCRUB ARE FOUND ON SHALLOW SOILS IN STEEP AND ROCKY AREAS. THE WET SCRUB ARE DOMINATED BY LEMON-SCENTED TEA-TREE (*Leptospermum flavescens*) AND OVAL MINT BUSH (*Prostanthera ovalifolia*), WHILE THE SCRUBS ON DRIER ASPECTS ARE AN ASSOCIATION OF DWARF CYPRESS PINE - LEMON-SCENTED TEA-TREE - GREY MYRTLE (*Callitris monticola* -*Leptospermum petersonii* -*Backhousia myrtifolia*). THE OCCURRENCE OF THE RELATIVELY UNCOMMON DWARF CYPRESS PINE IS INTERESTING SPECIES.

NATURAL GRASSLANDS OCCUPYING FROST HOLLOW AND SEDGE SWAMPS ALSO OCCUR IN THE SOUTHERNMOST PART OF THE NATIONAL PARK.

CONDITION:

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION DUE TO LOW HUMAN IMPACT IN THE PAST.

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NAME OF PLACE NORTH WASHPOOL WILDERNESS AREA

000342 1/18/132/0009/02

NOMINATION - TO BE ENTERED IN THE INTERIM LIST

LOCATION/BOUNDARIES:

About 7000ha, 16km west of Baryulgil, comprising the area bounded by a line commencing at the north-east corner of Portion 34 Parish of Bajimba, then westerly via the northern boundary of that portion to the western catchment boundary of Malara Creek, then northerly via that boundary to a peak at approximate AMG point: 9339-I-S-'Malara Creek'-35656675, then directly to the confluence of Malara Creek and Stewart Creek, then upstream via the middle thread of Stewart Creek to the southern boundary of Portion 11 Parish of Malara, then easterly via that boundary to Main Creek, then upstream via the middle thread of that creek and a tributary to AMG easting: 441450mE and approximate northing: 6766100mN, then directly to the divide between Main and Desert Creeks at AMG easting: 441500mE and approximate northing: 6765430mN, then easterly via that divide to the boundary between the Parishes of Plevna and Carnham, then southerly via that boundary to Puzzle Road, then southerly via the western side of that road and Washpool Road to the northern boundary of Washpool National Park, then westerly via that boundary to the commencement point.

TITLE INFORMATION:

BILLILIMBRA AND WASHPOOL STATE FORESTS, LEASEHOLD LAND.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

North Washpool Wilderness Area is a discrete area of significance which is also an integral part of the larger Washpool Wilderness, the majority of which is in Washpool National Park. Of all wilderness areas in New South Wales Washpool has the largest proportion of rainforest. In addition the wilderness has significant stretches of wild and scenic rivers.

The rainforests of the area are of international biogeographic significance, being part of the same forests included within Washpool National Park, which have been inscribed in the World Heritage List because they are descendants of the vegetation types which have occurred in Australia since the Tertiary period.

The area is also of very high significance because it contains approximately 16% of Willowie Scrub, the largest warm temperate rainforest dominated by Coachwood (*CERATOPETALUM APETALUM*), and the largest remaining rainforested area in New South Wales. The scrub is outstanding not only because of its size, but also because of the internal variation of canopy structure which suggests a number of seral stages may be present. It thus provides a rare scientific reference site for the study of regeneration processes within warm temperate rainforest. North Washpool also contains some of the best developed stands of wet sclerophyll forest in New South Wales. The Tallowood (*E. MICROCORYS*) - Sydney Blue Gum (*E. SALIGNA*) - Brush Box

(LOPHOSTEMON CONFERTUS) wet sclerophyll forest within the area is a rare example of this forest type.

The area supports a very high diversity of plant species with approximately 500 species recorded. Of these species eight are found here at the southern limit of their distribution range including *PARSONIA INDUPPLICATA*, *ERYTHRINA VESPERTILIO*, *STREPTOTHAMNUS MOOREI*, *SYZYGIUM MOOREI*, *PASSIFLORA AURANTIA*, *PSYCHOTRIA DAPHNOIDES*, *PSYCHOTRIA SIMMONDISIANA* and *ACRADENIA EUDIIIFORMIS*. Four are found here at the northern limit of their distribution including *HYMENOPHYLLUM MAGINATUM*, *DENDROBIUM BECKLERI*, *DENDROBIUM TENUISSIMUM* and *GREVILLEA FLORIBUNDA*. Three rare and endangered plant species have been recorded within the area *DODONAEA MEGAZYGA* (3RCA), *MARSDENIA LONGILOBA* (3EC-) and *SYZYGIUM MOOREI* (2VCI).

North Washpool also supports a high diversity of vegetation communities, which exhibit a rich gradation between rainforest types and mixed stands of rainforest and eucalypts. Vegetation communities include sub-tropical rainforest, warm temperate rainforest, rainforest intermediate between subtropical and warm temperate, dry rainforest, three types of wet sclerophyll forest, three types of dry open forest, wet scrub and dry scrub.

The Washpool Wilderness is a valuable habitat complex which supports a great diversity of faunal species. The avifauna is particularly rich with 141 bird species reliably recorded with an additional 40 species likely to occur. Of these birds 33 coastal species are at their western limit, eight species at their eastern limit and one at its southern limit.

The area is known to support 52 mammal species, 31 reptile species and 12 amphibian species, and is of very high significance due to the large number of rare and endangered faunal species which inhabit the area. Mammal species include the nationally rare *Parma Wallaby* (*MACROPUS PARMA*), which is at its northern distributional limit in the region and the Yellow bellied Glider (*PETAURUS AUSTRALIS*). Species listed in schedule 12 of the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Act include the Long-nosed Potoroo (*POTOROUS TRIDACTYLUS*) (threatened), Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby (*PETROGALE PENCILLATA*) (threatened), Common Planigale (*PLANIGALE MACULATA*) (threatened), Platypus (*ORNITHORHYNCHUS ANATINUS*) (of special concern), Spotted tailed Quoll (*DASYURUS MACULATUS*) (of special concern), Brush-tailed Phascogale (*PHASCOGALE TAPDATAFA*) (of special concern), Feathertail Glider (*ACROBATES PYGMAEUS*) (of special concern), Koala (*PHASCOLARCTOS CINEREUS*) (of special concern), New Holland Mouse (*PSEUDOMYS NOVAEHOLLANDIAE*) (of special concern) and Large-footed Myotis (*MYOTIS ADVERSUS*) (of special concern).

Bird species which inhabit the area which are listed in schedule 12 include the Powerful Owl (*NINOX STRENUA*) (vulnerable and rare), Masked Owl (*TYTO NOVAEHOLLANDIAE*) (vulnerable and rare), Pacific Baza (*AVICEDA SUBCRISTATA*) (vulnerable and rare), Peregrine Falcon (*FALCO PEREGRINUS*) (vulnerable and rare), Wompoo Fruit-Dove (*PTILINOPUS MAGNIFICUS*) (vulnerable and rare), Rufous Scrub-bird (*ATTRICORNIS RUFESCENS*) (vulnerable and rare), Rose Crowned Fruit-Dove (*PTILINOPUS REGINA*) (of special concern), Glossy Black-Cockatoo (*CALYPTORHYNCHUS LATHAMI*) (of special concern), White-throated Needletail (*HIRUNDAPUS CAUDACUTUS*) (of special concern), Cicadabird (*CDRACINA TENUROSTRIS*) (of special concern) and Rufous Fantail (*RHIPIDURA RUFIFRONS*) (of

special concern).

Reptiles which inhabit the area which are listed in schedule 12 include Stephen's Banded Snake (*HOPLOCEPHALUS STEPHENSI*) (threatened), Major Skink (*EGERNIA FREREI*) (threatened) and the Carpet Python (*MORELIA SPILOTES VARIGATA*) (of special concern).

Significant amphibian species which inhabit the area include the Pouched Frog (*ASSA DARLINGTONI*), vulnerable nationally, and Loveridge's Frog (*PHILORIA LOVERIDGEI*), potentially vulnerable.***

DESCRIPTION:

North Washpool Wilderness is situated on the eastern edge of the New England Fold Belt. It is a steeply dissected, forested area including all of the Desert Creek catchment and part of the Malara Creek catchment. The Gibraltar Range is the major topographic feature of North Washpool with a number of peaks reaching over 1000m altitude including Hayden's Trig (1175m) and Mount Billimba (1041m).

the Coombajha Volcanic Complex (a well preserved late Palaeozoic silicic volcanic cauldron) occurs in the southern section of the Washpool Wilderness. The Desert and Malara creek catchments contain the related Drake volcanics, along with the Stanthorpe adamellite and Devonian marine sediment which were metamorphosed by the emplacement of the adamellite.

The outstanding feature of the area is its diversity of plant communities and the mosaic distribution of wet sclerophyll and rainforest communities.

Sub-tropical rainforest, generally dominated by Yellow Carabeen (*SLOANEA WOOLLSII*) and Rosewood (*DYSDOXYLUM FRASERANUM*), occurs in patches throughout the area and as a small area on undulating land in the head of Malara Creek. It is generally confined to sheltered moist aspects in gully heads with deep soils, and at the junctions of creeks with deeper alluvial soils. There is an altitudinal gradation of sub-tropical rainforest types within the area from lowland sub-tropical rainforest to a higher type which resembles an impoverished form of the cool sub-tropical rainforests of the Wangaree Plateau.

The most extensive areas of rainforest are of the warm temperate form with the major type being Coachwood (*CERATOPETALUM APETALUM*) - Crab Apple (*SCHIZOMERIA OVATA*) - Corkwood - (*CALDCLOVIA PANICULOSA*) association. The Willowie Scrub, part of which is found within North Washpool is the largest stand of Coachwood rainforest remaining. It is outstanding not simply because of its size, but because the internal variation of canopy structure suggests that a number of seral stages may be present.

There are also stands of depauperate warm temperate rainforest within the Washpool area on shallow soil, on slopes prone to landslips and at sites subjected to cyclone damage. These stands have poorly developed canopies where Coachwood is frequently associated with Howitt's Muttonwood (*RAPANEA HOWITTIANA*).

On moister, more fertile sites at high altitudes there occurs a Crab Apple - Sassafras (*DORYPHORA SASSAFRAS*) association. This is a forest type intermediate between warm temperate and sub-tropical rainforest. At slightly lower altitude a Coachwood - Yellow Carabeen association occupies a similar intermediate position. Wet sclerophyll forest, frequently with a well developed rainforest understorey, is an

outstanding feature at high altitudes along ridges the dominant eucalypt is the New England Blackbutt *E. ANDREWSII* ssp. *CAMPANULATA*). At lower altitudes on sheltered slopes this gives way to Tallowwood (*E. MICROCORYS*) - Blue Gum (*E. SALIGNA*) and Tallowwood - Blue Gum - Brush Box (*LOPHOSTEMON CONFERTUS*) communities. Where fire frequency is likely to be very low, *LOPHOSTEMON* forms the upper canopy over rainforest.

North Washpool contains excellent unlogged examples of these forest types, with an open sclerophyll canopy of high trees up to 70m tall. Dry sclerophyll forest is common on the fire prone dry lower slopes of the catchments of both Desert and Malara creeks. Three associations occur in North Washpool:

- (1) New England Blackbutt association which occurs on drier, high-altitude ridges, where it forms a dry, tall open forest over an understorey of grasses and sclerophyll shrubs.
- (2) Small-fruited Grey Gum (*E. PROPINQUA*) - Grey Ironbark (*E. SIDEROPHLOIA*) - White Mahogany (*E. UMBRA* spp. *CARNEA*) association which is the most widespread dry forest type in North Washpool. Below the open canopy of dominant eucalypts is open grassy understorey with scattered shrubs.
- (3) Forest Red Gum (*E. TERETICORNIS*) - Grey Gum (*E. PROPINQUA*)/Grey Ironbark (*E. SIDEROPHLOIA*), - Roughbarked Apple (*ANGOPHORA FLORIBUNDA*) association which is very limited occurrence, being confined to steep, dry lower to mid slope sites. Its understorey is normally grassy. Both wet and dry forms of scrub are found on shallow soils in steep and rocky areas.

The wet scrub vegetation type is dominated by Lemon-scented Tea-tree (*LEPTOSPERMUM FLAVESCENS*) and Oval Mint-bush (*PROSTANTHERA OVALIFOLIA*). It occurs in areas such as Hayden's Trig where soils are shallow and rock is common but precipitation is high. a mixture of rainforest and sclerophyllous shrubs occur with the dominants.

The dry scrub vegetation type is dominated by Dwarf Cypress Pine (*GALLITRIS MONTICOLA*)-Tea- tree (*LEPTOSPERMUM PETERSONII*) - Grey Myrtle (*BACKHOUSIA MYRTIFOLIA*) association on shallow soils. Dry rainforest species such as Sweet Pittosporum (*PITTOSPORUM UNDULATUM*), Rusty Fig (*FICUS RUBIGNOSA*), Shatterwood (*BACKHOUSIA SCIADOPHORA*) and Red Cedar (*TOONA AUSTRALIS*) also occur.

The occurrence of the relatively uncommon Dwarf Cypress Pine (*C. MONTICOLA*) is interesting, because this is near the geographical southern limit for the species.

The climatic, geological and landform variation within the area combine to form a rich variety of faunal habitats and consequently support a rich biota. Twelve amphibian, 31 reptile, 122 bird and 52 mammal species have been recorded in the Washpool Area. Based on forest habitats associated with these species all are expected to inhabit the North Washpool Wilderness Area.

The variety of mammal species is very high when compared with forested areas elsewhere. All of the large hollow dependent arboreal mammals are found here together with a large variety of kangaroos, wallabies and rat kangaroos. Surveys in the area have recorded high population densities of Tiger Quolls (*DASYURUS MACULATUS*) and Greater Gliders (*SCHOINOBIATES VOLANS*).***

CONDITION:

Good, due to lack of presence of human influence, except for patches of Lantana (LANTANA CAMARA) in the lower 3-4 kilometres of Malara Creek; and where logging has occurred recently in compartment 94 of Desert Creek catchment, where 50% of the rainforest canopy has been removed.

Past land uses of which little evidence exists today include; areas of red cedar logging; former bullock paddock near the junction of Desert and Washpool Creeks; and old diggings for gold and other minerals associated with camps dating from late 1800's and early 1900's.

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The Wilderness Soc, Armidale, NSW.

WASHPOOL NATIONAL PARK

<u>CRITERION</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>RAT</u> <u>'G</u>
<u>A.1</u> Importance in the evolution of Australia's flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.	Washpool National Park, along with the other northern New South Wales rainforests inscribed on the World Heritage List, is of international biogeographic significance because its rainforests are descendants of the vegetation types which have occurred in Australia since the Tertiary (Adam 1987).	VH
	The Washpool area contains 8 plant species at the southern limit of their geographic distribution range including <i>Parsonia induplicata</i> , <i>Erythina vespertilio</i> , <i>Streptothamnus moorei</i> , <i>Syzygium moorei</i> , <i>Passiflora aurantia</i> , <i>Psychotria daphnoides</i> , <i>Psychotria simmondsiana</i> and <i>Arcadenia eudiiiformis</i> . It also contains 4 plant species at the northern limit of their geographic distribution including <i>Hymenophyllum maginatum</i> , <i>Dendrobium beckeri</i> , <i>Dendrobium tenuissimum</i> and <i>Grevillea floribunda</i> (Fox 1983).	H
	Approximately 33 of the bird species found within the park occur here at the western limit of their geographic distribution with an additional 8 species occurring at the eastern limit of their distribution (Adam 1987).	H
	The rare Parma Wallaby (<i>Macropus parma</i>) occurs here at the northern limit of its distribution (Adam 1987).	M
<u>A.2</u> Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.	Washpool Creek is the largest remaining river in the region with an essentially undisturbed catchment and a riparian corridor dominated by rainforest vegetation (Adam 1987).	H

<p>A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features.</p>	<p>Washpool National Park supports a very high diversity of fauna with 52 mammal species, 122 bird species (with an additional 40 species likely to occur), 31 reptile species and 12 amphibian species recorded (Osborne 1982, Adam 1987 NSW NPWS 1990b).</p> <p>The park supports a very high diversity of plant species with approximately 500 species recorded. It also supports a high diversity of vegetation communities including sub-tropical rainforest, warm temperate rainforest, rainforest intermediate between warm temperate and sub-tropical, dry rainforest, 3 types of wet sclerophyll forest 3 types of dry open forest containing a large number of Eucalypt species, wet and dry scrub, natural grassland and sedge swamps (Adam 1987, NSW NPWS 1990b).</p> <p>The area supports a richness of gradations between the rainforest types and mixed stands of rainforest understorey with a eucalypt canopy (Fox 1983).</p>	<p>VH</p> <p>VH</p> <p>H</p>
<p>B.1 Importance for rare endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.</p>	<p>Rare and endangered plant species include <i>Dodonaea megazyga</i> (3RCa), <i>Marsdenia longiloba</i> (3EC-) and <i>Syzygium moorei</i> (2VCi) (NSW NPWD 1990b).</p> <p>Mammals present which are rare and endangered in New South Wales include Long-nosed Potoroo (<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>) (threatened), Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby (<i>Petrogale pencillata</i>) (threatened), Common Planigale (<i>Planigale maculata</i>) (threatened), Parma Wallaby (<i>Macropus parma</i>) (rare nationally), Yellow-bellied Glider (<i>Petaurus australis</i>) (rare nationally), Platypus (<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>) (of special concern), Spotted-tailed Quoll (<i>Dasyurus maculatis</i>) (of special concern), Brush-tailed Pascogale (<i>Phascogale tapoatafia</i>) (of special concern), Feathtail Glider (<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i>) (of special concern), Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>) (of special concern), New Holland Mouse (<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>) (of special concern) and Large-footed Myotis (<i>Myotis adversus</i>) (of special concern) (Schedule 12 NSW NPW Act 1973, Strahan (1983), NSW NPWS 1990b).</p>	<p>H</p> <p>VH</p>

<p>B.1 (Continued).</p>	<p>Birds present which are rare and endangered in New South Wales include Powerful Owl (<i>Ninox strenua</i>) (rare), Masked Owl (<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>) (rare), Pacific Baza (<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>) (rare), Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) (rare), Wompoo Fruit Dove (<i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i>) (rare), Rufous scrub-bird (<i>Attrichornis rufescens</i>) (rare), Rose-crowned Fruit-dove (<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>) (of special concern), Glossy Black Cockatoo (<i>Calyptrorhynchus lathemi</i>) (of special concern), White-throated Needletail (<i>Hirundapus caudactutus</i>) (of special concern), Cicadabird (<i>Cororacina tenuirostris</i>) (of special concern) and Rufous Fantail (<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>) (of special concern) (Schedule 12 NSW NPW Act 1973), Strahan (1983), NSW NPWS 1990b).</p> <p>Reptiles present which are rare and endangered in New South Wales include Stephens Banded Snake (<i>Hoplocephalus stephensi</i>) (threatened), Majors Skink (<i>Egernia major</i>) and Carpet Python (<i>Morelia spilota variegata</i>) (of special concern) (Schedule 12 NSW NPW Act 1973), Strahan (1983), NSW NPWS 1990b).</p> <p>Rare and endangered frogs present include Pouched Frog (<i>Assa darlingtoni</i>) (vulnerable) and Loveridge's Frog (<i>Philoria loveridgei</i>) (potentially vulnerable) (Kennedy 1990, NSW NPWS 1990).</p> <p>The park also contains an undescribed species of freshwater cod (<i>Maccullochella sp. nova</i>) (Adam 1987).</p> <p>The majority of the Washpool wilderness area is contained within the National Park. Of all the wilderness areas in New South Wales, Washpool has the largest proportion of rainforest area (Adam 1987, NSW NPWS 1990b)</p> <p>The area contains excellent examples of Tallowwood (<i>E. microcorys</i>) - Blue Gum (<i>E. saligna</i>) - Brush Box (<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>) wet sclerophyll forests. These forests have been heavily logged elsewhere in the state and unlogged extensive stands are now rare (Adam 1987, NSW NPWS 1990a & b).</p>	<p>VH</p> <p>H</p> <p>H</p> <p>M</p> <p>VH</p>
<p>C.1 Importance for information contributing to the wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of their use as research sites, teaching sites, Type localities, reference or benchmark sites.</p>	<p>The vegetation communities, particularly the Willowie Scrub rainforest, provide a rare scientific reference site for the study of regeneration processes within warm temperate rainforest (Adam 1987).</p>	<p>H</p>

<p><u>D.1</u> Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.</p>	<p>Washpool National Park is of very high significance because it contains the majority of Willowie Scrub, the largest warm temperate rainforest dominated by Coachwood (<i>Ceratopetalum appetalum</i>) in the world. The park also contains some of the best developed stands of wet sclerophyll forests in New South Wales (Adam 1987, NSW NPWS 1990b).</p>	<p>VH</p>
<p><u>I.1</u> Overall assessment.</p>	<p>Washpool National Park is of international significance and is inscribed on the World Heritage List as part of the New South Wales Rainforests listing.</p> <p>It is of very high biogeographic significance due to the presence of rainforests which are descendant of the vegetation types which have existed in Australia since the Tertiary. It also contains a large number of plant and animal species at the geographic limits of their distribution range.</p> <p>The national park supports a very high diversity of plants and vegetation types and contains the largest area of warm temperate rainforest dominated by <i>Ceratopetalum appetalum</i> in the world. It is also of very high faunal value supporting a high diversity of faunal species a large number of which are rare and endangered.</p>	<p>VH</p>

Note on phone call to AHC ~~25/11/92~~ 2/12/92

Jonathan Miller will post relevant background info

Is an Interim List of National Estate as per Notice 17/11/92

Objections to nomination must refer to national estate grounds if the objection is to be substantive.



NEW SOUTH WALES ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCIL

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NSWALC SUPPORTS BUNDJALUNG EMBASSY

13 November 1992.

The New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council (NSWALC) fully supports today's move by the Bundjalung Alliance (Far North Coast Regional Aboriginal Land Council & North East Forrester Alliance) to set up a tent embassy near the NSW Parliament building.

The Bundjalung Alliance is opposed to the NSW Government's proposed Natural Resources Package which will weaken the already flimsy legislation that is supposed to protect significant Aboriginal sites in NSW.

"Full support is needed if Aboriginal people are to have any chance of saving what little significant areas that are left, that is if they have not already been destroyed," NSWALC Interim Chairperson Manul Ritchie said.

The proposed package includes the Natural Resources Management Council Bill, Endangered and other Threatened Species Conservation Bill, Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment Bill, Forest (Resource Security) Bill and the Heritage Amendment Bill.

"The whole purpose of this proposed Bill is to give the Resources Management Council (NRMC) powers which will give developers such as mining and timber industries more 'resources security' and much easier access to public land," NSWALC Culture and Heritage Officer Delia Lowe said.

Manul Ritchie says "this legislation is a direct attack on Land Rights. If it goes through present and future land claims will be threatened."

ends.

For further information, comment or contacts:
Cindy Johnson or Denis Maher 018 467020

Land Rights benefit all Australians

MEDIA RELEASE

RGHMST	NAME OF PLACE	AREA (HA)	DISTANCE (KM)	DIRN FROM NEAREST TOWN	FILE NO.	STATUS	TYPE
018410	BUCKOMBRI	1.3	11.5 S	ALSTONVILLE	101118000701	11	1
018408	DAIWOOD	1.5	6.5 SW	ALSTONVILLE	101113000801	11	1
018406	DUCK CREEK	8	1.5 S	ALSTONVILLE	101118000901	11	1
018399	LUMLEY PARK	1.5		ALSTONVILLE	101118001101	11	1
018412	MAGUIRES CREEK	4	1.5 N	ALSTONVILLE	101118001301	11	1
018398	MEERSCHAM VALE	3	8 S	ALSTONVILLE	101118001201	11	1
018421	WILLOWBANK	3	4 NNW	ALSTONVILLE	101118001501	11	1
018418	WOLLONGBAR	3	6 NW	ALSTONVILLE	101118001601	11	1
018409	COOLGARDIE	60	11.5 SW	BALLTNA	101118000801	11	1
018400	KELTIN FALLS	2	11.5 NW	BALLTNA	101118001001	11	1
018849	LENNOX HEAD		5 NNW	BALLTNA	101118001701	56	1
017378	HAYTERS HILL	7.5	5.5 ENE	BANGALOW	101111001001	56	1
017096	JOHNSTONS SCRUB	20.4	9 W	BANGALOW	101111000901	77	1
018413	MIDGEN FLAT	2	7 SW	BANGALOW	101111002001	11	1
000342	NORTH WASHPOO WILDERNESS AREA	7000	16 W	BARYUNG TI	118132000902	67	1
000397	WATSONS CREEK NATURE RESERVE	1260	12 NW	RENDEMEER	102173000501	77	1
017389	ROOYONG RECREATIONAL RESERVE	1.3	W	ROOYONG	101111001101	56	1
018856	MIDDLE BROTHER MOUNTAIN		10 SSW	CAMDEN HEAD	118140001701	56	1
018798	BOBO RIVER AREA	85	4.5 NE	CASCADE	118130001401	56	1
000734	PADDYS FLAT AREA	28328	60 W	CASINO	101114000501	99	1
018414	BENNYS CREEK	3	2 N	CLUNES	101111000801	11	1
018407	DAWES BUSH	5	2 S	CLUNES	101117000901	11	1
018405	ELLIT ROAD	1.5	1 N	CLUNES	101117001001	11	1
018404	EMERYS SCRUB	4.5	7 SE	CLUNES	101111001901	11	1
018402	GIFENDOWER	2	4 S	CLUNES	101113000901	11	1
018422	MORTONS SCRUB	4.5	4 N	CLUNES	101117000801	11	1
018848	SOLITARY ISLANDS MARINE PARK			COFFS HARBOUR	118131001201	56	1
016399	WOOLGOOLGA AND SOLITARY ISLANDS	1000	24 N	COFFS HARBOUR	118131000901	77	1
018155	CHAFUNDI STATE FOREST	7000	5 SW	DAI MORTON	102153001301	56	1
018803	RIELSDOWN STATE FOREST	900	5 N	DORRIGO	118130001501	56	1
003409	UPPER REILTINGEN VALLEY	10874	5.5 S	DORRIGO	118130001101	77	1
018401	ALLANSBY	2	1 NE	EUREKA	101117001101	11	1
018403	FEDERAL SCRUB	41	2 N	FEDERAL	101116000201	11	1
017900	TINGAL HEAD COASTAL CONSERVATION AREA			TINGAL HEAD	101120000601	11	1
018806	BURNS SCRUB	160	10 W	GLENFELCH	118136001501	56	1
018048	MINYON FALLS FLORA RESERVE	60	4 W	GOONENGERRY	101117000701	11	1
018420	SNOWS CREEK SCRUB	58	5 NW	GOONENGERRY	101117001201	11	1
018855	HARRINGTON LITTORAL RAINFOREST		1 NE	HARRINGTON	118143000901	56	1
018853	MANNING POINT		2 SW	HARRINGTON	118143000701	56	1
018854	OLD BAR-FARQUHAR INLET		10 SW	HARRINGTON	118143000801	56	1
016483	LANDDOWNF-COMBOYNE ESCARPMENT	10000	1 N	LANDDOWNF	118143000601	77	1
017975	BIG SCRUB FLORA RESERVE	196	20 N	ITSMORE	101117000601	56	1
018411	BROCKLEY	4	7 W	ITSMORE	101113000701	11	1
018419	ITSMORE ROTARY PARK	14		ITSMORE	101115001401	11	1
018417	MOLLYS GRASS	3	10 SE	ITSMORE	101118001401	11	1
018683	LITTLE LLANGOTHLIN NATURE RESERVE	10	10 NE	LLANGOTHLIN	102153001101	56	1
016218	WONGWIRINDA GEOLOGICAL SITE	190	7 E	LYNDHURST	102193000401	91	1
000264	MT WARNING SHIELD VOLCANO REMNANTS	60000	16 SW	MURWILLUMBAH	101120001301	91	1
018857	WARREIL CREEK		5 S	NAMBUCCA HEADS	118135000401	56	1
016217	NOWENDOC GEOLOGICAL SITE	52	4.5 NNW	NOWENDOC	102160001301	91	1
018807	HORTONS CREEK AREA	335	9 SW	NYMBODA	1181360014	56	1
014557	LAKE INNES NATURE RESERVE & ADJACENT AREAS	3510	5 S	PORT MACQUARIE	118140001001	77	1
018858	BONVILLE AREA		2 S	SAWTELL	118131001101	56	1

RCRMST	NAME OF PLACE	AREA (HA)	DISTANCE(KM)	DIRN FROM NEAREST TOWN	FILE NO	STATUS	TYPE
000354	BOONDOO BOONDOO NATIONAL PARK	2692	27	NNE	TENTERFIELD	102158001101	77 1
000382	OXLEY WILD RIVERS NATIONAL PARK	2956	30	SW	WALCHA	102160001201	77 1
018841	CARRAT BAT CAVE	1	28	W	WILLWARRIN	118141000401	56 1

13

56 ITEMS LISTED.

09:29:24 04 SEP 1992

STATUS..... SS-DESC.....

00 RECORD DELETED/COLLAPSED INTO RELATED RECORD
10 STATUS TO BE CHECKED
11 NOMINATION - CURRENTLY UNDER EVALUATION BY STAFF
12 NOMINATION - LANDSCAPE
32 NOMINATION - ATSI CONSULTATION REQUIRED
33 PRINTING DETAILS (SYSTEM GENERATED)
34 PRINTING DETAILS (SYSTEM GENERATED)
38 DESTROYED WITHIN OR REMOVED FROM LISTED AREA
39 INTERIM LIST - OBJECTION TO RELISTED AREA
40 REGISTERED - CHANGE OF BOUNDARY TO BE RECOMMENDED TO COMM.
41 INTERIM LIST - OBJECTION DISMISSED, ENTER IN REGISTER
42 NOMINATION - LISTING AGREED BUT DEFERRED PENDING O/S ACTION
43 NOMINATION - LATE OR AMENDED DATA FOR PRESENTATION
44 NOMINATION - TEXTUAL DATA TO BE ENTERED
45 NOMINATION - TO BE ACKNOWLEDGED (SYSTEM GENERATED)
46 NOMINATION - TO BE SENT TO THE STATE AUTHORITIES
47 INTERIM LIST - WITHIN LISTED AREA & INDIVIDUALLY SIGNIFICANT
48 REGISTERED - OBJ. TO PROPOSED REMOVAL IN WHOLE OR PART
49 INTERIM LIST - OBJECTION TO DECISION NOT TO REGISTER
50 NOMINATION - ACKNOWLEDGED AWAITING FINAL DATA ENTRY
51 REGISTERED
52 INTERIM LIST - TO REMAIN PENDING ADVICE
53 NOMINATION - REJECTED WHOLLY OR SUBSTANTIALLY, OR INELIGIBLE
54 NOMINATION - AWAITING INITIAL EVALUATION (HISTORIC)
55 NOMINATION - AWAITING INITIAL EVALUATION (ABORIGINAL)
56 NOMINATION - AWAITING INITIAL EVALUATION (NATURAL)
57 DESTROYED - BEFORE ASSESSMENT OR LISTING
58 REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER
59 NOMINATION - DEFERRED AT A MEETING
60 REMOVED FROM THE INTERIM LIST
61 INTERIM LIST - OBJECTION TO INTENTION TO REGISTER
62 INTERIM LIST - WITHIN LISTED AREA, LOW INDIV. SIGNIFICANCE
63 REGISTERED - WITHIN REGISTERED AREA - LOW INDIV. SIGNIF.
64 REGISTERED - SIGNIFICANT WITHIN A REGISTERED AREA
65 NOMINATION - TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT TO BE ENTERED
66 NOMINATION - WITHIN SIGNIFICANT AREA & INDIVIDUALLY SIGNIF.
67 NOMINATION - TO BE ENTERED IN THE INTERIM LIST
68 INTERIM LIST - COMMISSION DECISION NOT TO REGISTER
69 INTERIM LIST - TO BE ENTERED IN THE REGISTER
70 REGISTERED - NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO BE PUBLISHED
71 REGISTERED - COMMISSION DECISION TO PROPOSE REMOVAL
72 INTERIM LIST - REDEFINITION LISTED, RESIDUE TO BE REMOVED
73 NOMINATION - TO BE REDUCED TO REPORTED STATUS
74 NOMINATION - AWAITING ADVICE FROM PANEL
75 REPORTED PLACE - INSUFFICIENT DATA TO EVALUATE
76 REGISTERED - NOTICE OF REMOVAL IN PART TO BE PUBLISHED
77 NOMINATION - FURTHER INFORMATION REQUESTED
78 INTERIM LIST - STATUS TO BE INVESTIGATED
79 REGISTERED - STATUS TO BE INVESTIGATED
80 INTERIM LIST - CHANGE OF BOUNDARY TO BE RECOMMENDED TO COMM.
81 REGISTERED - NOTICE OF PROPOSED REMOVAL IN PART, PUBLISHED
82 INTERIM LIST - TO BE RECOMMENDED TO COMMISSION FOR REMOVAL
83 INTERIM LIST - DECISION TO REGISTER REDUCED AREA
84 INTERIM LIST - TO BE RECOMMENDED TO COMM. TO REMOVE IN PART
85 REGISTERED - SUB-AREA, INTRINSIC SIGNIF. TO BE ASSESSED

09:29:24 04 SEP 1992

STATUS..... SS-DESC.....

86	NOMINATION - FOR CONSIDERATION AT NEXT MEETING (CIRCULATED)
87	REGISTERED - TO BE RECOMMENDED TO COMMISSION FOR REMOVAL
88	REGISTERED - TO BE RECOMMENDED TO COMM. FOR REMOVAL IN PART
89	REGISTERED - COMMISSION DECISION TO PROPOSE REMOVAL IN PART
90	REGISTERED - NOTICE OF PROPOSED REMOVAL PUBLISHED
91	NOMINATION - DRAFT ASSESSMENT TO BE FINALISED
92	INTERIM LIST - NOTICE OF PROPOSED REMOVAL IN PART, PUBLISHED
93	INTERIM LIST - NOTICE OF PROPOSED REMOVAL PUBLISHED
94	NOMINATION - FOR CONSIDERATION AT NEXT MEETING
95	NOMINATION - WITHIN SIGNIFICANT AREA, LOW INDIV. SIGNIF.
96	INTERIM LIST - DECISION TO CHANGE BOUNDARY AND RE-LIST
97	NOMINATION - AWAITING PREREQUISITE ACTION
98	DUPLICATE RECORD
99	NOMINATION - REGISTER SECTION TO ENTER BOUNDARIES

70 ITEMS LISTED.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT SECTION MEETING: 8 September 1992

1. Action List from previous meeting(s) and matters arising.

Action	Action Officer	Due Date
Work reports be in by 11am Mondays, to include all material to COB previous Friday	All	

2. Staffing & responsibilities .

Leave arrangements.
Higher duties.
Travel.
Conferences.
Training.

Staff Leave/Flex

Date(s)	Who	
14-29 Sept	Denise	
5 Oct-11 Dec	Michael McG	
25 Sep - 5 Oct	Melinda	

Travel

Date(s)	Where & Why	Who

Conferences, Reminders etc

Date(s)	Event	Who

Training Courses

Date(s)	Course	Who

3. Executive Group.

4. Committee reports and coordination activities.

Corporate Planning.
Sub-committees and Working Groups.
Information Technology Committee.
Library Committee.
Public Education Committee.
Staff Management Group.
Publications Committee
Other inter-section activity or coordination.

5. Work reports.

See 'WORK REPORTS' addendum.

Discussion of substantive items.

6. Forward planning, deadlines.

Commission Meeting Dates

Date(s)	Meeting No. & Venue	Deadline Date(s)
10-11 Sept	AHC 93, Brisbane	
3-7 Nov	AHC 94, Tasmania (to be confirmed)	
11-12 Feb	AHC 95, Canberra (To be confirmed)	

7. Other business

Tidying up sectional library /maps/stationery
Departmental replies
LGAs/LEEP
Clippings/spare space
IDPs: training/conferences
Committees
Sectional responsibilities: roles of each level/division of work/back-up

WORK REPORTS

Jane Ambrose

Continuing with Big Scrub noms
Looked at the Draft World Heritage nomination for the Central Eastern Rainforests, and liaising with Bruce C.
Edited some of the insect noms from the South Australian Museum
extracted info on various Qld Karst areas for the new nth. Qld RO

Karl Bossard

Considered roles of SOGs/ASOs draft paper & discussed with JM.
Two Half days flex.
Publicity considerations for ACT & SA NEGP.
Read draft bill on endangered species and had discussions with JM and David Boughey (DASET).
Various bits with AS02: interview questions etc with DW.
Various discussions with section people.

Melinda Brouwer

Comments on GSS-Boonooroo assessor report
Completed RS mailout
Some investigation for the now stalled STC display
Deal Island digging
1/2 day sick
Brief note on Tas forest events for Annual Report
Tas forest discussions with Maria
Started identifying places for Sean to work on

Mike McGrath

Several Hepburn Heights ministerials

'Other advice' on Yampi Sound defence training area

Section 30's for ISK and Cable Sands total volume approvals for 5 WA sand mines

Reviewed Draft Supplement for Bushmead EIS, with objective of preparing comments

Drafted wilderness section of State of the Environment report in new format

Minor amendments and tidying up of L'Haridon Bight shell grit quarry CER submission

Finalised letter to WA Govt on Port Kennedy

Letter to CALM on access to database for Ludlow-Wonnerup work

Jonathan Miller

NWISC Steering Committee meeting

Discussions with various about the future of wilderness policy development

Meeting on LGA grants program

Considered roles of SOGs/ASOs - drafted paper

Final comments on late Commission papers

Arrangements for subcommittee for AHC 93

Polishing on Annual report

Co-ordination on various papers, including ESD and PM's Environment Statement

Michael Mulvaney**Denise White**

Started upgrading Point Cook Estate until I realised it contained two suburbs of Melbourne

Read assessors report for Melinda

RAG East Gippsland attributes (checked and commented on Bronwens paper)

ANPWS referral on Aboriginal work at Narrandera Nature Reserve

Information on grants to Tertiary Institutions for Anne Robertson

Meeting re Optical Fibre Cable referrals in Victoria

Comments on French Island OFC

Publicity for NSW NEGP

Various bits of talks for Defence workshop

Letter to John Corkill re NSW northern NSW nominations

Began talk on endangered species

Various bits with AS02 (questions talking to applicants sorting out recruitment)

Discussions with Graeme Watson and Cameron Williams regarding location next year and NEGP problems

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT SECTION
RESPONSIBILITIES: MARCH 1992

KB Karl Bossard
MB Melinda Brouwer
JM Jonathan Miller
MM Mike Mulvaney
DW Denise White
MCM Mike McGrath
~~DC David Carberry~~

Brian Weavers

RB Rebecca Blackburn

1. STATES

Person with initials first is main point of contact. If that person is not available contact the second person listed.

	NOM'N	OBJ'N	PANEL	S.30, NEGP	CORRESP
S QLD	MM / JA	MM	MM	MM	MM
N QLD	MM / JA	MM	MM	MM	MM
NSW	DW / KB	DW / KB	DW / KB	DW / KB	DW / KB
ACT	KB / DW	KB / DW	KB / DW	KB / DW	KB / DW
VIC	DW / KB	DW / KB	DW / KB	DW / KB	DW / KB
TAS	MB / JM	MB / JM	MB / JM	MB / JM	MB / JM
NT	MM / MB	MM / MB	MM / MB	MM / MB	MM / MB
SA	KB / MM	KB / MM	KB / MM	KB / MM	KB / MM
WA	MC / MB / KB	MC / MB / KB	MC / MB / KB	MC / MB / KB	MC / KB
ET	DW / MB	DW	DW	DW	DW

2. AHC GENERAL

SUBJECT

• ACIUCN (see also IUCN)	JM / KB	File number(s) 3471
AHC meeting Agenda papers:		Local Area Network
- S.30 advice list, other advice list	DW / JM	Local Area Network
- objections	JM	
- issues		
- major sites		
• AHRP (policy, strategy)	KB	
• AUSLIG program coordination	JM / MS	6700-02, 7180
• Conferences	KB / MM	?
• Corporate planning (general)	JM	
• Evaluation Panels	JM	
• Geographic Information Systems	DW	7101
• IDP's (Individual Development Program)	DW	7135, 7136, 7140, 7141
• International Agreements (CAMBA etc)	JM	
• IUCN	KB	3422, 3423, 3424, 3431, 3432
• Library book orders	JM	3470
• Local Government workshop coord	MM	
• Ministerials list	MM	
• NEGP coordination	JM	Local Area Network
• Objections status & summary	DW / JM	
• Offshore petroleum	JM	Local Area Network 7004
• Press Clippings	DC RB	
• Procedures Manual: AHC Internal	JM	
- nomination procedures	JM	
- objection procedures	JM	
• Procedures Manual: Nat. Sec.	JM	

SA
NT
ACT

These

Register of Consultants	MM	
Resource Assessment Commission (general)	MM/KB	3165
- Coastal Inquiry	MM	?
Save the Bush Program (ANPWS) <i>CONS</i>	KB, MB JM	7182
Science & Technology (inc. ASTEC)	JM	3167, 3181, 7181
Seminar series/tech. workshops	DW	
Sexual Harassment	MM	
S.30 compliance	JM	4009
Stationery needs	MB/RB	
Sustainable development (general)	JM	7190
Training requirement coordination	JM	
Work programming	JM	
World Heritage (policy)	JM	3410, 3411, 3414
Wilderness Discussion Paper	MCM/JM	
Wilderness Policy	MCM/JM	

4. COMMITTEES

(a) Internal AHC

Information Technology C'tee	DW/KB
Library C'tee	MM/MCM
NEGP C'tee	DW/MB
Public Education C'tee	MCM/KB
Staff Management Group	KB/MB
S.30 Workshops	MM/KB
	DW

(b) External (Portfolio)

BRIN Steering Committee	
National Index of Ecosystems Steering C'tee	
National Wilderness Inventory Steering C'tee	JM/MCM

5. THEMES

Alpine Areas	DW/MB/MCM	7070
Arid Lands	MB/AB KB	7063
Biodiversity	KB/DW	7078
Birds	MM	
Caves, Karst	MB/DW	7055, 7229
Climate Change	MCM	7076
Coasts	MM/JA	7053, 7077
Endangered fauna <i>Species</i>	KB/DW	3166, 7057, 7232
Endangered flora	MB/MM	"
Invertebrates	MM	
Forestry	JM	4375, 7001, 7074
Geological sites	DW/MM	7059, 7228
Geomorphology	DW	
Grasslands	DW	
Landscapes	MB	7052
Legislation	KB/MCM	1500-39, 1550-85, 7068
Marine	JMM/	7062
Mining <i>sand mining</i>	MCM/DW	4900, 7002, 7003
Murray Darling	KB/DW	?
Palaeontology	DW/MB/JA	7079
Rainforests - tropical	MM/J/MM	7061, 7150, 7151
Remnant vegetation	KB/MCM	7067
Revegetation/ Landcare	KB/MB	7060

Rivers (general)	KB/DW	7064, 7065
Sand Dunes	MCM/MM	
Sandmining	MM <i>MM</i>	7000
Soil Conservation	MB	
Tourism	JM/MCM/MM	1970-72
Wetlands	DW/MB	7054, 7227

Nat Sec responsibility list
11/6/92

For the Section meeting Tuesday 8 September.

Please at least have a skim by tomorrow. My major aim is to define the SOGC position. It may not currently be self-explanatory, so please raise any concerns on Tuesday.

Sectional Roles

The following are the roles I would suggest adopting. To ensure flexibility to meet the demands placed on the section, there will be times when these guidelines will not be met precisely.

SOGB

General co-ordination of sectional direction and work planning, staffing, budgeting, IDPs, clearing of drafts of correspondence. First point of contact for matters generally affecting the section. Because this position keeps overview of work in the section, the incumbent will often be the second best briefed person to deal with an issue in someone else's absence; however it is not possible for me to be back-up for everyone when they are absent, and the nominated back-ups must be prepared to either remain briefed or 'come up to speed' quickly when, as frequently happens, an external request must be met in the absence of the action officer. In this and other regards, it is in every one's interest to redistribute some of my current responsibilities.

I am keen generally that as much of the representational duties as possible remain with the action officer for any project or issue, although I consider I need to free up more time to represent the section in the Commission, within the portfolio, with other departments, and interstate.

SOGC

I think it important that in the longer term there is a distinct difference in duties for this position from those for the ASOs. Basically I want the position, consistent with the duty statement and my need to delegate, to be project-based and possibly issue-based, rather than state-based. My suggested responsibilities are as follows.

1. After agreeing direction and content with SOGB, co-ordination of input from section for such matters as
 - annual budget estimates
 - NEGP priorities and the national program
 - Commission papers, particularly Section 30 advice (although I would want to clear content of issues papers, and possibly objections)
 - other Commission initiatives as they arise (eg response to Info/Ed requests, such as for interim listing copy)

2. Checking technical assessment in nominations, and starting processes for the resolution of broad technical issues which have relevance across the section.

3. Working on major projects related to major policy and process issues, eg
- Corporate/sectional planning - some discrete tasks (cf SOGB will inevitably be the person representing the section at EG meetings where much of this work is performed)

- Research officers (policy/contract co-ordination)
- submissions to Commonwealth inquiries (eg RAC)
- other major issues or projects, which may fall within the areas for ASOs, but require higher level policy work, an intensive burst of work, liaison or representation. Possible examples:

- work on wilderness policy when this is a ministerial priority
- oversight of establishment of a new project (eg Perth Urban study)

4. Replying to miscellaneous correspondence which do not fall into anyone's area of responsibility.

5. Representation. I see that this would generally relate to the above projects/duties.

6. In general, other than as specified above, I think it best if the ASO 6s and probably the ASO 4 are supervised by the SOGB. I suggest the ASO 2 be supervised by the SOGC.

7. Subject to AHC guidelines for filling short-term vacancies, the SOGC would normally perform the role of Director in the absence of the SOGB.

8. Other possible duties include
- organising AHC subcommittee meetings
- overseeing objection processes

It will be important to monitor how this fits with the responsibilities of the others in the section. There will need to be a balance between ongoing and recurrent areas of responsibilities on the one hand, and room to take over important tasks as they arise. We will need to ensure it fits together as a satisfying package of responsibilities, as with all jobs in the section - within the bounds of needing to get the sectional work done!

ASO 6s

Much as currently. A mix of assessment, policy, and advice work, with some project work and occasional work within issue areas of personal responsibility.

ASO 4

Much as for the ASO 6s. Depending on skills and interest of the incumbent, I suspect this position may be slightly more weighted towards assessment and drafting advice, but it should not be seen as picking up work others don't want.

ASO 2

If we have one. General filing, facsing, photocopying and odd jobs, as required. These repetitive tasks will be generally done by the action officer, and to the extent possible, this position should be found more interesting ongoing projects. However, the primary reason for the job is to allow other staff to delegate time-consuming tasks necessary for their ongoing work. Workload to be co-ordinated by SOGC.

Jonathan

7 September 1992

1/9/92 (F) Called + spoke to Carol Megal? sp
Ex Asst to Ms Sullivan who transferred the call to
Mr Robert Bruce. He advised that letter had been
re'd + was being answered.

Several others in AHC contributing to reply by providing
answers to ~~the~~ q's in letter

Reply being Co-ordinated by either Anne Marie Dehahunt
or Jonathon Millar

Mr Bruce agreed to report my inquiry to Ms Sullivan
and suggested reply may be another week or 2

with habitat, ecosystems become of more immediate concern. This is illustrated by the South Australian vegetation or habitat approach where plant associations or natural groupings of plants (not a fully ecological concept but a move in that direction), are themselves protected. This is also part of the precautionary approach as the threat to some species very likely suggests a threat to others.

Another significant aspect of the tendency to focus on conspicuous species rather than habitat lies in the emphasis thus placed upon trees. This focus on trees diverts attention away from the full extent of what is being lost by the clearance of diverse native vegetation. Australia has a programme which aims to plant one billion trees in the decade. Yet just in South Australia, in half that time, applications have been made to clear some half a billion trees. More significantly, however, this represents perhaps some 20 billion significant plants, many more if all the little things are counted. If an area contains one hundred species, for example, only a handful will be trees. The key importance of small species, not to mention the processes of ecology, tends to be cast into the shadow by the species emphasis placed upon trees.

The contrast between the two models is clearly apparent in the context of resource guarantee, guaranteeing the right to cut certain native forests. It is not possible to assess in a short period in advance the true biological value of very extensive areas. Hence the destruction of valuable biological material is also assured unless a guarantee is subject to progressive assessment on the basis of unfolding information before particular clearance events occur, both as to the significance of habitat and disturbance. This is what any serious commitment to biodiversity would require but it is then no guarantee at all. This should not be confused with "right to farm" legislation which worldwide tends to mean only the right to remain free from, or unable to exploit,

urban encroachment onto rural land. It is very difficult in this age to justify guaranteeing the exploitation of native vegetation except in terms which are subject to scientific assessment and biodiversity constraints.

This is not to say, of course, that biodiversity legislation should seek to freeze the landscape. All landscapes are biologically dynamic. Most are, moreover, increasingly, in one sense or another, subject to human pressures and therefore need to be, in one sense or another, managed. The extraction of wealth from the landscape has long been a feature of human existence and will continue. But those aspects of the landscape which most closely resemble the natural are increasingly vulnerable and if biodiversity is to be conserved, action which disturbs them, and thereby threatens biodiversity, requires consideration other than through economic forces.

There is much more yet to be said on biodiversity. For the moment, several closing points may be made. Any serious concern for ecologically sustainable development requires a biodiversity programme which cannot effectively be provided through the species model. The native vegetation approach including statutory biological criteria is essential. This is not to say that the former has no role to play. It is a valuable adjunct where activities or processes not readily caught by the vegetation or habitat approach are concerned. In this, legislative nourishment may be had from the Victorian *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act*. It is also a way of dealing with the problem of existing uses. The protection of such uses by exemption is a feature of the South Australian model. This protects grazing, for example, no matter how unimportant it is to production and no matter how significant the biodiversity impact. If a way cannot be found to waive such exemptions, then the issue is one which may be dealt with by using the species approach.

References

1. This article explores briefly one aspect of the conservation of biodiversity. Being written while on the move on study leave, and hence without research materials, it is a straight stick rather than a research one. The sparse documentation will be rectified in a more extensive work.
2. D. J. Roth (Stanford ELIS).
3. *Corbett v. Forestry Commission (N.S.W.)* (1991) 73 L.Q.R. 126.
4. *Director v. South Australian Planning Commission* (1984) 59 A.L.J.R. 105.

Integrating Conservation and Development: Australia's Resource Assessment Commission and the Testing Case of Coronation Hill*

BRIAN GALLIGAN

Federalism Research Centre, Australian National University

AND

GEORGINA LYNCH

Law Faculty, University of Tasmania

Introduction

The politics of environmental dispute resolution is particularly volatile and contentious because it involves powerful groups and well-entrenched interests that are passionately committed to opposing courses of action. Politics in pluralist societies typically works by means of incremental adjustments, trade-offs and compromises. As much as possible, the claims of contending interest groups are partially accommodated through integration into, or marginal adjustment of, established policy and symbolic frameworks. This traditional politics of incremental adjustment tends to break down for environmental disputes, however, because of the character of those disputes and the nature of the groups involved. Environmental disputes tend to be zero-sum games requiring an either/or,

develop or not-develop outcome. There are of course many instances when controlled development can be married with environmental preservation or even enhancement, but such trade-offs may be more difficult because of the character of environmentalists and their politics. Environmentalists or "greens" epitomise the "new politics": they form a single-interest group; they tend to have a fundamentalist dedication to their purpose and do not easily accept compromise which is the stuff of traditional politics; and they are well organised with developed institutional structures, large membership and sophisticated media and lobbying capacities. Hence, in Australia as in many other countries, the politics of environmental dispute resolution has put great stress on established political institutions and policy processes which have not responded well to the new challenges.¹

Nor has the usual fall-back on the judiciary and court system been very effective in Australia or overseas. "Given the incapacity of executive and legislative branches of government to resolve such fundamental disputes", one American commentator reports, "the courts have become a dominant force in American environmental policy".² But these too are poorly equipped to fill the political breach because of their rigid

* This article is a revised version of a paper prepared for the North Australia Research Unit's Conference on "Planning for Environmental Change: Conservation and Development in North Australia", held in Darwin from 16 to 18 September 1991. The authors wish to acknowledge assistance from participants in that forum, and from extensive discussions with Keith Jackson of the Northern Land Council, John Ah Kiu of the Jowyn Association and Michael ADH, Olive Hamilton and Lesmie Wilks of the Resource Assessment Commission.



BRUSH BOX
Lophostemon confertus

N.E.F.A.

NORTH EAST FOREST ALLIANCE

SYDNEY: NSW Environment Centre, 39 George St, The Rocks. 2000. Ph. 02 2474 206, Fx 02 2475 945

LISMORE: The Big Scrub Environment Centre Inc, 149 Keen St, Lismore. 2480. Ph 066 213 278, Fx 066 222 676

Ms Sharon Sullivan, Director,
Australian Heritage Commission,
[53 Blackall Street, Barton, ACT 2600]
GPO Box 1567, Canberra. ACT. 2601.

6 July, 1992

Per fax no. 06 273 2395

Dear Ms Sullivan,

Re: Nominations to the Register of the National Estate
North Washpool and Chaelundi state forests in NSW north east

The North East Forest Alliance (NEFA) understands that the Australian Heritage Commission (AHC) is required by its legislation to assess values related to heritage significance and to list areas for inclusion on the Register of the National Estate.

I write on the Alliance's behalf to seek information to assist our understanding of the means by which AHC meets its obligations.

NEFA is aware that, as of October 1991, at least 28 NE nominations of areas on the NSW north coast were still awaiting assessment. Most disturbing is the fact that these nominations span some 15 years: Promised Land Escarpment was nominated in 1976; Paddy's Flat National Park proposed in 1977; Mount Warning Shield Volcano 1979; and the Washpool wilderness nominated in 1981.

Following the June 92 advice of listings, how many, and specifically which, nominations for the Register of the National Estate relating to areas in the north east of NSW now remain outstanding?

NEFA recently became aware of notification by the (AHC) for the entering of Ben Halls Gap State Forest on the interim list and the listing of the Washpool National Park on the Register of the National Estate as areas of natural environment significance.

While NEFA supports these nominations and interim listings, the Alliance is concerned to enquire about the progress in assessing applications for National Estate listing for several other state forests in the NSW north east region.

North Washpool area

Of particular interest is the recommendation for listing of the Washpool National Park, which makes no reference to an area of adjacent state forest known as North Washpool (viz: parts Billilimbra and Washpool SF's).

As you may be aware this area was the subject of forest protest action including a blockade by the Alliance in 1989 and 1990 prior to the commencement of litigation by me against Forestry Commission of NSW (FCNSW) in 1990. The whole of the evidence accumulated in this legal action was passed on to the AHC at a meeting in early 1991, between Mr Dailan Pugh and I and staff members of the AHC being Bronwyn Marks and Anne Marie Delahunt.

Evidence by various eminent scientists is that the boundary between these two areas, the National Park and the adjacent state forests, is essentially an artificial line, albeit related to catchment.

The Willowie Scrub, the largest intact area of warm temperate coachwood rainforest remaining on this continent, encompasses several catchments and is not limited to the National Park. A significant portion of this extraordinary forest association crosses this artificial line and exists within the state forests. Other important ecological attributes of North Washpool appear not to be replicated within the National Park e.g. habitat of the Hastings River Mouse, a mammal in imminent danger of extinction.

At that time, some 15 months ago, NEFA was advised that AHC was nearing a stage where the assessment of the areas heritage values, including North Washpool, would be completed. I understood that sworn evidence by eminent scientists would have assisted this assessment process since none of the evidence submitted to the Land and Environment Court in my proceedings, and provided to AHC, was in any way challenged or contradicted by any FCNSW officer.

There is no doubt that the North Washpool area meets various criteria for listing, along with the Washpool National Park, on the Register of the National Estate. NEFA believes that AHC is obliged to assess the whole nominated Washpool wilderness area and list all areas which pass the threshold values of the National Estate.

It appears from the listing of the Washpool National Park only, and the omission of the North Washpool area which forms part of the Washpool wilderness according to the wilderness assessment made by NSW NPWS, that the AHC has continued the expedient artificial distinction made by bureaucrats and politicians in the early 1980's.

NEFA is disappointed in this apparent decision of AHC. We are aware of the hostility of FCNSW to the listing of state forest on the Register of the National Estate. Yet, given the listing of Ben Halls Gap SF, surely this hostility is not insurmountable.

NEFA is keen to obtain the Listing Notes, including details of Washpool National Parks significance. Can these please be provided?

Can you also please advise:

How did the Washpool assessment just completed include consideration of the North Washpool areas values?

For what reasons was North Washpool not included on the Register of the National Estate?

What is the status of the assessment of the North Washpool part of the Washpool wilderness nomination ?

When is it likely that North Washpool will be the subject of a recommendation for listing, or interim listing, on the Register of the National Estate?

Chaelundi S.F.

I wish to also enquire as to progress in the assessment of an application for National Estate listing for approximately 7,000 ha of 'old growth' forest in the 35,000 ha Chaelundi State Forest. This nomination was made in 1991 by my colleague Mr Dailan Pugh.

Again this extra-ordinary wilderness area of NSW state forest, has been the subject of litigation by me and direct non-violent forest protest by NEFA blockaders to protect, at least temporarily, the natural heritage values extant within the forest.

Again the evidence of the NSW NPWS and eminent scientists and the judgement of the NSW Land and Environment Court is that this area is of unique significance. And again, no officer of FCNSW, nor any independent scientist challenged or contradicted the evidence of Chaelundi's special features presented to the Court.

This evidence and finding is on the public record. If the AHC has not yet obtained this information NEFA can supply it.

FCNSW is currently preparing an Environmental Impact Statement for the Dorriggo Management Area, and is required to produce this by October 1992. In the absence of any assessment by AHC of the National Estate values of the Chaelundi area, it is highly likely that FCNSW and its consultants (who are not independent or competent to assess natural heritage significance) will make a cursory statement as to the areas values and then recommend logging of this unique 'old growth' forest.

Plainly this situation would be disastrous.

Can you please advise:

Has the AHC obtained the natural significance evidence of the NSW NPWS and eminent scientists presented to the Court in the Chaelundi legal action, Corkill vs FCNSW (1991) ?

What is the status of the Chaelundi nomination assessment?

When is it likely that Chaelundi will be the subject of a recommendation for listing, or interim listing, on the Register of the National Estate?

National Estate assessment

NEFA understands that AHC is committed to accelerating and expanding its program of joint and integrated assessments of National Estate values.

The Alliance is also aware that northern NSW has been identified as one of the most biologically diverse parts of Australia, possesses a quite inadequate and unrepresentative reserve system leaving a great many natural features without secure protection and has within the region an advanced Geographic Information System (GIS) which contains much relevant information useful in assessing National Estate values.

Why is AHC now considering regional assessments of East Gippsland and Tasmania as a priority, given the evident need for and historical priority of the NSW north coast region?

When will AHC conduct the necessary regional assessment of the NSW north coast to identify areas of NE significance?

Finally, may I enquire as to the AHC approach to the assessment of natural areas, generally.

Does AHC only consider the natural heritage values of an area within the formal boundaries described in a nomination?

What time frame does the AHC adopt for assessing nominations?

What consideration is given to threats to the natural or cultural resources the subject of a nomination when determining the timing or priority of assessments?

Thank you for your consideration of these important matters. NEFA will appreciate a response at your earliest opportunity.

Yours sincerely.

John R. Corkill
Sydney Area Co-ordinator

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Following the June 92 advice of listings, how many, and specifically which, nominations for the Register of the National Estate relating to areas in the north east of NSW now remain outstanding ?

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RESEARCH

Survey of Land Degradation in New South Wales, Australia

OWEN P. GRAHAM

Soil Conservation Service of NSW
PO Box 1416
Parramatta, NSW 2124, Australia

ABSTRACT / A survey of land degradation was undertaken in New South Wales, Australia during 1987–1988. The aims of the survey were to assess the location, extent, and severity of ten forms of degradation and to present the data in map and statistical form. Sample points were located on a regular grid. The method was designed so that data could be acquired from aerial photographs, expert local knowledge, and limited field checking. Individual statewide maps were prepared for each form of degradation. Map data were shown in pixel

form. Sheet and rill erosion and soil structure decline were confined mostly to lands used for cropping. Gully erosion was commonly found across the state, while mass movement was confined to steeper lands. There were three severe areas of dryland salinity; irrigation salinity was mapped in parts of the southern irrigation lands. Induced soil acidity was severe in some cropping and pasture lands. Absence of tree regrowth was a noticeable feature of lands used for cropping. The survey enabled community awareness of the problems of land degradation to be increased, in addition to assisting regional land managers in resource allocation. The survey also provided the basis for the future location of sites that could be used to monitor the trends in the status of land degradation.

In 1988, the first systematic survey of land degradation that encompassed a wide range of degradation forms was carried out in New South Wales (NSW). The aims of the survey were to assess the location, extent, and severity of land degradation, to publicize and raise community awareness of the problems, to assist management in resource allocation, and to present data in map and statistical form. This article outlines the methods, data collection, and summarizes the results.

Land degradation is defined in this survey as a decline in the condition or quality of the land as a consequence of misuse. The assumption of misuse is qualified for individual forms of degradation.

The forms of land degradation included in the survey were sheet and rill erosion by water, gully erosion, mass movement, wind erosion, soil salinity (both dryland and irrigation), decline of soil structure, induced soil acidification, scalding, and infestation of woody shrubs. In addition, data were collected on land use, tree regeneration, and loss of perennial saltbush and bluebush cover in semiarid lands.

Data were obtained from remote sensing, specialist local knowledge, and existing data rather than from intensive field observations. The method was not designed for precise monitoring of trends in the status of degradation.

Previous Surveys

There has been concern in Australia about land degradation since the early to mid-1800s. Most of the concern related to soil erosion in the older settled areas, principally widespread gully erosion in the uplands, sheet and rill erosion on cropping lands, sedimentation in streams and waterbodies, and wind erosion of sand and soil during periods of extended drought.

The NSW Soil Conservation Act was passed in 1938 in response to these issues and contained powerful legislation for environmental management. Part of its charter was to undertake surveys of soil erosion. Surveys in the 1940s and 1950s were concerned specifically with water and wind erosion and were aimed to promote interest in, and political commitment to, soil conservation and in establishing soil conservation priorities.

The earliest comprehensive erosion survey in Australia was by the NSW Soil Conservation Service (SCS) in 1941–1943 (Kaleski 1945). Although the survey was updated in 1967 (Stewart 1968), comparisons between the surveys are impossible owing to a lack of consistent criteria for the assessment of type and severity of erosion. This lack of standardisation is apparent across the entire nation. There is no standard method for erosion assessment between the states.

draft 1 [Aa:\AHC-NOMI.ACT]

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While NEFA supports these nominations and interim listings, the Alliance is concerned to enquire about the progress in assessing applications for National Estate listing for several other state forests in the NSW north east region.

① * **North Washpool area**

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JEC/NEFA -> AHC: NTH WASHPOOL & CHASLUNDI FORTS to N.E.

Page

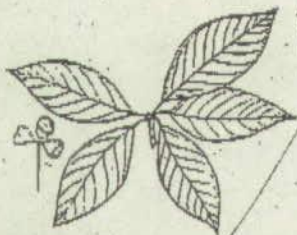
1

THE FOLLOWING FILE(S) ERASED

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			G2:WILDERNESS	04/04	OK
			G2:NPA	04/04	OK
			G2:TOTAL ENV CENTRE	04/04	OK

ERRORS

1) HANG UP OR LINE FAIL 2) BUSY 3) NO ANSWER 4) NO FACSIMILE CONNECTION



BRUSH BOX

Lophortyx carolinensis

MUMMEL GULF WAR OR Welcome to Walcha!

NEFA BLOCKADE UPDATE (INTERNAL) FROM STEEDY 25.6.92

THE FORESTRY COMMISSION ARE INTENDING TO LOG MUMMEL GULF IMMEDIATELY. THE SITUATION IS SET TO BOIL THIS MONDAY!

WITH YOUR SUPPORT WE MUST ESTABLISH A BASE CAMP BEFORE THEY ATTEMPT TO "CLOSE THE FOREST" JUST PRIOR TO COMMENCING LOGGING.

JUST LIKE A YEAR AGO AT CHAELUNDI THEY ARE TRYING TO FREEZE US OUT, FIRSTLY IN NEGOTIATIONS AND NOW IN CONFRONTATION. DESPITE THE ICY CONDITIONS WE MUST AGAIN FORCE THE COMMISSION TO PROPERLY ASSESS THE RESOURCES AND VALUES OF OGFS, THIS TIME AT WALCHA.

AFTER NEFA THREATENED BLOCKADES OF LOGGING AT MUMMEL GULF IN MAY EARLIER THIS YEAR, NEFA AND THE COMMISSION BOTH SIGNED AN AGREEMENT TO JOINTLY ASSESS THE VALUES AND RESOURCES OF ALL THE OGFS OF THE WALCHA AREA.

OVER THE LAST MONTH OUR ATTEMPTS AT AGREEMENT AND ASSESSMENT

North East Forest Alliance

2

At that time, some 15 months ago, NEFA was advised that AHC was nearing a stage where the assessment of the areas heritage values, including North Washpool, would be completed. I understood that sworn evidence by eminent scientists would have assisted this assessment process since none of the evidence submitted to the Land and Environment Court in my proceedings, and provided to AHC, was in any way challenged or contradicted by any FCNSW officer.

② 7 It appears from the listing of the Washpool National Park, and the omission of the North Washpool area, that the AHC has continued the expedient artificial distinction made by bureaucrats and politicians in the early 1980's.

NEFA is disappointed in this apparent decision of the Commission. We are aware of the hostility of FCNSW to the listing of state forest on the Register of the National Estate. Yet, given the listing of Ben Halls Gap SF, surely this hostility is not insurmountable.

NEFA is keen to obtain the Listing Notes, including details of Washpool National Park's significance. Can these please be provided?

Can you also please advise:

Did the Washpool assessment just completed include any consideration of the North Washpool areas values?

What is the status of the North Washpool ^{part of the} nomination assessment?

For what reason ^{Why} was North Washpool not included on the National Estate? When is it likely that North Washpool will be the subject of a recommendation for listing, or interim listing, on the Register of the National Estate?

Chaelundi S.F.

check this X I wish to also enquire as to progress in the assessment of an application for National Estate listing for approximately 7,000 ha of 'old growth' forest in the 35,000 ha Chaelundi State Forest. This nomination was made in 1991 by my colleague Mr Dailan Pugh.

Again this extra-ordinary wilderness area of NSW state forest, has been the subject of litigation by me and direct non-violent forest protest by NEFA blockaders to protect, at least temporarily, the natural heritage values extant within the forest.

Again the evidence of the NSW NPWS and eminent scientists and the judgement of the NSW Land and Environment Court is that this area is of unique significance. And again, no officer of FCNSW, nor any independent scientist challenged or contradicted the evidence of Chaelundi's special features presented to the Court.

THE FOLLOWING FILE(S) ERASED

FILE	FILE TYPE	OPTION	TEL NO.	PAGE	RESULT
061	MEMORY TX	PERSONAL CODE 3333	CHRONICLE TAREE	03/03	OK
			ABC 2CY CAN RAD NAT	00/03	E-4)4)4)
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			6339304	03/03	OK
			9543117	03/03	OK

ERRORS

1) HANG UP OR LINE FAIL 2) BUSY 3) NO ANSWER 4) NO FACSIMILE CONNECTION



BRUSH BOX

Lophospermum confertum

N.E.F.A.

NORTH EAST FOREST ALLIANCE

SYDNEY: NSW Environment Centre, 39 George St, The Rocks, 2000. Ph. 02 2474 206, Fx 02 2475 945

LISMORE: The Big Scrub Environment Centre Inc. 149 Keen St, Lismore. 2480. Ph 066 213 278, Fx 066 222676

Media Release - 29 June 92FOREST PROTEST FLARES AGAIN!

**More illegal, unsustainable logging
by NSW Forestry Commission
says N.E.F.A.**

The North East Forest Alliance is renewing its forest protests, determined to stop the Forestry Commission from "yet again thwarting the law by allowing grossly unsustainable logging of old-growth forest to continue unchecked" in the Walcha area, according to NEFA spokesperson Dailan Pugh.

NEFA has established a base camp in old-growth forest on the Tableland's escarpment around Mummel Gulf, in the headwaters of the Manning River (on the Great Dividing Range east of Tamworth

This evidence and finding is on the public record. If the AHC has not yet obtained this information NEFA can supply it.

FCNSW is currently preparing an Environmental Impact Statement for the Dorrigo Management Area, and is required to produce this by October 1992. In the absence of any assessment by AHC of the National Estate values of the Chaelundi area, it is highly likely that FCNSW and its consultants (who are not independent or competent to assess natural heritage significance) will make a cursory statement as to the areas values and then recommend logging of this unique 'old growth' forest.

Plainly this situation would be disastrous.

Can you please advise:

Has the AHC obtained the natural significance evidence of the NSW NPWS and eminent scientists presented to the Court in the Chaelundi legal action, Corkill vs FCNSW (1991) ?

What is the status of the Chaelundi nomination assessment?

When is it likely that Chaelundi will be the subject of a recommendation for listing, or interim listing, on the Register of the National Estate?

Finally, may I enquire as to the AHC approach to the assessment of natural areas, generally.

Does AHC only consider the natural heritage values of an area within the formal boundaries described in a nomination?

Will AHC adopt a more regional approach to natural heritage assessment to ensure that forests, or other ecosystems, adjacent to nominated areas are included in a bio-geographic assessment of the regions national estate values?

Thank you for your consideration of these important matters. NEFA is committed to the protection of these unique and threatened wilderness 'old growth' forests and will appreciate a response to these questions at your earliest opportunity.

Yours sincerely.

John R. Corkill
Sydney Area Co-ordinator

N.E.F.A.

BRUSH BOX

Lophosiphon confertus**North East Forest Alliance**

149 KEEN STREET LISMORE NSW 2480, PH 066 213 278 FAX 066 222 676

FAX COVER SHEET:- if transmission fails or imperfect ring 066 213 278

TO John Corkill FAX NO.DATE NUMBER OF PAGES 2

MESSAGE

- ① The ~~Australian~~ ATTC is required to assess values related to heritage significance and to list areas for inclusion on the Register of the National Estate. NEFA is aware that as of October 1991 ~~some~~ ^{at least} 28 ~~areas~~ North Coast nominations for listing of areas on the National Estate ~~has~~ were still awaiting assessment. Most disturbing is the fact that these nominations span 15 years, with the Promised Land Escarpment being nominated in 1977, ~~the~~ Paddys Flat National Park proposal in 1977, ~~the~~ Mt. Warning Shield Volcano in 1979 and Washpool Wilderness in 1981.
- ② There is no doubt that North Washpool meets various criteria for listing, along with Washpool National Park, on the National Estate. The ATTC is duty bound to assess the whole nominated Washpool Wilderness Area and list areas passing threshold values on the National Estate.
- ③ What time frame does the ATTC ~~apply~~ adopt for assessing nominations and why doesn't the ATTC ensure assessments are done before activities threatening their values proceed?
- ④ The ATTC is committed to accelerating and expanding its program of joint and integrated regional assessment of national estate values. ~~As~~ Northern NSW is one of the most biologically diverse parts of Australia, has one of the worst reserve systems in Australia and has an advanced G.I.S. system with much of the required information for determining National Estate values. Why will the ATTC now only consider ^{regional} assessments in East Gippsland and Tasmania and why does ~~the~~ ATTC refuse to undertake ~~a~~ proper assessment in northern NSW.

NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW

THE NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW
39 GEORGE ST
THE ROCKS NSW 2000
PHONE: (02) 247 4206/247 2228
FAX: (02) 247 5945



draft 1 [Aa:\AHC-NOMI.ACT]

Ms Sharon Sullivan, Director,
Australian Heritage Commission,
[53 Blackall Street, Barton, ACT 2600]
GPO Box 1567, Canberra. ACT. 2601.

6 July, 1992

Per fax no. 06 273 2395

Dear Ms Sullivan,

Re: Nominations to the Register of the National Estate
North Washpool and Chaelundi state forests in NSW north east

The North East Forest Alliance recently became aware of recommendations by the Australian Heritage Commission for the entering of Ben Halls Gap State Forest and the Washpool National Park on the interim list of the National Estate as areas of natural environment significance.

While NEFA supports these nominations and interim listings, the Alliance is concerned to enquire about the progress in assessing applications for National Estate listing for several other state forests in the NSW north east region.

North Washpool area

Of particular interest is the recommendation for listing of the Washpool National Park, which makes no reference to an area of adjacent state forest known as North Washpool (viz: parts Billilimbra and Washpool SF's).

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THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

1A James Lane
Sydney NSW 2000
Telephones:
Office (02) 267-7929
Shop (02) 267-7525
Fax (02) 264-2673

**** POSITION VACANT ****

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COORDINATOR

(SYDNEY OR MELBOURNE)

FULL-TIME

The National Office of The Wilderness Society (TWS) is seeking to fill the position of National Campaign Coordinator. This position will assist with strategic planning, information collection and dissemination, implementation of campaign action plans and evaluation of the campaign unit. The position works closely with the National Campaign Director's unit which is in Sydney.

We are looking for someone who has :

- * Excellent strategic thinking abilities;
- * Experience with grassroots activism;
- * Experience with working as a team;
- * Effective communication skills (both written & oral);
- * A thorough understanding of human resource issues;
- * Good time management skills; and
- * Strong organisation skills (of themselves & others).

The Wilderness Society is a non-hierarchical, consensus based organisation committed to wilderness protection and social change. We operate on the principles of non violent action (NVA). Successful applicants will be required to attend NVA workshops and demonstrate a commitment to attending gender awareness and cultural awareness workshops.

Terms and Conditions :

Salary \$25 486 p.a

Full time : 37.5 hours per week

Holiday, sick leave, family leave and other entitlements under TWS National Work Agreement.

Applications close June 26 1992 5.00pm.

For further information and job specification contact :

Andrew Donovan on (02) 267 7929

COME AND JOIN AN ENERGETIC AND DYNAMIC TEAM.

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REMNANT BUSHLAND OF WESTERN SYDNEY

STATUS	LGA	THEME	NAME OF PLACE
69	032	REMNPANT VEG	MAQUARIE HOSPITAL BUSHLAND - TWIN ROAD FOREST

REMNPANT BUSHLAND OF WESTERN SYDNEY

STATUS	LGA	THEME	NAME OF PLACE
51	029	REMNPANT VEG	AGNES BANKS NR & ADJOINING AREAS
51	029	REMNPANT VEG	CASTLEREAGH SF
61	029	REMNPANT VEG	MULGOA NAT AREA
61	040	REMNPANT VEG	RIVERSTONE NATURAL AREA
69	005	REMNPANT VEG	LLANDILLO NATURAL AREA

REMNPANT BUSHLAND OF WESTERN SYDNEY

STATUS	LGA	THEME	NAME OF PLACE
51	023	REMNPANT VEG	KEMPS CREEK NATURAL AREA
69	023	REMNPANT VEG	BENTS BASIN

12

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Yours sincerely.

John R. Corkill
Sydney Area Co-ordinator

Our Ref: 13633/1013

25 JUN 1992

23 June 1992

53 Blackall Street
Barton ACT 2600

GPO Box 1567
Canberra ACT 2601
AUSTRALIA

Phone (06) 271 2111
Fax (06) 273 2395

The Chairman
Nature Conservation Council - NSW
30 George Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Sir/Madam

Nominated Places to the Register of the National Estate

I am writing to advise you that the Commission has recently considered a nomination submitted by you for the Register of the National Estate.


Attached are print-outs from the Commission's computer database for each of the places considered. The decision made on each nomination is shown on the print-out below the name and file number of the place. If you have any comments on the data or the decision we would be pleased to receive them.


A public notice is scheduled for 30 June 1992 to publicise the places to be entered in the Interim List. This notice will advise members of the public of their right to submit objections to the listing of the place. The Commission's final decision on registration will depend on the assessment of any objections received.

Many of the places listed may be the subject of a media release. We would appreciate your advice on any local reaction to the listing and especially any comments made by the local media that may come to your attention.

On behalf of the Commission may I express my appreciation to you for submitting this nomination.

Yours faithfully



 Sharon Sullivan
Executive Director