

APPENDICES



APPENDIX 1 RESPONSE TO THE MAIN PROPOSALS MADE IN SUBMISSIONS

This appendix provides VEAC's response to the main proposals made to the Council during the Angahook-Otway Investigation.

More than 1800 submissions were received during the course of the Investigation indicating a strong interest by both the local community and others. Many people attended community forums and meetings and VEAC received numerous phone calls and emails from interested individuals. The response to the Draft Proposals Paper alone was significant with over 1000 different proposals made, many of them repeatedly. With so many submissions and proposals, it is inevitable that a very broad range of views and information was presented. As well as an overall summary of issues, a summary of each of the major proposals raised throughout the investigation is provided below with VEAC's response following each summary.

Overall Summary of Issues Raised

Various proposals responded to issues such as the importance of the Otways for water supply to local towns and cities, tourism, threatened species, logging impacts, fire management, recreational uses, pest plants and animals, Aboriginal community interests, hunting and the Great Ocean Road.

A wide range of suggested changes to VEAC's proposed boundaries were also received, some more specific than others. Many submissions proposed significantly expanding the existing parks (and other conservation reserves) while many others were focussed primarily on recreational access, either for a particular activity (especially horseriding, dog walking and four wheel driving) or for several activities. Nearly all of these pro-recreation submissions proposed existing access be maintained, with most specifying minimal or no change to the existing public land-uses or exclusion of specific areas from the proposed national park.

VEAC's proposal for an Otway Forest Park received a mixed reaction. In response to the Draft Proposals Paper some proposed that the area of forest park be increased to accommodate and disperse high-impact recreation over a larger area.

Others opposed changes and park expansion more generally—that is, not from any particular perspective other than being broadly comfortable with areas outside the existing park and reserve system and/or unhappy with areas within that system. A relatively small number of submissions (in the overall context) presented a diversity of views from a broad range of other interest groups and individuals—such as particular industries, government agencies, community groups and adjacent landholders.


Supporters of expanded parks and reserves often mentioned particular values, notably cool temperate rainforest, old-growth and senescent forests, veteran trees, water (supply) catchments and natural landscapes, for inclusion in an expanded national park. The rationale for national park expansion was usually the protection of these values and areas, typically from logging or other uses. Among the areas more commonly mentioned in the response to the Draft Proposals Paper were the drier forest on the northern slopes of the ranges, West Barwon reservoir catchment, Ford River catchment, the headwaters of the Aire River, Warrnambool's water supply catchment, Callahans Creek area, Barongarook forest, Link Track–Arkins Creek area and Charleys Creek area. The desirability of having a contiguous park, with blocks linked by wildlife corridors, was a common theme, and the area between Lavers Hill and the existing Carlisle State Park was identified as a key site in this context.

Some also wanted additional national park areas to preclude activities such as trail bike riding and, notably, timber harvesting before 2008. There was much greater concern shown for the protection of the Geelong water supply catchments than those for Colac or Warrnambool.

In addition to making comments about the national park boundaries, several submissions suggested that regional parks be created in the vicinity of townships in the study area to accommodate dog walking, horseriding and fire wood collection. A few suggested the retention of, or creation of, additional nature conservation reserves or bushland reserves.

The inclusion of areas considered to be of low conservation value in the proposed national park was queried in some submissions, as was the exclusion of some areas considered to have high conservation value (such as the West Barwon catchment). Some supporters as well as opponents of a large national park perceive that the principle of a contiguous, consolidated national park was not met in the Draft Proposals Paper.

The other main view about boundaries was that some of the national park boundaries were too complex, making the park difficult to manage (especially where narrow or linear) and making it difficult for users, especially four wheel drivers with dogs or firearms, to travel across the Otways. It was commented that the forest park was also very fragmented (or the boundary convoluted).



Many submissions requested that public land water frontages be excluded from the Otway Forest Park, for management reasons and to protect existing licence arrangements.

Recreational users generally wanted to continue to practise their activities much as they do now, with some wanting increased access or special areas for some activities. Very often the maintenance of vehicular access tracks or roads was identified as a key factor and a number proposed an increased involvement of the community in public land management planning through an advisory committee or other similar structure. Parks and reserves—and national parks in particular—were seen as likely to result in further restrictions and therefore expansion of parks and reserves were usually opposed in pro-recreation submissions. Some gave examples of restrictions that had been applied in particular existing parks or reserves.

Many trail bike riders and four wheel drivers were opposed to the recommendations or wanted a greater area of Otway Forest Park or state forest to be retained. Additionally, they wanted to be identified in tourist numbers because they bring economic value to the local community.

Some horseriders similarly saw the increased area of national park as excluding their activity especially near towns, notably Aireys Inlet. Nearly two thirds of all submissions that mentioned horseriding also gave an opinion on parks. Those that mentioned the forest park were supportive, while national parks were opposed because they were seen as restricting access. Areas seen as important for horseriding included Aireys Inlet, Barongarook forest, Jancourt forest, and the Barwon Downs area.

Dog walking, both with and without horseriding, was seen as a very important recreation activity that was likely to be excluded from national parks. Access to existing areas around townships was important but also in areas traditionally used including existing parks and reserves.

In contrast, bushwalkers generally saw national park status as favourable for their activity, and focussed on the implementation of the Trans-Otway walk and multi-day walks as key proposals.

Those more generally opposed to park and reserve expansions were also often concerned that new parks and reserves would result in track closures and, therefore, reduced access to public land users. A long list of potentially-affected recreational and commercial activities were flagged but there was also just the more general perception—that simply going for a walk or drive in the bush would be adversely affected and that people would be completely excluded from the park. Related to track closures was the issue of fire protection and control, which was paramount for many national park opponents.

Specific Issues Raised

Aboriginal Interests

A number of submissions proposed a greater involvement and employment of Indigenous people in public land management and that the Aboriginal community should have access to the national and forest park for legitimate cultural pursuits. Proposals were made for the development of an interpretation centre focussing on the Otways from the Indigenous community's perspective.

In addition, VEAC commissioned a consultant to formally seek a response to the Draft Proposals Paper from the Indigenous community. The consultant's report is presented as Appendix 3. This consultation indicated that the Indigenous community favoured more specific recommendations, such as for Indigenous employment in the management of public land.

Response

VEAC has recommended that Aboriginal cultural customs, traditions and contemporary practices, and continued spiritual association with the study area be recognised. In particular, it is recommended that the Government support the aspirations of Indigenous people for their inclusion in the day-to-day public land resource-use, decision-making processes and park management.


Conservation

Individuals and conservation groups often requested that particular areas be added to the national park. These areas were seen to have important values that warranted their inclusion, such as, habitat for threatened species, old-growth or senescent forest, landscape values and linkages to provide wildlife corridors. Many argued that water catchments should be included in the national park for the protection of their natural values, as well as ensuring the quality and quantity of domestic water supplies. The immediate cessation or more rapid phase-out of logging in the study area prior to 2008 was often proposed. Some conservationists believed that all the forest park should be included in national park or, if this was not possible because of other requirements, then the forest park should be designated regional park and included in the parks and reserves system.

Alternatively other submitters proposed that it was not necessary to expand the area of national park to protect threatened species or to protect water catchments. Some argued that threatened species required forest disturbance by logging and opposed the expansion of the national park.

Response

VEAC designed the Otway Ranges National Park to protect representative areas of natural ecosystems including a range of natural values or outstanding features of the Otways. The national park area contains most threatened species records (see Table 5, Chapter 13) and will form a protected core area within the wider land-use framework of the Otways. Biodiversity conservation is a key objective of the national park.



Since the Draft Proposals Paper, VEAC has recommended additional habitat links at particular locations, for example the Link Track–Arkins Creek and Triplet Falls areas. These links will provide for large contiguous areas of habitat protection in the national park. Wide-ranging species such as the spot-tailed quoll and powerful owl are dependent upon this contiguous habitat. VEAC has recommended that the Otway Ranges National Park be managed to give particular emphasis to programs that will conserve and enhance threatened species such as spot-tailed quolls and ensure the quality and yield of domestic water supply catchments. Additional water catchments—notably the West Barwon—were added to the national park subsequent to the Draft Proposals Paper primarily on their natural, recreational, historic and other values, as well as to protect water supply.

Importantly, the Otway Forest Park will provide complementary protection for natural values outside the national park while also providing recreation and minor resource utilisation.

Water Catchments

Many proposed that water supply catchments be included in the national park. The reasons for including water catchments were: to protect the quality and quantity of domestic water supplies to surrounding towns and the cities of Geelong and Warrnambool, and to protect other values, including habitat for threatened species, old-growth forests and natural landscapes. Cessation of logging in catchments was seen as desirable because of its perceived impact on water quality and quantity, and on undisturbed forest. Several people believed that the remaining timber licences should be compulsorily acquired by the government to protect water catchments.

Response

Research findings relevant to the effect of timber harvesting small parts of a catchment, do not support claims of significant impacts of logging on catchment yield and water quality, and this issue has a decreasing relevance with the phase-out of timber harvesting in the Otways in 2008. Fire is by far the greatest threat to water quality in the Otways. Many fires are started as a result of human activity. Cooperative management is recommended between the national park manager and water authorities, to determine access provisions for water supply catchments within the national park.

VEAC is recommending that the water supply catchments above the Arkins Creek weir, and the West Gellibrand, Olangolah, Allen and Painkalac Reservoirs be included in the national park and managed as closed catchments. VEAC has also recommended that these, and the West Barwon catchment, be managed cooperatively between the national park manager and the relevant water authority. These areas are especially important for particular water supply systems. The actual water storage and reservoir infrastructure has been excluded from the park as water production areas to be managed by the water authority.

Much of the forest park area is within either the Geelong or Warrnambool declared water supply catchment. These areas generally form small and/or fragmented parts of catchments,

often with much of the rest of the catchment on freehold land. VEAC has recommended that the forest park manager protect water supply and quality as part of the management objectives of this new land-use category.

Water Frontages

In response to concerns about apparent confusion of the different land-use categories and management bodies, VEAC proposed to include most public water frontages in the Otway Forest Park. Many submissions were received on this proposal. Several licence holders proposed that grazing be allowed to continue or for the exclusion of water frontages from the forest park. Reasons given for the continuation of water frontage licences included to maintain workable farming arrangements, to avoid conflict with the park manager, prevent flooding and pest animals and plants increases, and to mitigate the cost of fencing.

Some submissions identified a management difficulty with long linear strips of public land being maintained by a park management authority.


Response

Water frontages have a diverse range of environmental values depending on the amount of native vegetation remaining, and they also have an economic value to adjoining licensed primary producers. VEAC is recommending that all water frontages, except where they abut or form an integral part of the forest park or national park, be excluded from these parks and retained as water frontage reserves. Those water frontages that were proposed for inclusion in the national park have remained as such. Water frontages range from those with remnant native vegetation to those highly modified with introduced vegetation. Different sectors of water frontage require different management regimes and current management arrangements provide the most workable approach. That is, VEAC strongly supports the work being undertaken by Corangamite Catchment Management Authority and DSE to restore biodiversity to these important areas.

Tourism

Most submissions from the tourism industry and many from visitors to the Otways shared the belief with conservationists that the expanded national park would significantly enhance tourism in the region, and would also encourage coastal visitors to explore the natural attractions found in the hinterland of the park. However, many of the conservationists opposed accommodation or commercial visitor infrastructure such as cafes within the national park, while others opposed commercial developments on any public land. Some visitors and locals supported the development of a visitor centre for the Otways with several proposing the development of a centre at Apollo Bay to introduce the Otways from an Aboriginal perspective.

Several tourism related submissions supported visitor infrastructure (including accommodation and other constructed facilities) near to and, in some cases, in the national park in order to provide the highest quality



experience for tourists as well as funding park management from the proceeds of leases over the infrastructure or land. Some of these people were of the view that community opposition to commercial infrastructure development in national parks was so strong that it would be unlikely to eventuate even if VEAC recommended it. Some suggested that VEAC identify suitable development sites or 'nodes' adjacent to the recommended national park but excluded from it to facilitate subsequent development. In some cases, specific sites were proposed such as the former freehold land north of Little Aire waterfalls.

Some timber industry supporters maintained that tourism would not be enhanced by an expanded national park and it would not replace either revenue generated by the timber industry or support for local infrastructure such as roads.

Response

VEAC does not believe that new accommodation development should occur within the national park—as opposed to the maintenance of existing facilities such as in the Cape Otway lightstation precinct and the promotion of such development on freehold land. One area of public land identified as a potential tourism node—part of former freehold land north of Little Aire waterfalls—has few natural values and has been excluded from the adjoining national park. A recent increase in visitors to the Otways hinterland, promoted largely by the Otway Fly treetop walk, indicates that there is substantial potential for tourism development away from the currently popular coastal areas. Additionally, there is potential for the enhanced promotion of visitation outside the peak holiday periods when the coastal towns are placed under increasing pressure from large numbers of visitors. VEAC believes that the expanded national park with provision for improved visitor facilities and nearby accommodation will facilitate tourism to the Otways and in particular the hinterland.

Firewood

Domestic firewood users called for continued access for firewood collection particularly around towns such as Barwon Downs and in the proposed Jancourt Nature Conservation Reserve. They generally proposed that the key areas remain in their current public land-use category. The issue of continued access to firewood for dispersed camping in the study area was also raised. Many submissions opposed the collection of firewood from national or forest park, with some proposing that firewood should be sourced from private land plantations and not come from public land native forests at all.

Response

Council recognises that firewood harvesting and collection are important to rural communities both socially and economically, but that it must be undertaken in a sustainable and accountable manner. The level of firewood production appears to be sustainable and this level may be maintained in the forest park to meet existing and foreseeable future local requirements. The forest park manager will need to work closely with licensed operators to ensure that the

level and manner of minor forest produce harvesting including firewood, is both sustainable and conducted with minimal impact on other users and values. Sustainability will need to be demonstrated through a continuous review process and therefore both the level and location of all harvesting must be accurately recorded.

Four Wheel Driving

Four wheel drivers generally proposed that access should not be reduced in an extended national park and forest park. Many sought the boundaries of the national park to be restricted to the coastal fall of the Otways to ensure that controls on their use of tracks would be constrained to a smaller area. There were concerns about park management closing tracks that were formerly open to four wheel drives. Some clubs and individuals pointed out the contribution that they made to land management through the removal of rubbish such as car bodies and fallen trees across tracks. On the other hand some conservationists called for restrictions or a general ban on four wheel driving in parks, or in particular sensitive areas, or in specific water catchments to reduce potential damage the environment.

Response

VEAC considers that four wheel driving is appropriate in a large national park such as the Otway Ranges National Park and has specifically recommended that provision be made for this use. Nonetheless, it is considered essential that public land managers have the flexibility to open and close tracks as required, for example, in response to safety factors such as bushfires and wet weather. In regard to the perceived unnecessary closure of tracks, VEAC is now recommending the formation of one or more advisory committees to ensure that the community and public land users have input into management decision-making processes.

Trail Bike Riding

For similar reasons to four wheel drivers, trail bike riders generally did not support any expansion of the existing national park and proposed that access for trail bikes should not be reduced in national park or forest park compared to existing access in state forest. A view expressed at community forums was that if a track was visible it should be available for trail bike riding, particularly for recreation registered trail bikes as these tracks were 'challenging'. One proposal called for VEAC to make a recommendation that a network of suitable 'single lane' tracks for trail bike riding be established. One request asked for a large area to be set aside for 'free access' trail bike riding. Trail bike riders also wanted to be acknowledged as tourists and as bringing economic benefits to the Otways community.

Some people called for a ban on trail bike riding because of concerns about environmental damage, noise and safety of other park users. Many sought enhanced enforcement.

Response

VEAC has provided for trail bike riding in national and forest parks on formed vehicle tracks and roads. VEAC has recommended the use of advisory committees to give recreation users an ongoing opportunity to be involved in management decision-making processes outside the existing management planning process. Proposals such for off-track riding and 'free access' or other exclusive-use areas have significant potential to generate environmental damage and to effectively turn park areas that would otherwise be available for multiple uses into single-use areas. Such proposals are not supported in these recommendations.

Horseriding

Horseriders largely viewed the increased area of national park as an exclusion for their activity, especially the upgrading of the Angahook-Lorne State Park to national park. Individual horseriders or horse drivers and clubs called for access to continue around some towns such as Aireys Inlet, Barwon Downs, Anglesea and other specific locations such as Barongarook forest and Jancourt forest. The Otway Forest Park was generally supported while national parks were opposed because they were seen as restricting access. Having a dog accompany riders was seen as important by some and there was concern that this would also be excluded from national parks.

Response

Generally horseriding is permitted in larger national parks on vehicular tracks (subject to seasonal closures) including specified management vehicle only tracks and, in some instances, on beaches (generally only in intertidal areas at low tide). VEAC has recommended that horseriding be permitted in the Otway Ranges National Park on designated beaches and formed vehicular tracks and roads and associated firebreaks. Horse-based camping is generally not permitted. The forest park area will largely cater for this form of recreation and provides for camping with dogs.

The provision of horseriding and other recreation activities near townships has been reflected in changes to national park and forest park boundaries at Barwon Downs and the northern portion of Barongarook forest. Other areas that contain nature conservation values that require protection in the permanent reserve system have been retained in the national park and nature conservation reserves. VEAC has recommended that provision be made for continued horseriding in the traditionally used western portion of Jancourt Nature Conservation Reserve comprising the current Jancourt state forest, on designated tracks and roads.

Dog Walking

Dog owners requested expanded areas for dog walking particularly around towns. Specific areas of concern raised were at Johanna Beach, Barongarook, Barwon Downs, Aireys Inlet, and Anglesea. They argued that such areas are currently used for such activities and that dog walking was important to them. Some submissions proposed that

continued dog walking could be achieved by either expanding the area of forest park or designating these areas as regional park. Some did not believe that dog walking should be allowed in parks because dogs were a threat to native wildlife, or because dogs can conflict with other uses such as families with small children. Several people were against dog walking in sensitive areas but agreed to dog walking on leads in areas near towns and on beaches. Access to traditionally used areas at Johanna Beach camping area was also an issue for some people including local tourist accommodation operators. The designation of dog areas, including the previously proposed Old Coach Road block at Aireys Inlet was not supported.

Response

The primary conservation objective of national parks, that being for the conservation of native flora, fauna and natural features, is generally not compatible with the presence of domestic dogs. VEAC recommends that domestic dogs generally not be permitted in the Otway Ranges National Park, but may be accommodated on a limited number of tracks or beaches in close proximity to urban areas.

These tracks will be defined through management planning processes but VEAC anticipates that popular areas such as Johanna Beach, Urquharts Bluff Beach, Sunnymede Beach (at Aireys Inlet) and 'tracks in the vicinity of Moggs Creek and Fairhaven' will be included. Other areas for dog walking may be established at the land manager's discretion as part of the implementation and management plan process, in which advisory committees will play an important role.

VEAC has not recommended any specific restrictions for dog walking in the forest park.

Integrated Management

Few submissions following publication of the Draft Proposals Paper explicitly mentioned the proposed Otways Park. The concept of an overlying Otway Park forming an integrated management framework was developed during the consultation period following the Discussion Paper. In particular it was a response to the concerns many people raised about public land management issues and a perceived lack of consistency between land managers. Suggestions for improved coordination and mechanisms for integrated management were subsequently included as key elements of the Otways Park proposal.

Response

Submissions received indicated that the Otways Park concept was not well understood and many people viewed it as an over-arching national park rather than integrated management framework. VEAC has removed reference to the Otways Park concept but retained recommendations supporting integrated management across the public land of the Otways. In particular, VEAC has recommended that most public land be allocated to just two categories. By approaching land management issues in a regionally coordinated manner, Council believes that more cost-effective and improved land management can be achieved, regardless of land-use category.



Great Ocean Road

Many submissions proposed including the Great Ocean Road in the national park, particularly following publication of the Discussion Paper. Others noted that the road was not used exclusively for park visitors and that the local community has needs for the Great Ocean Road as a commuter and transport route. Some people were concerned that the road would be subject to tolls if included in a national park.

The protection of visual amenity and natural values along major touring routes, including the Great Ocean Road, were major issues for many groups, particularly conservation and tourist organisations. In many instances biodiversity protection was the primary rationale for proposals to include the Great Ocean Road in the national park.

Response

VEAC has recommended that the Great Ocean Road and the major hinterland roads not be included in the national park. However, the scenic vistas and environs adjoining the road formation are special values that require protection and significantly influence the function of these roads as tourist routes. Council has recommended that these roads be contained within a dedicated road reserve and that the adjoining roadsides be managed under agreements established between the road authority and the national park manager. Any road re-alignments or major works outside the road reserve would require revision of the park boundary and should be subject to environmental assessments including factors such as the maintenance of the essential road character and touring experience.

Public Land Management

Resourcing for public land management, including national park management was an important issue raised in many submissions. Many proposed a review of public land in general and a greater involvement for park users in determining management practices.

Other criticisms of public land managers were focussed on pest plant or animal control, fire protection and prevention, and unjustified track closures or poor infrastructure maintenance particularly at camping areas. A number of people called for the maintenance of an adequate network of access tracks and trails for fire protection on public land. Some people argued that national parks were more fire-prone than state forests and that where the national park abuts private property, adequate firebreaks should be maintained. Others argued that it would be difficult to find skilled fire-fighting personnel and equipment with the phase-out of the timber industry from the Otways.

Response

Most public land in Victoria is managed, directly or indirectly (through delegation), by DSE. While land status changes do not necessarily imply a greater level of management, community expectations may differ between land-use categories. Additional resources may be required

to respond to these expectations, particularly in national parks and high-use areas.

VEAC has recommended that the Government allocate adequate resources for the implementation of its approved final recommendations. In addition, implementation involves establishment costs, such as fencing, signs and management planning, as well as an on-going commitment to ensure that the management objectives of each particular land category are met.

Additionally, Council has responded to the community's desire to be involved in public land decision-making processes by recommending the establishment of advisory committees to provide a voice for the community at not only the implementation stage but also during preparation of management plans, and in an on-going capacity.

Fire protection on all public land in Victoria is the responsibility of DSE. All public land regardless of tenure is managed according to regional fire protection plans that are developed in consultation with the community. VEAC supports this approach and recommends that mechanisms for coordination across the Otways public land be enhanced with advisory committees having input into public land management processes.

Expanded National Park


Some submissions asserted that the new national park was not based on a set of specific national park criteria or scientific values. Creating the park to protect specific values such as the slender tree-fern and endemic Otway black snail were seen as reducing the integrity of the proposals as these species were viewed as prolific or common in the Otways.

More general opposition to the expanded national park was based largely on recreation access issues, or a particular interpretation of the Terms of Reference. This approach favoured a new national park consisting of the Angahook-Lorne State Park and a link with the existing Otway National Park without considering national park values in other areas of the Otways. The drier forests inland of the Otways ridge were seen as areas to be excluded from the expanded national park because this area had no perceived special or national park values.

Response

VEAC has established the Otway Ranges National Park and new conservation reserves based on the comprehensive, adequate, representative reserve system principles to maximise protection for all significant natural values within the Otway Ranges and more widely within the study area.

The Otway Ranges National Park provides a large permanently protected area for biodiversity conservation and comprises the existing national and state parks plus a number of other areas. The natural values contained in the new national park are representative of the ecosystems and biodiversity of the Otways and contain highly significant sites and important plants and animals as identified by DSE and



others. The areas included in the national park were selected on the basis of rare and threatened plants and animals, representative vegetation types, significant geological and geomorphological sites, important cultural sites and outstanding landscape values. The new national park contains the largest undisturbed forest areas in the Otways and all identified cool temperate rainforest sites of national or state significance. Large areas of contiguous habitat are important for some threatened animal species such as the masked owl, grey goshawk and spot-tailed quoll. The Otway Ranges National Park will permanently protect areas and habitats where these species are known to occur.

Although a number of submissions questioned the rationale for such a large increase in national park area, there are no large areas in the national park without national park values, and most areas have many highly significant park values.

Taking a broader perspective, the existing national park is small and—even with the larger areas of state parks—does not include many major geographic areas and some of the most significant features in the Otways, such as the Devondale heathlands, the Aire Valley, Lake Elizabeth and Triplet Falls. In addition, the existing state and national parks are widely separated and other reserves are small, scattered and often without consolidated boundaries. To some extent they reflect the fact that there has been no systematic and strategic assessment of public land across the Otways since the LCC Corangamite Study in 1978.

Since that time a great deal of new information has become available, and community attitudes have progressed greatly. These changes are encompassed in many of the park's key features: large, contiguous areas providing permanent links across the range of habitats and between core areas; high level protection for values such as rainforest and old-growth forest that take centuries to replace; permanent adequate reserve system protection for the full range of ecosystems; enhanced protection for precious water resources; secure natural environments to support the burgeoning nature-based tourism sector; and increased protection of many more threatened species.

Proposed New Land-Use Categories

While some submissions supported the new over-arching Otways Park outlined in VEAC's Draft Proposals Paper, many people did not support the concept and some appeared to confuse it with national park. Wording such as 'over-arching national park' in submissions was indicative of this. Some submitters saw the Otways Park as an unnecessary layer of complexity.

The apparent confusion of the Otways Park concept with the Otway Ranges National Park and Otway Forest Park, led many people to believe that under VEAC's recommendations there would be one land manager for the majority of public land in the Otways. This was apparent in objections or support for a single land manager for the majority of public land in the Otways.

The new land-use category forest park was supported in some submissions but often a new name was proposed such as 'conservation park', regional park or retaining state forest. Some conservation groups were concerned that the new category would affect existing access or national parks by changing the meaning of 'parks'.

Many people called for the establishment of regional parks near townships to allow multi-use areas where firewood could be collected, with dog walking and horseriding to continue.

The name forest park had an established link to the harvesting of timber in some people's minds. Some people were adverse to establishing another land-use category and believed that VEAC should use an existing category that has similar uses such as regional park.

Response


The Otways Park land-use category has not endured however the emphasis on integrated management across public land of the Otways has been retained. Council believes that by including most public land in two categories, approaching land management issues in a regionally coordinated manner, and promoting use of community-based advisory committees, improved and more cost-effective land management can be achieved.

The new forest park category has been recommended by Council to provide for the protection and conservation of extensive areas of forest, recreation, and minor resource utilisation where timber harvesting will be prohibited after 2008. A wide range of recreational activities which rely on extensive areas of land may be enjoyed in the forest park together with a limited range of utilisation (in a manner consistent with recreation and conservation). Existing land-use categories do not meet these management objectives. Regional parks do not always allow for resource utilisation such as firewood collection, and state forests are focussed on sustainable hardwood timber harvesting with recreation permitted rather than actively encouraged. VEAC has now also recommended that the forest park be proclaimed under the *Forest Act 1958* rather than the *National Parks Act 1975* to emphasise that the forest park is intended to be a distinct land-use category.

Boundary Changes

Many submissions to the Draft Proposals Paper suggested changes to proposed park and reserve boundaries. The key changes in land status since the Draft Proposals Paper are presented as a list at beginning of this Report.

Some of the key changes in land-use category proposed in submissions include areas to be excluded from the national park such the dry forests north of the divide, Callahans Creek catchment and areas around Aireys Inlet. These areas were largely identified by recreational users who felt that their activity would be excluded from the national park.



Areas commonly proposed for inclusion in the national park were water supply catchments, all old-growth or senescent forests, west Barwon catchment, Ford River catchment, and Arkins water catchment. These areas were identified as important sites for biodiversity protection and/or water supply protection.

Some people called for the Jancourt state forest to be retained for continued firewood collection and horseriding. Others recommended Jancourt forest be changed to a state park because of its natural values and distance from the Otway Ranges National Park core area.

Response

VEAC has added areas with significant values to the national park, but typically these values complement existing values in the park. Values such as water catchments are not in themselves of national significance, and these values will be protected adequately in other land-use categories such as forest park. Conversely, extensive areas such as the drier forests north of the divide do contain important biodiversity values that warrant protection in the permanent reserve system.

Council has determined that the Jancourt forest area has natural values worthy of protection in a dedicated permanent reserve, being one of the largest remaining areas of the former Heytesbury forest. The area has been recommended to be a nature conservation reserve with horseriding permitted and firewood collection to be phased-out.

VEAC Process Issues

Throughout the investigation submissions commented on the amended Terms of Reference and the need for community consultation prior to the commencement of the amended investigation. Others requested additional time be given, up to six months, for submission periods.

Some submissions proposed that the Community Reference Group established for the investigation reflect the broadest range of interest groups utilising public land in the study area. In particular, that local interest groups be well represented on the Group. Some suggested that the Group should include all landholders that adjoin public land.

A few submissions proposed that the impact of the Government's decision to phase out timber harvesting in the Otways in 2008 should be considered in VEAC's social and economic assessment of benefits or costs to the region. Those in favour of continued timber harvesting emphasised the importance of the industry to local communities. Specific proposals included the retention of state forest areas for timber harvesting, and Government assistance for industry transition to plantations.

Some proposed that public land outside the study area such as Bells Beach, Alcoa lease area or wetlands west of Princetown be included in the study or specifically in the new national park.

Response

The VEAC investigation process starts with the State Government providing Terms of Reference to VEAC, then VEAC developing recommendations in response to those Terms of Reference (and in accordance with the *VEAC Act*). Finally the Government can either accept or modify and implement, or reject those recommendations. In each of these stages, while they may keep each other informed of progress, the Government and the Council operate independently of each other. VEAC can only respond to Terms of Reference developed by Government. The submission periods are set under the *VEAC Act* as a minimum of 60 days which has been exceeded on each occasion in this Investigation. However, production of recommendations and consideration of submissions constrains the length of the submission period if the investigation period established by the Minister is to be met.

The phasing out of logging and woodchipping in the Otways, and the details of that phase-out are outside the scope of the Angahook-Otway Investigation. Nonetheless, this issue attracted much comment, with many submissions proposing either an end to timber harvesting on one hand, or continued timber production from public native forests on the other.

Establishing a group like the Community Reference Group is always a balance between achieving as broad a representation as possible without ending up with meetings that are unworkably large. The Community Reference Group (see Appendix 6) provided a balance of representativeness and workability, and Council is grateful for the involvement of the Group's members and the expertise and insights that they brought to the Investigation. It should be understood that the Community Reference Group makes a critical contribution to the Investigation but ultimately, it is the Council which makes decisions and develops the recommendations.



APPENDIX 2 NAMES AND STATUS OF FAUNA AND FLORA SPECIES REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT

Species are listed by common name, in alphabetical order.

LEGEND:

EPBC: status under Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

IUCN (1994) categories (lower case):

- x – extinct
- ce – critically endangered
- e – endangered
- v – vulnerable
- lr – lower risk
- dd – data deficient

Vic: conservation status in Victoria, following the Department of Sustainability and Environment's Victorian Fauna Display and Flora Information System

Fauna – IUCN (1994) categories (lower case):

- x – extinct
- ce – critically endangered
- e – endangered
- v – vulnerable
- lr – lower risk
- dd – data deficient

Flora – IUCN (1990) categories (upper case):

- X – extinct
- E – endangered
- V – vulnerable
- R – rare
- D – depleted
- K – poorly known

FFG: status under the *Victorian Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*

- N – nominated for listing, awaiting recommendation;
 - R – recommended for listing;
 - X – rejected or ineligible for listing;
 - L – listed, no action statement published;
 - D – de-listed
- numbers indicate action statement number where published

FAUNA

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC	Vic	FFG
Australian Grayling	<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	v	v	L
Australian King-Parrot	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>			
Australian Mudfish	<i>Galaxias cleaveri</i>		ce	115
Azure Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo azurea</i>		l	
Barking Owl	<i>Ninox connivens</i>		e	116
Bibron's Toadlet	<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>			
Black Bream	<i>Acanthopagrus butcheri</i>			
Broad-toothed Rat	<i>Mastacomys fuscus</i>		lr	
Brown Trout ¹	<i>Salmo trutta</i>			
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</i>		v	L
Common Bent-wing Bat	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>			L
Common Wombat	<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>			
Dog ¹	<i>Canis familiaris familiaris</i>			
Dwarf Galaxias	<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	v	v	L
Eastern False Pipistrelle	<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>			
Eastern Quoll	<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>		X	14
European Rabbit ¹	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>			
Fallow Deer ¹	<i>Cervus dama</i>			
Forest Bat	<i>Vespadelus sp.</i>			
Gang-gang Cockatoo	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>			
Glenelg Freshwater Mussel	<i>Hyridella glenelgensis</i>		R	L
Grey Goshawk	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>		v	N
Ground Parrot	<i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>		e	L
Growling Grass Frog	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	v	e	L
Horse ¹	<i>Equus caballus</i>			
Hooded Plover	<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>		v	9
King George Whiting	<i>Sillaginodes punctata</i>			
Koala	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>			
Long-nosed Bandicoot	<i>Perameles nasuta</i>			
Long-nosed Potoroo	<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>	v	e	L
Macquarie Perch	<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	c	e	L
Masked Owl	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>		e	L
Mountain Dragon (Anglesea form)	<i>Tympanocryptis diemensis</i>		dd	
New Holland Mouse	<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>		e	74
Otway Black Snail	<i>Victaphanta compacta</i>		V	L
Otway Burrowing Cray	<i>Engaeus fultoni</i>			
Otway Caddisfly	<i>Taskiria otwayensis</i>		e	
Otway Stonefly	<i>Eusthenia nothofagi</i>			D 45
Platypus	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>			
Powerful Owl	<i>Ninox strenua</i>		v	92
Red Deer ¹	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>			
Red Fox ¹	<i>Canis vulpes</i>			
River Blackfish	<i>Gadopsis marmoratus</i>		dd	
Rufous Bristlebird	<i>Dasyornis broadbenti caryochrous</i>		lr	49
Sambar Deer ¹	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>			
Satin Bowerbird	<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>			
Shortfin Eel	<i>Anguilla australis</i>			
Smoky Mouse	<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	e	e	L
Snapper	<i>Pagrus auratus</i>			
Southern Brown Bandicoot	<i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i>		lr	
Southern Toadlet	<i>Pseudophryne semimarmorata</i>	v	v	
Spot-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	v	e	15
Swamp Antechinus	<i>Antechinus minimus</i>		lr	L
Swamp Skink	<i>Egernia coventryi</i>		v	L
White-footed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis leucopus</i>		v	R
Yellow-bellied Glider	<i>Petaurus australis</i>			
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>			

¹ – denotes introduced species

FLORA

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC	Vic	FFG
Angahook Pink-fingers	<i>Petalochilus maritima</i>		E	
Anglesea Grevillea	<i>Grevillea infecunda</i>	v	V	N
Anglesea Sun-orchid	<i>Thelymitra</i> sp. aff. <i>pauciflora</i> (Anglesea)		V	X
Beech Finger-fern	<i>Grammitis magellanica</i> ssp. <i>nothofageti</i>		V	
Blackberry ¹	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> spp. agg.			
Blackwood	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>			
Bog Gum	<i>Eucalyptus kitsoniana</i>		R	
Brooker's Gum	<i>Eucalyptus brookeriana</i>		R	
Brown Stringybark	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>			
Californian Redwood ¹	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>			
Cinnamon Fungus	<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>			
Currant-wood	<i>Monotoca glauca</i>		R	
Dense Leek-orchid	<i>Prasophyllum spicatum</i>	v	V	
Dwarf Boronia	<i>Boronia nana</i> var. <i>nana</i>	r	R	
Dwarf Silver Wattle	<i>Acacia nano-dealbata</i>		R	
Feather-fan Germanderwort	<i>Riccardia eriocaula</i>		E	L
Forest Bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine papillata</i>		V	
Grass-tree	<i>Xanthorrhoea australis</i>			
Ground Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium appendiculatum</i> ssp. <i>appendiculatum</i>		R	
Heart-lip Spider-orchid	<i>Arachnorchis cardiophylla</i>			
Long Clubmoss	<i>Huperzia varia</i>		V	
Madeira Moss	<i>Echinodium hispidum</i>		R	
Manna Gum	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>			
Messmate	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>			
Mountain Ash	<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>			
Mountain Grey-gum	<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>			
Myrtle Beech	<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>			
Naked Sun-orchid	<i>Thelymitra circumsepta</i>		V	
Narrow-leaf Peppermint	<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>			
Netted Daisy-bush	<i>Olearia speciosa</i>		K	
Otway Bush-pea	<i>Pultenaea prolifera</i>		R	
Parsley Xanthosia	<i>Xanthosia leiophylla</i>		R	
Pine ¹	<i>Pinus</i> sp.			
Ragwort ¹	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>			
Satinwood	<i>Nematolepis squamea</i> ssp. <i>squamea</i>		R	
Showy Lobelia	<i>Lobelia beaugleholei</i>		R	N
Skirted Tree-fern	<i>Cyathea X marcescens</i>		V	
Slender Fork-fern	<i>Tmesipteris elongata</i> ssp. <i>elongata</i>		V	
Slender Tree-fern	<i>Cyathea cunninghamii</i>		V	L
Southern Blue-gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> ssp. <i>globulus</i>		R	
Starry Daisy-bush	<i>Olearia stellulata</i>		K	
Swamp Gum	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>			
Tall Astelia	<i>Astelia australiana</i>	v	V	7
Tea-tree	<i>Leptospermum</i> sp.			
Tufted club-sedge	<i>Isolepis wakefieldiana</i>		R	
White Daddy-long-legs	<i>Calonema capillatum</i>			
Wine-lipped Spider-orchid	<i>Arachnorchis oenochila</i>		V	
Wiry Bossiaea	<i>Bossiaea cordigera</i>		R	
Wrinkled Buttons	<i>Leiocarpa gatesii</i>	v	V	98
Yacca	<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> ssp. <i>semiplana</i>		R	

1 – denotes introduced species



APPENDIX 3 REPORT ON CONSULTATIONS WITH THE
INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY

VEAC Angahook-Otway Investigation

**REPORT ON CONSULTATIONS WITH THE
INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY**

Prepared for
Victorian Environment Assessment Council

by
Atkinson Kerr and Associates

September 2004



Victorian Environmental Assessment Council (VEAC) Angahook-Otway Investigation: Consultation with Aboriginal Communities

1 Introduction

The purpose of this consultation was to provide input to VEAC on Aboriginal interests regarding VEAC's Angahook-Otway Draft Proposals Paper, to inform the preparation of the Angahook-Otway Final Report. The task of the project was to consult with appropriate people and groups, and report on the findings of this process. Indigenous perspectives were sought on public land in general, and particularly views on:

- The current public land management situation
- Places and values of particular significance
- Relationships with the area
- Future relationships/aspirations in public land and water management
- Knowledge of other models of Indigenous land and water management
- Benefits of involvement in public land and water management
- Potential or existing barriers to Indigenous involvement in land and water management
- Opportunities for involvement and solutions to existing barriers to involvement
- Any other special issues

The consultants would like to acknowledge all respondents who contributed to the report and particularly the groups who took the time to make written submissions to the study. Special thanks go to staff of VEAC for their assistance and support during consultations and background materials on the study.

1.1 Methodology

- Tasks and scope of consultations were clarified with the Project Steering Committee including the framing of key questions for consultations with Indigenous groups and communities associated with the study area.
- The groups and individuals to be consulted were confirmed.
- VEAC distributed the project's terms of reference (background and specific questions) and the consultation schedule to the Aboriginal people and groups to be consulted.
- Meetings were arranged with the people and groups and responses to the consultation questions were documented.
- Notes on meetings and on the progress of consultations were presented to VEAC.
- Responses were collated and analysed to form the basis of this report's recommendations for protocols relating to Aboriginal involvement in the Angahook-Otway Investigation and its implementation.

Attachment 1 is a list of the Indigenous groups, individuals and community organisations consulted.

2 Overview of Key Resource Documents

Angahook-Otway Investigation Draft Proposals Paper, 2004

In May 2004 VEAC issued the Angahook-Otway Investigation Draft Proposals Paper, as the second report of the Investigation. It followed the Discussion Paper published in September 2003.

Strategy for Aboriginal Managed Lands in Victoria (SAMLIV), 2003

This statewide planning and research project identified lands in Victoria under Aboriginal control as well as the landholders' priorities and aspirations for developing their lands. Secondary objectives included informing the non-Aboriginal community about different aspects of Victorian Aboriginal cultures, values and perceptions of land and relationships to land. While the lands in this project were not public lands, the issues of natural resource management were in many ways comparable.

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Box-Ironbark Forests and Woodlands Investigation Final Report, 2001

A 2001 report from the Environment Conservation Council (VEAC's predecessor) on the Box-Ironbark Forests and Woodlands Investigation was especially relevant as a model for the consultation process and in the issues it raised, although it looked at a different region of Victoria (central and northern Victoria) and consulted different groups of Aboriginal people from those in the present study. The box-ironbark forests consultation process with Aboriginal people and groups was undertaken by Mirimbiak Nations Aboriginal Corporation (later replaced by Native Title Services Victoria (NTSV)).

3 Indigenous Responses

A range of issues emerged from specific meetings with members representing Indigenous groups, individuals and community organisations associated with the study area (see Attachment 1). Summarized below are Indigenous issues arising from the consultations and where applicable relevant reports and submissions.

3.1 General Issues

The consultants' dialogue with community members was generally responsive and productive. However, at most meetings we detected some mistrust and wariness of government consultation processes among some members who pointed to earlier consultations¹ in which they had been involved but where their views were subsequently disregarded or ignored. The consultants reassured all meetings that the process adopted for this part of the study aimed to be genuinely inclusive, transparent and sensitive to the diversity of views provided.

3.1.1 Current Public Land Management Situation

Most group members consulted had no major objections to the current management arrangements but wanted to remain involved, particularly in the implementation of VEAC's recommendations, in the development of management plans and on-going public land management. They insisted, however, that indigenous involvement must be predicated on genuine active partnership rather than passive involvement.

Under State, Commonwealth and local government acts every activity on Crown land includes a notification process to ensure the protection and preservation of existing Aboriginal sites and assessment of newly found sites and materials. Most Indigenous groups believed the process is not always administered appropriately. Insufficient capacity to administer this process was given as the main reason for this deficiency. Instances were given of sites reported to the relevant organisations not being properly investigated, creating further alarm for the local community.

The consultants identified several local and broader examples of initiatives considered to be working well.

- **Great Ocean Walk Apollo Bay.** Part of the walkway was diverted when a Parks Victoria archaeologist located a cultural site along the planned track. The good relationship between the local Aboriginal community and Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE) aided this outcome.
- **Corangamite Catchment Management Authority.** The CCMA has an Indigenous Facilitator to liaise with the local communities in the catchment area.
- **DSE Indigenous Employment Strategy.** Through the State Government's Indigenous Employment Strategy, DSE is recruiting and employing Indigenous staff throughout its regional offices, including Indigenous Facilitator positions to liaise between Parks Victoria and local communities on land management, parks, employment and enterprise opportunities.
- **Present land management and forestry practices** are currently engaging local Aboriginal communities in the areas of cultural matters especially through archaeological assessments of newly found sites.

Conversely, a number of practices that were considered not to be working well were also raised.

- **Recording of Aboriginal sites.** Though some sites have been recorded in the study area, local Aboriginal knowledge suggests this is a significant under-representation of all sites.
- **Old-growth forest.** It was felt that logging here should not continue since these forests may contain scar trees and other culturally important sites.

¹ These criticisms were not necessarily directed at the VEAC study but to other previous consultation projects.



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- **Low public awareness.** The study area has high tourism activity, but public awareness of Aboriginal cultural heritage issues is deemed low.
- **Insufficient signage.** A significant opportunity to educate public land visitors is available along the Wathaurong Walk, but along its entire length the walk has only one sign showing Indigenous occupation of the area.
- **Indigenous place names.** Groups would like to see more use of local language for place names.
- **Indigenous under-representation in land management structures.** At strategic levels of land and water management authorities there is a lack of Indigenous representation.
- **Education programs.** There is an urgent need for the implementation of education programs both for public land users and for the broader community.
- **Cultural and spiritual importance of sites.** Education programs should highlight the importance of sites in the recommended national and forest parks to the broader non-Indigenous community, and the need to avoid damage to sites within the study area.
- **Issuing of licences and leases.** Leases and licences are invariably renewed without consultation or assessment regarding impact on cultural sites (e.g. grazing licences around Lake Corangamite). Additionally, the enforcement of licence conditions is regarded as minimal to non-existent.

3.1.2 Places and Values of Particular Significance

General Locations

River wetlands. The Gellibrand River near Princetown (Kirrae) and the lower Aire Valley – and their associated key wetlands – were recently targeted by community members as possible locations for a Men's Group. However, access could be a problem if VEAC makes it a restricted area.

Dedicated cultural practice area. As with the Men's Group, a dedicated area that did not have prominent signage is proposed for use by different Indigenous groups and community organisations from the surrounding districts.

Apollo Bay Golf Course. Situated on Crown land, the local Golf Club's lease expires in 2010. The Southern Otways Indigenous Group are endeavouring to have the land revert back to Indigenous ownership rather than transferred to private development. Located on the course is the Point Bunbury Aboriginal Well that the group believes links ideally to the Wathaurong Cultural Walk and could be used as an educational node along the route.

Cultural Sites

Aboriginal middens. Many Aboriginal middens lay along the Great Ocean Road's coastline. Some have been recorded but others are not registered, which is a key issue for the local Aboriginal communities responsible for site notification in the study area.

Telstra cable (circa 1997–98). When this cable was laid along an old trail, an archaeological survey found up to 10 new sites. This adds to local concerns that new sites are continually being discovered.

Accuracy of data on Aboriginal cultural sites. This is a key concern amongst Indigenous community members and agency representatives. Though Aboriginal Affairs Victoria's (AAV) register of sites lists at least 250 sites in the study area, community members know of many unregistered sites which suggests that the actual number of sites is under-represented. Within the Wathaurong Aboriginal Cultural Heritage boundary area alone it is estimated there are approximately 4500 sites, with perhaps many more located within the entire survey area. New sites are said to be reported virtually on a daily basis. Explanations offered for the disparity between AAV's figures and local community knowledge include the limitations of earlier site surveys and secrecy over the location of sites to avoid vandalism.

Creating new campsites. Members request they be consulted before a campsite or other major works are planned so that a site assessment can be done, rather than being called in after site clearance has occurred.

Protection of sites. High levels of tourism and recreational activities such as bush walking, camping, horseriding, trail biking and four-wheel-driving within the study area puts sites at risk of damage. A better system for protecting existing and unregistered sites is required.

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3.1.3 Relationships with the Area

Traditional Occupation and Affiliation with the Angahook-Otway Area

The Kirrae Wurrung Native Title Group states that 'the Otways area has been managed by various Language Groups and Nations for many generations. These Language Groups are effectively Land Managers. With regard to Traditional Owners of the Otways, four bodies are recognized: the Wada Wurrung of the east, Gulidjan of the north, Katabanud of the south and Kirrae Wurrung of the west. Under current Cultural Heritage legislation, Wathaurong Aboriginal Cooperative (Geelong) & Framlingham Aboriginal Trust (Framlingham) have the designated legal responsibility'.

Aboriginal groups invited to comment on the draft proposals were: Kirrae Wurrung Native Title Group, Native Title Services Victoria, Southern Otways Indigenous Group (SOIG), Gunditjmara Aboriginal Cooperative, Framlingham Aboriginal Trust, South West Cultural Heritage Program, and Wathaurong Aboriginal Cooperative. Some individuals belong to more than one of these groups and also some of the language groups and nations are represented in more than one of the groups listed here.

Framlingham Aboriginal Trust is the statutory body responsible under the Commonwealth *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Protection Act 1984* for overseeing cultural heritage sites and places in a large part of the Angahook-Otway geographical area.

Gunditjmara Aboriginal Cooperative has had a long caring role in the area. The word Gunditjmara means 'we are from here'. The Cooperative also employs a cultural officer and is the base for the Regional Manager for the South West Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Program.

Kirrae Wurrung Native Title Group has separately submitted detailed points for the way they would like to see the recommended Otway Ranges National Park and Otway Forest Park managed. These include many suggestions for co-management by identified traditional owners and the State of Victoria.

Southern Otways Indigenous Group (SOIG) was formed in response to the VEAC Angahook-Otway Investigation. SOIG regard themselves as the Indigenous custodians of the area around Apollo Bay, and assert a traditional connection to the area. SOIG shares with other groups the common goal of involving Traditional Owners in the creation and management of the new national park. The Group is eager to explore partnerships with Parks Victoria. While the Group supports the work being done by other bodies (such as the South West Cultural Heritage Program), they remain concerned that local people in Apollo Bay are being left out of the process. SOIG has made a formal submission to VEAC, in which they have outlined a number of issues and concerns, focusing on 2 main locations – the Point Bunbury well at the Apollo Bay Golf Course, and the Aire River. The group also believe that Hordern Vale, and the lakes along the lower Aire should be included in the national park. The Group liaises with both Framlingham and Wathaurong on cultural matters that relate to the study area, but believes that more capacity building needs to be done with these groups to ensure that their cultural resources are delivered appropriately.

South West Cultural Heritage Program is part of the Regional Cultural Heritage Program (RCHP) that was established by AAV in conjunction with Victorian Aboriginal Communities in the 1980s. It aims to promote Aboriginal control of the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage, to provide advice to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, AAV and other government agencies and statutory bodies on issues relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage. Both Framlingham Aboriginal Trust and Wathaurong Aboriginal Cooperative are part of South West Cultural Heritage Program.

Wathaurong Aboriginal Cooperative (Geelong) is responsible for cultural heritage matters affecting the north eastern section of the Otways and came into being at the same time as the South West Cultural Heritage Program. Tensions have arisen between some Traditional Owners who wish to be involved more in the management and control of cultural heritage in their traditional areas.

The Gunditjmara Native Title Group *per se* is not necessarily part of the study area, since the boundary of its native title claim does not cover the area.

Native Title Services Victoria (NTSV) performs the functions of a Native Title Representative Body whose functions and powers are detailed in Division 3, section 203B of the *Native Title Act 1993*. Primarily its role is to provide professional services and support to native title holders and claimant groups under that Act, including claimant, objection, future act and compensation applications. ('Future acts' are any proposed activity/development on land or waters that may affect native title rights). NTSV is also involved in the negotiation of Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) – voluntary agreements about the use and management of land or waters made between one or more groups and others (such as miners, pastoralists and governments). An ILUA is legally binding on all



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parties. If native title has not been extinguished in the study area then NTSV would assist traditional owners to pursue their native title aspirations through one or more of the above native title measures.

Continuing Indigenous Connections and Affiliations

Indigenous archeological and historical evidence of early occupation of the region is still strongly valued by all Indigenous groups that identify with the study area. As recently as 1998 a review of surveys conducted in the early 1990s found that Aboriginal sites are virtually everywhere in the study area, leading to the development of a predictive model of Aboriginal archeological site distribution in the Otway Ranges (Richards, 1998).

The spiritual, cultural and traditional connection to the area still survives in those who claim to be descendants of the original inhabitants. Some have always resided there while others live outside the area but continue to identify strongly with the Otways public lands.

Traditional practices such as hunting and the performance of cultural rites and celebrations are still being practised within the study area. As mentioned earlier, local groups would like greater access to the park and public lands to continue or revive their cultural practices such as fishing, hunting or preserving their heritage in the study area.

Emerging Work Practices

Collaborative relationships with park management authorities have emerged. Current arrangements with Parks Victoria and DSE, such as for the control of 4WDs and trail-bikes, are being developed. However, a more effective monitoring and enforcement practice is required – often, for example, when fences have been erected to restrict access, these have been knocked down or driven over.

Regional agreements on park, public land and water management are seen as the preferred basis for future negotiations between Indigenous members and other park users and managers. No member expressed a desire to dictate terms to existing and future users of the national and forest parks. Rather, Indigenous people within the area wish for a process of negotiation to occur in partnership, where the needs of each group may be met mutually. An example was given of negotiating with horse-riders to allow access to areas, but only on agreed or defined trails.

3.1.4 Future Relationships

Particular themes that emerged included future and ongoing management arrangements, management of cultural sites, potential for joint partnerships, recognition of Indigenous cultural knowledge, further training, regional agreements and better use of local cultural knowledge.

Joint Management Model (JMM). All groups generally supported this notion but believe all aspects of the model must be defined, especially its structure. They recognized that the development of a joint management model is a complex task but believe Indigenous people should be informed about every aspect of public land management through inclusion in joint forward planning and collaborative management processes.

National park boundaries appear largely determined by environmental values but should place cultural values on an equal footing. Support was given for the establishment of a Cultural Centre in the national park to serve as a meeting place/nexus for Indigenous groups in the areas.

Land and water management are seen as interconnected, so Indigenous involvement is considered essential and perhaps is a larger, stand-alone issue, rather than a sub-point or issue of the current study. Moreover, a greater level of consultation with local Indigenous bodies/people must occur such as through the relevant agencies of DSE and Parks Victoria. The creation of more Indigenous positions within agencies is seen by most members as an appropriate step to involving the community in land and water management.

Overall public land management that genuinely encourages Indigenous involvement is regarded as essential, and an area where substantial opportunities exist for Indigenous people. Applied to each of these management areas should be a 'joint management model' where policies and programs are devised in collaboration with Indigenous employees/board members or representative Indigenous groups. Joint management would include ongoing communication about projects and governance.

Use of local cultural knowledge. Groups seek to stay involved in public land management through offering services and ideas on sustainable management. One area of interest is in keeping the rivers free-flowing. The use of cultural interpreters on park projects and trails would not only help preserve the culture but also share the culture. Recognition also needs to be given to traditional knowledge and inherited skills but free of tokenism.

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Regional Agreements. Recently the Victorian Attorney-General supported what he called an innovative plan for a regional agreement to settle six native title claims in the state's north-west. The Attorney-General is now exploring the possibility of one registered body representing the interests of all native title claimants in the north-west region and regards this approach as 'a quicker and fairer' way to meet the aspirations of native title claimants. 'If they could reach agreement with the Government over issues such as cultural heritage, hunting, fishing, gathering rights and the like, and access to national parks they may well then not pursue through the courts the actual native title aspect of their claims,' he said (ABC Online News, 5 August 2004). With regard to the number of different Indigenous groups expressing an interest in the Angahook-Otway public lands, the notion of an overarching agreement may be a feasible approach to reconciling such diverse needs.

Enhancing Indigenous Involvement. Qualified support was given to the specific recommendations in the Draft Proposal Paper for enhancing Indigenous involvement which members discussed. Of particular interest was the broad support for these recommendations echoed in submissions to the study from other non-Indigenous groups.

3.1.5 Existing Models

Examples provided were further researched by the consultants and showed Indigenous involvement in land and/or water management is being actively supported across Australia, often closely linked to the principles of reconciliation: *recognition, rights and respect*.

Commonwealth: Booderee National Park and Booderee Botanic Gardens, near Jervis Bay in NSW, are jointly managed by the Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community Council and the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Heritage. A memorandum of lease between the Director of National Parks and Wildlife and the Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community Council was signed in December 1995, after the park was handed back to the Community. The park and Botanic Gardens are managed in accordance with relevant legislation, a management plan and the decisions of the Board of Management which was established in 1996 (www.deh.gov.au/parks). The Booderee Board of Management includes a majority of Aboriginal traditional owners. The board oversees the management of the park and Botanic Gardens and preparation of plans of management.

The Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community's interest in Booderee is legally reflected in the lease agreement, the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the *Aboriginal Land Grant (Jervis Bay Territory) Act 1986*. The lease agreement requires that the park is managed with the interests of the traditional owners in mind. The lease sets out the terms and conditions governing joint management for a period of 99 years with provision to review the lease every five years.

These 'hand back - lease back' arrangements are similar to the more famous agreements for the Uluru-Kata Tjuta and the Kakadu National Parks, in the Northern Territory, which are also managed jointly by their Aboriginal traditional owners and the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Heritage. The Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park has been managed in this manner since the hand back to traditional owners in 1985. The joint management of Kakadu National Park commenced with the establishment of the park in 1979, although about half of the park is currently not Aboriginal land (albeit subject to native title claim).

New South Wales: National Parks and Wildlife Services (NPWS) is a leading agency in the area of **Aboriginal co-management of parks**. NPWS has established at least 9 co-managed parks throughout the state and acknowledges that the Indigenous peoples of Australia are the original custodians of the lands and waters, animals and plants of New South Wales and its many and varied landscapes. The NPWS staff Statement of Reconciliation gives a commitment to invite greater involvement of Aboriginal communities in the management of all areas under NPWS control (www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au). Under an Aboriginal co-management arrangement, the government and local Aboriginal people share responsibility for a park's management, in planning and decision making for the park or reserve, while maintaining access to parks for everyone.

Victoria: In June 2004 the Yorta Yorta Clans and the State Government signed the Yorta Yorta Co-operative Management Agreement for the Barmah forest, Kow Swamp and other areas of Crown land along the Murray and Goulburn Rivers in northern Victoria. A joint-management body, comprising Yorta Yorta and government representatives, will be established to advise the Minister for the Environment on works programs and land and water protection plans for these areas, although the Minister retains ultimate authority for decision making. The Agreement was negotiated after the Yorta Yorta's nine-year pursuit of a native title claim was ultimately dismissed by the High Court. The government envisages reaching future land management agreements with other Indigenous communities outside the native title process.



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In the Otways area, the Framlingham Aboriginal Trust has also developed an agreement with Parks Victoria on the Framlingham Forest area.

As part of their responsibility to integrate planning frameworks for land, water and biodiversity management in Victoria, the 10 regional Catchment Management Authorities have received Commonwealth funding to appoint Indigenous Facilitators to liaise with local Aboriginal communities. Some appointments have been made – including that by the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority – but others are still to be filled.

Recognising that Indigenous communities – as the traditional owners of the State's land and waters – have a fundamental role in the management of Victoria's natural resources, DSE has developed an Indigenous Partnership Strategy, which seeks to strengthen its relations with Aboriginal communities and empower them to become actively involved in natural resource management. Key themes of the strategy include cultural awareness, community partnerships, capacity building, cultural heritage, employment, economic development and clear communication.

South Australia: The SA Department of Wildlife and Heritage, under its National Parks and Wildlife (NPWSA) division has established an Aboriginal Partnerships Section to coordinate the development and implementation of parks and wildlife programs with Traditional Owners, Aboriginal communities and representative organisations.

The focus for these programs is *reconciliation* (respect, recognition and cultural awareness), resolution of Native Title (ILUA), training, employment and enterprise development, Aboriginal heritage and cooperative management of parks and wildlife.

The key functions for the Aboriginal Partnerships Section are policy development and strategic directions, resolving Native Title issues, promoting reconciliation and cultural awareness, and establishing cooperative parks and wildlife management arrangements between NPWSA and Traditional Owners and local communities.

Queensland: In the implementation of the South East Queensland Forests Agreement (SEQFA) – which added approximately 425,000 hectares to the protected area system – a number of community consultative groups were formed, representing the interests of Indigenous people, local government, recreation and conservation groups and beekeepers.

Western Australia: 'Dan-joo Dabacaan' - meaning 'together, steady, steady' - describes the Department of Conservation and Land Management's approach to ensuring that Indigenous people are strongly represented, and involved, in conservation and land management. The Department acknowledges the need for 'traditional owners' with a cultural responsibility to care for country, and as managers of conservation lands and waters for the State. To achieve this outcome the Department has initiated the Mentored Aboriginal Training and Employment Scheme (MATES). This is a multi-faceted employment and training program in conjunction with non-government training providers and land management organizations.

Native Title Act 1993: Indigenous Land Management Agreements were another model that could involve co-management with SOIG, Framlingham, Kirrae Wurrung Native Title Group, Wada Wurrung and local people. The ILUA is a negotiated agreement which must gain the support and agreement of all parties for it to be accepted as a legal document. However, it is not an agreement that can be imposed on any single party involved in the negotiation process. It largely rests on 'constructive dialogue and engagement' between parties who have common needs.

3.1.6 Benefits of Indigenous Involvement in Public Land and Water Management

Key benefits of Indigenous involvement in land and water management highlights a range of areas along with their underlying issues.

Economic: Indigenous expertise in land and water management, and Indigenous knowledge of the area may result in more effective land and water management strategies. Those people consulted in this study regarded employment and business opportunities as key benefits for Indigenous communities. However, they want meaningful and not tokenistic involvement. This shift stems from local perceptions of Aboriginal groups often being excluded from key management practices. They want the opportunity to renegotiate resource utilisation but seek the capacity, skills and support to perform this role appropriately.

Tourism: There should be opportunities for Indigenous people and groups to be engaged in tourism activities associated with the national park, which creates significant opportunities for employment and economic capacity-building within this field. For example, Wathaurong's partnership with Echidna Tours, a mainstream general tourism operator which has aligned itself with Wathaurong, offers cultural heritage style tours.

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Recognition of Traditional Ownership Rights: Indigenous communities may develop their capacity through exercising their Traditional Ownership rights in relation to economic activities in the park. One example is at Wilsons Promontory where access is by payment of an admission fee. Part of this fee could be paid in trust to Traditional Owner groups.

Cultural Awareness Training: Parks Victoria's Cross-cultural training workshops are recognized as important but more important is government bodies letting local people know about what the departments are planning and doing. That is, there should be a two-way information exchange, e.g. techniques of park management and in turn, cultural knowledge and practice. Licensed tourist operators may be interpreting some Aboriginal culture wrongly, so accreditation of tour operators on cross-cultural awareness could be a license condition. In addition a portion of tour profits should be returned to the local people, such as is the case at Port Fairy 'Moonbird Tours'.

Cultural Protection Industry: This important responsibility presents a potential opportunity for Indigenous people within the study area. Cultural protection covers the protection of registered and unregistered sites, as well as the protection of the environment. Indigenous "monitors", should work alongside work teams and archaeologists. The identification and registration of new heritage sites associated with surveys can create increased local employment opportunities.

Strengthening Partnerships: Effective partnerships were seen by local Indigenous people as a tool for overcoming communication and structural barriers. People preferred not to talk about barriers, but more about the scope for future partnerships. All groups agreed that benefits and opportunities would emerge from partnerships. A written partnership in the form of an agreed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the provision of an annual review could involve several groups, not by dividing the area into ownership areas but as a whole, with local contact people. Any agreement must recognize traditional ownership and will have more meaning for the signatories to such a document.

3.1.7 Potential and Existing Barriers to Indigenous Involvement in Land and Water Management

The general lack of capacity of Indigenous groups is a key barrier to Indigenous involvement in management processes. Often partnerships, agreements or joint management models are based on the assumption that Indigenous groups and organisations have the capacity in terms of time, resources and skills to fully participate and contribute to the process. Yet by engaging Indigenous people, management authorities will cross existing barriers to reconciliation. For instance, the partnership or joint management models are useful examples of how the policy of reconciliation can be practically implemented.

Communication protocols. To maintain partnerships with Indigenous groups there should be more communication between the various arms of Government and with the local groups outlined in the agreement document.

Potential legislative barriers may deny access to traditional practices such as hunting which will be allowed in many parts of the study area but potentially not in the new national park.

3.1.8 Opportunities and Solutions

The Joint Management or Co-management model, whereby Indigenous communities/representatives work with management authorities in the formulation and implementation of policies and programs, was the preferred option of the Indigenous people and communities in the Otways. The Indigenous Partnership Agreement between Parks Victoria and Framlingham is an existing example that is working beneficially for both parties. This Agreement emerged from the DSE's Indigenous Partnerships Strategy, which provided a framework for developing effective partnerships.

Management from the ground upwards. A key point of any land management initiative is that it must be managed upwards. Most groups felt that successful top-down management of such programs is difficult, owing to problems inherent with fully implementing these programs at ground-level.

Participation in policy formulation. There exists a strong desire on the part of Indigenous groups within the area to be in the formulation of land management policies. By including traditional owners and/or other Indigenous groups in policy and program making, it was felt that better outcomes may be realized for park and forest management, the preservation of heritage sites, and respect for cultural and spiritual values.



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Developers and cultural heritage issues. Some organisations have an arrangement with their local municipal councils whereby no development is permitted unless the local community is consulted. If artefacts are found within a proposed development, they are often relocated to "open areas" within the development. These open areas are then registered with AAV.

4 Recommendations

The Indigenous community is generally happy with the recommendations but is keen to optimize and enhance Indigenous involvement in their implementation. To simplify, if you like, the Indigenous community is generally less concerned about whether a particular area of public land is, say, national or forest park than they are about Indigenous involvement in its management regardless of its category.

Accordingly, to optimize and enhance Indigenous involvement in the implementation of VEAC's Angahook-Otway recommendations, we recommend that the following principles and protocols be included in the legislation under which the national park, forest park, and natural features reserves (and other public land units where relevant) are to be established and managed:

- 4.1 Recognize and provide access to public land for Aboriginal cultural customs, traditions and contemporary practices and continued spiritual and cultural association with the study area;
- 4.2 Acknowledge that the unique relationship derives from Aboriginal political, economic and social structures and from diverse Aboriginal cultures, tradition, histories and philosophies across the regions;
- 4.3 Recognize and support the aspirations of Indigenous people to self management and their inclusion in the management of park and forest areas located on their traditional lands through appropriate joint partnership structures;
- 4.4 Empower Indigenous people as equal parties in the management of land and waterways and resource management through capacity building, education and training and employment opportunities; and
- 4.5 Foster and promote a greater understanding of cross cultural issues, past and present achievements and validity of contemporary Indigenous cultures and skills and knowledge of Aboriginal people.

In addition the community felt that, in any future proposals and consultations in relation to changes in the Otways, that:

- 4.6 Sufficient time and resources be made available to the Indigenous community to fully participate in the process.

In our view, it would be highly desirable to embed adequate consideration of Indigenous views in future strategic public land planning and that the best way to achieve this would be for the government to:

- 4.7 Appoint to VEAC a person who can bring an Indigenous perspective on land and cultural heritage management.

That as part of any increased resourcing of public land management in the implementation of VEAC's recommendations, that within 12 months of Government acceptance of VEAC's recommendations:

- 4.8 The public land managers employ five Indigenous rangers or other field staff.

To preserve and protect the Indigenous culture, management practices and connection to country that:

- 4.9 The government funds the establishment of one or more Indigenous cultural and interpretation centres.



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- Richards, T. 1998. A Predictive Model of Aboriginal Archaeological Site Distribution in the Otway Range, Occasional Report No. 49, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria.
- Victorian Environmental Assessment Council. 2003. Angahook-Otway Investigation Discussion Paper. VEAC, Melbourne.
- Victorian Environmental Assessment Council. 2004. Angahook-Otway Investigation Draft Proposals Paper. VEAC, Melbourne.

Attachment 1. List of Groups, Individuals and Community Organisations Consulted

Framlingham Aboriginal Trust

Jeremy Clark
Lionel Harradine
Herbie Harradine
Neil Martin (Community Development Officer)

Kirrae Wurrung Native Title Group

John Clarke

Native Title Services Victoria

Eileen Alberts

Southern Otways Indigenous Group (SOIG)

Edna Arnold
Ron Arnold
Nieka Brewster
Richard Collopy
Peter Collopy

Gunditjmara Aboriginal Cooperative and South West Cultural Heritage Program

Joe Chatfield
Richard Collopy

Wathaurong Aboriginal Cooperative and South West Cultural Heritage Program

Trevor Edwards

Apologies received from.

Brian Powell, Geelong community member.
Mary Kingsley, Geelong community member/Traditional Owner.
Len Clarke, Framlingham Community.
Andrew Alberts, Framlingham Community.
Reg Abrahams, Framlingham Community.

Local land managers from DSE and Parks Victoria: DSE:

Andrew MacLean, Regional Forest Manager, Ballarat.
David Rourke, Forest Manager, Otways, Colac.
Chris Marshall, Senior Land Use Planner, Anglesea.

Parks Victoria:

Rachael Robertson, Chief Ranger, South West Coast.
Will Cox, Ranger in Charge, Apollo Bay.
Dale Antonyson, Ranger in Charge, Lorne.
Dale Fuller, Ranger, Anglesea.



APPENDIX 4 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES IN
THE ANGAHOOK-OTWAY STUDY AREA

**SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES
IN THE ANGAHOOK-OTWAY STUDY AREA**

STAGE 3

Summary*

Prepared for
Victorian Environment Assessment Council

by

URS

October 2004

* This Appendix is a summary of the much larger report which is available on VEAC's website (www.veac.vic.gov.au) or by request from the VEAC office (see the page before the 'Message from the Council' for contact details).

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES IN THE ANGAHOOK-OTWAY STUDY AREA

1.1 STAGES AND TASKS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES

There were three stages to the Angahook–Otway socio-economic studies. These were:

- Stage 1:* Baseline study – assembled and synthesised baseline data on the Angahook–Otway economy and social setting.
- Stage 2:* Assessment of VEAC Draft Proposals – assessed the effects of proposals in VEAC's Draft Proposals Paper on economic and social components of the Angahook–Otway study area
- Stage 3:* Assessment of VEAC Final Report Recommendations – assess draft recommendations under consideration for the Final Report.

The study tasks for Stage 3 'Assessment of VEAC draft Final Recommendations' included:

1. Identify and, as far as possible, evaluate the social benefits and costs that could arise as a result of implementation of Council's draft recommendations. These benefits and costs are to include non-market values, and are to be distinguished from anticipated changes that are unrelated to the recommendations, in particular the Government's decision to phase out timber harvesting by 2008.
2. Allocate the estimated social and economic benefits and costs of the draft recommendations to each industry or land use sector, and outline any assumptions made.
3. Estimate the likely social effects in terms of employment gain or loss, at the regional and State levels, and other community effects, and outline possible measures to mitigate negative effects.

1.2 APPROACH

Areas proposed to be subject to draft recommendations were identified by VEAC, to enable the Stage 3 social and economic assessment, building on the baseline information collected in Stage 1, and the Stage 2 social and economic assessment of the draft proposals. VEAC papers detailed the structure and basis for the draft recommendations, and indicated the range of implications expected.

VEAC also provided advice as to the practical implications of the draft recommendations, for economic appraisal by the consultants.

Social benefit-cost analysis was used for the economic analysis. Only those benefits and costs attributable to changes to existing uses and activities which result from the Council's draft recommendations were assessed and included.

Some of the benefits and costs were not readily assessed in monetary terms, but every effort was made to do so. Where this was not possible, non-monetary or intangible benefits and costs were quantified where possible, or are at least scaled, ranked or described.

In the social effects assessment, the consultants built on the baseline study (Stage 1) to predict and describe likely effects; to identify communities or social groups who may benefit, or for whom there may be particular employment or 'quality of life' effects arising from the draft recommendations; to highlight locations or communities that would be substantially affected; and to advise on relevant measures that could be applied to mitigate any adverse effects.

The 1800 submissions received in the four public consultation periods, and VEAC's analysis of them, were available to assist with Stage 3 of the project.

1.2.1 ESTIMATING THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF PARKS

Change in net economic value

Benefit Cost-Analysis (or Social Benefit-Cost Analysis) is the methodology most commonly used for estimating the net public benefits of investing in community assets such as parks.

The appropriate measure of the benefit of parks to the Victorian community is termed the *net economic value* and represents the satisfaction people derive from visiting parks, expressed as a money value over and above what they actually pay to visit parks.

The net economic value of tourism and recreation is a prime focus of the study because the value of tourism and recreation is what brings visitors to parks where they contribute to the local and regional economies.

Contingent valuation and choice modelling surveys, and travel cost methods are applicable for estimating the net economic contribution of parks, and these methods are described in our main report.

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Regional economic activity

The economic activity generated by the spending of visitors in the local area and in the region is the other main focus of the study. From the viewpoint of the State such spending is not regarded as a benefit of parks (in the context of benefit-cost analysis) because it could occur if the investment was made elsewhere in the State. From the viewpoint of the local area, however, the economic activity created by parks is an important consideration.

Recreational use of parks provides direct economic benefits to the region from recreational and tourism expenditure, and flow on or multiplier effects as that expenditure works its way back through the suppliers of the goods and services that the tourists consume. As a general rule, the greater the local content of goods and services sold, or alternatively the larger the region within which economic effects are studied, the bigger the multiplier effects will be for a given amount of direct expenditure.

Changes in the level of economic activity of one sector or region of the economy will affect activity levels in other sectors and regions. Multipliers are a means of relating the effects of direct changes in one sector, to the indirect and induced effects felt elsewhere in the economy. 'Input-output analysis' is the analytical technique that is commonly used to derive those multipliers.

Deriving input-output multipliers specifically for the Otway Ranges parks would require detailed regional modelling which was outside the scope of this study and was not justified due to the relatively small negative impacts on local industries. Instead we approximated the multipliers that might apply at the regional level by adapting the results of other work.

1.3 BIODIVERSITY VALUES

Biodiversity values in economic terms are the dollar values that well-informed respondents to surveys would be willing to pay in order to achieve additional protection of biodiversity. In the case of the Otway Ranges National Park respondents to a willingness to pay survey would be informed, as follows.

- A. That the parks and reserves will protect a large range of values encompassing almost all significant values; that they are of adequate size to actually protect the values they are intended to protect, and across the range of environments in which the values are found. That is, essentially, that they meet the nationally-agreed criteria for a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) reserve system for biodiversity conservation.
- B. That the parks and reserves are genuine parks and reserves, especially that the national park has large contiguous, essentially natural areas, covering and linking a range of landscapes and land and habitat types; that it is well managed and provides adequate, long term protection of these attributes ; and that it is not compromised or threatened by over-development or large degraded areas.
- C. That the parks and reserves have many of the best examples of the features that people associate with national parks and the Otways – wet forests, rainforests, waterfalls, historic sites, Aboriginal heritage, wild places and beaches, landscape-scale scenery (e.g. the whole coastal fall, whole catchments, the main Otways ridge and the Otways coastline).

The extent and scale of these improvements to biodiversity protection would of course affect the amounts that respondents would be willing to pay to gain access to them – whether through use or non-use attributes. In practice, the changes from the existing situation would need to be significant in order to elicit significant payments.

It is not likely that responses would be very sensitive to the differences in biodiversity protection recommended by VEAC between the Stage 2 (Draft Proposals Paper) and Stage 3 (Final Report) studies. While this does not imply that they have no value, we have not attempted to quantify them.

Willingness to pay for biodiversity restoration and protection in forests in the studies listed in our main report has ranged from \$5 (for revegetation of farmland) to \$100 per household per year, with a 'modal' value of approximately \$35. The response rate for surveys used to elicit these values are up to 60 percent. If we take the conservative view that the 40 percent who didn't respond attached zero value to conserving biodiversity, the modal value becomes \$20 per household per year.

In the case of expanding the area of national park in the Otway Ranges, the increase in value will be some proportion of the assumed total value. The VEAC recommendations increase the area of national park in the study area approximately eight-fold, with a doubling in the area of Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) protected in CAR reserves.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES IN THE ANGAHOOK-OTWAY STUDY AREA

If people are willing to pay \$20 per household per year for a CAR system of permanent reserves, and the VEAC recommendations are responsible for half of that system (that is, through doubling the existing extent of protected EVCs), then the added non-use value that can be attributed to the expansion of the permanent reserve system is \$10 per Victorian household per year. The ABS 2001 Census shows 1.73 million households in the State. Total annual value is therefore \$17.3 m.

Given the level of uncertainty that surrounds estimates of biodiversity values, in the benefit-cost analysis we adopt a range of assumptions corresponding to pessimistic, conservative and optimistic scenarios.

For the purposes of the benefit-cost analysis, non-use values for biodiversity protection in the expanded national park are assumed to be \$5m per annum for the pessimistic case, \$15m per annum for the conservative case, and \$25m per annum for the optimistic case. These figures correspond to annual per household figures of about \$3, \$9, and \$15, respectively. They are higher than the values assumed in the assessment of the Environment Conservation Council's Box-Ironbark recommendations (\$0.75, \$1.50, \$3,) but can be justified by the nature of the two study areas concerned. People appear to be more willing to pay to protect mountain ash forests and rainforests than forests in low rainfall areas.

We make the additional assumption that there will be no increase in the value associated with biodiversity protection in the proposed new forest park as a result of VEAC recommendations, compared with those that applied to state forests. There may be some increase associated with the forest park compared to state forest, but primarily this will result from the cessation of timber harvesting in 2008 by Government decision, not as a result of VEAC recommendations.

1.3.1 ADDITIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT COSTS

DSE will have administrative responsibility for managing recreation on public land recommended to be included in the new parks. Although the total area of public land to be managed will not increase at all under VEAC's recommendations, national parks in particular generally have higher management costs with respect to visitors because of the higher level of facilities and promotion associated with national parks compared with state forest. Also, it was evident from submissions that there is widespread community support for the view that public land management is currently poorly resourced and should be improved. As a package, VEAC's recommendations should make a substantial commitment to realising this improvement.

In the most recent example of management cost estimates (for the ECC Box-Ironbark recommendations), Parks Victoria supplied an estimate of the unit costs of their role in managing additional areas of parks and NRE (now DPI/DSE) provided an estimate of its unit costs for management of recreation in state forests.

- NRE estimated that it expended annually, on average, \$0.50 per visitor.
- Parks Victoria estimated that it expended annually, on average, \$0.61 per additional visitor and \$0.83 per additional hectare of park.

In this example, the results of the benefit cost analysis were additional park management costs of \$400,000 per year. This was over and above the costs of the NRE employees that were involved in managing, regulating and administering these public land areas for timber harvesting, roading, fire protection, pest plant and animal control, recreation, and various other uses. Responsibilities for fire protection, management of pest plants and animals, and researching ecological management, are standard costs of managing public land, regardless of who is the managing authority, hence those costs should not be affected.

In the end, the government invested considerably more than this amount in implementing and managing the Box-Ironbark public lands (see below). In addition, our review of submissions and discussions with stakeholders since the Stage 2 project has identified several additional aspects to improving public land management (and especially park management), particularly in relation to improving tourism yield and attracting visitors to the Otways hinterland.

Accordingly, in the case of the Otways recommendations we assume that the net additional management costs will be in the order of \$2m per year (double our Stage 2 estimate, in response to the factors cited in the previous paragraph). The new national park will also require a capital injection in order to raise the standards of services in the park to those required by its new status. The level of funding required will depend on the level of services the Government wishes to provide, but our overall analysis (as summarised below) assumes sufficient investment to adequately protect the parks values and to attract more tourists, particularly to the hinterland. Up to a point at least, additional investment in visitor services and infrastructure is likely to be recouped in additional visitor expenditure.

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Several people submitted the view to VEAC that the existing parks in the Otways were already under-resourced and that adding to the area of parks would only exacerbate this problem. The most recent example of park implementation contradicts this assertion, as funding allocated to implementing the Box-Ironbark parks and reserves (and other recommendations) was \$20.8m over four years. This amount included financial assistance to those that were directly disadvantaged by the establishment of the parks, and a range of other programs for park management, recreation and firewood supply. Our main report provides further details on this example, and also details expenditure on park management by DSE/NRE and PV over the past eight years. Expenditure on park management has trended upwards over this period, even in real terms (i.e. net of inflationary increases), showing an increase of about 75 percent over the period. These figures include a component of the \$20.8m referred to above.

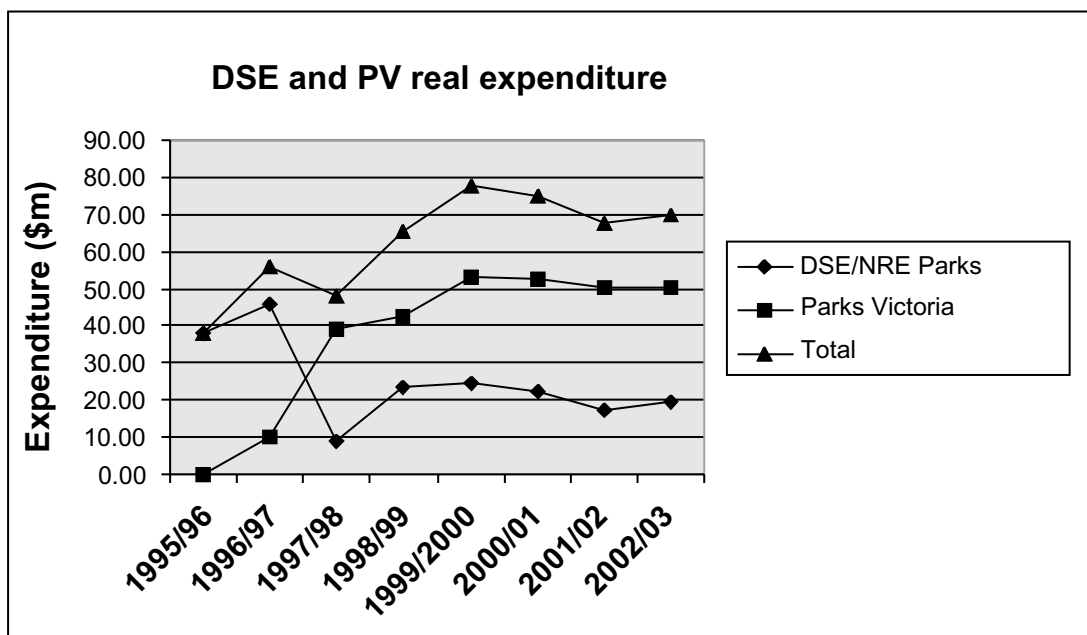


Figure 1 DSE and PV real expenditure on park management

(Source: National Parks Act Annual Reports)

- Notes:
1. National Parks Act funding varies from year to year according to whether it includes capital asset charges or one-off funding (for example for fire fighting or roading), and whether any funds have been carried over from the previous year. The parks estate also grew during this period, primarily with the addition of the Marine National Parks and sanctuaries, and Box-Ironbark parks.
 2. Parks Victoria expenditure above excludes all metropolitan park costs, but includes expenditure on numerous other areas managed by Parks Victoria.

1.4 TOURISM AND RECREATION

The study area is located in the *Great Ocean Road Tourism Product Region* (GOR) as defined by Tourism Victoria. This is an extensive region which covers ten municipalities and extends from Geelong to Nelson on the South Australian border. This region has experienced considerable growth in tourism in the past few years. Significantly, the GOR region attracts the highest share of visitors outside metropolitan Melbourne according to Tourism Victoria, and the region has become an icon in the marketing of Victoria as a tourism destination.

In 2000, the GOR region attracted an estimated nine million visitors and this comprised 66% domestic day trip visits, 30% domestic overnight stays, and 4% international visitors.

1.4.1 TOURISM AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES ON PUBLIC LAND

The study area offers a combination of natural and developed tourism attractions for visitors. Public land in the region provides the basis for a diverse range of recreation activities including bushwalking, picnicking, fishing, surfing, diving, forest drives, camping and four-wheel driving. The coastal environment includes shipwreck sites and high sea cliffs.

Visiting national parks and state forests, along with bushwalking, were included among the ten most popular visitor activities in the West RFA region.

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The Otway Ranges are the setting for many visits by tourists:

- many of the cultural heritage attractions of the area are located in forest reserves;
- people visiting friends and relatives may use the local forests for recreational activities;
- tourist drives travel through Otway Ranges landscapes; and
- forest scenery provides the setting for historic towns.

Most recreation and tourism activities will continue to be permitted activities in the national and forest parks recommended by VEAC, although it should be noted some have been or will be subject to conditions or restrictions such as some activities not currently permitted in closed catchments. Some activities will be only allowed in certain areas or under defined circumstances.

The contribution of the proposed parks to tourism in the region is likely to be significant. Parks Victoria is currently undertaking a 'Levels of Service Program' which inventories and compares the services offered by parks in the state. With appropriate government support, the existing Otways National Park could rise from a Level C or D park, to Level A (as the Otway Ranges National Park) – giving it the same ranking as the Grampians and Wilsons Promontory National Parks. This elevated status would clearly have significant implications for the added value of tourism, subject to the caveats that we discuss elsewhere with respect to possible congestion problems and the attractiveness of hinterland sections of the parks.

1.4.2 ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF VISITORS TO PARKS IN THE STUDY AREA

There is some evidence that visitation has been increasing for the Angahook-Lorne State Park but decreasing for the Otway National Park. Visitor numbers are dependent on weather and the activities permitted in parks, among other things. However, there is a perception among some Parks Victoria staff that people are shifting their interests from outdoor activities in parks to other sources of recreation.

There were approximately one million visitors each year to parks in the study area during the period 1997/98 to 2000/2001.

These visitors comprise:

- **visitors** from the local area who use the public lands for recreation — estimated at approximately 350,000 visit days per year; and
- **tourists** — estimated at approximately 650,000 visit days per year.

These estimates are based on the proportion of local visitors (35 percent) versus tourists (65 percent) in the most recent comparable study.

We have adopted a definition used by Tourism Victoria which describes a tourist as someone who has travelled more than 50 km for a day-trip or overnight stay.

The visitor figures from Parks Victoria may be based on vehicle counts at the entry to parks, or sample head counts by staff at irregular intervals, and are therefore not rigorously based.

1.4.3 ECONOMIC VALUATION OF RECREATION AND TOURISM

The unit values for the net economic contribution for visitors to parks/reserves are based mainly on another consultancy undertaken for NRE (Read Sturgess & Associates 1999¹). That consultancy developed a generalised travel-cost model for the repeatable measurement of the economic value of recreation in parks. Valuations of recreational use were undertaken for approximately 30 metropolitan parks in Melbourne and 35 national parks in rural Victoria.

It included consideration of the following parks of relevance to VEAC's recommendations: the Otway National Park; the Angahook-Lorne State Park; the Melba Gully State Park; and the Carlisle State Park.

Three of the parks in the study area are in the top twelve parks in the State in terms of their economic contribution, measured as 'consumer surplus' (refer to the main report). Carlisle State Park is the only park in the study area that has relatively little economic impact – largely due to low visitor numbers.

¹ See the full report for complete citations.

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In the period since the Read Sturgess & Associates study was completed (1997/98), visitor numbers for Angahook-Lorne State Park appear to have increased, while those for Carlisle State Park, Melba Gully State Park and Otway National Park appear to have decreased.

The existing Otway National Park attracts consumer surpluses of approximately \$36 per visitor day while the state parks range from \$10 to \$20 per visitor day.

Based on the figures from the Read Sturgess & Associates study, we assume unit values of \$30 per visitor day for national parks in the area; and \$15 per day for state parks, state forests, and forest parks.

There appear to be few reliable visitor data for state forests in the study area. A 1995 Read Sturgess & Associates study estimated that there were approximately 55,000 visitors to state forests in the Otway Forest Management Area in 1994-95, consisting of 24,000 day visitors, 15,000 campers and 16,000 'disperse' uses. However, these figures may be underestimates.

We assume no change in the visitation to the state forest areas that VEAC proposes to be included in Forest Park.

By applying the above unit values to the estimates of present visitation at each park, it was estimated that the net economic surplus due to the *existing* level of recreation and tourism at sites affected by VEAC's recommendations would be approximately \$25m per year.

A change in status from state forest to forest park, or from state park to national park, is likely to increase visitation in most instances. The precise scale of change cannot be predicted with certainty, since this depends on a variety of factors including:

- accessibility to major markets
- nature of the scenic resource
- presence of key attractors (including well-known natural or cultural heritage attractions)
- potential activities available for visitors
- existing level of investment in surrounding tourist facilities
- expenditure by park managers on facilities and promotion

The likely increase in visitation, based on two previous cases where land has changed designation from state forest to national park, is an increase of 30 percent in visitation following designation as a national park. This assumption is important to the benefit-cost analysis and to the analysis of regional economic activity.

From a State-wide perspective, increasing visitor numbers for expanded Otway Ranges parks may be at the expense of visitation to other parks in the State. It is also debatable whether all of the increases noted should be attributed to the nature of the parks. For example, it may not be necessary to increase the area of the national park to the extent proposed as many of the additional tourists may go no further than the existing boundaries of the Angahook-Lorne State Park (this is not to suggest that reducing the proposed size of the national park would be desirable as the biodiversity benefits would be diminished). For these reasons we discount the increases to 10 percent for the pessimistic case, and 20 percent for the conservative case, while setting the optimistic case at 30 percent.

We make the conservative assumption that the above increases apply to visitors to the expanded national park and not to the establishment of forest parks.

As a result of these analyses, (10, 20 or 30 percent increases in current visitor numbers multiplied by \$30 per day for every extra visitor) the increases in net economic values for tourism that potentially arise as a result of VEAC's recommendations for the national park are estimated to be approximately \$2.4m per year in the pessimistic case, \$4.8m per year in the conservative case, and \$7.2m per year in the optimistic case. These figures are unchanged from the Stage 2 report as they are unlikely to be sensitive to the changes made by VEAC between the Draft Proposals Paper and the Final Report.

1.4.4 REGIONAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Tourism expenditure represents income for the study area. Direct expenditure on tourism to the public lands of the study area generates upstream and downstream jobs in other parts of the local and Victorian economy. In this case, a significant proportion of these indirect jobs is likely to be in the main towns of the study area — for example in retailing, wholesaling and distribution.

It is assumed that the average expenditure by *local visitors* on their recreation on public land is spent mainly on food and transport, and is equivalent to the food expenditure of tourists in the Victorian Regional Travel and Tourism

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Survey (approximately \$10 per person). We earlier estimated that there were approximately 350,000 local visit days to existing parks in the study area. Local expenditure on recreation in public lands in the study area is therefore approximately \$3.5 million per year (not including visits to state forests).

The expenditure by visitors to public land is estimated as follows:

- Nearby residents account for 35 per cent of all visitors to public land, with an average expenditure of approximately \$10 per person per day.
- Tourists (i.e., those travelling more than 50 km) account for 65 percent of all visitors to public land, with an average expenditure of \$36 per person per day.

The contribution of the existing 650,000 *tourists* to the regional economy is estimated to be approximately \$23.4 million. It is estimated that each \$100,000 in expenditure on tourism and recreation would support one full-time job equivalent. The expenditure by tourists would therefore lead to the employment of about 234 people. The expenditure by local visitors would support an additional 35 jobs.

The balance of visitation between local visitors and tourists will vary depending on the park in question.

The total contribution of tourism and recreation, in terms of expenditure, is therefore currently about \$27 million per year, employing approximately 270 people.

In the optimistic case (30 percent increase in visitation), additional *expenditure* is estimated to be approximately \$6.5 million per year. The additional total expenditure would therefore support approximately 65 additional jobs, located mainly throughout the study area, but also at service outlets along the highway between Melbourne and the study area.

In the conservative case, additional expenditure is estimated to be approximately \$4.3m, supporting an additional 43 jobs.

In the pessimistic case, additional expenditure is estimated to be approximately \$2.1m, supporting an additional 21 jobs.

The additional expenditure from tourism would be expended mainly in the towns where commercial facilities are able to cater for visitors. The towns likely to benefit most from the increase in visitation are the coastal towns of Anglesea, Aireys Inlet, Lorne, and Apollo Bay. The inland city of Colac should also benefit.

Smaller inland and coastal towns would only benefit significantly if additional attractions and visitor facilities were located near them. The DSE Otway hinterland proposal to establish tourist nodes and zones in inland areas is consistent with attracting a greater share of visitor expenditure to these areas.

There is a strong case for upgrading infrastructure in the hinterland of the study area in order to ameliorate the adverse congestion effects of increased tourism along the coastal fringe. This would also have the effect of redistributing benefits to inland towns.

Various regional strategies point to the need to increase the number of overnight visitors while decreasing the number of day trips to ease congestion, particularly on the Great Ocean Road.

Geelong Otway Tourism in its submission to the VEAC Draft Proposals Paper claims that these strategies are already working and provides the following data for the region:

- the number of *day trips* to the Geelong Otway Tourism region is *declining*. The number of day trips has decreased from 4.68 million in 1998 to 3.38 million in 2002 – an average decrease of 4.5 percent per year;
- the number of *domestic overnight trips* to the region is *increasing*. The number of domestic overnight trips has increased from 1.97 million in 1998 to 2.15 million in 2002, almost a 2 percent increase per year; and
- the number of *international visitors* to the region is *increasing*. The number of international visitors has increased from 73,000 visitors in 1998 to 83,000 in 2002, an average annual increase of 2.7 percent.

Our estimates of additional tourism values provided by the expanded parks do not distinguish between coastal and hinterland effects, or allow for the costs of congestion. Rather, we assume that the VEAC recommendations for the new parks should be seen in the light of other strategies being developed for the region – such as that for the Great Ocean Road Region (DSE 2004). These strategies point to the need to attract tourists to hinterland areas through improved infrastructure – including roads, accommodation and dining facilities, and through additional attractions such as the Otway Fly. The development of appropriate visitor facilities within parks which include information and dining services should also be investigated – at least for the hinterland sections of the forest park.

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1.4.5 INDUSTRY TRENDS

Tourism as a whole is an industry which is forecast to grow strongly throughout Australia. In 1997, growth in the number of international visitors to Victoria was forecast by Tourism Victoria to be 9 percent per year, although these forecasts were revised downwards following the economic downturn in Asia, and more recent terrorism-related events. The Tourism Forecasting Council forecasts that total domestic nights are expected to grow at an annual rate of about 2 percent during the period 2001-2012. Day visitors to the Great Ocean Road Region increased by about 5 percent per annum over the period 1998-2000.

An Arup (2002) study² estimated that over the next 8 years, growth rates in traffic (including industry and tourism) in the study area are likely to be:

- Great Ocean Road – 4 percent per annum
- Princes Highway West (Geelong to Colac) – 3.5 percent per annum
- Princes Highway West (Colac to Warrnambool) – 2.5 percent per annum

Small towns that are highly reliant on broadacre farming for their economic survival are most likely to be in decline. An ABARE (2000) report shows that the demand for farm services has not kept pace with the growth in other services such as tourism and hospitality and in remote areas, employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing fell by 15 per cent between 1986 and 1996. In contrast, employment in accommodation, cafes and restaurants rose by 40 per cent and by 56 per cent in cultural and recreational services over the same period.

Real growth in visitor numbers to the study area will depend on the development of new attractions and better marketing of existing tourism products. The various tourism development plans for the regions comprising the study area suggest the development of a variety of new tourism attractions.

While it is important to avoid over-estimating potential visitor numbers and tourism benefits from VEAC recommendations, it is also important not to under-estimate them. Tourism numbers will be subject to fluctuations from year to year but the underlying forces leading to increased tourism include shifts in consumer preferences from consumption of primary commodities to participation in nature-based activities as disposable incomes rise.

1.5 TIMBER HARVESTING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

It is Government policy to phase out logging and woodchipping in the Otways by 2008 and the implications of this policy are outside the scope of this study. Our role is to assess the effects of the VEAC recommendations with the impacts of existing government policy appearing in the base case for the benefit-cost and social impact analysis.

Several submissions to the Draft Proposals Paper maintained the criticisms of earlier submission periods, namely that our study should include assessments of all the economic, environmental and social impacts of both the government's decision to phase out logging in the Otways, and the impacts of VEAC's recommendations. Some also suggested that we should have undertaken a regional input/output analysis to quantify the income and employment effects of the phasing out of logging.

We agree in principle that it is normally preferable for public policy proposals to be assessed against economic, environmental and social criteria before being implemented by government. In practice it is frequently the case that other considerations override this course of action. To our knowledge there has been no such assessment of the phasing out of logging and woodchipping. The brief and budget for the present study did not cover this issue. Therefore our study does not assess all the economic, environmental or social impacts resulting from the land use changes that may take place as a consequence of both the government's decision and VEAC's subsequent recommendations. We deal only with the latter.

One aspect of the VEAC recommendations relates to the possibility of immediate cessation of logging in the areas recommend for national park. One remaining sawlog licensee is affected by the recommendations – with entitlements amounting to approximately 20,000 cubic metres of sawlogs per year until 30 June 2008. The entitlements under the licence conditions include access to Mountain Ash and Mixed Species sawlogs.

Based on information provided by DSE, the potential to harvest sufficient quantities of Mountain Ash in the recommended forest park area is limited and may not be sufficient to meet fully the entitlements to 2008.

The outcome for Mixed Species harvesting as a consequence of the recommendations is such that commitments for these sawlogs could probably be met outside the new area of national park. However further field work would be

² The Arup technical report supports the DSE (2004) strategy document for the Great Ocean Road Region – see our main report for the full citation.

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necessary to confirm the availability of Mixed Species outside the national park area.

In our view there are **at least** three and potentially many more options:

- allow harvesting to continue for the next four years within the new national park areas in order to meet commitments (that is, delay implementation of the relevant areas of the national park). This option would represent a significant compromise to the integrity of the national park concept and the resultant controversy is likely to lead to associated added costs in terms of management, legal proceedings, enforcement and so on.
- buy out the rights for the sawlog committed. Because it is likely that the Mixed Species can be sourced from the forest park areas, the buy out could be restricted to the remaining Mountain Ash component of the entitlement.
- investigate the possibility of providing Mountain Ash logs from east of Melbourne, including the possibility of salvage logs from the areas damaged by the 2002/03 fires or from the Central Highlands. Transport costs may be a constraint. This option would need to be adopted soon in the case of fire salvage material, due to degradation of log quality over time.

In the absence of detailed information on benefits and costs, we favour some combination of the second and third options.

We are assuming in all this that there would be no constraints on harvesting within the forest park areas for the next four years, other than those which currently exist in state forest. However, we note that due to their 'park' status, there may be opposition to continued harvesting from these areas.

1.6 OTHER FOREST-BASED PRODUCTS

In preparing its recommendations, VEAC has endeavoured to minimise the negative effects on industries operating on public land in the Otways. In our main report we include consideration of the impacts of VEAC recommendations on all industries in the study area.

Minor Wood Products - In addition to the production of eucalypt sawlogs and woodchips, the public land forests are a source of specialty timber, firewood, timber for fencing, poles and spars, hobby wood, logs for competitive wood chopping, and tea-tree stakes. Minor wood products are not included in the Government policy to phase out logging and woodchip production in the Otways.

Firewood is harvested by commercial firewood cutters as well as by individuals – and mostly supplies local markets including Geelong and Colac. Specialty timbers, predominantly blackwood, are mostly sourced during eucalypt logging programs, with the other forms of forest product mostly harvested from the foothill forests on the northern flank of the Otways.

An Otways timber cutter sells blocks of fiddleback Blackwood to the Maton Guitars factory in Melbourne. Maton produces Australian Blackwood Guitars, which are mostly exported – they are a prized item and sell for up to several thousand dollars each. The harvesting of fiddleback Blackwood is selective – involving the identification and cutting of about one in 300 trees. This is clearly a high value-added activity but there are no data on the extent of available fiddleback Blackwood. URS foresters doubt that the activity is sustainable in the medium to long term. Despite the high value-added nature of the activity, its net economic contribution is likely to be small relative to other values in the parks.

The most economically significant minor product from the state forests is firewood. For 2002/03 it is estimated that a total of about 4,000 cubic metres was harvested for commercial and domestic uses. The gross value of this output at \$80 per cubic metre is \$320,000.

The net economic contribution of firewood is calculated to be about \$7 per cubic metre, this gives a net economic contribution from firewood for the study area of \$28,000 per year. The economic importance of the firewood industry in the Otways is small compared with other areas of the State.

Our conclusion is that the net economic contribution of minor wood products for the Otways is unlikely to be significant and we exclude it from the benefit-cost analysis. However, some producers may be adversely affected by the impacts of the VEAC recommendations and we recommend that their cases be considered individually. Some local consumers of firewood may also be adversely affected but the reductions in volumes available as a consequence of the VEAC recommendations are likely to have little impact on prices in the State's market for firewood.

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Apiculture - Much of the public lands of the study area are available for apiculture. In the past, beekeepers have used sites in the Otway National Park, throughout the state forests, and on other public land. Most of the sites previously used have fallen into disuse. Beekeeping is no longer permitted in the Otway National Park. Currently there are three designated apiary sites, of which two are currently unoccupied and have been unlicensed for a number of years. The currently licensed (but, in recent years, unoccupied) public land apiary right is in the Eumeralla Flora Reserve. Bees from hives located on private land may make use of honey flows and nectar resources located within adjoining public land. The eucalypt species of the foothill forests are an important source of honey.

ABS provides estimates of the annual production of honey in each State, but those estimates exclude beekeeping operations with less than 320 hives. Gibbs and Muirhead (1998) have taken the ABS estimates and added an allowance for the likely level of production from bee keeping operations with less than 320 hives, and concluded that the total annual production from all hives registered in Victoria would be about 5,000 tonnes from Victoria in an average season.

The apiary industry is of growing importance to the Victorian economy, partly because of the growing need for pollination services in the state's northern irrigation districts – particularly for almond production. We estimate the *gross economic value* of apiculture in Victoria to be approximately \$20-30m per year, based on data contained in Essential Economics and Read Sturgess & Associates (1998). These figures include returns to beekeepers and processors. The *net economic contribution* of Victorian beekeepers (above basic wages) is in the range \$1-2m per year.

Available bee sites in Victoria are largely all allocated – both on private and public land. It is therefore difficult to find alternative sites if some are lost due to VEAC's recommendations. The return on capital for beekeepers is high relative to that for most other industries so there is active competition for sites. Net economic contribution per site is of the order of \$1,000-1,500 per year, but from the perspective of beekeepers faced with losing a site, the net losses may be of the order of \$5,000-15,000 per site per year, partly because they would factor in their lost return on labour, assuming that no other sites became available and that they were reluctant to take up some other form of part-time employment. However, there appears to be little demand for sites in the Otways and there is considerable potential to find alternative sites for that recommended to be incorporated in the national park and closed – notably in the 40,000 ha recommended forest park.

As in the case of minor wood products, we have excluded honey production from the benefit-cost analysis while recommending special consideration for the sole producer if a disadvantage as a result of the VEAC recommendations can be demonstrated.

Extraction of Sand, Gravel and Stone - The Otways public lands are an important source for many extractive industry products, and no current operations will be affected by the recommendations – they will continue either outside the proposed national park, or under provisions of the *National Parks Act 1975* that allow existing operations to continue. New licences can be issued in all public land categories (generally subject to approval by the Minister for the Environment) except the proposed national park.

Mining and Exploration - There are no operating mines on public land in the Angahook-Otway study area, although some public land is subject to exploration licences. It is proposed that these licences be allowed to continue until they expire when they may be renewed. New licences can be issued in all public land categories (generally subject to approval by the Minister for the Environment) except the proposed national park.

Although there is very little history of mining, and little current mining or exploration activity in the Angahook-Otway study area, the mining industry raised several issues in the submission period following the Draft Proposals Paper – including claims that the establishment of new or expanded national parks delayed, prohibited or in other ways led to Victoria missing out on potentially profitable mining operations.

In industry submissions it was estimated that the cost to mining of designating 15 percent of Victoria in state and national parks could amount to as much as \$100m per year. This is a gross figure and would approximate a net economic contribution of about \$10m per year. The expanded Otway Ranges National Park represents about a 3 percent increase in the total area of parks in Victoria, so on this basis the claimed reduction in net economic contribution could be about \$0.3m per year.

However, the Otways do not have a history of significant exploration expenditure or mining – other than for gravel and stone. It is our view that it is unlikely that the future expected returns from mining in the Otways would approach the estimates for gold mining in the Box-Ironbark parks (about \$0.05-0.15m per year for an area which *does* have a history of mining). In other words, they would be likely to be small relative to the other values in the recommended national park.

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Industry submissions also referred to two other matters – costly delays in processing Section 40 consents for exploration licences that existed before a national park was established; and loss of knowledge acquisition through prohibiting any drilling in national parks. The second matter involves an argument that environmentally benign drilling in national parks might allow the acquisition of new knowledge that may facilitate successful mining operations *outside parks*. It was claimed that exploration on public land is more easily undertaken than in farmland where geological features are masked by various forms of land use. This argument may reinforce the case for improving the administration of existing exploration licences that fall within the new national park but there would be strong opposition outside the industry to drilling in other areas of the park.

In summary, we agree that the opportunity costs of discouraging or prohibiting mining in the Otways are not zero, but it is likely that they are small relative to other values in the park. The Section 40 issues should be investigated and reviewed from operational and policy points of view – as was recommended by the ECC in the case of the Box-Ironbark parks.

Agricultural Use of Public Land - There have been some changes since the Stage 2 report in terms of the number of licences and the areas affected – mainly due to improved mapping and data rather than new areas added to parks.

There are around 602 current licences, covering about 2138 ha, for grazing domestic stock on public land in the Otways. Nearly all of these licences (94 percent by number, 92 percent by area) will remain unaffected. The proposals will result in cancellation of all or part of 39 licences, covering about 300 ha, although only around 196 ha is actually grazed. Also, implementation of the proposals may require fencing of some of the currently licensed areas, particularly public land along river and stream frontages.

The net economic impact of VEAC proposals on grazing licences is likely to be small (approximately \$20,000 per year) but special consideration should be given in the implementation phase to those licensees who may be adversely affected – the costs to them will appear to be greater than the loss of net economic contribution to the economy. The loss of the licences may have a greater impact in some cases than is apparent from simply considering the size of the area affected as they may play a strategic role in grazing systems. However, it is unlikely that farm viability will be at risk due to the licence cancellations.

Eel Production – The eel fishery is a relatively small but important export fishery for Victoria. While greatly affected by seasonal factors, including drought, state-wide production averages around 280 tonnes per year with a gross value of \$1.4-4.7m. The catching and processing sectors of the fishery employ up to 70 people across Victoria in a good season (DNRE 1999).

If we assume a 10 percent return on capital invested in the industry, the net economic contribution for Victoria is about \$140,000 to \$470,000 per year.

Under VEAC recommendations, eel fishing would be phased out within ten years from sections of the lower Gellibrand and lower Aire Rivers, and prohibited immediately from Lake Elizabeth. In consultation with the industry, VEAC staff have estimated that the existing eel harvest in the study area employs about three full time equivalents and has a gross value of around \$100,000 per year, representing two to seven percent of the total for Victoria. The net economic contribution of the local fishery is about \$10,000 per year – small by comparison with other values in the parks. Nevertheless, there are likely to be claims for assistance if these sections of the fishery are ultimately closed.

Horseriding – A number of submissions to the Draft Proposals Paper suggested that horseriding in general, and commercial horseriding activities in particular, would be adversely affected by VEAC's recommendations. The submitters felt that there would be restrictions placed on where horses could be taken and that because dogs were to be excluded from the national park, many of their customers would go elsewhere.

VEAC has responded to these concerns, at least in part, by removing some areas, such as parts of Barongarook forest and areas near Barwon Downs, from the national park and placing them in forest park. VEAC has also provided for horseriding in the former state forest area of the Jancourt Nature Conservation Reserve and made specific reference to continuing access to currently used tracks in key areas such as around Aireys Inlet, Anglesea and Cape Otway.

Despite these adjustments, it is likely that there will still be some restriction on recreational and commercial activities involving horses and accompanying dogs. However, for the commercial activities there should be expanded opportunities arising out of the increased numbers of visitors to the region that are expected as a result of the significant upgrading of parks. Individual cases of genuine disadvantage that might remain should be dealt with on a case by case basis.

1.7 BENEFITS AND COSTS OF VEAC'S RECOMMENDATIONS

As stated earlier, it is Government policy to phase out logging and woodchip production in the Otways and the implications of this policy are outside the scope of this study. Our role is to assess the effects of the VEAC recommendations with the impacts of existing Government policy appearing in the base case for the benefit-cost and social impact analysis. In other words, we do not include the net loss of timber value from the phasing out of logging in what follows.

We have concluded that a number of industrial and commercial economic impacts of the VEAC recommendations are relatively small and, most particularly, are too small to be included in the comparison of benefits and costs.

The main economic impacts of the VEAC recommendations are to be found in the broad category of biodiversity conservation; and in recreation and tourism. Because of lack of visitor data we were not able to quantify net changes in the recreational impacts in moving from state forest to forest park or national park.

The estimates of the additional costs of park management (\$2m per year) are provisional and may be subject to change – partly depending on whether all of VEAC's recommendations are accepted by government.

Non-use economic values for biodiversity protection in the expanded national park are assumed to be \$5m per annum for the pessimistic case, \$15m per annum for the conservative case, and \$25m per annum for the optimistic case.

The increases in net economic values for tourism that potentially arise as a result of VEAC's recommendations for the national park are estimated to be approximately \$2.4m per year in the pessimistic case, \$4.8m per year in the conservative case, and \$7.2m per year in the optimistic case.

In summary, we estimate that the net increase in economic value that may arise as a consequence of adopting VEAC's recommendations lies in the range \$5.4 - \$30.2m per year, with the 'conservative case' yielding net benefits to Victorians of about \$18m per year, including the 'non-use' value obtained from increased biodiversity protection and after deducting the additional costs of public land management.

Regional impacts

In the optimistic case (30 percent increase in visitation), additional expenditure is estimated to be approximately \$6.5 million per year (excluding the additional expenditure of \$2m per year associated with managing the new parks). The additional total expenditure would therefore support approximately 65 additional jobs, located mainly throughout the study area, but also at service outlets along the highway between Melbourne and the study area.

In the conservative case, additional expenditure is estimated to be approximately \$4.3m, supporting an additional 43 jobs.

In the pessimistic case, additional expenditure is estimated to be approximately \$2.1m, supporting an additional 21 jobs.

The towns likely to benefit most from the increase in visitation are the coastal towns of Anglesea, Aireys Inlet, Lorne, and Apollo Bay and the inland city of Colac.

Smaller inland and coastal towns would only benefit significantly if additional attractions and visitor facilities were located near them. The DSE draft hinterland tourism development plan to establish tourist nodes and zones in inland areas is consistent with attracting a greater share of visitor expenditure to these areas.

There is a strong case for upgrading infrastructure in the hinterland of the study area in order to ameliorate the adverse effects of increased tourism along the coastal fringe. This would also have the effect of redistributing benefits to inland towns.

We have suggested that the individual businesses that actually are adversely affected by VEAC's recommendations should be assisted on a case by case basis in the implementation phase of establishing the parks – should VEAC's recommendations ultimately be adopted by Government.

APPENDIX 5 LIST OF ALL SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED TO THE ANGAHOOK-OTWAY INVESTIGATION

The following lists document submissions received from organisations and individuals in all four submission periods: Submissions were numbered in order of receipt.

- 1 = the submission period following release of the original Angahook-Lorne Notice of Investigation
- 2 = that following release of the revised Angahook-Otway Notice of Investigation
- 3 = that following publication of the Angahook-Otway Investigation Discussion Paper
- 4 = that following publication of the Angahook-Otway Investigation Draft Proposals Paper.

In accordance with the *Victorian Environmental Assessment Council Act 2001*, a copy of each submission has been provided to the Minister for the Environment.

A. SUBMISSIONS FROM ORGANISATIONS

Organisation	Contact	Sub. Period No.			
		1	2	3	4
Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Commission	Mr David Pollack	3			
Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Services	Mr John Paterson		701		
Aboriginal Affairs Victoria	M- A.V. Cahir	4			
Aireys Inlet District Association	Ms Barbara Leavesley; Dr T.T. Gibson		572	423	
Aireys Inlet Foreshore Reserve Committee of Management	Mr Brian Williams			142	
Aireys Inlet Tourism Association	Mr John Anderson			606	
AKD Softwoods	Mr Neil Harris		597		
Alcoa World Alumina Australia	Mr Phil Cooke; Mr Chris Rolland		227		574
ALP Otway Ranges Interest Group	Mr Trevor Poulton		223		
ANGAIR Inc	Mr Neil Tucker; Ms Philippa Hesterman		234	386	160
Anglesea Heath Consultative Committee	Dr Barbara Wilson; Ms Elise Jeffery		462		565
Anglesea Recreation Camp	Mr Trevor Mildenhall				508
Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce & Tourism Inc	Ms Liz Carr ; Ms Jackie Carroll		159		720
Apollo Bay Kennett River Public Reserves Committee of Management	Mr Gary McPike		583	557	
Apollo Bay Landcare Group	Mr Roger Hardley		282	458	480
Ararat & Stawell District Field & Game Inc	Mr Trevor Curran		232		
ARP Inc	Mr Horst Pfeifer			732	
Australian Conservation Foundation	Mr Lindsay Hesketh		458		
Australian Deer Association, Western Victorian Branch	Mr E.H. Wohlers			419	
Australian Greens Party, South West Region (Vic)	Mr Stephen Chenery		321	628	715
Australian Greens Victoria, Otways Branch	Ms Sally-Anne Brown			440	
Australian Heritage Commission	Dr Annabel Wheeler	16			
Australian Motorcycle Trail Riders Association	Mr Peter Ellard		452	499	562
Australian Recreational Fishing Alliance	Mr Horst Pfeifer		730		
Ballarat & District Gem Club	Ms Jan Dyett		406		
Ballarat Bushwalking and Outdoor Club	Mr Ron Kemp			718	
Barwon Water	Mr Ian Davis; Mr Paul Northey; Mr D.B. Brockenshire		229	621	387
Bayside Bushwalking Club	Ms Merrill Jusuf			405	
Birds Australia, Victorian Regional Group Conservation Committee	Mr Stuart Dashper		216	605	
Black Rock & Sandringham Conservation Association Inc	Ms Janet Ablitt		93	143	
Blazing Saddles	Ms Caroline Wood; Mr Tim Wood		45		114
Boroondara Bushwalkers Inc	Ms Jan Clark			446	
Bush Users Group Victoria Inc	Ms Rita Bentley		318	591	
Bush Users Group, Mt Alexander Region	Mr Robin Taylor			430	

Organisation	Contact	Sub. Period No.			
		1	2	3	4
Bushcraft & Mountain Leadership Advisory Board	Ms Margaret Leigh			292	
Calco Timbers Pty Ltd	Mr David Colless		157	9	
Camp Wilson Baptist Centre	Mr Geoff Caldwell			71	
Cape Otway Caravan & Camping Park & Bimbi Park Trail Rides	Mr Cyril Marriner			314	
Cape Otway Centre for Conservation Ecology Pty Ltd	Ms & Mr Lizzie Corke & Shayne Neal			90	
Central Highlands 4X4 Club	Mr Carl Nelson			499	
City of Greater Geelong	Mr Stuart Walker			632	
Colac & District Adult Riding Club	Ms Lisa Stephenson; Ms Robyn Perrin		252		105
Colac & District Gem Club Inc	Mr Russell Adams			640	
Colac Motorcycle Club	Ms Sandra Barry			146	
Colac Otway Archers	Ms Barbara Kelly				388
Colac Otway Shire	Mr Rob Davis; Mr Rob Small; Ms Wendy Briggs		471	559	102
Concerned Residents of East Gippsland	Ms Jill Redwood			180	
Construction Forestry Mining and Energy Union	Ms Jane Calvert				566
Construction Material Processors Association	Mr Mark Halliday; Mr David Eldridge		607		506
Corangamite Catchment Management Authority	Mr Donald Forsyth; Mr David May			717	695
Corangamite Shire	Ms Corie Jenkins			417	
Country Fire Authority, Barwon Corangamite Area	Mr Bob Flett; Mr Paul Stacchino			716	585
Country Fire Authority, Otway	Mr Neville Telfer			711	
Denilquin Four Wheel Drive Club	M- Leigh Carter				699
Department of Defence	Ms De-Arne Peel			703	
Department of Education and Training	Ms Dina Guest				109
Department of Primary Industries	Mr Scott Ashby; Mr Dale Seymour		457	452	457
Department of Sustainability & Environment	Prof Lyndsay Neilson			738	587
Doctors For Native Forests Inc	Dr John Piesse			338	
E.T. & E.W. Murnane Pty Ltd	Mr Michael Murnane		146		713
Earth Resource Analysis Pty Ltd	Mr Ian Roberts			3	
East Otway Landcare Group	Ms Nicky Stewart			450	
East Otway Residents Group	Ms Noelle Taylor; Mr David Harris; Ms Patricia Dressel		196	199	64
Echuca Moama YMCA Bushwalking Club	Ms Ann Lyons			281	
Edmonds Honey	Mr John Edmonds				490
Environment Victoria Inc	Ms Nicky Moffat			456	
Essendon Bushwalking Club	Ms Sylvia McLean			148	
Fairhaven - Aireys Inlet Recreation Ground Organisation	Mr Adrian Kennelly; Fr David Clayden		2		68

A. SUBMISSIONS FROM ORGANISATIONS (continued)

Organisation	Contact	Sub. Period No.			
		1	2	3	4
Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries	Mr Ray Newland				710
Federation of Victorian Walking Clubs (VicWalk) Inc	Mr David Rimmer		68	255	166
Field & Game Australia Inc	Mr Rod Drew		222	588	
Field Naturalists Club of Ballarat	Mr John Gregurke		73	130	
Field Naturalists Club of Victoria Inc	Mr Jim Walker		331	335	583
Flinders Environmental Action Group	Mr Christopher Day				698
Forgard Victoria	Mr Roger Smith				290
Forrest & District Community Group	Ms Susan Langridge			470	
Four Wheel Drive Victoria	Mr Michael Coldham; Mr Barry Chare			580	
Friends of All Rainforests	Mr Gerhart Scheerer			739	
Friends of Angahook-Lorne State Park	Ms Margaret MacDonald	13	337	247	165
Friends of Bannockburn Bush	Mr Stuart McCallum		200	367	194
Friends of Lorne	Mr John Wilson; Ms Carol Baker		224		164
Friends of Moggs Creek	Mr John Dangerfield				181
Friends of Otway National Park	Ms Judi Forrester		226		603
Friends of Queens Park	Ms Ruth Wilson; Ms Nancy Rashleigh		37	578	
Friends of the Earth	Ms Gillian Blair			604	
Geelong Bushwalking Club Inc.	Mr David Pinney; Mr Ken Mahar		17	418	434
Geelong Community Forum	Ms Sue Kelly-Turner		221	210	
Geelong Environment Council Inc	Ms Joan Lindros		162	528	659
Geelong Ferret Club	Mr Horst Pfeifer			729	
Geelong Field Naturalists Club Inc	Ms Alison Watson; Mr John Bottomley	19	69	634	601
Geelong Four Wheel Drive Club	Mr Darryl Marsland		233		289
Geelong Gem & Mineral Club	Mr Des McKiernan			5	
Geelong Greens	Ms Andrea Marian				498
Geelong Gun & Rod Association	Mr Horst Pfeifer; Mr Norm Tanner			728	161
Geelong Otway Tourism Inc	Mr Ross Ebbels		50	443	507
Gellibrand Kawarren Progress Assoc. Inc.	M- R. Shoebridge				672
Gerangamete Flats Landcare Group	M- Chris Callahan		210	258	198
Glen Eira Environment Group Inc	Mr Paul Caine		208	411	605
Great Ocean Road Adventure Tours	Mr Richard McVean				712
Hamilton District 4WD Club Inc	Mr Ross Ball				502
Hancock Victorian Plantations Pty Limited, Ballarat District	Mr Terry McAliee				163
Heritage Victoria	Mr Ray Tonkin				374
Heytesbury District Landcare Network	Ms Rebecca McCann				696
Inkavar Pty Ltd	Mr Peter Nash				474
Jan Juc Coast Action	Mr Graeme Stockton	11			
Johanna River Farm & Cottages	Ms & Mr Helen Chambers & Julian Flack			606	
Johanna Seaside Cottages	Ms Joy Evans				152
Kennett River Association Inc	Mr Dennis Livingston		34		
Killala Alternative Pty Ltd	Mr Stephen Stuart			354	
King Valley Educational Pty Ltd	Mr Ken Widdowson				115
Kooroongoora Rockhounds	Ms Jennie Harvie		539	94	
Lakes & Craters Horse Driving Club	Mr Garry Richardson; Mr John Chapman		446		189
Lavers Hill & District Progress Assoc, Community Forestry Committee	Mr Matt Zurbo			10	
Lavers Hill & District Progress Association	Mr Steven Lawson		325		
Lochard Pony Club				603	
Lorne Coast Pty Ltd / Great Ocean Road Tourism Pty Ltd	Mr St John Sutton				88
Lorne Foreshore Committee of Management	Ms Karen Pritchard				106
Lornecare	Mr & Mr Alain Purnell & Michael Callanan				584
Marengo Residents Group	Mr Philip Lawson		64	498	447
Maroondah Gem Club	M- J. Knight				246

Organisation	Contact	Sub. Period No.			
		1	2	3	4
Maton Guitars	Mr Neville Kitchen				24
Melton & District 4WD Club	Mr Gordon Morris				437
Midway Pty Ltd	Mr Paul Backen		156		375
Mitlow Nominees Pty Ltd	Mr Malcolm Clarke			41	
Mordialloc Lapidary Club Inc	Ms Suzanne Jones				347
Mr Fern Pty Ltd	Mr & Mrs Les & Rosemary Vulcz				83
National Native Title Tribunal	Mr Tony Shelley		4		
National Parks Advisory Council	Ms Annette Hatten				364
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)	Mr Jim Gard'ner				505
Nunawading & District Lapidary Club Inc	Mr Phil Toland				500 706
Otway Blackwood Furniture	Mr & Mrs Julie & Alistair Watt		53		294
Otway Environment Council	Mr Stephen Chenery				564
Otway Four Wheel Drive Club Inc	Mr Geoff Wallace; Mr Geoff de la Rue; Ms Lyn Symonds		168	362	518
Otway Gypsy Wagons and Wagon Hire	Mr Graham Nowell				418
Otway Plains Venturer Unit	Mr Geoff de la Rue				316
Otway Planning Association Inc	Mr Hans Fankhanel		160	545	471
Otway Ranges Environment Network	Mr Simon Birrell		211	582	483
Otway Ranges Walking Track Association Inc	Mr Les Nosedo		72	630	
Otways Tourism Inc	Ms Bronwynne Calvert; Ms Helen Chambers		220	429	
Our Parks	Mr Jim Speirs, Mr Geoff Beilby		332	551	586
Painkalac Pastoral Company Pty Ltd	Mr Graeme McKenzie; Mr Angus McKenzie	6	6	416	126
Parratte Eel Company	Mr James Taylor				295
Powercor Australia	Mr Graeme Fleming				47
Preskil, The Margaret Lyttle Memorial School					639
Prospectors & Miners Association of Victoria	Ms Rita Bentley				590
Purus Energy Limited	Mr Dick Sandner				169
Queenscliffe Community Association Inc.	Ms Joan Kenwood		14		
Range Rover Club of Australia , Victoria Branch					450
Sabine Falls Community Management Committee	Dr John Plesse			323	
Safetrek Four Wheel Drive Services					448
Santos Ltd, Environment Health & Safety	Ms Catriona McTaggart			61	
Scouts Australia, Geelong Region	Mr Bryce Hutton			230	551
Sea Mist Horse Riding	Mr & Mrs Brett & Tina Reid				324
Soudan Holdings Pty Ltd	Mr Christopher Tipler			166	600
South Gippsland Walking Adventure Club	Mr Tim Rothberg				261
South West Victoria Deer Advisory Group	Mr Damien Knight; Mr Craig Mitchell		219	84	488
Southern Otways Indigenous People	Ms Nieka Brewster			433	598
Southwest Ragwort Reference Group	Mr Basil Ryan				285
Sporting Motorcycle Club, Otway Trail Riders	Mr Phil Voigt	9		431	673
Sporting Shooters' Association of Australia	Mr Philip Brown		77	453	117
St Bernard's College, Santa Monica Campus	Mr Mark Smith		170		445
Surf Coast Shire	Cr Beth Davidson; Mr Peter Bollen		20	340	425
Surfers Appreciating Natural Environment	Mr Graeme Stockton		12	614	670
Tallawalla Camp Management Committee	Ms Val Lestrangle		5		
Threatened Species Network	Ms Julie Kirkwood				422
Timber Communities Australia Ltd, Northern Tasmanian Regional Office	Mr Adrian Coward				338
Timber Communities Australia, Meander Resource Management Group	Mr Rodney Stagg				320
Timber Communities Australia, Otway Branch	Mr Peter Dynes; Mrs Rosemary Vulcz; Mr Steve Lawson		218	62	411
Timber Communities Australia, Tasmanian State Office	Mr Barry Chipman				307

A. SUBMISSIONS FROM ORGANISATIONS (cont.)

Organisation	Contact	Sub. Period No.			
		1	2	3	4
Timber Communities Australia, Victorian State Office	Ms Kersten Gentle	217			554
Timber Towns Victoria	Cr Malcolm Hole				438
Timboon Field Naturalists Club Inc	Ms Helen Langley			544	538
Tourism Victoria	Mr Wayne Kayler-Thomson			547	
Toyota Landcruiser Club, Geelong Branch	Mr Joe Mortelliti				291
Toyota Landcruiser Club of Australia, Victoria Division	Mr Gary Cooper				693
United Dairyfarmers of Victoria, No 8 District Council	Mr Graeme Prince			635	
United Dairyfarmers of Victoria, Simpson/Princetown Branch	Mr Daniel van Someren			95	
Velkale Pty Ltd	Mr Peter Duff	21			
VicRoads	Mr David Anderson	459	622	627	
Victoria Police	Mr Vincent Duggan				500
Victorian Association of Forest Industries	Mr Pat Wilson	214	608		
Victorian Eel Fisherman's Association	Mr WJ. Allan				107
Victorian Farmers Federation	Mr Paul Weller			637	705
Victorian Farmers Federation, Geelong-Colac District	Mr Jim Bufton			413	
Victorian Field and Game Association Colac Inc	Mr Rod Amos				485
Victorian Gem Clubs Association Inc	Ms Jennie Harvie; Mr Tony Annear	464	61	92	
Victorian Hang Gliding & Paragliding Association	Mr Mark Pike				589
Victorian Minerals & Energy Council	Mr Chris Fraser	228			286
Victorian Mountain Tramping Club Inc	Mr W.Woods, Dr Celesta Fong	326	18		
Victorian National Parks Association	Mr Michael Fendley; Ms Jenny Barnett; Ms Joan Lindros	18	202	532	560
Victorian Piscatorial Council Inc	Mr George Hardwick				628
VicTrack	Mr John Sutton				104
Warrnambool City Council	Mr Paul Gray				472
Warrnambool Four Wheel Drive Club	Ms Diane Riordon			149	
Waverley Gem Club of Victoria Inc	Ms Rae De Niese			485	
Werribee District 4WD Club Inc	Mr Paul Crowe				103
Westcoast Adventure	Mr Graham Turner				196
Western Coastal Board	Mr Adrian Volders; Ms Jennifer Lilburn	215			287
Western Victorian Axeman's Association Inc	Ms Ann Duryea			158	
Wilderness Society	Mr Gavan McFadzean	197			582
Workers for Wetlands	Mr Horst Pfeifer			731	
Wye River Residents Action Group	Ms Sherryl Smith	186	706	516	

B. SUBMISSIONS FROM INDIVIDUALS

Name	Sub. Period No.			
	1	2	3	4
M- A.M. Abraham				686
M- G. Abraham				687
M- K.E., G. & K. Ackerley			705	
Mr & Ms John & Judy Adams			589	
Ms Judy Adams	213			
Mr Nick Adams			363	
Mr Russell Adams			617	
Mr Adam Addison	402			
Mr Michael Adler			341	
Mr Jack Aisbett				210
Ms Andrea Aitken			333	
M- Emrana Alavi			60	
Ms Julie Alexander			355	
Ms Mary Alexander	263			
Mr Troy Alexander	243			
Mr Des Alford				580
Mr Neville Alford				513
Ms Patricia Alford	303			
M- Trush Alford				569
Mr & Ms Garry & Justine Allan			178	307
Ms Gwenda Allan			558	
Mr Peter Allard			512	
Mr Graeme Allen			56	
M- Jai Allison				317
Miss Samantha Ambrosy			190	
Ms Flora Anderson				156
Mr Ian Anderson			267	
Ms Julie Anderson			40	
Ms Sharyn Anderson				370
Ms Pam Andrews	421			
M- Mirjam Anschuetz				28
Mr Evan Anson				256
Mr Robert Anson				681
Mr Ryan Anthony			586	
Ms Angela Antonas			200	
M- Jamie Antonio				503
Mr Kenneth Apted			619	
Mr Anthony Aristidou				339
M- Ariane Armstrong	418			
Mr & Mrs G. Armstrong			32	
Ms Kallie Armstrong				355
M- E. Arnaud	361			
Mr Ken Asplin	48	11	121	
Ms Daisy Atkin-Harrison	400			
Ms Lynda Avery				303
Mr Phil Avery			16	
Mr & Ms Ed & Marsha Babington				177
Mr Daryl Backwell				192
Mr Rodney Bahn			125	
Ms Rosemary Baillie				206
Ms Janet Baird			99	129
Mr Rob Balaz			303	
Ms Elana Balderstone				297
Mr Robert Baldwin			212	
Ms Jocelyn Banks	36	15	78	
Ms Fiona Baranowski	238		537	
Mr Ian Barbour			300	
Ms Kat Barker				634
Mr David Barkley				306
Ms Beryl Barlow			376	380
Mr Theo Barlow	250	663	399	
Mr Marcel Barnard			460	
M- S. Barnes			195	
Ms Alison Barr			525	

B. SUBMISSIONS FROM INDIVIDUALS (continued)

Name	Sub. Period No. 1 2 3 4
Mr Peter Barr	709
Mr Carlos Barrientos	293
Mr Doug Barry	51
Mr Glenn Barry	49
Ms Lorraine Barry	50
Ms Makayla Barry	45
Ms Sandra Barry	145
Mr Robert Barton	624
Ms Vicky Basdeo	230
Mr Frederick Bassett	43
Mr Denis Battersby	123
Mr Alan Baxter	58
Mr David Baxter	384
Mr Graeme Baynes	698
Mr Kim Bazley	166
Ms Georgina Beale	406
Mr Grant Beale	256
Mr Len Beale	373
Ms Rosamond Beale	133
Ms & Mr Anne Beaumont & John Cecile	38
Ms Kylie Beck	519
Ms & Mr Helen & John Becley	383
Mr Lionel Beer	171
Mr Reinhard Behrend	46
Mr & Mrs G.V. & Z.R. Beilby	70 473 494
Mr Chris Bell	103
Ms Judy Bell	38
Mr Ron Bell	625
Mr Marc Bendel	34
Ms Justine Benne	455
Ms Christa Bennett	177 461 716
Mr Denis Bennett	304
Mr Michael Benson	395
Mrs Rita Benson	639
Dr Robert Benson	637
Mr Andrew Benthe	553
Ms Anny Beresford	63
Mr Phillip Bernoth	532
Mr Ken Best	56 4 71
Mr Wim Bezemer	444
Ms Gian Bhogal	511
Mr Nathan Biggins	196
M- Kim Billington	407
Mr Malcolm Bird	101
Mr & Mrs Henry & Marjorie Birrell	237
Mrs J. Black	394
Ms Lorraine Black	116
Mr Steve Black	495
M- W. Black	393
Mr Michael Blair	733
Ms Susan Blandford	661
M- Erwin Bleskatit	343
Ms Kirsten Blood	203
Mr Sharon Blum-Caon	211
Mr John Boaler	167
Mr Robert Boekel	167
Mr Nigel Boettiger	195
M- J. Bohauy	377
Mr Matthew Bolton	197
Ms Chloe Booker	433
Ms Sonia Borg	163
Ms Jennifer Borlingieri	395
Mr Ian Borrie	113
Ms Jenny Bourguignon	157

Name	Sub. Period No. 1 2 3 4
Mr & Ms Peter & Lori Bowditch	3
Ms Linda Bradburn	704
Mr Bill Bradshaw	421
Ms Delia Bradshaw	462
Mr David Brain	389
Mr Rodney Brain	611
M- R.A. Bramich	574
Ms Julie Brand	37
Mr Geoffrey Brauer	258 420
Mr Andy Breaden	481
Mr Chris Breaden	378
Ms Joy Breaden	391
Mr Lance Breguet	565
Ms Nieka Brewster	161 592
Mr Brett Bridges	239 571
Ms Emily Brien	327
Mr Michael Brieze	273
Mr Roger Brink	149
Ms C.M. Bronk	724
Mr Andrew Brook	132
Ms Susan Brook	129
Ms Anna Broome	503
Mr Greg Brown	312 155
Ms Lea Brown	438
Ms & Mr Mary & Simon Brown	399
Mr & Ms Robert & Glenys Brown	377
Mr Tony Brown	128
Mr Brian Browne	702
Ms Frances Bruce	254
Mrs Margaret Brumley	398
Mr Chris Bryce	464
Ms Janelle Bryce	80
Mr John Bryoges	394
Mr Anthony Buckle	725
Ms Mia Bullen	350
M- D.W. Bunting	453
Mr David Burgess	58 414
Mr Ian Burgess	177
Mr & Ms Beryl & Howard Bush	371
Ms Helen Butler	363
Mr Bob Butt	16 425
Mr James Butt	462
Mr & Ms John & Lyn Butt	28
M- R.A. Butt	220
Ms Annie Cain	100
Mr Andrew Cairns	108
Ms Margaret Cairns	660
Mr Russell Cairns	657
Ms Jan Calaby	184 669
Mr & Ms Julian & Alyssa Calaby	685
Ms Brooke Caldwell	526
Ms Catherine Callahan	316
Ms Judy Cameron	178 510
Ms Anita Campbell	347
Mr David Campbell	555
Mr Peter Capp	140
Mr Steve Cardigan	515
M- Tamar Carpenter	328
Mr Hugh Carrigan	454
Mr Russell Carrington	442
Mr Andrew Carson	607
Mr Andy Carter	354
Mr Gerry Carter	342
Mr Patrick Casey	508

Name	Sub. Period No. 1 2 3 4
Ms Joan Cashion	459
Mr John Cashion	456
Mr & Ms Frank & Angela Cassar	283
Ms Karina Castan	212
Mr Alan Cauthorn	610
Mr Simon Cave	694
Mr Louis Center	188
Mr Luke Chamberlain	239
Ms Debra Chant	549
M- Alex Chapman	27
Mr Graeme Chapman	517
Ms Monica Chapman	570
Mr Barry Chare	535
Mr Adam Charleston	598 597
Mr Dwight Cheesman	577
Mr Tommy Chen	227
Mr Stephen Chenery	15 319 474 525
Mr Russell Chidgey	647
Mr Jason Childs	617
Ms Jan Chivers	182
Ms Kate Clapton	329
M- Chris Clare	36
Ms Fiona Clark	153
Ms Margaret Clark	73
Mr Rod Clark	318 309
Ms Sharon Clark	326
Ms Susanne Clark	112
Ms Lucille Clements	69
Mr David Close	351
Mr Neil Clough	221
Mrs J. Cock	284
Mr Harold Cockerell	30 428
Mr James Cockine	271
M- Selime Cocoli	346
Mr Graham Coe	82
Mr Serge Coffa	296
M- & M- Cohen	228
M- Chris Cole	109
Ms Mary Coleman	536
M- R.A. Coleman	527
Ms & Ms Janine Coles & Carol Barnes	534
Mr Neil Collard	469
Mr Michael Colledge	546
Ms Eileen Colless	26
Mr Jason Colless	34
Mr Shane Colless	25
Mr Serge Collichia	279
Ms Angela Collins	39
M- C.J. Collins	122
Ms Michelle Collins	17
Mr Tim Collins	229
M- T.N. Collis	313
Mr Richard Collopy	147 373
M- S.P. Colvin	104
Mr Geoff Connors	253
Mr Brett Constable	184
M- Salvina Conti	429
Ms Tracy Cook	47
Mr Trevor Coon	31
Mr Mike Corcoran	595
Ms Meredith Costain	344
Mr Henry Costin	120
Ms Fiona Cottingham	559
Mr Gavin Coulthard	295

B. SUBMISSIONS FROM INDIVIDUALS (continued)

Name	Sub. Period No.			
	1	2	3	4
Ms Danielle Courtney				320
Ms Elaine Coutinho				245
Mr Brett Cox		141		
Mrs Noel Cox		124		
Mr Benedict Coyne				190
M- Punjchl Crane				233
Mr Lachlan Cranitch				330
Ms Carol Criddle			39	
Ms Ingrid Crosser			180	439
Ms Christine Croydon				366
Ms Marietta Cully				377
Mr & Mrs Dale & Michelle Cunningham			65	
Ms Jenny Cunningham		79	478	
Mr Ron Cunningham				408
Mr & Mrs Ron & Jenny Cunningham		66		381
Ms Karen Currell			655	
Ms Mariae Curtain			301	
Ms Edith Cutcliffe			383	646
M- B.J. Cuth		420		
Ms Stanley Cutler			352	
Ms Jayne D'Arcy-Houlgate			359	
Ms Moreen Dainty			30	
Ms Heather Dale			286	
Ms & Mr Sally & John Daly		85	97	
M- N.E. Daniel				310
Mr Wayne Daniel				683
Ms Erin Darbyshire				514
Ms Mary Daveson			522	
Mr & Ms John Davies & Judy Taylor			358	
Mr Daniel Davies				224
Mr David Davies			164	
Mr David Davies			20	
Mr Ryan Davies			135	
Mr Wilfred Davis			272	
Mr N. Dawson			455	
Mr Christopher Day				595
Mr Jos de Jong			317	
Mr Geoff de la Rue			306	
Ms Rhonda Dean				366
Ms Tanya Deans			87	
Ms Geraldine Debono			290	
Mr Rod Deering		451	322	379
M- & M- Kerr & Robyn Delaforce			14	
Ms Kay Demmler		248	575	709
Mr Neil Dendle			615	417
Ms Kaz Denton			428	
Ms Karin Derkley			246	
Mr Ralph Deszcz		1		
Ms & Mr Jacqui & Ben Deylen			684	
Mr Richard Deylen			676	
Mr Rob Deylen			682	
Mr Tony Deylen			675	
Mr Jim Dhaeze			471	
M- W.J. Dickenson				609
Ms Janet Dickie			409	
Ms Barbara Dickinson			111	
Ms Lisa Dickinson			110	
Ms Laila Dickson			424	
Ms Pam Dodsworth			390	205
Mrs Elizabeth Doery			327	
Mr David Dombroski				338
Mr Alex Donald			289	
Ms & Mr Janet & Alec Donald			85	
Ms Cathy Donovan			183	

Name	Sub. Period No.			
	1	2	3	4
Mr Christian Dorfler				20
Mr David Dorman				209
Dr J.G. Douglas			143	667
Mr Alan Dow				578
Ms Annabel Dowling			165	
Mr Tony Dowling			206	
Ms Patricia Dressel			21	63
Ms & Mr Linda & Jaris Drezins			116	
Mr Peter Driscoll				496
Mr Ryan Drobek				331
Ms Atrielle Drury			424	
Mr Dean Duckmanton			228	
M- Tien Dung Ta			82	
Mr Brian Dungey				591
Ms Betsy Dunne			666	
Mr Merv Dunstan			13	
Mr Bruce Dupe			151	23
Mr Geoff Durham			285	467
Mr & Ms Ian & Ann Duryea			155	
M- A.G. Duynhoven			106	557
Mr Anthony Duynhoven			144	495 523
M- J.A. Duynhoven			138	
Ms Julia Duynhoven			145	
M- W.A. & C.A. Duynhoven			87	
Mr & Ms Mark & Wendy Dwyer			226	
Mr Nathan Dyer			167	
Mr Nathan Dyer			193	
Mr & Mrs R. & J. Dykstra				719
Ms Kerri Eberle			121	
Ms Rebecca Eberle			287	
Mr Michael Eblinger				26
Ms Wendy Eden			10	
M- & M- R. & L. Edwards			209	
Ms Stephanie Edwards			643	
Ms L.M. Egan			615	
Ms Cheri Elder			694	
Mr Marcus Ellard			315	
Mr Peter Ellard			131	
Mr & Ms John Ellis & Dianne Jones			91	
Ms Catherine Ellis			186	
Ms Janet Ellis			275	
Mr Emmanuel Ellul			253	
Mr Norm Endacott			2	125
Mr Cornelius Endres			77	
Dr Johannes Engesser			51	
M- Francis Ernens				491
Mr Paul Ernst			292	
Ms Bianca Erwand			12	
M- D. & A. Evans			268	
Ms Deborah Evans				701
Mr Reg Evans			381	
Ms Angela Evers			345	
Mr Leo Eyssens			299	
Ms Rosemary Eyssens			298	
Ms Jenny Fabri				451
Mr Paul Falvey			112	
Ms Rosemary Faris			141	
Mr Tom Farquare			76	
Mr & Ms Rob Faulkner & Judith Cogle			511	
Mr Colin Fehsler			519	
Mr Helmut-Martin Felbel				18
Mr Michael Feller			154	714
Mr Adam Fenderson			380	
Mr Andrew Ferrari			109	259

Name	Sub. Period No.			
	1	2	3	4
Mr Anthony & M- D.M. Ferrari		97	664	255
Mr Craig Ferrari			130	267
Mr Darren Ferrari			128	270
Ms Debra Ferrari				492 376
M- G. & S. Ferrari			270	
Ms Hayley Ferrari			123	269
Ms Jennifer Ferrari			126	266
Mr & Ms Kevin John & Jennifer Joy Ferrari			140	265
M- Leon, Sue, Josie, Tim & Daniel Ferrari			463	533
Mr Michael Ferrari			125	264
Ms Michelle Ferrari			273	
Mr Darren Ferrier			633	213
Mr James Fiddian				463
Ms Vicky Fifs			425	
Mr Bernard Filbay			451	
Mr Wayne Filby				679
Mr Peter Fillmore			568	
Mr Cliff Finch			658	
M- Nakia Firebrace			288	
M- G. Fithall			342	
Mr Sean Fitzgerald				539
Ms Tess Fitzgerald			345	
Mr James Fitzsimons		2	82	146
Mr Shannon Fitzsimons			133	
Mr Bruce Fletcher			17	57
Mr Jon Floreani			134	
Mr Gerhard Foell				38
Mr Kenneth Fok				316
Mr & Ms Inga & Adam Ford				410
Mr Ray Ford			286	
Ms & Mr Judi & Ken Forrester			543	470
M- J.M. Forster				572
Mr Craig Forsythe				669
M- A. Fra			366	
Ms Yvonne Francis			448	1
Mr Chris Fraser			8	
Mr Matthew Fraser			465	
Mr Ashley Free			164	691
Mr & Dr Karl & Silvia Freiverts			115	291
Mr Ronald Freiverts			114	
Mr Lloyd French				703
Ms Jackie Fristacky			204	
Mr Adam Frost			263	
Mr Craig Fryers			12	75
Ms Carol Fulford				664
Ms Claire Fulton				323
Ms Nadia Galanopoulos			406	
Mr Mark Gale			91	
Ms Diane Gamble				635
Ms Belinda Gardiner			509	
M- J.L. & I. Gardiner			154, 251	300, 305
Ms Connie Gardner				529
Mr Rick Gardner				655
Mr & Mrs Raymond & Theresa Garland				648
Ms Geraldine Gartland			513	
Mr Tony Gartland			444	
Mr & Ms Michael & Sharon Gaut			266	
Mr Scott Gavens			8	
Mr Andrew Gaylard			432	
Mr Jeff Gazzard			59	
Mr Matthew Gedge			362	

B. SUBMISSIONS FROM INDIVIDUALS (continued)

Name	Sub. Period No.			
	1	2	3	4
Ms Kersten Gentle			631	
Ms Marina Georgioa			188	
Ms Verena Gerz			35	
Mr Colin Gibson		29	217	
Mr Tim & Roslyn Gibson	10		382	
Mr Antonino Giglio			10	
M- N.P. Gilbert			273	
Mr & Mrs Geoff & Jill Giles			725	
Mr James Gill		77		
M- Ohid Gilovitz			225	
Mrs A. Gilson		107		
M- Gilvray			364	
Ms Bianca Giudici			649	
M- J.D. Gladstone		93		
Mr A. Glasby		309		
Mr Ken Gledhill		305	363	
Ms Rachel Gleeson			401	
Miss Steph Glover			185	
Mr Simon Gloyne			695	
M- Florian Gnadinger			56	
Mr Kristen Godby			272	
M- A. Goddard		341		
Ms Janelle Goddyn		117		
Mr Frank Gogol			294	
Mrs Elizabeth Goldberg			250	
Mr Pierre Goss		307		
Mr Glynn Gracie			344	
Mr Peter Graham		21		
Mr John Gratton-Wilson			407	
Ms Patricia Gratton-Wilson			409	
M-Adrian Gray & Renee & Lillith Armstrong			48	
Mr Rob Gray			556	
Mr Wayne Grayson			616	
Mr Clarrie Green			66	
Mr Anthony Greene			175	
Ms Meredith Greenwood		352		
Mr Jim Grellis			324	
Mr Robbie Grieg			386	
Mr Phil Grigg		722	235	
M- S. Groeneveld			445	
Ms Renata Grossi			370	
Ms Vittoria Grossi			369	
Mr Loyd Grosvenor			240	
Mr Simon Grummett			108	
Ms Melissa Gunner		344		
Ms Jennifer Guthrie Morrow		336	576	
Mr Sean Halge			332	
Ms Melissa Hall		369		
Ms Samantha Hall		359		
M- J.T. Hamilton		295		
Ms Liz Hamilton			550	
Mr Paul Hampshire		112		
Mr Matt Hand		735		
Mr Paul Hand		223		
Mr Lawrie Hanson		33		
Mr Vern Hardie			281	
Mr & Ms Peter Harding & Kerry Martin			599	
Mr & Ms Matthew & Kendra Harding			147	
Mr Roger Hardley			458	
Mr Ben Hargreaves		9		
Mr Jim Harker		22		
Mr Chris Harkin		44	59	

Name	Sub. Period No.			
	1	2	3	4
Mr Jason Harman				350
M- B. Harper		27		
Mr David Harris		54	79	476
Ms Sue Harris			569	
Mr & Ms Terry & Lynette Harris			260,	
		257	261	
M- N. Harrison		387		
M- C. Harrowfield		103		
M- K. Harrowfield		122		
Mr & Mrs Brian & Julie Hart		6		
Mr Andrew Harvey		712		
Mr Carl Harvey		356		
Ms Audrey Hay		127	268	
Ms Pasha Hayat		40		
Mr Philip Hayes			624	
Ms Beatrice Head		67		
Ms Joanne Heatlie		254		
Mr Darron Hedge		310		
Ms Eva Maria Heger			53	
Mr Gunther Heger			52	
M- S. Hendricks		297		
Ms Robyn Henriksen		172		
Mr Neil Henry		98	403	544
Mr David Henshaw			482	
Ms Delys Henshaw			552	
Mr Stefan Herzog			29	
Ms Dominique Hes		293		
Ms Philippa Hesterman			128	
Miss Sylvie Heywood		192		
M- M.S. Hibbs			673	
Mr Andrew Hill		469		
Ms Belinda Hill			652	
Mr & Ms Norm Hite & Coral Fitton			497	
Mr Greg Hocking		194		
Mr Ross Hodge		727		
Mr Tim Hodgson		229		
Ms Chris Hollanby			403	
Mr Russell Holloway		441	531	661
Ms & Mr Pearl & Steve Hollowood			423	
M- Centauris Holly-Schwaerzler			187	
Ms Bev Holt		493	671	
Ms & Mr Kirstin Honey & Sebastian Melendez			211	
Mr Duncan Hopkins			321	
Mr Ian Hopkins			72	
Mr Tom Horne			334	
Ms Elizabeth Horner		378		
Miss Caitlin Horton		194		
Mr Peter Hotker			612	
Mr Stephen Hotker			613	
Mr & Ms Murray Howard & Helen Barclay			118	
Ms Marcia Howard		665		
Mr John Howell		328		
Ms Norm Howell		92		
Mr & Ms Joe & Val Hubbard		102		
Ms Lisa Hue			443	
M- C.W. Huggins			663	
Ms Rachel Hughes		453		
Mr Robert Hughes			187	
Mr Ken Hui			319	
Mr Keith Hull			288	
Mr Alistair Hume			581	
Mr Michael Hunt			629	

Name	Sub. Period No.			
	1	2	3	4
Ms Rani Hunt				37
Mr Jack Hurst			384	
Mr David Hut		412		
Ms Christine Hutton				707
M- D.R. Hutton		249	587	
Mr Jakob Igelspacher				31
Mr Tony Jablonski			214	
Mr Robin Jackel			169	
Mr Andrew Jackson			680	
Ms Jennifer Jackson				15
Mr Peter Jackson			227	
M- S.R. Jackson			36	
Ms Simone Jackson		51		
Mr Greg Jacob			411	
M- Aylah James			348	
Ms Candy James			479	
Mr & Ms Craig & Gayle James				239
Ms Louise James			632	
Mrs Wendy James			259	223
M- A.B. Jamieson		33		
M- Sievers Jan				83
Mr & Mrs Nick & Justine Jane				151
Mr G.L. Jarratt			81	
Ms Christine Jeal			349	
Ms Olive Jeffery				528
Mr Greg Jeffrey			671	176
Ms Anne Jenkins			441	
Mr Wallis Jenkyn			520	420
Ms Barbara Jenner				238
Mr Ronald Jenner				237
M- J.L. Jennings				458
Mr & Ms Jeff & Noreen Jennings		84		683,
				684
Ms Margaret Jennings		1		
Mrs & Mr Margaret & Ian Jennings			330	626
M- R. Jennings		99		459
Ms Sandra Jennings			242	
Mr Peter Jensen			395	
Mr Colin Jevons		278	65	122
Ms Deborah Johnson				562
Ms Di Johnson			384	
Mr Gary Johnson				95
Mr Graham Johnson			467	
Mrs & Mr Jenny & Ian Johnson			472	
Ms Laura Johnson			399	
Mr Peter Johnson				402
Mr Ben Jones			715	
Ms Beryl Jones				640
Ms Catherine Jones			334	282
M- D.E. Jones				432
Mr David Jones				150
M- & Ms Gwyn & Dianne Jones			24	
Ms Kaylene Jones				153
Mr Paul Jones				631
M- Andruscha Junge				67
Ms Marijana Juresko			331	277
Ms Merrill Jusuf			516	
Mr Luke Kainuz				360
Mr Alexander Kaltenbacher				50
Ms Jenni Kamp			98	
Mr Brian Kavanagh				385
Mr & Ms Bernie & Diane Keating			667	477
M- R.B. Kee		308		
M- E.L. Keegel				207

B. SUBMISSIONS FROM INDIVIDUALS (continued)

Name	Sub. Period No. 1 2 3 4
Ms Narelle Keenan	527
Mr Darren Keet	611
Ms Estelle Kefford	209 484
Mr Nathan Keilar	232
M- L.L. Kelleher	117
M- Pat Kelleher	119
Mr Gerard Kelly	422
M- Dave Kelman, & Jane & Brynnie Rafe	282 61
Mr Geoff Kennedy	241
Ms Lisa Kennedy	434
Mr Stephen Kennedy	266
Mr Steve Kennedy	250
Mr Frank Kennersley	242
Mr Stewart Kerr	217 202
Mr Johannes Kick	43
Mr Murray Kidman	179
Dr Jim Kiellerup	247
Mr Alex King	89
Mr D.F. King	130
M- Alex Kirkham	397
Mr Robert Kiss	681
Ms Dawn Kneen	271
Mr Steve Knope	170
Ms Benita Knox	100
Mr Paul Koczak	719
Ms Leeanne Koenig	541
Mr John Koniw	252
Mr Peter Koop	315 540 588
Ms Joan Korn	397
Mr Tiber Korn	398
Mr Walter Krafft	54
Mr Gordon Lalonde	225
Mr Simon Lamacraft	700
Dr David Lancaster	19 93
Miss Stacey Lancy	171
Ms Anne Lane	415
Ms Jennifer Lane	365
Mr Benno Lang	215
Miss Claire Lang	252
Mr Phil Langdon	185 484
Ms & Mr Betty & Eric Larson	119
M- Jeff, Alex & Debbie Larson	241
Mr Les Lasham	522
Mr Henry Laskowski	654
Mr Andrew Lauder	668
Ms Cecily Lawrie	135
Ms Cassandra Lawson	339
Mr & Ms David & Yvonne Lawson	356
Ms Dorrie Lawson	301
Mr Kevin Lawson	334
Mr Shane Lawson	354
Mr Steven Lawson	242 409
Ms Juliet Le Feuvre	18
Mr & Ms Dennis & Barbara Leavesley	388 505
Mr Peter Leavesley	173
Ms Josephine Lee	42
Mr Rod Lee	645
Ms Kristen Lees	361 486
Ms & Ms Jill Leisegang & Grace McCaughey	576
M- Magaer Lennox	533
M- Alex Leonard	401
Mr & Ms Thomas & Janet Leslie	473

Name	Sub. Period No. 1 2 3 4
Ms & Mr Catherine & Harry Lewis	175
Ms Marina Lewis	454
Ms Carol Liebscher	449 400 674
Ms & Mr Heather & Ian Light	253
Mr Simon Liley	185
Ms Joan Lindros	535
Mr Barry Lingham	697
Mr Peter Linke	17
Mr Matthew Linscott	382
Mr & Ms Robert & Marie Liston	678
Mr Anthony Locke	113
Mr Glen Lockman	265
Mr Matt Lockwood	232
Mr Ryan Long	136
Ms Rachel Lopes	573
Mr Daniel Lopez	726 537
Mr Richard Los	91
M- Hilary Louey	26
Mr Colin Low	74
M- Kim Low	555
M- M. Low	538
Mr Sydney Low	556
Ms Karen Lucas	263
Mr Owen Lucas	260 262
Dr Mary Lush	444
Mr Stefan Lustig	13
Ms Suzanne Luxton	243 201
Mr Iain Lygo	280 193
Ms Diana Lyon	111
Ms Ellen Mac Lennan	460 144
Mr Gary Mac	191
Ms Catriona MacDiarmid	174
Ms Margaret MacDonald	246
M- Shem Macdonald	488
Ms Michelle MacEwan	279
Ms Kylie MacFarlane	443 687
M- Vyatas Maciulis	65
Ms Alexandra Mack	186
M- S.H. & V.J. MacKenzie	86
Mr Robert Macnab	371
Mr David Maertín	41
Mr Bruce Maggs	374
Mr Noel Maggs	127 99
Mr Noel Maggs	689
Mr Christopher Mahney	396
Ms Sheryl Mahoney	151 549
Mr Siegfried Makulla	21
Mr & Ms Steven & Susan Male	469
M- Hannah Maloney	336
M- G.A. Manintveld	299
M- J. Manintveld	298
M- J.T. & L.A. Manintveld	264
Ms Bernice Manley	501
M- W. Manley	506
M- P. Marchant	277
Ms Andrea Marian	199 492
Ms Julie-Anne Markham	287
Mr Sean Marler	468 46
Mr & Ms Allan & Susan Marriner	148
M- & M- Andrew & Lesley Marriner	134
Mr Cyril Marriner	387 174
Mr John Marriner	83
Mr John Marriner	424
Ms Patricia Marriner	466

Name	Sub. Period No. 1 2 3 4
Mr Steve Marriner	184
Mr Darian Marshall	356
Mr Don Marshall	435
Ms Sonia Marshall	347
Ms Janet Martin	353
Ms Jayne Martin	431
Mr Leigh Martin	736 515
Mr Nathan Martin	593
Mr Paul Martin	504
Mrs Mary Maslen	627
Mr Tony Maslen	274
Mr Steve Mason	172
M- & M- G.A. & N.J. Matheson	659
Mr Greg Maxwell	302
Ms Beverley McCallum	487
Mr Darren McClelland	115 70
M- L.W. McDonald	52
Ms Sarah McDonald	357
Mr Wayne McDonough	268 711
Mr Luke McGill	325
M- S. McGuirk	427
Ms Gillian McInnes	245
M- C., M., M & F. McIntyre	517
Mr Angus McKenzie	534 568
Mr Anthony McKenzie	137
Mr Cameron McKenzie	546
Mr Graeme McKenzie	5
Mr Tony McKenzie	348
Mr Kenneth McKeown	44
Ms Sarah McLarty	198
Mr Jim McLaughlin	504
Mr Bruce McLean	577
Mr Haydn Mclean	213
Mr Ian McLean	132
Ms Sue McLean	279
Ms Sylvia McLean	110
Mr Jasper McMullan	373
Mr John McMullan	368
Ms Jenny McNamara	304
Mr & Ms Ian McNaughton & Lee-Ann Monk	501
Mr Andrew McNay	243
Mr Richard McNay	464
Mr & Ms Doug McNeil & Rani Hunt	686
Mr Darren McRae	251
Mr R. McShane	278
Ms Yolanda McVilly	102
Mr Robert McWama	430
Ms Libby Mears	100
Ms Marilou Meehan	335
Mr & Mrs John & Fran Meesen	311
M- A.V. Melzak	567 563
Ms Belinda Melzak	641
Mr & Mrs Peter & Anne Mercer	415 416
Mr Shannon Merika	375
Ms Doris Merk	22
Mr Joe Merrett	682
Mr John Middleton	72
Miss Samantha Mielke	172
Ms Shelley Millard	368
Ms Sharon Miller	613
Mr Alex Milne	383
Mr Ron Milne	435 386
Ms Paula Milo	326

B. SUBMISSIONS FROM INDIVIDUALS (continued)

Name	Sub. Period No. 1 2 3 4
Mr Paul Milosavljevic	325
Ms Barbara Minchinton	176 529 465
Mr Mark Minchinton	442
Ms Rhonda Minchinton	437
Ms Jodie Minton	276
Mr & Ms Jack & Jennifer Mitchell	240 449
Mr & Ms David & Jennifer Mitchell	147
Mr & Mrs John & Eathorne Mitchell	120
Ms Amanda Mitchell-Taverner	222
Mr Stefan Mobius	39
Ms Christine Modra	8
Mr John Modra	553
Ms Annette Molloy	648 600
Mr George Molloy	381 594
Mr Jacob Molloy	599
Ms Kasey Molloy	596
M- K. Molnar	410
Mr Michael Moolenaar	158
Ms Carolyn Moore	452
Ms Julia Moore	647
Mr Lawrence Moore	275
Mr Michael Moore	208
Mr Jarrod Morey	692
Mr & Ms Roger Morgan & Richter	288
Mr Roger Morgan	42
Mr Guy Morris	126
Mr Richard Morrow	524 540
Mr Skeet Morrow	261
Mr Joe Mortelliti	723 5
Dr Geoff Mosley	7 434 412
Dr Julie Muchauser	670
Mr & Mrs Peter & Susan Muir	63
Miss Eloise Muirhead	189
Mr Peter Mulder	541
Ms Andrea Muller	30
Mr Ralf Muller	47
Mr Peter Mumre	364
Mr Jason Munari	311
Ms Tamara Muncey	329
M- A, S.I. & S.R Mundy	245
Mrs M. Munns	70
Mr Bruce Murray	447
Mr John Murray	610
Ms Rachel Murray	436
Ms Mary Mutton	573
M- Adeeba Nabulsi	231
Ms Ellen Napper	394
Ms Sheila Nash	296
Mr & Ms Peter Natonevski & Debrah Lewis	191
Mr Vaughn Neal	362
Ms Alana Neale	300
Mr Daniel Neale	207
Ms Heather & M- B.E. Neale	254 618 367
M- A.D. Neave	139
Ms Anna Negri	370
Ms Fiona Nelson	225 467 593
Ms Valerie Newman	80
Ms Lisa Newton	620
Mrs Dawn Neylan	521
Ms Beth Neyland	314
Mr David Nicastro	188 579
Ms Michelle Nielsen	349
Mr Marko Niemann	42

Name	Sub. Period No. 1 2 3 4
M- K. Nieuwenhuizen	494
Ms Jelena Nikolic	214
Ms Annie Nilsson	685
Ms Alice Nixon	244
Mr Michael Nocera	269 382
Mr Charles Norman	94
Mr Mark Norris	379
Ms Paula Northfield	330 645
Mr & Mrs Bill & Lorraine Norton	80
M- Darcy Norwood	365
Mr Lesley Nosedo	200
Mr Bruce Noske	656
Mr Rod Novak	86 479
Mr Antone Nulley	182
Mr Danny Nulley	180
Mr Max Nulley	178
Mr Anne O'Brien	337
Mr Grant O'Brien	697
Ms Genevieve O'Connell	455
Mr Brian O'Donnell	234
Mr John O'Donnell	674
Ms Ruth O'Dowd	340
Mr Geoffrey O'Dwyer	267
Mr & Ms Mark & Roz O'Loughlin	475
Mr & Ms Trevor O'Shannesy & Taza Aratz	348
Mr Justin O'Shea	376
Dr Colin Officer	226
Mr Rob Oke	447
Mr Brett Oldfield	270
M- Nils Ole Prub	33
Ms & Mr Janelle Oliver & Ean Droomer	426
M- & M- D. & E.S. Olliff	162
Mr Aaron Ong	160
Ms Sky Opie	650
Dr Hector Orams	389
Ms Wendy Orams	491
Mr Neil Orr	349
Mr Kevin Osborne	358
Mr Valerie Osborne	351
Mr Daniel Otten	41
Ms Elizabeth Owen	168
Mr Trevor Owen	134
M- Nienke Paap	660
M- & M- H. & I. Pacers	105 290 440
Ms Mara Pacers	104 439 441
Mr Peter Pacers	150
Mr Italo Padovani	426
Mrs Lucy Padovani	427
M- N. Page	142
Mr Richard Pajewski	657
Ms E.J. Palmer	623
Ms Gail Palmer	350
Mr Carl Pannuzzo	205 57 8
Ms Sonja Paolinsan	426
Mr John Paras	321
Ms Judith Park	247
Mr Edwin Parke	285
Mr Jared Parke	708
Mr Gavin Parker	560 567
M- I. Parker	310
Mr Simon Parker	192 601
Ms Tess Parker	372
Mr & Mrs Brian & Gill Parmenter	149

Name	Sub. Period No. 1 2 3 4
Mr Rod Parr	724
Mr Rod Paterson	197
Mr Bradley Paton	658
Mr Mark Paton	680
Mr Nathan Pearce	427
Mr Rodney Pearce	276
Mr Peter Pearson	410
Mr Leo Pecar	123
Ms Donna Peek	438
Ms Anna Pegg	144
Mr Tim Pellemeier	49
Mr Ian Penman	428 435
Mr Stephen Pennells	190
Ms Susan Perron	139
M- A.J. Perry	408
Ms Gwen Pescott	249
Mr Trevor Pescott	251
Mr David Petrie	150
Ms Pam Petschack	224
Dr Roger Peverill & Ann Williams	231
Mr Bill Pheasant	235
M- Alix Phelan	148
Mr Glenn Phelps	107
M- Cush Phillips	480
Mr Craig Philip	372
Ms Glenyse Pianta	309
M- Chris Pierce	414
Ms Janet Pierce	415
Mr John Pierce	329 594
Mr Nick Pierce	413
Prof Robert Pierce	320
Dr John Piesse	322
Mr & Ms Angelo & Kerry Pietrobon	448
Mr David Pilley	402 421
Ms Susan Pitman	493
Ms Svea Pitman	339
Mr David Pitt	312
Ms Elizabeth Pollock	220 90
Ms Franciszka Pomaranska	32
M- P. Pongrac	44
Ms Monika Poray	620
Ms Nora Potter	636
Mr Stuart Pougher	173
Ms & Mr Majorie & Kevin Poulton	13
Mr & Ms Gavin & Doreen Poustie	89 548
Mr Luke Power	526
Mr Bill Poynton	490 460
Mr Scott Prendergast	161
Mr Geoffrey Price	465 67
Mr Peter Price	392
Ms Diana Primrose	97
Mr Simon Pritchard	360
Mr Alan Provan	672
Ms Anna Pumphrey	257
M- D. Purcell	271
Mr Stefan Putyra	272
Mr Darren Pyne	118
Ms Lucy Quartermann	84
Ms Elizabeth Quinn	292
Ms Veronica Quinton	35
Mr Alan Rampal	11
Mr Peter Randall	293
Mr David Rathbone	461
Mr Ian Ray	368

B. SUBMISSIONS FROM INDIVIDUALS (continued)

Name	Sub. Period No. 1 2 3 4
Mr Nick Ray	385
Mr Carl Rayner	419
Mr June Rea	20
Ms Andreana Reale	208
Ms Margot Reeve	531
Mr Stephan Reichert	262
Ms Emma Reid	58
Ms Joanna Remengi	390
Mr & Ms Douglas & Allison Retchford	313
Ms Alison Reynolds	440
Mr Chuck Reynolds	201
M- Chris Rhodes	257
Mr Len Rhodes	625
Ms Shona Rich	392
Mr Michael Richards	323
Mr Noel Richards	393
Mr Steven Richards	696
Ms Andrea Richardson	193 457 602
Mr Lachlan Richardson	249 124
M- V. Richardson	717
Ms Ilona Richter	308
Ms & Mr Claire & Carl Rickard	183
Ms Fay Rimmer	88
M- Riordon	218
Ms Diane Riordon	219
Ms Fiona Ripon	468
Mr Scott Risk	618
Mr Rob Ritchie	294
Ms Carmel Roads	708
Ms Charmaine Robbins	345
Ms Denise Robbins	90 547
M- J. Robbins	259
M- J.T. Robbins	94
M- James Robbins	550
M- K.M. Robbins	92
Ms Kath Robbins	524
Mrs Millie Robbins	96
Ms Gillian Roberto	678
Ms Almut Roberts	7
Mr Craig Roberts	9
Ms Joan Roberts	476
Ms Regina Roberts	548
Ms Robyn Roberts	446
Mr Ashley Robertson	163
M- L.C. Robertson	262
Mr Gary Robinson	119
Mr Ian Robinson	414
Mr Ken Robinson	466
Mr Kenneth Robinson	296
Mr Peter Robinson	234
Mr Russell Robinson	152
Mr Mike Robinson-Koss	585
Mr Dave Robson	398
Ms Elizabeth Roche	676
Mr Jos Roche	510
Mr Michael Roche	231 468
Ms Kerri Rodway	198
Ms Wendy Roe	619
Mr Alexander Rohler	11
Ms Monika Roleff	1
Mr John Romeril	74
Mr Michael Roodhouse	691
Mr Greg Rooke	133
Ms Anna Rose	216

Name	Sub. Period No. 1 2 3 4
Mr Mark Rosevear	105
Ms Libby Ross	22
Mr Peter Ross	726
Mr Tim Rowley	305
Mr Dale Rule	205
Mr Jarrod Runciman	690
Mr Scott Runciman	693
Mr Frank Russell	101
Mr Mick Rust	204
Ms Judith Rutherford	397
Ms Elizabeth Ryan	609
Mr Gary Ryan	718
Ms Geraldine Ryan	604
Mr Graham Rye	621
M- Saalii	405
Mr David Salt	297
Mr Mark Salter	721
Ms Jennifer Samms	357
Ms Mary Sammut	561
Ms Christina Sanders	355
M- Saturne	221
Ms & Mr Carol & Bill Saunders	592
Mr Hugo Saunders	24
Mr Martin Saunders	25
Mr & Mrs Noel & Anne Saunders	564
Mr Peter Saunders	714
Mr Willis Saunders	23
Mr Anthony Sauter	332
Miss Caroline Sauving	170
Ms Camilla Savage	280
Mr David Savage	389
Mr Peter Savic	179
M- Chris Sayers	677
Mr Joachim Schafer	54
Ms Esther Schelvis	429
M- T. Schermacher	367
Ms Rebecca Schiff	404
Mr Hannes Schimmelpfennig	6
M- S. Schmidt	304
Mr R. Schmitt	106
Miss Charlotte Schollogal	173
Mr Peter Schott	407
Miss Amy Schuarts	248
Mr Andrew Schudmak	76
Mr John Schuliga	176
Ms Emma Schwarcz	337
Mr Jamie Scott	110
Ms Kerrie Scott	199
Mr John Seed	651
Ms Anneke Segrave	507
Ms Gayle Sell	131
Ms Jennie Sell	644
Mr John Sell	113
Ms Deb Sestak	668
Ms Ida Seward	396
M- Kela Shakah	385
M- Pat Shannon	461
Mr Garth Shapiro	315
Mr & Ms Laurie & Janet Shaw	489
Mr David Shearer	614
Mr Geoff Shepherd	737
Mr Nathan Sherlock	358
Mr Brendan Shoebridge	189
Mr & Mrs Alister & Kathy Sholl	207

Name	Sub. Period No. 1 2 3 4
Ms Glenda Shomaly	174 596
Mr & Ms Robert Sieminski & Maree Nicol	487
Mr Charles Silk	311
Mr Fred Silk	312
Ms Sheila Silver	688
Ms & Mr Pauline & Allan Simmonds	43
Mr Steve Simmonds	132
M- Paul, Betty, Riley & Georgie Simmons	237 590
Ms Jena Simone	55
Ms Freda Simons	68
Mr David Simpson	124
M- Rupinder Singh	342
Ms Bianca Sirianni	388
Mr Graeme Skinner	171
M- M.R. Skovdam	141
Ms & Mr Brooke Slagmolen & Tony Wilson	371
Mr Andrew Slagmolen	374
Mr Beav Slagmolen	360
Mr Ed Smart	275
Mr Leon Smart	152 346
M- B.R. Smethurst	142 380 359
Ms Joan Smethurst	143 379 357
Ms Barb Smith	343
Mr Cole Smith	277
Mr Colin Smith	182 489 692
Mr Colin Smith	89 154
Ms Deborah Smith	629
Miss Flick Smith	169
Mr Jeff Smith	690
Ms Lorey Smith	581
Mr Paul Smith	276
Mr Paul Smith	280
Ms Penelope Smith	136
Mr Roger Smith	96
Mr Rowen Smith	131
Mr Simon Smith	168
Mr & Mrs Solak	284
Mr Emil Somers	710
Mr & Mrs E.R. & S.M. Southcombe	542 653
Ms Judy Spafford	274 203 284
Mr Arthur Speight	723
Mr Graham Speight	722
Mr Darren Speirs	202 530
Mr Geoff Speirs	335 7 87
Ms Helen Speirs	75 497 558
Mr & Mrs Jim Speirs	15 343 85
Ms Shirley Speirs	584 86
Ms Sarah Spencer	14
Ms Helen Spokes	88
Mr Ross Spokes	120
Mr Alistair Spong	218
Mr Warwick Sprawson	29 23
Mr Peter Stafford	215 3
Mr Peter Stafford	630
Mr Brendon Stahl	241
Mr Edward Stanley	679
Mr Devon Starbuck	236
Mr & Ms Anthony & Helen Stary	81 412
Mr & Mrs Lorant & Lynette Stary	212 518
Mr M. Steiner	48
Mr & Ms Peter & Sue Stephen	283

B. SUBMISSIONS FROM INDIVIDUALS (continued)

Name	Sub. Period No. 1 2 3 4
Mr Robert Stephen	301
M- B. Stephenson	369
Mr Michael Sterling	689
Ms Gwen Stevens	135
Mr Peter Stevens	665
Mr & Mrs Ian Stewart	71
Mr Craig Stillman	158
Dr Kim Stock	721
Ms Danijela Stojanovski	333
Ms Alexandra Stoley	423
Mr Ian Stone	137
Mr Dave Strawbridge	713
Mr Edward Stuckey	57 463
Mr Ayman Suffolk	400
Mr Jeff Sullivan	700
M- Gary, Jamie, Ella & Pip Summers & Cuming	482
Ms Catherine Sutterby	445
Ms Linda Suttie	353
Mr Robin Swan	554
Mr Geoff Swinton	702
Ms Jenny Sykes	477 666
Ms Hilary Tabrett	14
Mr & Ms David & Rhonda Tanis	265
Mr Cliff Tann	60
Mr & Ms Brian & Sandra Tanner	561
Mr David Tanus	454
Ms Rhonda Tanus	456
M- Knut Tanzer	45
Ms Freda Tarr	101 79
Mr John Tatnell	55
Ms Anne Taylor	53
Mr James Taylor	264
Ms Myrtle Taylor	159
Ms Shannon Taylor	626
Ms Simone Terstra	27
Mr Christian Thomas	62
Mr N. Thomas	644
M- R. & L. Thomas	390
Mr & Ms Barry & Tracey Thompson	612
Mr & Ms Brad & Jenny Thompson	314
Mr Bruce Thompson	720
M- T.W. & M.M. Thompson	145
Ms Miranda Thomson	31
Ms Mary Tipago	340
Ms Ruth Tommerhalden	393
Mr Ron Topp	401
Mr Daniel Tout	318
Ms Paula Tovey	248 16
Mr Derryn & Jean Towers	405
Mr Simon Townsend	281 530
Mr Craig Travis	299
Ms & Ms Sharon Tredrea & Margaret Collins	274
Messrs Tom, Rowan and Noel Trefz	707
Ms Gail Trenorden	570
Mr Julian Tresidder	183
Mr Roger Trevaskis	233
Ms Dorothy Trezise	704 236
Ms Jenny Trezise	179 204
Mr & Ms Graeme & Wilma Tribe	536
Mr & Mrs Neil & Ann Tribe	404
M- M. Trotter	121
Ms Patricia Trotter	333

Name	Sub. Period No. 1 2 3 4
Mr Neil Tucker	73
Ms Claire Turner	313
Mr Graham Turner	478
Ms Joanne Turner	298
Mr Stuart Turner	260
Mr Bernard Tyers	235
Mr Dirk Uehlein	40
M- Tayfun Ugrasbul	155 140
Ms Yasemin Ugrasbul	156
M- P.J. Urghart	306
Ms Tracey Urghart	302
Mr & Ms Joel & Wilma Uwland	118
Mr James Vagg	512
Ms Sandra Valeri	483
Mr & Ms Mark van den Enden & Leanne Prestipino	49 638 413
Mr Mark van den Enden	62
Ms Jennifer Venner	291 375 545
Ms Melinda Venner	466
Mr Theodore Vereker	255
Mr & Ms Ian & Marg Vesey	153 240
M- G.F. & E.A. Vickers	95
Mr Adam Vincent	216
Mr & Ms H. & S. Vogel-Schnider	633
Mr John Vogels MP	622
Ms Martina Volkel	19
Mr Martin Vrankin	502
Mr & Mrs Les & Rosemary Vulcz	55 740
M- & Ms Ilia & Lyn Vurtel	302
Mr Robert Wagner	75
Mr Steven Waite	699
Ms Gillian Walker	28 244 127
Ms Heather Walker	52 571 509
Mr Keith Walker	391
Mr Peter Walker	662
M- R.J. Walker	66
Ms Margaret Walsh	138
Mr Rod Walter	238
M- C. Walters	346
Ms Helen Wanman	419
Mr Andrew Ward	129
Mr Marcus Ward	520
Sir Colin Warner	543
Ms Valerie Warner	195 566 542
Mr Len Waterhouse	159
Ms Alison Watson	475 677
Mr Doug Watson	481
Mrs Helen Watts	35
Mr Royce Watts	78
Mr Wayne Weathers	608
Mr Tony Webber	521
Mrs & Mr Carole & David Webley	203 74
Mr Christian Weghaus	81
Mr Josef Weib	4
Mr Rob Wertheimer	181
Mr Geoff Wescott	236 436
Mr & Ms John & Cheryl Westlau	396
Mr Dave White	365
Mr Adam Whitehead	157
Mr Adrian Whitehead	514
Mr A.J. Whitfield	64
Mr C. Whitfield	734
Mr Laird Whitten	392
Mr Simon Whitten	433
Ms Patricia Whittington	181 442

Name	Sub. Period No. 1 2 3 4
Mr John Wigley	111
Mr Steve Wilkie	372
Ms Beverley Williams	496 137
Mr Brian Williams	563
M- M. Williams	116
M- P. Williams	114
M- Pat Williams	165
Mr Stephen Williams	623
Ms Carol Wilmink	319
Ms Demi Wilson	361
Ms Jenny Wilson	136 352
Mr & Ms John & Wendy Wilson	230
Mr Kennett Wilson	486
M- Kim Wilson	59
Mr Robert Wilson	450
Dr Robin Wilson	616
Mr Robin Wilson	283
Mr Keith Wiltshire	328 351 579
Mr Marc Wintle	162
Mr Matthew Wiseman	688
Ms Clara Wittwer	191
Mr Peter Wood	187 470
Mr Tim Wood	7 46
Ms Helen Woodgate	269 575
Mr Bill Woods	289
Miss Caitlin Woods	108
Mr W.G. Woods	675
Mr Brett Woolley	638
Mr Robert Woolley	353
Ms Wendy Worner	646
Ms Helen Wright	96
M- John Wright	636
Mr Roger Wyatt	12
Mr Eamon Wyss	69
Ms Lynne Yeaman	222
Mr Alham Yusuf	602
M- Schmotz Zita	2
Mr Michael Zotz	32
Ms Debbie Zukerman	341
M- Florian Zurheiden	25

Name incomplete or illegible:

2nd submissions
60, 76, 98, 138, 139, 175, 219, 258, 278, 322, 324, 378, 552, 642, 649, 656

3rd submissions
256, 308, 523, 641, 642, 643, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 662

4th submissions
19, 391, 403, 404, 408, 417, 422, 431, 432, 437, 439

APPENDIX 6 COMMUNITY REFERENCE GROUP AND GOVERNMENT CONTACT GROUP MEMBERS AND ORGANISATIONS

Community Reference Group

Name	Organisation
Mr Geoff Beilby	Our Parks
Mr Allan Billings	Timber Communities Australia
Mr Simon Birrell	Otway Ranges Environment Network
Mr Jim Bufton	Victorian Farmers Federation
Mr John Doran	Victorian Trades Hall Council
Mr John Edmonds	Public Land Council of Victoria
Mr David Eldridge ¹	Construction Material Processors Association
Mr Bob Flett	Country Fire Authority
Mr Mark Halliday ²	Construction Material Processors Association
Cr Stephen Hart	Colac Otway Shire
Mr Jim Kennedy ³	Four Wheel Drive Victoria
Ms Joan Lindros	Victorian National Parks Association
Ms Margaret MacDonald	Friends of Angahook-Lorne State Park and Angair Inc
Mr Ken Mahar ⁴	Geelong Bushwalking Club
Mr Trevor Pescott	Geelong Environment Council
Mr David Pinney ⁵	Geelong Bushwalking Club
Mr John Rial	Victorian Minerals and Energy Council
Ms Kate Robertson	Geelong Otway Tourism
Mr Chris Rolland	Alcoa World Alumina Australia
Cr Glenda Shomaly	Surf Coast Shire
Mr Des Symonds ⁶	Otway Four Wheel Drive Club
Mr Philip Voigt	Sporting Motorcycle Club, Otway Trail Riders
Dr Barbara Wilson	School of Ecology and Environment, Deakin University Geelong
Mr Pat Wilson	Victorian Association of Forest Industries

¹ from June 2004

² to January 2004

³ from November 2003

⁴ from September 2004

⁵ to September 2004

⁶ to November 2003



Government Contact Group

Name	Organisation
Ms Kate Adamson ⁷	Department of Primary Industries
Mr Paul Albone	Tourism Victoria
Mr John Edwards	Policy and Research, Department of Sustainability and Environment
Ms Rachel Faggetter	Western Coastal Board
Mr Richard Ford	Land Victoria, Department of Sustainability and Environment
Mr Ian Karutz	VicRoads
Mr John Johnstone	Catchment and Water, Department of Sustainability and Environment
Mr David May	Corangamite Catchment Management Authority
Mr George Mifsud	Land Victoria, Department of Sustainability and Environment
Mr Ian Miles	Forests Service, Department of Sustainability and Environment
Mr Paul Northey	Barwon Water
Ms Chantal Parslow ⁸	Department of Primary Industries
Mr Tom Richards	Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, Department of Victorian Communities
Ms Joan Phillips	Parks, Flora and Fauna, Department of Sustainability and Environment
Ms Janice Stanford ⁹	Department of Infrastructure
Mr Stuart Toplis	Tourism Victoria

⁷ from May 2004

⁸ to May 2004

⁹ to November 2003

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