
The Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area is managed by Parks and Wildlife Service under the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002.

This report has been prepared with reference to section 6.4 of the Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area Management Plan 2002. It documents the system for management of sustainable recreational vehicle access in the reserve.

Preparation of the report has involved extensive surveys of natural, cultural and social values associated with recreational vehicle access.

The draft Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area Sustainable Recreational Vehicle Access report was released for public comment between 1 April and 7 May 2010. Public response to the draft report was considerable, with 2354 submissions received from a total of 2434 individuals, families and organisations.

All comments were carefully considered and several follow-up workshops were conducted to take into account all the varied interests as far as possible. The findings of all reports and public responses, together with prescribed legislative frameworks, have been considered in arriving at the decisions in this report.

The report was approved by the Hon Brian Wightman, Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage, on 9 February, 2012.

Acknowledgements

Many people, especially from the local community, have assisted in the preparation of this report by providing information and comments on earlier drafts, and taking part in lengthy discussions on the proposals.

Particular acknowledgement is due to the Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area Management Committee. Since the management plan came into effect, the committee has advised the Parks and Wildlife Service about engaging users of the reserve, to gain support for the overall management strategy. The committee has reviewed off-road use, and has helped develop recommendations to improve the management of off-road driving in the reserve.

Similar appreciation is due to the Off-Road Vehicle Consultative Group (set up under the provisions of the management plan) which has also reviewed off-road use and made recommendations to the Parks and Wildlife Service. The group identified all tracks, stating their function, condition, the availability of alternative routes and providing management recommendations. Other completed actions include the identification of measures to engage recreational vehicle clubs, minimise conflict between recreational vehicle use and other users, and minimise and mitigate impacts on the natural and cultural values of the reserve.

Their time and efforts are appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.
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Introduction

The Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area is a 103,147 hectare reserve in north-west Tasmania. The reserve contains spectacular coastal landscapes, an extraordinary richness of Aboriginal cultural heritage, and highly significant and diverse ecosystems. It is managed to protect these values and enable a range of recreational activities.

The Arthur-Pieman area has been described by the Australian Heritage Commission as ‘one of the world’s greatest archaeological regions’ for its rich Aboriginal heritage. It forms the western coastal section of the Tarkine (the Tarkineer band residing at Sandy Cape; as the source of the name “Tarkine”) and contains thousands of Aboriginal sites. Many of these sites are being extensively damaged through off-road vehicle use. These sites are of invaluable significance for the Tasmanian Aboriginal community. The reserve also has historic cultural heritage significance associated with cattle grazing and mining.

Off-road vehicle use is a popular activity in the reserve and is also one of the most significant threats to the reserve’s cultural and natural values. Impacts on significant cultural, geoconservation, flora and fauna values are extensive throughout the area. There are concerns about the extent of the track network as well as the scale of land degradation at some sites. The coastal parts of the reserve are most heavily impacted by off-road vehicle use. It is a fragile area and requires active management and protection.

The reserve needs to be managed to protect its important values, while also continuing to provide for a range of recreational activities. The Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) continues to seek the cooperation of Arthur-Pieman users and the community to help ensure that the reserve is used sustainably and its values protected so that it can remain accessible for visitors in the future.

This final report provides a brief account of the natural, cultural, and social values of the Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area, outlines the management issues associated with current recreational vehicle use and then describes the track status for each of the identified 94 vehicle tracks in the reserve.
Location of the Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area on the Tasmanian north-west coast.
Values of the Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area

Cultural values

The Arthur-Pieman area contains Aboriginal heritage values and landscapes that are of great significance to the Tasmanian Aboriginal community.

The Aboriginal landscapes and sites are of international significance, displaying a richness of cultural heritage and a relative lack of disturbance that is extremely rare. The reserve is part of an Aboriginal landscape that is highly valued by the Tasmanian Aboriginal community. Three bands of the North-West Tribe occupied sections of the Arthur-Pieman coast, the Peerapper, Manegin and Tarkinener.

Important Aboriginal cultural heritage sites include Aboriginal ‘village’ sites, hut mounds and depressions, ceremonial stone arrangements, rock engravings (petroglyphs), artefact scatters, burial sites and middens. Some middens are hundreds of metres in length. The Arthur-Pieman area contains one quarter of the ceremonial stone arrangements recorded in Tasmania and most of the known major Tasmanian petroglyph sites.

European historic heritage is mainly based on cattle grazing, forestry, mining and maritime activities. Remnants of the Balfour-Temma tramway, the Balfour telegraph, the Balfour track and the Sandy Cape Lighthouse are of historic cultural heritage significance.
**Natural values**

**Geoconservation values**
Geodiversity values in the area include evidence about the history of the earth, as well as processes that are currently transforming the soil, rocks and landforms. The reserve contains a large proportion of Tasmania’s extensive peatlands and some of the largest dune fields in the State. In the Norfolk Range there are relict rock platforms, sand dunes and marine platforms. Some geomorphological sites are of international significance.

Important sites within or near existing vehicle tracks include significant fossil sites and coastal landforms, such as dunes and sandsheets.

**Native vegetation**
The reserve provides habitat for many significant plants. Some are only found in Tasmania or only on the West Coast. Twenty-eight threatened plant species have been recorded within 500 metres of the main tracks in the reserve. Ten of the threatened species are orchids. The main Australian populations of three of the threatened orchids are found in the reserve (Caladenia dienema, Prasophyllum favonium and Pterostylis reubenachii). Many threatened species are protected by the Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995 (TSP Act) and the Australian Government Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>TSP Act*</th>
<th>EPBC Act**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caladenia caudata</td>
<td>tailed spider-orchid</td>
<td>rare</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caladenia dienema</td>
<td>windswept spider-orchid</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
<td>critically endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diuris lanceolata</td>
<td>large golden moths</td>
<td>endangered</td>
<td>endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prasophyllum favonium</td>
<td>western leek-orchid</td>
<td>endangered</td>
<td>endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pterostylis cucullata</td>
<td>leafy greenhood</td>
<td>endangered</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pterostylis rubenachii</td>
<td>Arthur River greenhood</td>
<td>endangered</td>
<td>endangered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995
** Australian Government Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

There are plant communities of high conservation significance in the Arthur-Pieman area that are highly vulnerable to damage, including buttongrass moorland, rainforest, heath and Sphagnum spp. vegetation. One of the most vulnerable plant communities in the reserve is lowland Themeda triandra grassland.
Native animals

Due to its remoteness and the range of vegetation and topography, a wide range of native animals live in the Arthur-Pieman area. There were 22 threatened and conservation significant fauna species recorded along the priority tracks in the reserve in 2007. Some of these species have been classified as threatened under both Tasmanian and Australian Government legislation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>TSP Act*</th>
<th>EPBC Act**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Aquila audax fleayi</em></td>
<td>wedge-tailed eagle</td>
<td>endangered</td>
<td>endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</em></td>
<td>spotted-tailed quoll</td>
<td>rare</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Litoria raniformis</em></td>
<td>green and golden frog</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Neophema chrysogaster</em></td>
<td>orange-bellied parrot</td>
<td>endangered</td>
<td>critically endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Prototroctes maraena</em></td>
<td>Australian grayling</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sarcophilus harrisii</em></td>
<td>Tasmanian devil</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Thalassarche cauta</em></td>
<td>shy albatross</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995
** Australian Government Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The reserve provides valuable habitat for species during breeding and migration. It is home to numerous shorebirds that are threatened elsewhere in Australia. The threatened orange-bellied parrot (*Neophema chrysogaster*) passes through a narrow coastal corridor of the Arthur-Pieman on its way to breeding grounds in south-west Tasmania. Large and remote areas of relatively undisturbed habitat in the reserve are essential for the survival of vertebrate species of conservation significance that have suffered declines in the rest of Tasmania and mainland Australia, such as the wedge-tailed eagle (*Aquila audax fleayi*), broad-toothed rat (*Mastacomys fuscus fuscus*), and the long-nosed potoroo (*Potorous tridactylus*).

The beaches and dunes of the Arthur-Pieman are valuable breeding habitat for shorebirds that reside year-round, such as pied oystercatchers (*Haematopus longirostris*) and red-capped plovers (*Charadrius ruficapillus*); as well as migratory birds, such as Latham’s snipe (*Gallinago hardwickii*). Latham’s snipes breed in Japan and far eastern Russia during the northern hemisphere summer and then migrate to spend winter in Australia.
Recreational values

The Arthur-Pieman area is a popular place for recreation, particularly for residents of north-west Tasmania. Driving off-road, on 4WD tracks and beaches, is a popular recreational pursuit. There are a multitude of opportunities for recreational driving in a place of extraordinary beauty and a sense of wildness. Other recreational pursuits range from sea-oriented activities such as fishing, boating, surfing and skindiving to land-based activities such as camping, hunting, bushwalking, photography, nature study and horse riding.

Resource values

The Arthur-Pieman is also important for a range of commercial activities that are economically important for the local community, such as stock agistment, mineral prospecting, tourism, beach kelp collecting and as a base for commercial fishing.

Visitation

A survey of visitors was conducted at the Arthur-Pieman between January and April 2008. From that survey, it is estimated that there were 51,800 visitors to the Arthur-Pieman in the 12 months ending June 2009.

Forty-one per cent of these visitors were from Tasmania, while 53 per cent were from interstate and seven per cent from overseas. Among the Tasmanian visitors, the overwhelming majority, 71 per cent, were from the north-west of the state.

Sightseeing was the most popular activity by visitors, with 80 per cent saying they had undertaken the activity. Other popular activities were fishing, bushwalking and off-road driving.

Among visitors interviewed, about 16 per cent indicated they had gone off-road driving. Awareness of the need for a permit for off-road activities was high, with 82 per cent of survey respondents in a recreational vehicle aware of the need for a permit.

Approximately 33 per cent of visitors stayed one or more nights in the reserve, while 67 per cent were on a day trip.

In 2011 there were an estimated 49,600 visitors to the Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area.
Conservation history and management objectives

Conservation history

The Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area was first reserved as the Arthur-Pieman Protected Area under the Crown Lands Act 1976 in 1982. The reserve was declared a conservation area on 30 April 1999 and was increased in size by 3 481 hectares.

Management as a conservation area

A conservation area is a class of reserve under the Nature Conservation Act 2002. Conservation areas are established for the protection and maintenance of the natural and cultural values of the area of land and the sustainable use of the natural resources of that area of land. As a conservation area, the Arthur-Pieman is managed under the following management objectives laid out in the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002:

- to conserve natural biological diversity;
- to conserve geological diversity;
- to preserve the quality of water and protect catchments;
- to conserve sites or areas of cultural significance;
- to provide for the controlled use of natural resources, including as an adjunct to utilisation of marine resources;
- to provide for exploration activities and utilisation of mineral resources;
- to provide for the taking, on an ecologically sustainable basis, of designated game species for commercial or private purposes, or both;
- to provide for other commercial or industrial uses of coastal areas;
- to encourage education based on the purposes of reservation and the natural or cultural values of the conservation area, or both;
- to encourage research, particularly that which furthers the purposes of reservation;
- to protect the conservation area against, and rehabilitate the conservation area following, adverse impacts such as those of fire, introduced species, diseases and soil erosion on the conservation area’s natural and cultural values and on assets within and adjacent to the conservation area;
- to encourage appropriate tourism, recreational use and enjoyment consistent with the conservation of the conservation area’s natural and cultural values;
- to encourage cooperative management programs with Aboriginal people in areas of significance to them in a manner consistent with the purposes of reservation and the other management objectives.
The PWS has a statutory responsibility to manage the reserve for competing values and uses. Authorised recreational vehicle driving is a recognised and permitted use of the reserve. However, management of recreational driving is a challenge as it is largely in conflict with the conservation of the reserve’s cultural and natural values.

Management of adjacent state reserves

The Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area borders West Point State Reserve (580 ha) in the north and Sundown Point State Reserve (132 ha) on the coast at the southern end of Arthur Beach. These two state reserves were specifically proclaimed to protect the immense Aboriginal heritage values at these locations.

The decisions outlined in this report are aimed at improving the protection of Aboriginal heritage values and simplifying access issues in all three reserves.

A state reserve is another class of reserve under the Nature Conservation Act 2002. State reserves are areas of land that contain significant natural landscapes, natural features, and/or sites, objects or places of significance to Aboriginal people. The following management objectives, specified in the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002, apply to state reserves:

- to conserve natural biological diversity;
- to conserve geological diversity;
- to preserve the quality of water and protect catchments;
- to conserve sites or areas of cultural significance;
- to encourage cooperative management programs with Aboriginal people in areas of significance to them in a manner consistent with the purposes of reservation and the other management objectives;
- to encourage education based on the purposes of reservation and the natural or cultural values of the state reserve, or both;
- to encourage research, particularly that which furthers the purposes of reservation;
- to protect the state reserve against, and rehabilitate the state reserve following, adverse impacts such as those of fire, introduced species, diseases and soil erosion on the state reserve’s natural and cultural values and on assets within and adjacent to the state reserve;
- to encourage tourism, recreational use and enjoyment consistent with the conservation of the state reserve’s natural and cultural values.
Threats to the Arthur-Pieman area

In recent years, the environmental impact of recreational vehicle driving has become more prevalent. The rising popularity and improved performance of off-road vehicles has increased off-road use of the area and there is now an extensive network of tracks in the conservation area. The number of existing tracks is too numerous to manage sustainably.

Recent surveys have identified at least 94 separate vehicle tracks. Many of the tracks have been used for stock management, shack access, mining and mineral exploration, or fire management. Other parts of the track network have been unofficially developed to make new routes to access more beaches, campsites and fishing spots. Analysis of old aerial photos indicates that many tracks have developed since the late 1960s when the Arthur River bridge was built, allowing easier access for vehicles.

Although Aboriginal heritage values are constantly influenced by natural environmental change, many sites are significantly impacted by recreational vehicle use.

Further research has recently been completed on Aboriginal sites as part of the sustainable access project.

The majority of Aboriginal sites are located in sandy areas already impacted or vulnerable to vandalism, vehicle use and consequent erosion and compression. Some middens have been used as hardened areas to traverse dunes or as vehicle jumps.

Even with improved user behaviour, erosion continues to be one of the largest management challenges in the reserve and is one of the most significant threats to geoconservation values.

Prior to the analysis of recreational vehicle driving impacts on soils, the tracks in the reserve traversed highly erodible terrain, from wind-blown sands on steep slopes, to deep peat soils that can quickly become boggy.
Erosion of geomorphological features is exacerbated by soil and vegetation damage, leading to increased erosion and accelerated development of wheel ruts into deep bogholes and gullies, as well as destabilised dunes and increased dune migration.

Environmental damage caused by off-road vehicle use affects the ability of animal species to survive, by affecting their habitat through changes such as altered run-off, sedimentation and pollution. Vehicle tracks fragment habitat and can also lead to an increase in feral and domestic animal impacts, such as feral cat predation or disturbance by dogs on beaches. Use of tracks also increases the spread of pathogens through the reserve, such as the Chytrid fungus that threatens Tasmania’s native amphibians.

Shorebirds are impacted not only by vehicle use in coastal areas, especially during the summer breeding season (September to March), but also storm surges which destroy nesting habitat. Vehicles disturb foraging birds, can interfere with breeding behaviour and damage nests.

Management actions

Permit system

Since the Arthur-Pieman became a conservation area in 1999, a permit has been required to drive on certain vehicle tracks.

The current permit system has been in place since 1 December 2010 and prescribes which tracks can be used. Driving beyond these tracks is illegal.

All drivers and riders must obtain an ‘Arthur-Pieman 4WD Track Permit’ for defined off-road tracks available from the PWS online shop, local Service Tasmania shops, or at the PWS Arthur River Field Centre. An informative visitor booklet will also be available after 1 July 2012.
Management planning for the Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area

Following extensive public consultation, the statutory Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area Management Plan 2002 took effect in January 2002. The plan contains major management initiatives for the reserve. As of 1 July 2012, the track decisions in this report will be implemented according to the management plan.

The implementation of the management initiatives will be subject to funding availability. The management plan identifies the following benchmarks for an effective and sustainable off-road vehicle management system:

• substantial compliance by users with permit/authority conditions. The approach is to ensure that all off-road users are licenced, their vehicle registered, and they hold an Arthur-Pieman 4WD Track Permit. PWS is managing compliance in partnership with the Motor Accidents Insurance Board (MAIB), Circular Head Community Road Safety Program (CRSP), and the Tasmania Police. PWS is not only enforcing compliance, but also focusing on education, in a two-pronged approach to changing user behaviour.

• demonstrated capacity of the system to move toward recovering the costs of sustainably managing off-road vehicle use in the reserve via a user-pays model.

• a substantial reduction in the rate of degradation of natural and cultural resources assessed by objective measures recommended by the consultative group.

Community management committees

Due to the complexity of existing reserve uses and the significance of natural and Aboriginal heritage values, the management plan required two advisory groups to be established - the Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area Management Committee (APCAMC) and the Off-Road Vehicle Consultative Group (ORVCG).

Research

The findings of all reports, public responses and prescribed legislative frameworks have been considered in arriving at the final track decisions. The vehicle track assessment and decisions to open or close tracks have been informed by the following research and consultation:

• The responses to the public submissions on the Draft RV Report, 2010;
• The Social Values of the Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area, a study of social values of
the reserve for the Circular Head community 2011;

• The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of Designated Vehicle Tracks Within the Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area 2010;

• The Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area Vehicle track assessment: Geoconservation, Flora and Fauna Values and Impacts Report 2007;

• The Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) Review of Project to Undertake Facilitation Services for the Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area Sustainable Access Project, Recreational Vehicle Strategy final report, by Moore Consulting;

• Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area Management Committee review of Moore Consulting final report, and Track Matrix 2011.

Public response to the Draft RV Report was considerable, with 2354 submissions received from a total of 2434 individuals, families and organisations.

Where individual tracks were mentioned in submissions, measurement of the degree of interest in managing a track in a particular way was based on the volume of submissions which mention particular tracks; and the presence and volume of submissions from organisations or individuals with relevant expertise.

Track status decisions

The findings of all the reports, public responses and prescribed legislative frameworks have determined that the original recommendations for 81 of the 94 4WD tracks are appropriate. These recommendations have not been changed.

The management recommendations for 13 tracks have been changed to reflect new natural, cultural and social values information and to allow for legal access to shacks.

Information gained from the studies has helped identify the most appropriate way to manage recreational vehicle access for these tracks. The information is included in the track status table of this report. Some Aboriginal Heritage information has been withheld.

Of the 94 tracks identified in the 2010 report, 65 were in use at the time this process started. Of those 65, 50 will retain access of one type or another. A number of tracks will remain open to provide recreational access and access between shack communities.

Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ORVCG</td>
<td>Off-Road Vehicle Consultative Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TALSC</td>
<td>Tasmanian Aboriginal Land and Sea Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APCA</td>
<td>Arthur - Pieman Conservation Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APCA MC</td>
<td>Arthur - Pieman Conservation Area Management Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Season:</td>
<td>1 September to March 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Season:</td>
<td>1 April to 31 August</td>
</tr>
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</table>
## Section 1 - North of Arthur River

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track number, name and length</th>
<th>Known values, uses and comments</th>
<th>Track Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| West Point State Reserve     | **Social Values:**  
For surfing.  
For Aboriginal values.  
**General notes:** Used to access shacks.  
**Aboriginal values:** Stockton (1984) records a small rock shelter, 105 middens including five with hut depressions. This is one of six hut depression sites he recorded in the Arthur-Pieman. Plomley (1966) includes the 1829 – 1834 records of George Augustus Robinson concerning activities at West Point. Jones (1966) refers to a midden at West Point that is a grass covered hill 300 feet long, 150 feet broad and 20 feet high on the northern margin.  
**Partial closure**  
Aboriginal values are of high significance.  
Maintain main road access and access to old lighthouse car park.  
No vehicular access of other tracks permitted.  
Cease boat launching over hut sites.  
Shacks to be removed as per recommendations of the Shack Sites Project. |  |
| 101 Mawson Bay Track 5.12 km | **Social Values:**  
For surfing.  
For Aboriginal values.  
**General notes:** Recreational access and surfing north of Bluff Hill Point to Woodside Creek.  
**Natural values of local significance recorded.**  
**Aboriginal values:** A total of 11 sites were identified. Eight of these sites are situated on or in the immediate vicinity of track 101. The other three sites are in the vicinity of West Point. Nine of the sites are classified as shell middens with associated artefacts. Of the other two sites, one site is a series of Hut depressions, and the other is a small rock shelter/overhang.  
**Open**  
The section of track 101 between the car park at Kelpie’s, south through to the Woodside creek to be closed to vehicle access.  
Permit access from Bluff Hill Point north to (and including) Woodside Beach.  
No permit required for northern section of track south to Kelpie’s (conditions still apply). |  |
| 102 Bluff Hill Point 0.34 km | **Social Values:**  
For shack access.  
For licensed cast kelp collectors only.  
**General notes:** Fire track over slashed heath.  
**Open (restricted)**  
Track restricted to kelp collection only.  
Access to Bluff Hill Point available via the main gravel road. |  |
| 103 Point Access 1 0.35 km | **No special values recorded.**  
**Closed** |  |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track number, name and length</th>
<th>Known values, uses and comments</th>
<th>Track Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>104</strong></td>
<td><strong>Point Access 2</strong>&lt;br&gt;0.44 km</td>
<td><strong>Social Values:</strong>&lt;br&gt;For licensed cast kelp collectors only.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Aboriginal values:</strong> A total of three sites were identified on this track. All three sites are classified as shell middens with associated artefacts. The middens are small to moderate in extent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>105</strong></td>
<td><strong>Point Access 3</strong>&lt;br&gt;0.21 km</td>
<td><strong>Social Values:</strong>&lt;br&gt;For licensed cast kelp collectors only.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Aboriginal values:</strong> A total four sites were identified on this track or the associated side tracks. Three of the sites are classified as shell midden sites with associated artefacts. The other site is classified as a series of seal hides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>106</strong></td>
<td><strong>Church Rock North</strong>&lt;br&gt;2.46 km</td>
<td><strong>General notes:</strong> Track traverses private property.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Aboriginal values:</strong> A high number of Aboriginal sites are identified on Track 106 (12 sites). Recorded site types include middens (6 sites), seal hides (4 sites), hut depressions (1 site) and artefact scatters (1 site). The overwhelming evidence is that the Aboriginal values along this section of track are very high, with a dense and diverse range of sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track</td>
<td>Distance</td>
<td>Natural Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>2.45 km</td>
<td>Natural values of national significance recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>0.51 km</td>
<td>General notes: Shortcut duplication. On several occasions, attempts have been made to block access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Section 2 - South of Arthur River to Temma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track number, name and length</th>
<th>Known values, uses and comments</th>
<th>Track Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **201**  
Punt Track  
0.46 km | General notes: Gravel road to Arthur River boat ramp. Primarily used by boat users and day visitors.  
No special values recorded. | Open  
Gravel road to boat ramp to remain open. |
| **202**  
Dam Circuit Track  
5.29 km | General notes: Recreational access and water point access for fire management.  
**Natural values of regional significance recorded.**  
**Aboriginal values:** One site was identified along track 202. | Open (seasonal)  
Track to be open in summer only.  
To protect significant geoheritage gravels and limit spread of Phytophthora.  
Manage with boom gate and signage.  
Maintain track as a firebreak.  
Close the last section of track 202 that goes to the Alert Pit. |
| **203**  
Ridge 1  
Dam Track  
1.96 km | General notes: Recreational access.  
**Natural values of state significance recorded.**  
**Aboriginal values:** Four sites were identified along this track. Three of these sites are classified as isolated artefacts and one site is an artefact scatter consisting of two artefacts. | Open (seasonal)  
Open in summer only to protect lime ferns and Eucalyptus obliqua wet forest, limit spread of Phytophthora and reduce wood hooking.  
Relocation of artefacts. |
| **204**  
Ridge 2  
Dam Circuit  
0.96 km | General notes: Recreational access.  
**Aboriginal values:** Six sites were identified along track 204. | Open (seasonal)  
Track to be used in summer only.  
Plus closure of north eastern section of the ‘loop’.  
Moderate Aboriginal heritage significance.  
This action will provide access through to track 203 via the western half of the loop on track 204.  
Relocation of artefacts. |
| **205**  
Windmill Track  
1.38 km | General notes: Access to water supply for Prickly Wattle Campground.  
**Natural values of regional significance recorded.**  
**Aboriginal values:** Two sites were identified along Track 205. Site 1 is a low density artefact scatter comprising two artefacts. The second site is an isolated artefact. Both sites contain spongelite flakes. | Open (seasonal)  
Track to be used in summer only.  
Manage access with a boom gate and signage.  
Relocation of artefacts. |
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<th>Track number, name and length</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>206</strong> Alert Pitt Track 2.1 km</td>
<td><strong>General notes:</strong> Track not marked on map. Used for fire management, recreational and quarry access.</td>
<td><strong>Open (partial)</strong> Close inland section where it joins the Dam Circuit. Restrict to authorised management vehicles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>207</strong> Prickly Wattle Track 1.53 km</td>
<td><strong>General notes:</strong> Recreational and beach access from Prickly Wattle Campground. There is currently a 7 metre drop due to coastal dune movement. <strong>Natural values of regional significance recorded. Aboriginal values:</strong> One Aboriginal heritage site was identified on the track. The site is classified as a low to moderate density shell midden site and associated artefact scatter. The site has been previously recorded, and fencing has been placed around the perimeter of the site in order to protect from vehicle impacts.</td>
<td><strong>Open</strong> Track to remain open as a single track for bikes and quads to access the beach and The Bowl. Instigate actions to protect multiple layers of palaeosol soils and Aboriginal heritage values. Reinstate the fence within the main sand blow with a more robust structure. Assess options to interpret the geomorphology of the sand blow to visitors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>208</strong> Davidson to Arthur Beach Track 1.32 km</td>
<td><strong>Social Values:</strong> For access to Arthur River beach. <strong>General notes:</strong> Main track to Arthur Beach and The Bowl. Recreational, fishing and surfing access. <strong>Natural values of local significance recorded. Aboriginal values:</strong> Four Aboriginal sites were identified along Track 208. Three of these sites are classified as shell middens with associated stone artefacts. The other site is classified as an artefact scatter in association with a possible Aboriginal quarry. The quarry source is an extensive outcropping of quartzite which is situated in behind the fore-dunes.</td>
<td><strong>Open</strong> Track to remain open (to maintain beach access). Geo-fabric and gravel section of Aboriginal heritage site 1. Retain and maintain existing fencing around site 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>209</strong> Firebreak Horse Yards Track 1.78 km</td>
<td><strong>General notes:</strong> Track was originally cut for fire management. Occasional recreational use still occurs, with some unlawful timber cutting. <strong>Natural values of national significance recorded.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Closed</strong> Maintain firebreak section only if required for fire management purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>210</strong> Back track to Bowl Track 1.91 km</td>
<td><strong>General notes:</strong> Recreational and beach access.</td>
<td><strong>Closed</strong> Track to remain closed.</td>
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| 211 Bowl Track 1.82 km | **General notes:** Access to recreational area, The Bowl Track.  
**Natural values of regional significance recorded.**  
**Aboriginal values:** A total of two Aboriginal sites were identified along this track. Both sites are classified as shell middens with associated artefacts. Site 1 has been heavily disturbed by vehicle traffic. | **Open**  
Track to remain open (to maintain sand dune driving experience).  
Reduce unauthorised driving on adjacent vegetated dunes.  
Develop better definition of The Bowl area.  
Geo-fabric and gravel Aboriginal heritage site 2 and fence site 1. |
| 212 North Bullock Hill Track 1.79 km | **General notes:** Recreational and camping access.  
**Natural values of national significance recorded.**  
**Aboriginal values:** One Aboriginal site was identified on Track 212. The site is a low-moderate density artefact scatter. | **Open**  
Track to remain open (to allow access from Temma Road to Arthur River beach).  
Reroute around steep section, orchid population and Aboriginal heritage site 1.  
Rehabilitate degraded areas. |
| 213 Middle Bullock Hill Track 0.84 km | **General notes:** Recreational and camping access.  
Used infrequently.  
**Natural values of national significance recorded.** | **Closed**  
Track to remain closed. Access provided by track 212. |
| 214 South Bullock Hill Track 1.12 km | **General notes:** Used infrequently for recreational and camping access.  
**Natural values of national significance recorded.** | **Closed**  
Track to remain closed. Access provided by track 212.  
To be used for fire management purposes only. |
| 215 Arthur Beach to Sundown Track 5.84 km | **Social Values:**  
For beach access.  
For horse riding.  
**General notes:** Recreational access.  
**Natural values of regional significance recorded.** | **Open**  
Beach track to remain open.  
Install signs to increase awareness about birds breeding.  
Camping in the state reserve not permitted. |
| 216 Old Kelp Track 0.23 km | **General notes:**  
Recreational access.  
Formerly used for accessing kelp drying shed. | **Closed**  
Track to remain closed. |
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| 217 Track through Sundown 0.27 km | **Social Values:**  
For beach access.  
For camping.  
For Aboriginal values.  

**General notes:** Beach track and continuation of track 215. Recreational and camping access. Former access to kelp drying racks.  
**Natural values of regional significance recorded.**  
**Aboriginal values:** Two Aboriginal sites were identified within the immediate vicinity of Track 217. Site 1 is classified as an extensive midden site. Track 217 runs through the southern portion of the site. In addition, there is a series of tracks branching out to informal camp locations. These branching tracks and the camp locations themselves are impacting on this site. Site 2 is a series of rock engravings.  
The Aboriginal heritage values on and in the immediate vicinity of Track 217 are assessed to be high. | Open  
Track to remain open as a through access only and as a continuation of track 215. Approval to install a fabricated track through sites 1 and 2 required.  
No other vehicle access at Sundown Point.  
Camping in the state reserve not permitted.  
Install signs to increase awareness about bird breeding seasons. Assess the effectiveness of existing log barriers above petroglyphs. |
| 218 South Bottle Creek Track 0.91 km | **General notes:** Recreational access. Traverses state reserve onto Arthur Beach.  
**Natural values of regional significance recorded.**  
**Aboriginal values:** A total of three Aboriginal sites were identified along Track 218. One of these sites is classified as an artefact scatter (comprising 32 artefacts) which is interpreted as a single knapping event. The other two sites are both classified as small shell midden sites. | Closed  
Track to remain closed.  
Close camping area.  
Address erosion problems near creek. |
| 219 Sundown Fire Break 4.47 km | **General notes:** Track was slashed for fire management purposes and re-slashed during the 2002 fires. | Closed  
Track to remain closed. |
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<tr>
<td>220 Shepherds Track 1.88 km</td>
<td><strong>General notes:</strong> Stock route for agistment. Deeply eroded. Also recreational, fishing, camping and heritage access. &lt;br&gt; <strong>Natural values of state significance recorded.</strong> &lt;br&gt; <strong>Aboriginal values:</strong> Five sites were identified along this track. This includes four artefact scatters, all of fairly low densities. The largest scatters had 12 and 9 artefacts respectively. At these two points it is advised that there is potential for subsurface remains to be present. The remaining two artefact scatters had three and two artefacts respectively. The fifth site was an isolated artefact. These sites should be considered in the context of the large complex site at Sundown Point.</td>
<td>Closed &lt;br&gt; Track to remain closed to limit Phytophthora spread and to prevent duplication (hardened route via Nelson Bay shacks). Close to restrict access to Sundown Point Creek where there are highly significant Aboriginal sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundown Point Road State Reserve</td>
<td><strong>Social Values:</strong> &lt;br&gt; For beach access. &lt;br&gt; For camping. &lt;br&gt; For Aboriginal values. &lt;br&gt; <strong>Aboriginal values:</strong> Importance of the Sundown Creek carvings / rock engravings referred to by Jones (1966) and Stockton (1984).</td>
<td>Partial closure &lt;br&gt; Create a car park at the end of the gravelled road to prevent 2WD vehicles from entering. No camping to protect Aboriginal sites (midden material).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221 Tiger Yard to Wuthering Heights 1.86 km</td>
<td><strong>General notes:</strong> Former fire trail with limited recreational use. &lt;br&gt; <strong>No special values recorded.</strong></td>
<td>Closed &lt;br&gt; Track to remain closed. Former fire trail with limited recreational use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222 Nelson Bay – Sarah Anne Track 3.57 km</td>
<td><strong>Social Values:</strong> &lt;br&gt; For shack access. &lt;br&gt; For beach access. &lt;br&gt; <strong>General notes:</strong> Beach, recreational, fishing and heritage access. Part of the coastal highway. Track between shack settlements mostly on beach but mid-section is highly eroded and passes through middens. &lt;br&gt; <strong>Natural values of national significance recorded.</strong> &lt;br&gt; <strong>Aboriginal values:</strong> A total of two Aboriginal sites were identified along Track 222 site 1 and 2. Both sites are classified as shell midden sites with associated artefacts.</td>
<td>Open &lt;br&gt; Track to remain open. Monitor for erosion. Place geo-fabric and gravels along section of track through Aboriginal heritage site 1 &amp; 2. Protected threatened species habitat.</td>
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| 223 Nelson River Track 1.01 km | **General notes:** Coastal and recreational access. Limited use except for illegal activities.  
**Aboriginal values:** Two Aboriginal sites were identified along Track 223. Both sites are extensive shell midden deposits that are situated within swales or depressions between the dune systems. | Closed  
Track to remain closed. |
| 224 Sarah Anne Inland Tracks 0.94 km | **Social Values:**  
For shack access.  
**General notes:** Coastal and recreational access.  
**Natural values of national significance recorded.** | Open  
Track to remain open.  
Address soil damage and track braiding. |
| 225 Sarah Anne Coastal Track 1.24 km | **Social Values:**  
For shack access.  
**General notes:** Coastal and recreational access.  
**Natural values of national significance recorded.**  
**Aboriginal values:** A total of five Aboriginal sites were identified along Track 225. All five sites are classified as shell middens with associated stone artefacts. The middens are generally small to medium in size and are most likely to be representative of dinner camps, where Aboriginal people returned to consume the shell fish procured from the adjacent rock platforms. | Closed  
Close track.  
Track 224 to be used instead.  
Walking access only.  
Sensitive and significant plant values and Aboriginal heritage present. |
| 226 Sarah Anne Central Track 0.29 km | **Social Values:**  
For shack access.  
**General notes:** Coastal and recreational access.  
**Natural values of national significance recorded.** | Closed  
Close to prevent further soil damage and braiding. |
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<tr>
<td><strong>227</strong> Central Couta to Temma Track 6.35 km</td>
<td><strong>Social Values:</strong> For beach access. For shack access. For camping. For fishing. For kelp collection. <strong>General notes:</strong> Coastal and recreational access. <strong>Natural values of state significance recorded.</strong> <strong>Aboriginal values:</strong> A total of 15 sites were identified either on, or in the immediate vicinity of Track 227. The 15 sites are all shell middens, some with associated low density artefact scatters. There is a clustering of midden sites around rock platforms. In addition, several midden sites were recorded on the banks of freshwater creek lines where the creek meets the beach.</td>
<td><strong>Open</strong> Track to remain open. Place geo-fabric and gravels along section of track through Aboriginal heritage site 8, 13 &amp; 15. Prevent access east of the track. Prevent cattle access to upper dune systems. Install signs between Rebecca Point and Stinking Beach from 1 April to 31 August to increase awareness during bird breeding seasons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>228</strong> Fence to Rebecca Yard 1.61 km</td>
<td><strong>Social Values:</strong> For droving history. <strong>General notes:</strong> Management access for fence maintenance.</td>
<td><strong>Closed</strong> Track to be closed, except access for management purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>229</strong> Camp Elsewhere Track 0.7 km</td>
<td><strong>Social Values:</strong> For camping. <strong>Aboriginal values:</strong> One Aboriginal site was identified on Track 229. The site is an extensive shell midden complex. The 400m long southern branch of Track 229 runs through this site. A second site was identified on the northern margins of Rebecca Creek. The site is classified as a small midden deposit with an associated potential hut depression. <strong>Natural values of local significance recorded.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Open</strong> Track to remain open to beach (original track). Close hill track. Close southern loop. Restrict camping activity in this area. Reduce or cease slashing along creek margins and allow site area to naturally re-vegetate. Prevent cattle access to creek margins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>230</strong> Rebecca Lagoon 1.12 km</td>
<td><strong>General notes:</strong> Camping and fishing access. <strong>Natural values of regional significance recorded.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Closed</strong> Close track. No camping permitted.</td>
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| 231 Pollys Bay Track 0.75 km  | **Social Values:** For surfing.  
|                              | **Natural values of regional significance recorded.** | **Open (partial)** |
|                              | **Track Status:** Track to remain open to the lookout only. Close beyond lookout. Car park needed.  
|                              | Fence lagoon to prevent cattle and vehicle access. Requires rehabilitation.  
|                              | Steep access to beach is unsuitable and is to remain closed. Requires rehabilitation. | |
| 232 Lady Kathleen Bay Track 0.4 km  | **General notes:** Steep access to beach is unsuitable.  
|                              | **Natural values of regional significance recorded.** | **Open** |
|                              | **Aboriginal values:** One Aboriginal site was identified on Track 232. The site is a moderate density shell midden deposit. Track 232 cuts through the northern portion of this site. | |  
| 233 Enduro Track 5.94 km  | **General notes:** Traverses Forestry Tasmania land and was closed as part of the Western Explorer Road.  
|                              | **No special values recorded.** | **Closed** |
|                              | **Track Status:** Track to remain closed. | |
## Section 3 - Temma to Greenes Creek

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<tr>
<td>301 Harbour Track (Temma Harbour) 2.31 km</td>
<td><strong>General notes:</strong> Access to old Temma Farm. <strong>Aboriginal values:</strong> Three sites were identified along track 301, two isolated artefacts and one low density artefact scatter comprising three artefacts.</td>
<td>Closed Track to remain closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302 Possum Banks Track 0.59 km</td>
<td><strong>General notes:</strong> Old horse-drawn tramline. <strong>No special values recorded.</strong></td>
<td>Closed Track to remain closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303 Richardson Track 1.3 km</td>
<td><strong>Social Values:</strong> For shack access. For camping. For fishing. For licensed cast kelp collectors only. <strong>General notes:</strong> Richardsons Point; coastal highway through rocky area. <strong>Natural values of national significance recorded.</strong> <strong>Aboriginal values:</strong> A total of five Aboriginal heritage sites were identified along Track 303. Four of these sites are classified as shell midden deposits with associated artefacts. The largest of these shell midden sites (in terms of extent and density of midden deposits) is site 303/1. This is the point where a series of tidal rock platforms interface with the sandy beach at Temma. The other site (303/4) is a seal hide site with an associated shell midden deposit. The site comprises five seal hide depressions and an associated shell midden deposit. The general impression is that Aboriginal activity along this section of the coast line was quite intensive.</td>
<td>Open (restricted) Track restricted to kelp collection only. Close and rehabilitate. Recreational vehicles can access via main Sandy Cape Track. The Aboriginal heritage values along Track 303 are high, and vehicle activity is having a significant impact on these resources. State-listed threatened plant sp. are present. Sensitive marsupial lawns present and being damaged by vehicles. Priority rehabilitation on eroded sections. Fence sensitive vegetation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304 Dartys Corner Track 0.59 km</td>
<td><strong>General notes:</strong> Main track to access shacks. <strong>Natural values of international significance recorded.</strong></td>
<td>Open Track to remain open. Maintenance required near junction of Sandy Cape Track. Close beach access at western end of track.</td>
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| 305 Big Eel Track 1.16 km    | **General notes:** Defunct stock track. Rarely used.  
Natural values of international significance recorded.  
Aboriginal values: Ten sites were identified along track 305. While the sites are recorded as individual sites, it is useful to consider this entire ridgeline as a single entity. The slope represents a focus of activity in the past, with proximity to the two creek lines as well as the resources of both the hinterland and coastline.  
Aboriginal values: Ten sites were identified along track 305. While the sites are recorded as individual sites, it is useful to consider this entire ridgeline as a single entity. The slope represents a focus of activity in the past, with proximity to the two creek lines as well as the resources of both the hinterland and coastline.  
| Closed  
Close track.  
Defunct stock track. Rarely used.  
Priority rehabilitation on eroded sections.  
| 306 Bens Top Track 1.83 km  | **General notes:** Defunct stock track to land now owned by Forestry Tasmania (which has alternative access).  
Natural values of international significance recorded.  
Aboriginal values: Four sites were identified along track 306. These include two isolated artefacts and two low density artefact scatters of five and two artefacts each. Around Little Eel Creek there are several outcroppings of quartzite with rough cobbles strewn across the track. No evidence of quarrying was identified, although this should be noted as a possible resource location.  
Aboriginal values: Four sites were identified along track 306. These include two isolated artefacts and two low density artefact scatters of five and two artefacts each. Around Little Eel Creek there are several outcroppings of quartzite with rough cobbles strewn across the track. No evidence of quarrying was identified, although this should be noted as a possible resource location.  
| Closed  
Track to remain closed.  
Monitor for rehabilitation needs.  
| 307 Eva Point Track 0.7 km  | **General notes:** Used for fishing and mustering. Track is overgrown and in proximity to base of sand blow on Possum Banks.  
Aboriginal values: One Aboriginal site was identified on Track 307. The site is classified as a low to moderate density shell midden deposit located 300m inland from the coast around Eva Point.  
Aboriginal values: One Aboriginal site was identified on Track 307. The site is classified as a low to moderate density shell midden deposit located 300m inland from the coast around Eva Point.  
| Closed  
Track to remain closed.  
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| **308** Darts to Gannet Point Track 2.86 km | **Social Values:**
For shack access.
For beach access.
For natural values.

**General notes:** Part of the coastal highway.

**Natural values of national significance recorded.**

**Aboriginal values:** A total of ten Aboriginal sites were identified along Track 308. Nine of these sites are classified as shell midden deposits. The vast majority of the recorded midden sites in this area are extensive, stretching up to 400m in length, and comprise moderate to high densities of shell material in association with large numbers of stone artefacts, and in some instances bone material.

The other site is a shell midden with associated hut depressions. There is a very extensive and dense shell midden deposit that extends across most of the point area. Two hut depression sites were also identified.

The results of the field survey assessment along Track 308 show that this part of the coast was the focus of intensive Aboriginal activity. | Closed
Track to remain closed.
Natural and cultural values are very high and under threat.
Fence off native grassland areas at Possum Banks to exclude off-road vehicles and cattle.
Fence Aboriginal heritage site.
Initiate stabilisation of sand blows at Possum Banks.
Reinstate the fence near the Bird Fence Track (314), to protect foraging habitat for the orange-bellied parrot. |
| **309** Temma to Greens Creek Track 8.93 km | **Natural values of international significance recorded.**

**Aboriginal values:**
Five Aboriginal sites were identified on the section of Track (Temma Harbour to Gannet Gulch). Three of these sites are classified as artefact scatters (sites 3-5), one is a small shell midden deposit (site 1) and one is an isolated artefact (site 2).

All five sites are classified as shell middens that comprise moderate through to high densities of midden material and stone artefact deposits. | Open
Main track to remain open.
Extend existing fencing near Smiths Gulch to protect marsupial lawns and elevated cobble beaches adjacent to the track.
Close and rehabilitate side tracks esp. unauthorised ‘racing circuit’.
Undertake site specific recommendations for Aboriginal heritage. Re-locate artefacts at site 2 to 5, geofabric and gravel at site 1 and re-aligning the section of track to run further inland away from sites 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. |
| **310** No Mans North Track 0.23 km | **General notes:**
Shack access.

**No special values recorded.** | Open (restricted)
For shack access only.
Track to be kept open only if shack access is required. |
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| **311** No Mans South Track 1.28 km | **General notes:** Used for fishing, recreational, camping and shack access. Is blocked by two creeks in winter – quicksand area. Surfers track to beach. Okay for motorbikes. Too narrow for 4WDs. **Natural values of local significance recorded.**  
**Aboriginal values:** Two Aboriginal sites were identified on Track 311. Both sites are classified as small low density shell midden deposits with a low density of associated surface artefacts. | **Open (restricted)**  
For shack access only.  
Track to remain open to the shack only if access is required.  
Close remainder of track to the west (mostly overgrown). |
| **312** Possum Creek Track 1.09 km | **General notes:** Limited use. **Natural values of national significance recorded.** | **Closed**  
Track to be closed to prevent coastal erosion and damage to wetlands.  
Fence grassland to protect threatened species. |
| **313** Balfour Track 8.7 km | **Social Values:**  
For history.  
For shack access.  
**Natural values of international significance recorded.** | **Open (seasonal)**  
Track to be used from September to April only.  
Seasonal closure to reduce erosion and limit spread of Phytophthora. Allow shack access all year round.  
Stabilise gully erosion. |
| **314** Bird Fence Track 0.52 km | **General notes:** Beach access to Ingram Bay / Driftwood Bay.  
**Natural values of international significance recorded.**  
**Aboriginal values:** A single Aboriginal site was identified on Track 314. The site is classified as low to moderate density shell midden deposit.  
A second site is an extensive dense shell midden site with a very large scatter of associated artefacts. Although Track 314 does not directly impact on this site, a series of vehicle side tracks are noted to run from Track 314, through to the swale and site area.  
Site 2 is part of a very extensive series of shell midden deposits that stretch from the headland at the southern end of Driftwood Cove through to the northern margins of the mouth of the Dawson River at Dawson Bay, a distance of around 1 km. | **Open**  
Open as alternative to track 308 which will be closed.  
Undertake site specific recommendations for Aboriginal heritage and orange-bellied parrot habitat fence.  
Geo-fabric and gravel at site.  
Car parking area required at fork in track at western end. |
| **315** Greys North Track 1.4 km | **General notes:** Shack access  
**Natural values of international significance recorded.**  
**Aboriginal values:** One Aboriginal site was identified on Track 315. | **Open (restricted)**  
Track to be closed except to access private shack.  
Signpost as private shack access only. |
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| 316 Greys Track South 0.48 km | **No special values recorded.** | **Closed**  
Track to remain closed. |
| 317 Gannet South Track 0.37 km | **Social Values:**  
For shack access.  
*Natural values of regional significance recorded.* | **Open**  
Track to remain open. No through road signs required.  
Permit access through quarry to shack and to boat launching site only.  
Car parking area required.  
Prevent vehicles from crossing middens or hut depressions or going north or south along the coast. |
| 318 Gannet Gulch to Smiths Gulch Track 0.73 km | **Social Values:**  
For shack access.  
For surfing.  
*Natural values of regional significance recorded.*  
**Aboriginal values:** A total of six Aboriginal sites were identified along Track 318. Four of these sites are classified as shell midden deposits (sites 2, 4, 5 and 6). All four midden sites comprise low to moderate densities of shell deposit material with small numbers of associated stone artefacts. The middens tend to be clustered on the summit of slight rises, immediately adjacent to the tidal rock platforms. The sites are interpreted as dinner time camps, where people consumed the shell material collected from the adjacent rock platforms before moving back to camp locations. The other two sites (1 and 3) are both classified as small artefact scatters. | **Closed**  
Track to remain closed to prevent increased pressure on plant communities and elevated cobble beach. |
| 319 Caravan Track 0.09 km | **No special values recorded.** | **Closed**  
Track to remain closed. |
| 320 Swampy Loop Track 0.14 km | **Natural values of state significance recorded.** | **Closed**  
Track to remain closed. |
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| 321 Smiths Gulch North 0.63 km | No special values recorded. | Closed  
Track to remain closed, to be consistent with closure of coastal track. |
| 322 Smiths Gulch South 0.3 km | Social Values:  
For shacks.  
Aboriginal values: Two Aboriginal sites were identified on Track 322 (sites 1 and 2). Both sites are classified as low to moderate density shell midden deposits that are situated on the western side slopes of the fore-dunes in this area. | Open (restricted)  
Track to remain open to shacks only.  
Undertake site specific recommendations for Aboriginal heritage. Geo-fabric and gravel at sites 1 & 2. |
| 323 Brooks Creek Backtrack 0.13 km | Natural values of state significance recorded. | Open  
Track to remain open.  
Consider fencing wetland. |
| 324 Ordnance Point Track 0.24 km | Natural values of state significance recorded.  
Beach with excellent shorebird nesting habitat.  
Numerous shorebirds inc. Threatened Species Protection Act 1995 listed sp. rare fairy tern. | Open  
Track to remain open to the beach only via hardened track, due to number and significance of middens on the coastal route, the importance of the Aboriginal site at Ordinance Point and to reduce disturbance to nesting shorebirds.  
Shorebird awareness signage required. |
| 325 Greenes Point Track 0.14 km | Natural values of national significance recorded.  
Aboriginal values: One Aboriginal site was identified on Track 325. The site is a moderate to high density shell midden deposit located on the northern end of Greenes Point. The midden extends across the flat summit and associated side slopes of a low relief fore-dune system on the point, across an area measuring approximately 70m (nw-se) x 50m.  
Track 325 runs through the site. | Closed  
Close track including beach route and sidetracks.  
Undertake rehabilitation. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track number, name and length</th>
<th>Known values, uses and comments</th>
<th>Track Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>326, 327 Carvings Track and North Track Carvings 0.12 km and 0.09 km</td>
<td>Natural values of state significance recorded. <strong>Aboriginal values:</strong> One Aboriginal site was identified on Track 326 (site 326/1). The site is a moderate to high density shell midden deposit located along the summit and associated upper side slopes of a prominent fore-dune system. The site is located immediately north of Greens Creek and just to the south of Greens Point. Track 326 runs through the site. There are no archaeological impediments to Track 327 remaining open.</td>
<td>Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328 Burkes Track 1.41 km</td>
<td>Natural values of international significance recorded.</td>
<td>Open (restricted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329 Quarry Track 1.03 km</td>
<td>No special values recorded.</td>
<td>Open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330 Mt Balfour Track 2.61 km</td>
<td>Natural values of international significance recorded.</td>
<td>Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331 Yafflers Hole Track 0.11 km</td>
<td><strong>General notes:</strong> access to campsite. <strong>No special values recorded.</strong></td>
<td>Open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332 Dawkins Track 0.12 km</td>
<td>Natural values of regional significance recorded.</td>
<td>Open (restricted)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For shack access only.
Install fencing to protect grasslands and wetland.
Vehicle activity is having a high level of impact on the Aboriginal heritage site.

For shack access only.
Close track to protect soils and limit spread of Phytophthora.

Keep open to camping area only.

Track to remain closed.
Stabilise gully erosion.

Track to remain open to provide access to campsite.

Track to remain closed.
For shack access only.
Stabilise midden erosion.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track number, name and length</th>
<th>Known values, uses and comments</th>
<th>Track Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 333 Bird Fence South to Coast Track 0.17 km | **General notes:** Created to access orange-bellied parrot fence that was burnt in 2004.  
**Natural values of national significance recorded.**  
**Aboriginal values:** No Aboriginal sites were identified along this track. It should be noted that two large shell midden deposit sites (sites 6 and 7), and one smaller midden deposit (site 5) are situated on Track 308, in close proximity to the junction point between Tracks 308 and 333. These three middens are part of a very extensive series of shell midden deposits that stretch from the headland at the southern end of Driftwood Cove to the northern margins of the mouth of the Dawson River at Dawson Bay, a distance of around 1 km. | **Closed**  
Track to be closed.  
Reinstate orange-bellied parrot habitat fence. |
Section 4 - South of Greenes Creek to Native Well Bay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track number, name and length</th>
<th>Known values, uses and comments</th>
<th>Track Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>401 Thornton Falls Track 1.86 km</td>
<td>Natural values of international significance recorded.</td>
<td>Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natural values of state significance recorded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aboriginal values: No Aboriginal heritage sites were identified on Track 402, or anywhere along the actual beach front. It is noted however, that Aboriginal sites are likely to occur within the dune systems that fringe Sandy Cape Beach, with densities likely to be highest towards the northern and southern ends of the beach where sand dunes interface with tidal rock platforms associated with Greenes Point and Sandy Cape.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402 Kenneth Bay Track 6.82 km</td>
<td>Social Values: For shack access. For beach access. For camping. For Aboriginal values.</td>
<td>Open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natural values of national significance recorded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General comments: Used for recreational, camping and fishing access.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403 Pedder Park Track 0.5 km</td>
<td>Social Values: For camping.</td>
<td>Open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natural values of national significance recorded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404 Airport Track 1.94 km</td>
<td>Natural values of state significance recorded.</td>
<td>Open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aboriginal values: One site identified on Track 404. The site is classified as a low-moderate density shell midden deposit located on the rear face of a prominent series of sand dunes that fringe Sandy Cape Beach. Track 404 runs through the site.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Undertake site specific recommendations for Aboriginal heritage. Geo-fabric and gravel at site 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track number, name and length</td>
<td>Known values, uses and comments</td>
<td>Track Status</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **405** Sandy Cape Inland 1 Track 0.9 km | **Social Values:**  
For shack access.  
For camping.  
*Natural values of state significance recorded.* | **Open**  
Track to remain open.  
Monitor erosion of northern beach access. |
| **406** Sandy Cape Inland 2 Track 0.71 km | **General comments:** Redundant agistment track. Used to access mobile dune system.  
*Natural values of state significance recorded.* | **Closed**  
Track to be closed to prevent off-road vehicles from further destabilising dune systems.  
Prohibit dune driving. |
| **407** Cutting Track 1 0.36 km | **No special values recorded.** | **Open**  
Track to remain open. |
| **408** Cutting Track 2 1.73 km | **Natural values of regional significance recorded.** | **Open**  
Track to remain open.  
Investigate reroute options and fence off the sand rock outcrop near Venables Corner. |
| **409** Club 24 Track 0.23 km | **Social Values:**  
For camping.  
**General comments:** Used for camping access.  
*Natural values of state significance recorded.* | **Open**  
Track to remain open. |
| **410, 411** Kitchen Track and Loop Track 0.26 km and 0.19 km | **Social Values:**  
For camping.  
**General comments:** Used for camping and shack access.  
*Natural values of state significance recorded.* | **Open**  
Track to remain open. |
<table>
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<th>Track number, name and length</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **412** Cape Fishing Tracks    | *Social Values:*  
For shack access.  
For beach access.  
For camping.  
For Aboriginal values.  
For fishing.  

*Natural values of national significance recorded.*  

*Aboriginal values:* A total of five Aboriginal heritage sites were identified (sites 1 - 5). Four of these sites are classified as shell midden deposits, with the other site (3) being an extensive artefact scatter associated with a large granite boulder which forms a slight overhang.  

It should be noted that there are numerous sites (all shell midden deposits) located just off the track networks that were not recorded during the present investigations. Some of these sites were extensive and comprised dense lenses of stratified shell material. | **Open**  
Track to remain open.  
Monitor for track proliferation.  
Undertake site specific recommendations for Aboriginal heritage to stop further tracks developing. Geo-fabric and gravel at sites. |
| **413** Cape Fishing Track 2   | *Social Values:*  
For shack access.  
For beach access.  
For camping.  
For Aboriginal values.  
For fishing.  

*Natural values of national significance recorded.*  

*Aboriginal values:* Tracks 412 and 413 are a network of tracks totaling around 3.5km that run across the western portion of Sandy Cape.  
See comments for track 412. | **Open**  
Track to remain open.  
Monitor for track proliferation. |
### Section 5 - South of Native Well Bay to Interview River

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track number, name and length</th>
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<th>Track Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **501** Sandy Cape to Interview River 9.99 km | **Social Values:**  
For beach access.  
For camping.  
For Aboriginal values.  
For fishing.  
For bushwalking.  
**Natural values of national significance recorded.**  
**Aboriginal values:**  
A total of eight Aboriginal sites were identified along Track 501 (sites 1-8). All of these sites are classified as shell midden deposits. In most instances the sites are extensive and comprise dense deposits of midden material. In virtually all instances there is evidence that the sites are stratified. | **Open (partial)**  
Track to be closed South of Johnson’s Head. The cost of site specific recommendations for both natural and cultural heritage values are prohibitive.  
Close access from Johnson’s Head to Interview River due to environmental damage, steep gradients, dynamic coastal changes, creation of sand blows, erosion, and damage to Poa grasslands, wetlands, shorebirds and Aboriginal sites.  
Allow; PWS-led tag-a-long tours. Allow volunteer and/or event access. Maintain access for cultural management. Monitor compliance and impacts over the first two years to assess future management. |
| **502** Johnson’s Head 2.74 km | **Social Values:**  
For beach access.  
For camping.  
For bushwalking.  
For spectacular nature.  
**Aboriginal values:** Johnsons Head. 17 sites, including 2 artefact scatters, the rest are middens (Collett 1998). | **Closed**  
Track to be closed, due to track 501 closure south of Johnson’s Head.  
NB: There are significant values under threat, they prevent this track from being open.  
Allow; PWS-led tag-a-long tours. Allow volunteer events access. Maintain access for cultural management. |
| **503** Interview Mine Track 4.9 km | **Social Values:**  
For history.  
For bushwalking.  
**Natural values of international significance recorded.** | **Closed**  
Track to be closed, due to track 501 closure.  
NB: There are significant values under threat, which prevent this track from being open.  
Allow; PWS-led tag-a-long tours. Allow volunteer events access. Maintain access for cultural management. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track number, name and length</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 504 Interview to Elliots Track | **Social Values:**  
For history.  
For bushwalking.  
**General comments:** Used for recreational and mining access.  
**Natural values of international significance recorded.** | **Closed**  
Track to be closed, due to track 501 closure south of Johnson’s Head.  
NB: There are significant values under threat, which prevent this track from being open. |
## Section 6 - South of Interview to Pieman River

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track number, name and length</th>
<th>Known values, uses and comments</th>
<th>Track Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 601 Interview River to Pieman River Track 7.15 km | **Social Values:**  
For beach access.  
For camping.  
For bushwalking.  
**Natural values of national significance recorded.**  
**Aboriginal values:** A total of 12 Aboriginal heritage sites were identified along Track 601. Ten of these sites are classified as shell middens, with the remaining two sites being stone artefact scatters (sites 10 and 11).  
Four of the midden sites are comparatively large, comprising extensive and dense deposits of midden material (sites 6, 7, 8, 12). These four sites all occur within sand dune systems which interface with extensive tidal rock platforms. | Closed  
Reassessment shows that numerous natural and cultural values are at threat from 4WDs.  
Track to be closed, due to track 501 closure south of Johnson’s Head.  
Remove all stored and abandoned vehicles from the area north of the Pieman River, including the Pieman River State Reserve. |
| 602 Elliot’s Track 8.99 km | **Social Values:**  
For bushwalking.  
**Natural values of international significance recorded.** | Closed  
Track to remain closed.  
Numerous natural values are at threat from 4WDs.  
Incursion of Phytophthora is a significant threat. |
References


Mackay, J (2011) Social Values of the Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area: A study of the social values of the reserve for the Circular Head community. Planning for People Ltd, Jindabyne NSW.


Ranson, Don (1978) A Preliminary Examination of Prehistoric Coastal Settlement at Nelson Bay, West Coast of Tasmania, Australian Archaeology 8, 149 – 157.


Map 2
Map 5
Map 6
4WD access south of Johnsons Head is restricted to PWS-led tagalong tours.

LEGEND
- Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area
- State Forest
- State Reserve
- Other Tenure
- 2WD public road (gravel or sealed)
- 4WD permit track
- Track closed
- Shack

1 km
4WD access south of Johnsons Head is restricted to PWS-led tagalong tours.
4WD access south of Johnsons Head is restricted to PWS-led tagalong tours.
Explorer of this area by foot only.
Map 11

LEGEND

Arthur - Pieman Conservation Area
State Forest
State Reserve
Other Tenure
4WD permit track
Track closed
Shack
2WD public road (gravel or sealed)
Map 12